



84, Cannon St. N.Y.C.

6 Feb 1898.

Sir

In reply to your letter
of the 2^d asking for a copy
of the "Atholl & Tullibardine
Chronicles" (4 vols.) for the
Advocates Library. I shall
be happy to accede to
your request tho' I have
few copies left on hand.

I will send the books
next month

Yrs faithfully
Atholl.

Dunkeld.
April 30. 1898.

Dear Sir

I shall send you the
copy of the Atholl
Chronicles which I
promised for the Advocates
Library on Monday
next

Yrs faithfully
Atholl



BLAIR CASTLE, 1896
FRONT ELEVATION

Y

CHRONICLES OF THE
ATHOLL
AND
TULLIBARDINE
FAMILIES

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED
Murray
BY JOHN, SEVENTH DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T.

IN FIVE VOLUMES

VOLUME I



EDINBURGH

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NOTE

The first four volumes of the "Chronicles" were issued in 1896.

In 1907 they were revised and, by the addition of a fifth volume, continued to the end of 1906.

P R E F A C E

The MSS. collections of the Atholl Family contain a great amount of valuable information, interesting both from a historical and from a family point of view.

Having arranged these papers in chronological order, I have now transcribed those that are either of importance or curious, so as to avoid future wear and tear of the original documents. To render these chronicles more complete, much information, gathered from other authentic sources, has been added.

In the accounts of the various civil wars, I have confined myself principally to those events in which members of my family or their followers took part.

Having printed the result of my researches, I trust that the following pages, the labour of several years, may prove of some use and interest to my family and descendants, for whom alone the work has been undertaken.

ATHOLL.

BLAIR CASTLE, 1895.

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ATHOLL CHRONICLES

THE ancestor of the MURRAYS of whom the earliest mention is found, was named—

I. FRESKIN,

who came into Scotland early in the reign of King David I. (1124–1153), and obtained from that sovereign the lands of Strathbrock in Linlithgowshire. He was instrumental in suppressing the insurrection of the Moraymen in 1130, and shortly afterwards acquired from the King large grants of land in that province, where he built the Castle of Duffus. He died before 1171, and left three sons.

1. WILLIAM, designated “filius Friskini,” who obtained from King William the Lion, between 1165 and 1171, a charter of confirmation of the lands held by his father.¹ He is also mentioned as witness to a charter by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews, before 1152, and also to a charter by Hugh Freskin about 1211, where he is designated as brother of the Granter.
2. HUGH, designated “filius Friskini,” who acquired the territory of Sutherland. His name also appears as witness to the Bishop of St. Andrews’ Charter, and he granted a charter of the lands of Skelbo, &c., in Sutherland, to Gilbert de Moravia, Archdeacon of Moray, about 1211, to which his brothers William and Andrew were witnesses. He died about 1214. His only son William was created Earl of Sutherland about 1235, and carried on that family.
3. ANDREW, witness to the charter by his brother Hugh about 1211.

II. WILLIAM FRESKIN

appears to have been the eldest son, as the paternal lands were confirmed to him. Amongst the witnesses to a charter by William

¹ “Quas terras pater suus Freskin tenuit tempore regis David avimej.” (Nisbet.)

the Lion in 1189, granting the lands of Glenisla to the Monastery of Kinloss, are William son of Freskin, and Hugh and William his sons.¹

He died soon after 1211, leaving several sons.

1. HUGH, from his signing as witness before his brother, was probably the eldest, and apparently died without issue.
2. WILLIAM, who assumed the surname "de Moravia." He was designated William de Moravia, son of William son of Freskin, in a gift to the Abbey of Spynie.
- 3 (?). GILBERT DE MORAVIA, Archdeacon of Moray, 1203, afterwards Bishop of Caithness, 1222.² He acquired the lands of Skelbo, Invershin, &c., in Sutherland.
- 4 (?). RICHARD MORAY is mentioned as brother to Gilbert, Bishop of Caithness, who granted him a charter of his lands in Sutherland, confirmed 1235.
- 5 (?). JOHN DE MURREFF (Sir John de Moravia), Sheriff of Perthshire in the beginning of the reign of Alexander II. Named in a donation to the Abbacy of Arbroath, together with Guido, Abbot of Lindores, who died 1219.³

III. WILLIAM DE MORAVIA,

the second son of William Freskin, was Sheriff of Inverarn in 1204. He married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir David de Olivard, with whom he got the Lordship of Bothwell.

He died about 1220, leaving two sons,

1. HUGH DE MORAVIA, his successor.
2. WALTER, designated of Pettie, to distinguish him from his cousin Walter de Moravia of Duffus. He was ancestor of the Morays of Bothwell (of whom Abercairny) and other families of the name of Murray.

He died between 1258 and 1268.

¹ A copy of this charter is in the Abbey of St. Bertin in France (Calendar of Documents in France, p. 491). There is in the testing clause one line of four witnesses, including Hugh and William, sons of William son of Freskin, which appears to have been omitted by mistake in the version printed in the Bannatyne Club version of the "Abbots of Kinloss." The charter is not in the manuscript from which the Club book purports to be copied, and it is not known where the original is.

² In the "Chartulary of Moray," Gilbert de Moravia is called son of Lord Duffus, who from the date is assumed to be William son of Freskin.

³ He had a brother Gilbert consecrated Bishop of Caithness 1222.

he acquired Dundevon, Borland, and Petver (or Blairingone) in the Ochills from Gilbert of Dundevon, and about the same date he obtained from his father Lhanbryde in Moray. In 1284 through his marriage he acquired the lands of Tullibardine in Strathearn, which eventually became the principal seat of the family. At this time he also got Aldie in the Ochills, and Culnacloch and Ruthtrelin in Strathbogie from his brother. About 1290 he obtained Dalreoch in Strathearn from Andrew of Dalreoch, son of Isaac Macelibarn (Mac'ille ban?).

Sir William attached himself to the party of John Baliol, and in 1291 was one of the auditors chosen in the controversy between Bruce and Baliol. The same year he was one of the Knights and Barons of Scotland who did homage to King Edward I. of England, and again in 1296 at Berwick. In 1297 the Earl of Strathearn renounced all service due by Sir William for lands held of the Earl, and Sir William was also invited with the Scottish nobles to accompany King Edward into Flanders. He was succeeded by his son,

III. ANDREW MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE.

In 1329, for the health of his soul, he gave in perpetual alms to the monks of Inchaffray (Insula Missarum) an annuity out of a part of his lands of Tullibardine which had been formerly in dispute betwixt him and the abbot and convent. He espoused the cause of Edward Baliol, whom he considered his rightful sovereign, and on his invasion of Scotland contributed to his victory at Dupplin on 12th August, 1332, by fixing, or suffering some of his dependants to fix, a stake to show a ford in the Earn, through which Baliol marched and surprised and routed the Scottish army, which lay encamped at Dupplin. Andrew was taken by the Scots at the capture of Perth on the 7th of October following, and executed there for treason. His son,

IV. SIR WILLIAM MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE,

in 1333, upon the resignation of his grandmother, Ada, obtained a charter of the estate of Tullibardine from Malise, 7th Earl of Strathearn, the superior.

Reginald More, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, seems to have had a grant of Tullibardine on the forfeiture of Andrew Murray, but in

1341 Sir William appears to have regained the estate from Sir William More, son of the said Reginald. The ward and relief of these lands, which had been given by William, Earl of Sutherland, and Joan, Countess of Strathearn, his wife, to John Menteith, Sheriff of Clackmannan, were disposed of by him in 1352, together with an annual-rent out of Petver and Aldie granted by Christian, wife of Reginald More, to John Mercer, burgess of Perth. In 1347 Sir William wadset to Duncan, son of Andrew of Atholl (the progenitor of the Robertsons) the lands of Balnaguard and an annual-rent of 10 merks out of the lands of Balnafere¹ in Atholl for the sum of £50 sterling.

Sir William died before 1352. His successor,

V. SIR JOHN MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE,

had a grant of Pitcairlie in Fife from Sir Alexander de Abernethy. He died before 1358. His son,

VI. WALTER MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE,

m. 1358, Margaret le Barde.² She died about 1412. In 1362 he obtained from King David II. a confirmation of the donations which Robert, Earl of Strathearn made to him of the lands of Tullibardine, Petver, Aldie, Dundevon, Bordland of Glendevon, Glen Quay, Nether Gask and Dalreoch in the Earldom of Strathearn, and of Pitcairlie in Fife.

In 1363-65 Walter Murray gave to the monks of St. Servan in Culross the lands of Auldtown of Petver, Coldrain and Castlebeg, for the welfare of the souls of him and Margaret his wife, their parents, progenitors and successors.

He died 1390, leaving his widow a life-rent of the estate. From the circumstance that a charter dated 1389 was granted to Sir David Murray, and that in subsequent charters 1419-32 the designation was David Murray, Lord of Tullibardine, after which other charters were granted to Sir David, it is evident there must have been two successive Lairds of that name.

¹ Balnafadhair (lea town), now corrupted into Balnavert. It does not appear how the Laird of Tullibardine became possessed of these lands in Atholl.

² Nisbet says she was of the family of Cambusnethan.

VII. SIR DAVID MURRAY

m. Isabel,¹ 2nd daughter of Sir John Stewart of Innermeath, Lord of Lorn, and widow of Sir William Oliphant of Aberdalgie. He obtained the lands of Camsyny and Bar'n Eglis in Strathearn from Sir Malcolm Drummond, the grant being confirmed by Eufemia Stewart, Countess Palatine of Strathearn, in 1389. His son,

VIII. SIR DAVID MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE,

m. before 1430, Margaret, 2nd daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, by whom he had the following children, but their exact seniority is uncertain.

1. WILLIAM . . . his successor.
 2. M^r ANDREW.
 3. JOHN . . . of Trowan and Dry Isle; *m.* Margaret Ruthven. He died before May 8, 1499.
 4. ROBERT . . . *d.* about 1451.
 5. PATRICK . . . of Dollery; Sheriff-Depute of Perthshire; *m.* Katherine Balfour, ^{of Mount of Charie Fife} Ancestor of the Murrays of Ochertyre; *d.* 1476.
 6. JAMES . . . of Keillor (1468); *m.* Margaret Fraser, ancestor of the Murrays of Strowan; *d.* 1480.
 7. WALTER.
 8. ALEXANDER. . . ancestor of the Murrays of Tibbermore.
 9. ANTHONY.
 10. THOMAS.
- And seven other sons.

1. MARION . . . *m.* 1445, Sir Malcolm Drummond of Cargill.
2. ISABEL . . . *m.* Maurice Drummond of Concraig, Steward of Strathearn.
3. CHRISTIAN . . . *m.* Sir Murdoch Menteith of Rusky.

In 1419 David Murray of Tullibardine appears as sealing a charter by William Heryss of Colcairny. In 1428 he acquired Glenclow in the Ochills from Malcolm of Crombeth, and had charter of Polgour in Strathearn—from Walter, Earl Palatine

¹ The Innermeath arms quartered with those of Murray are on a stone inserted in the wall inside Tullibardine Church. I conjecture that she survived her husband and was buried within the church built by her son.

Sir Malcolm Moncreiffe of that ilk (who died 1465) married Elena Murray of the family of Tullibardine. She died 1458. It is probable she was a daughter of this Laird.

of Strathearn to himself and Margaret his spouse in 1430. In 1432 he was retoured heir to the lands of Aldie formerly possessed by the deceased Margaret Murray¹ his grandmother, which lands had been in the Earl of Strathearn's hands for about twenty years since her death.

In 1443 Sir David had a charter from his cousin Robert Duncanson of Struan of the lands of Fynnach (Fendoch) in Glenalmond, with half Ardoch and half Kintoche in Strathearn, to himself and Margaret his spouse.

In 1446 he founded the Church of Tullibardine "in honour of our blessed Saviour," and the same year he obtained Lethendy and Little Cultrannoch from Walter Cardney of that ilk. He was one of the auditors of the Exchequer in 1448 and 1450, and Bailie of the Earldom of Strathearn and Keeper of Methven Castle.

The well-known tradition of the seventeen brothers, whose mother was a Colquhoun, is preserved in the family of Luss as well as in that of Tullibardine. It is stated that they all slept together in a round tent-bed with their feet to the post in the centre. This story is corroborated by a letter from the Marquis of Tullibardine to his father, the 1st Duke, dated at Tullibardine, 1705, saying that "whatever pieces of the seventeen brothers' bed could be found should be laid aside." Some red Murray tartan bed curtains at Blair Castle are said to have belonged to this bed, but though undoubtedly very ancient, it is impossible that they can be over four hundred and fifty years old. Mr. Stewart, an expert in Edinburgh, gave an opinion in 1901 that the material is of the same date as a tartan coat he

¹ Taking this lady to have been Margaret le Barde, this is a confirmation of the belief that this Laird was Walter's grandson rather than his son. Nisbet states that this Laird's wife was Isobel Stewart, whom I show as his mother, and assigns a wife, Margaret Colquhoun, to his son William, whose wife will be proved to have been Margaret Gray. The fact that the arms of Colquhoun, impaled with those of Murray, are on a shield on the outside of the north wall of the transept of Tullibardine Church appears to leave no doubt that Margaret Colquhoun was the wife of the founder.

knew to have been worn in the rising of 1715. It therefore seems probable that the 1st Duke had a single bedstead made out of the wooden remains of the old bed, and procured new hangings of his tartan for it at the same time. The fact that the tartan is cut to fit a small tent-bed tends to strengthen this idea. The curtains only have been preserved, so that the bed itself must have been lost sight of either when Tullibardine was dismantled by Duke James in 1747, or when the Castle was finally parted with by the 4th Duke in 1816. The hangings were only taken into use again in 1903; the old oak bed on which they are now shown was purchased in Brittany about 1871, and the head-rails belonged to a bed which was in the Castle of old.

In a document called "The Declaration of George Halley in Auchterarder concerning the Laird of Tullibardine's seventeen sons, 1710," it is said that "they all lived to be men, and that they all waited one day upon their Father at Stirling to attend the King, with each of them one servant, and their Father with two. This happening shortly after an Act was made by the King, discharging any persons to travel with great numbers of attendants besides their own family, and having challenged the Laird of Tullibardine for breaking said Act, he answered he brought only his own sons, with their necessary attendants; with which the King was so well pleased that he gave them small lands in heritage."

Sir David died 1451-52, and was buried in Tullibardine Church. His son,

- IX. WILLIAM MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE, *of Broxmouth,*
m. Margaret Gray, daughter of Andrew, ^{Sir} and Lord Gray, and had
1. SIR WILLIAM . . . his successor.
 2. SIR ANDREW . . . *m. Margaret, daughter and heiress of James Barclay of Balvairst, and was ancestor of the Viscounts Stormont.*
1. AGNES *m. 1481, Thomas Steuart of Grandtully.*

In 1454 he was Steward of Strathearn.

In 1455 he had a charter from King James II. stating that “as William Murray of Tullibardine, his familiar Shield Bearer, intended to endow and infest certain chaplains in the chapel of Tullibardine, and that the King’s predecessors, Earls of Strathearn, had otherwise endowed and infest a chaplain in the church of Muthill with the town and land of Kildees, and that for a long time the service of said chaplainry had not been done in the church of Muthill, therefore changing and transferring the service of the said chaplainry from the church of Muthill to the chapel of Tullibardine to be performed there for ever, and granting to the said William the right of Patronage and Gift of such chaplainry belonging to the King as Earl of Strathearn.”

In 1456 he was Sheriff of Perth and Bailie of the Earldom of Strathearn, also Keeper of Doune Castle from 1456 to 1558, and Sheriff of Banff in 1457. In the same year, in a fresh charter of the Barony of Tullibardine granted by the King to William Murray, his Shield Bearer, it is stated that “the lands of Fynach (Fendoch) are granted in free Forest according to the meiths and marches following—namely, beginning at the Burn of Corrymorgil and so passing by the water of Almond as the said water runs to the Mill of St. Mavene (Buchanty) and thence to the Burn called Connachon.”

In July 1459 William Murray was given a safe-conduct by the English Chancellor, having been appointed a delegate to treat with the commissioners of King Henry VI. at Newcastle. The Laird died shortly afterwards. His widow married George Clephane of Carslogie.¹

¹ There is an indenture in the Atholl charter-room between George of Clapan of Karslogie and Margaret Gray, his spouse, whereby he assigned to her the mails of her terces of the lands of Strathearn except ten merks, which he had given to Andrew Murray, her son. Also giving power to her to uptake the mails from Sir William Murray, Knight, her son—dated 4th November, 1490.

In Macfarlane’s Genealogical Collection it is stated that “after Tullibardine’s death his widow married Clephane of Carslogie and bare to him a son, who succeeded to his father. At

X. SIR WILLIAM MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE.

b. about 1444.

m. Mary, daughter of William, 1st Earl Marischal, and had

1. Sir JOHN of Polgour. *m.* before 6th May, 1485, Elizabeth Crichton, who survived him, and *m.* 2ndly, 1513, Sir Simon Preston of Craig Millar. She died 1527.

In 1489 Sir John acquired E. Tomknock in Strathearn.

He died without issue before 1500, during his father's lifetime.

2. Sir WILLIAM of Castleton. *m.* Lady Margaret Stewart, 7th daughter of John, 1st Earl of Atholl, and had

1. Sir WILLIAM . . . who succeeded his grandfather.

2. ANDREW living in 1542.

3. DAVID was in France, 1551.

4. DAVID of Cushete, *Carsehead*. *do.*

1. MARGARET . . . *m.* Thomas Steuart of Grandtully, *June 23, 1507.*

2. HELEN *m.* Alexander Seton of Parbroath.

In 1490 Sir William of Castleton obtained the lands of Drumdewan in the Lordship of Methven from Roger Williamson, and was killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513.

3. ANDREW.

4. DAVID *m.* Katherine Edmonstone. He acquired Meiggar in 1501, Invercreakane Strageath in 1509, and Alickmor in 1510.

Sir William was retoured heir to his father 6th October 1461. The retour mentions that the lands had been in the King's hands for the space of two years, or nearly so, since the death of William Murray, elder.

He was seized of the Barony of Tullibardine in 1465.

July 18, 1476.—An appeal was brought before the Lords of causes and complaints in Edinburgh at the instance of Sir William of Muref of Tulybarne, Knight, John of Murray, Michell of Balfour and James of Murray against John of Drummond of Cargill, Master Walter of Drummond and Robert of Drummond, for the spoliation by them of 30 Kye and Oxen furth of the two part of the lands of the Orchell lands, pertaining to the said Sir William. The Lords decerned the defenders to restore the said cattle to the pursuers.

that time the lands of Kippo fell to a daughter, whom Carslogie thought to have gotten to his son. But his Lady loving more Andrew Murray, her second son to Tullibardine, who was but meanly provided, she carried the matter so that this Andrew Murray carried her away. Whereupon Carslogie was so incensed with his wife that he put her in prison, where she remained till her death."

In 1483 he was appointed Steward of Strathearn and Balquhider and Keeper of the Royal Forests and Coroner within those bounds for life. The same year he acquired Pitancleroch in Strathearn from Roger Williamson of Drumdewan, and the east half of Finaglen from Finlay, son of Donald of Finaglen, in 1485.

In 1490 an unfortunate affair happened between the Murrays and the Drummonds, which is thus narrated in Malcolm's "House of Drummond":—"George Murray, Abbot of Inchaffray, had enjoined his friends to estimate the teinds of the Drummonds' lands in the parish of Monzievaird, of which he was titular. This injunction they executed with rigour, and with threatening words had actually gone and in a forcible manner drawn teinds on those lands. In the absence of Lord Drummond, his 2nd son David,¹ provoked by this outrage, went to Monzievaird with his followers and met accidentally with Duncan Campbell, Captain of Dunstaffnage, who had come down from Argyllshire with a party of his men to revenge the death of his Father in law Drummond of Monzie, whom with his two sons some of the Murrays had lately killed. At their approach the Murrays fled for refuge to the church of Monzievaird, to which place they were pursued by the Drummonds. David Drummond was satisfied with driving them from the field, but as he was returning home a shot fired from the church unluckily killed one of the men from Dunstaffnage. This enraged the Highlanders, and they immediately set fire to the church, which being covered with heath was soon consumed, and all in it were burned to death.²

"This outrage was instantly communicated to the King at Stirling, who came immediately to Drummond Castle. David Drummond was apprehended and sent prisoner to Stirling, and though he pled innocent as having no hand in burning the church, yet being head of the party he was condemned, and, notwithstanding the earnest intreaties of his sister Margaret and her mother, publickly executed.

¹ Called by mistake William, Master of Drummond in the narrative.

² Eight-score Murrays are said to have perished.

“Many of his friends were also punished who were accomplices to this barbarous deed, and an assythment granted to the wives and children of such as died at Monzievaird. The two parties were soon after reconciled, and by a new bond of alliance the Drummonds and the Murrays forgot every former animosity.”

The Rev. William MacGregor Stirling, minister of the Port 1815, states in a book he wrote regarding the Priory of Inchmakolme, that all the inmates of the church were consumed except Murray of Trowan, who owed his life to the friendly assistance of Thomas (of Drummondernoch), a younger brother of Lord Drummond. The story is thus told:—

“The Laird of Trowan happening to be at a grated window, conjured Drummond to assist him. Drummond called out to him to make his way through the window and that he should break his fall. Assailed by the flames, Murray, by a desperate effort, removed an iron bar, and springing out was caught by Drummond ere he reached the ground.”

1492.—Notarial Instrument on the Submission and Decreet Arbitral, in which there compeared the noble men, Umfry Cuninghame of Glengernock, John Murray of Tulchadam, Knights, and Andrew Murray of Kippo, elected for the part of the noble and honourable men, Laurence, lord Oliphant, Sir William Murray of Tulibardin, Knight, and John Haldane of Glennegas, on the one part, and Master Alexander Inglis doctor of Decrees, archdean of St. Andrews, Sir John Lundy of that Ilk, Knight, and Malcolm Drummond, chosen for the part of the noble lord John Lord Drummond, on the other part; and also William bishop of Aberdeen, Colin Earl of Ergile, chancellor of Scotland, and Robert Lord Lile, oversmen, in one voice, as judges arbiters chosen by the saids parties, as in a compromise, under the seals of the parties, is contained:—Have pronounced and given their Decreet, final sentence and deliverance to the foresaid parties present as follows in the common tongue: In the first, anent the spulzie of goods taken by either party from the other, because there is no witness called here at this time, that full understanding may be had thereof, the said parties have consented that a new compromise be made of that article, to take the proofs of the said spoliations either party anent the other, and of the delivery again to either of the parties in so far as may be proved before those persons to be arbiters chosen by both parties, viz. James bishop of Dunblane, Henry

abbot of Cambuskenneth, Duncan Forstare of the Torwood, James Redheuch chamberlain of Stratherne, and Peris Merser of Inchbreky, or failing of any of these, others such like to be chosen by mutual consent for the final decision of the restoration of the saids goods, either party to the other, and they to abide and underlie their decreet as amicable compositors and arbiters, who are to give their deliverance betwixt this and midsummer next, and both parties shall do their diligence to cause the said arbiters to be in the town of Perth, the 2nd day of June next, to take the said matter on them; and give their decision therein: Also, as anent the tacks of the said Sir William of Murray, and the unkindness thereof done to him and his friends by the said John lord Drummond and his friends, we deliver and ordain that John of Murray of the Trewin be restored again to these tacks underwrittin, namely, Quhitballach, the Mylne of Nab, and Drumquharogan, he paying so much of the gersum that the lord Drummond paid for the terms yet to run of the said tacks: and as for the six merks worth of land of the Balloch, with the mylne which John of Murray claims to have in feu-ferme, he shall set the same for his lifetyme to the Lord Drummond for maill and gersum, that is to say, the maill six merks yearly, and the gersum every three years a year's maill; and for the tother six merks worth of land of the Balloch, the said Lord Drummond shall give as much of the King's lands to him as he has, that lie nearest (maist ewest) to John of Murray's and farthest from the Lord Drummond's lands: and anent the Tack of Letter Banoquhy to be restored again to Andrew Murray brother to the said Sir William, and the port and the Ile to be restored to Sir William of Murray, he paying gersum therefor, as is above written: and anent Glentarcai, Morall and the Fordees, which were before set to John of Murray and his mother, that the mother remain in the one half thereof in so far as she was rentalled at St. Barnabas day; and the other half that the said John of Murray was in, to stand still as it is: and that the said parties consent that these tacks be rentalled after the form above written; and the widow to remain with Bowmuk so far as she was in the rental of, and the coig to be restored to Topyy Murray called Finlay and that McKe Drummond remain with the Tack of Easter Creif: and if the wife and bairns of umquhile Brise Neson will come and remain at the Tack of the Ester Dalgaraus that it be restored to them, they paying the gersum of the terms to run, as is above written; and as for the rest that they remain still with their tacks that they are now in: Further, that all the said parties shall stand in afald kyndnes, tendernes and freindschip to others, and never ane of them pursue nor follow others civily or

criminally in tyme to cum for ony maner of actions or cause moved betwixt them to the day of the making of thir presents, in the law or by the law ony maner of way; but that they shall help and support one another, in their actions and quarrells as their own: And as for the slaughters and burnings committed by either of the said parties, where any of them be ordained to find surety to the Justice for the time to assith the party, the said parties are bound to abide and underlie the counsel and deliverance of the bishop of Dunblane, the chancellor, the lord Oliphant, the Lord Drummond, and Sir William of Murray, who shall ordain amends to be made to the friends, as for letters of Slains and friendship according to the use in such cases, etc. After the pronouncing of the which sentence, baith the parties foresaid mutually kissed each other: upon which all and sundry the aforesaid Sir William Murray craved instruments from the notary. These things were done in the lodging of the said William bishop of Aberdeen within the burgh of Edinburgh, the third hour afternoon of the 16th day of May 1492: witnesses, Arthur Forbes of Reras, M^r William Crechton, Robert Lile, son of Sir Robert Lile, Andrew Lundy, Patrick Nesbit, macer, Alexander Elphinston, and others.

The bond mentioned above appears in "Pitcairn's Criminal Trials" as follows:—

"Jan^y 14, 1501. A letter maid to ye Lord Drummond and Schir Williame Murray of Tulebardin, Knicht, yare kyn, men, frendis, and seruandis, for hertlynes to be had amangis yaim in (tyme) to cum, Renuncand and forgevand to ye said kin and frendis of baithe ye said parties al actions and crimes of ye Byrningis of ye Kirk of Moneward and slaucher of ye Kingis liegis at y^t time, Revis, Resettis, and Intercommuning with ye personis beand at ye Kingis horne for ye said crimes, and al vyer maner of actionis concerning yat matter, or yat may be imput to yaim: chargeand ye Justice and Justice Clerkis consider ye personis being in ye Rollis, inditit for ye actionis abone expremitt belangis, and baithe ye saidis parties, and inditit yairfore, yat yai distroy and adnul ye samyn; and in tyme to cum, to tak nane of ye saidis personis in dittay, nor accuse, in judgement nor vtwithe, in ony wise; discharginge ye saidis officiaris of yare officis in yat parte concerning ye said actionis."

In 1506 and 1508 Sir William obtained charters of the lands of Trowan and the loch and isle of Dry Isle (at Ochtertyre) in Strathearn.

In 1507 King James IV. granted to Sir William "for his faithful services and on account of his age" exemption from attendance on any temporal court, or passing upon any assize, except he was charged thereto by his Majesty in person.

In 1511 King James IV. built the *Great Michael* man-of-war, 240 feet in length by 56 beam, the largest vessel afloat at that time. A wright, who had been employed at her building, planted her dimensions in hawthorn trees near to the entrance gate of Tullibardine.¹

Sir William died February 10th, 1525, and was succeeded by his grandson,

XI. SIR WILLIAM MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE.

m. before 1524, Katherine, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, by whom (who died about 1580) he had

1. SIR WILLIAM . . . his successor.

2. ALEXANDER . . . of W. Aberlednock and Drumfin.

m. 1565, Isabel, daughter and heiress of Peter Reidheuch, fiar of Aberlednock; *d.* 1596.

3. JAMES of Pardewis, Fife.

m. 1st, 1572, Marion, daughter of Sir Simon Preston of that ilk.

m. 2nd, before April, 1582, Agnes Lindsay, who *m.* 2ndly, William Melville, commendator of Tongland.

He was employed 1564–65 in travelling between Scotland and France on behalf of the Earl of Bothwell, who had been expelled the kingdom, but after the murder of Darnley he became the Earl's determined enemy.

In 1567, at the battle of Carberry Hill, James Murray accepted the gauntlet of defiance to signal combat thrown down by Bothwell, who, however, objected to meet him on account of his inferior rank.

In 1574 he had a charter of Dowald in Strathearn.

He took part in the Raid of Ruthven in 1582, and was tried and forfeited in 1584, but owing to the fall of Arran the sentence was not carried out; *d.* 1592.

¹ Pitscottie. The site pointed out to me in 1901 was pretty close to the stance of the Castle on the west side, and appeared to have been excavated. (A.)

4. ANDREW.
5. LAWRENCE . . . *b.* after 1542.
1. ANNABELLA . . . *m.* 1557, John, 6th Earl of Mar, Regent of Scotland; *d.* 1603.
2. EUPHEMIA . . . *m.* 1st, 1550, Robert Stewart of Rossyth, Fife.
m. 2nd, Robert Pitcairn, commendator of Dunfermline.
m. 3rd, before May 1585, Sir Patrick ^{Gray} ~~Hay~~ of Invergowrie. *She died August 24, 1546.*
3. KATHERINE . . . *m.* 1560, Robert Moray of Abercairny.
4. JEAN *m.* 1564, James Henderson of Fordel.
5. ELSPETH *m.* Thomas Moncur of Month.
6. MARGARET . . . *m.* about 1559, Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, who in 1585 had to find caution not to molest Margaret Murray, sometime his spouse.

In 1525 William Murray was retoured heir of his grandfather in the lands of Tullibardine, and in 1527 was served heir to his uncle Sir John in the lands of Polgour and Clow.

In 1545 Katherine Campbell, wife of William Murray of Tullibardine, petitioned the Privy Council that she had been charged by a Macer at their Lordships' instance "to pas hame and remane in my awne place and twa mylis about the samin, as in ward, under the pane of tressoun," but if she was compelled to do so now in her husband's absence, and remain "in his principale place," while there was no one but herself to take care of his other lands and houses, "they will either fall of decay, or become the spoil of Reivers. She therefore craves permission to go to and from, and remain upon any part within the bounds of her husband's lands."

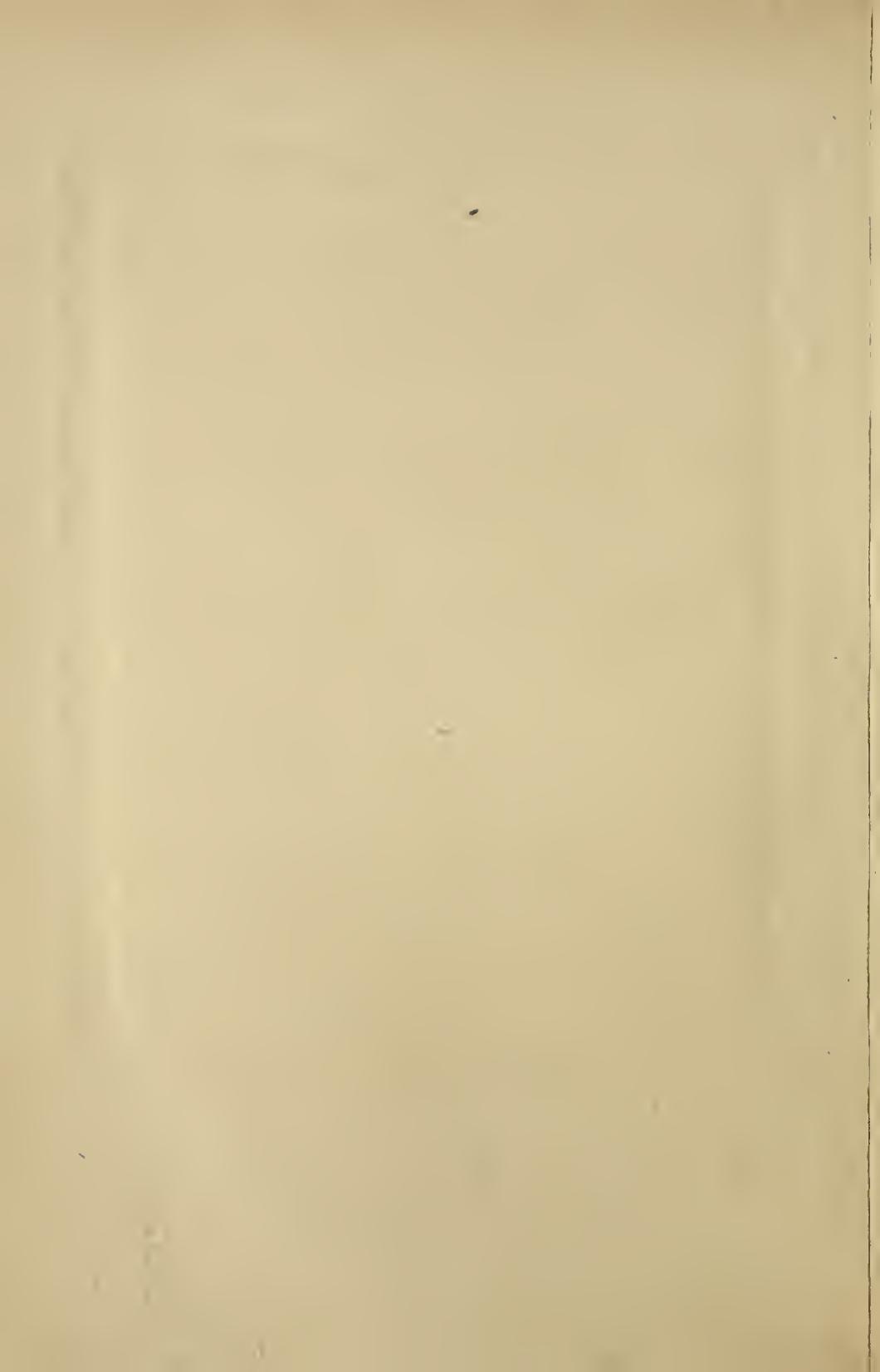
In 1558 William Murray had a crown charter of the lands of Wester Lochlane in Strathearn. In 1560 he resigned all his estates into the Queen's hands in favour of his eldest son, who thereupon received a charter of the same. Sir Willia. died January 30th, 1562.



SIR JOHN MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE

AFTERWARDS 1ST EARL OF TULLIBARDINE

d. 1613-14



XII. SIR WILLIAM MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE,

m. 1547, Lady Agnes Graham, 3rd daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Montrose, and had

1. Sir JOHN, his successor.

2. Captain WILLIAM of Pitcairly.

Provost of St. Andrews, 1573. Had a charter of the salmon fishing in the Conon, Ross-shire, in 1580, and was alive in 1618.

3. Colonel ALEXANDER of Drumdewan, 1574.

Appointed a Gentleman of the King's Chamber, 1580; sold his estate to George Oliphant of Bachilton, 1598; and was killed at Bommel in 1599 in the service of the States of Holland.

4. Sir MUNGO.

m. before 1591, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Crichton of Strathord, and relict of Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird.

In 1572 he had a charter of Culdees. In 1592 he was designated of Wester Feddell, of Denork in 1603, and of Claremont in 1611, and was ancestor of the Murrays of Claremont.

He died about 1630.

In 1562 William Murray entertained Queen Mary on her return journey to Edinburgh from an expedition to the North. Her Majesty left St. Johnston on November 16th, slept at Tullibardine, and proceeded to Drummond the following day after dinner.

In 1563 the Earl obtained from Leonard, commendator of Cupar, a charter, whereby for the sum of £200 Scots money paid to the granter and his convent he granted the said Earl in feu ferme the Isle, anciently called of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, but now called of St Margaret the Queen, lying in the Loch of Forfar, with yards, trees, houses, &c., to be holden to the said Earl and his heirs, of the granters and their successors in feu ferme and heritage for ever, for the sum of five merks yearly, with six dozens of pikes for the fishing, and one suit of court yearly.

In 1566 Sir William was appointed Comptroller of Scotland. He was one of the promoters of the Reformation, and supported the marriage of Queen Mary with Darnley. After her marriage with Bothwell he joined the confederate Lords, and was one of the principal leaders of the army assembled against her at Carberry in 1567, where he took up his brother James's cause when Bothwell refused to meet him, asserting his own right to challenge him as being of a more ancient House. Bothwell, however, declined to meet Sir William on the ground of his not being a Peer. The same year he attended the coronation of James VI. at Stirling, and was appointed one of the leaders to pursue Bothwell on the high seas, but the expedition failed

of its purpose. Calderwood states that Sir William was instrumental in Queen Mary's escape from Loch Leven Castle.

The following note appears in "The Diarey of Robert Birrel" printed in "Fragments of Scottish History": Tourane (Trowan?) Murray must have been brother or son of XI., Sir William of Tullibardine, but cannot be identified:—

"1568.—The 15 of July, Tourane Murray, brother-german to the laird of Tullibairdyne, was shote and slaine out of ye place of Aughtertyre in Stratherne, be one vode Andrew Murray and his confederatts, quho kept ye said place certaine days, and slew some 6 persons more, yet made escaipe at yat present."

In 1572, on the death of his brother-in-law the Earl of Mar, Sir William Murray and Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar were appointed governors of the young King, and joint keepers of Stirling Castle, where his Majesty resided.

In 1576 Sir William received from Patrick, Abbot of Lindores a precept for infesting him as heir to the late William Murray of Tullibardine, his father, of the lands of Bene and Cathkin and half West Feddel.

In 1578 he joined the conspiracy to remove Morton from the Regency, and was appointed one of the new Privy Councilors. He died at Gask, 16th March 1583.

XIII. SIR JOHN MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE (1st Earl); *b.* about 1550, *m.* before December 1576, Katherine, 4th daughter of David, Lord Drummond, by whom he had

1. WILLIAM . . . his successor, styled Master of Murray 1604–06, afterwards Master of Tullibardine.
2. JOHN . . . Captain in the army; died before February, 1607.
3. Sir PATRICK . . . of Redcastle, afterwards 3rd Earl of Tullibardine.
4. Sir MUNGO . . . of Drumcairn, afterwards 2nd Viscount Stormont.
5. ROBERT . . . living in 1621.
1. ANNE . . . *m.* 1595, Patrick, 1st Earl of Kinghorn; *d.* 1618.
2. LILIAS . . . *m.* 1591, Sir John Grant of Grant; *d.* 1643–44.
3. MARGARET . . . *m.* 1600, James Haldane of Gleneagles; *d.* 1617.
4. ANNABELLA . . . *m.* 1606, David Ross of Balnagowan.
5. JEAN . . . *m.* 1607, Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton.

In December 1576, before his succession, he had a charter of Coyg in Perthshire to himself and Katherine his spouse.

In August 1584 King James VI.¹ visited Tullibardine Castle under the following circumstances, as described in Moysie's Memoirs:—"The King had been living ten days at Ruthven or

¹ The King visited Tullibardine this year, as on January 1st we find an order there to Alexander Menzies of that ilk.

ever he knew there was sex houssis infected¹ in Perth, his seruandis being theare, and thairfor with a few number the samyn nicht departed to Tullibardine, and from that to Stirling leavand his haill housold and seruandis enclosit in Ruthven."

In 1585 Sir John obtained a charter of the lands and lordship of Balquhidder from Ludovick, Duke of Lennox.

In 1586 the following bond was entered into by the heads of families and others of the surname of Murray:—

At Tulibardin, the twelfth day of Jully in the year of God one thousand, five hundred, four scoir and six years, Wee, Sir John Murray of Tulibardin, Knight, Sir Andrew Murray of Arngosk, Knight, William Moncrief of that ilk, Robert Murray of Abercairney, with the haill name of Murray and others undersubscribing, takeing the burden upon us for our kin, frinds, allays, servants, Tennants and Dependants, Being convened for the asurance and order takeing of our own estates, the Defence of our Rooms, Tacks, Steedings, goods and gear, whilk by the incursions of Brokin men, and unthankfull unnaturall neighbours, may appear to be in danger, and sic other ocasions as may fall out thertthrough. In consideration wherof, wee all with one assent bind and oblidges us by thir presents, and by the faith and truth of our bodies, solely sworn therto respectively, in whatsomever action, cause, persuit, or defence shall happen, after the date of thir presents, to chance or Intervin to any of the name, ther frinds, allays, partakers or Dependants, that the haill rest shall Interpon themselves, ther lands and gear in ther defence, sua that one's cause shall be all, and all shall be one: Provyding that nane of the forsaidis intend any action or purpos by the consent of the said Sir John Murray, and sic frinds after specified as ar established by the consent of the haill frinds to cognose in whatsomever actions, quarell, or ocasion that may happen; They are to say Sir Andrew Murray of Aryngosk, Knight, Robert Murray of Abercairney, William Moncrieff of that ilk, John Murray of Tibbermuir, James Murray of Pardens, William Murray of Letterbanchie, Patrick Murray of Ochertyre, and Patrick Murray of Wodend, or any four of ther forsaidis with the said Sir John, whilk gif it shall happen any to contravin, as God forbid, the offendar to be object to (by) the rest, and accounted from thencefurth enemy to them all, and gif it shall happen likeways that questions, quarell, or debate arise betwixt any of the said name amongst themselves, ther frinds, allays, or Dependants whilk may be ane motion of Intestin grudge in whatsomever cause it be either civill or criminall, the partys binds and oblidges them to stand att

¹ With the plague.

the Decision and order whilk shall be taken theranent be the said Sir John and the forenamed frinds or any four of them ; and in case that any matters of weight Intervin, being of importance as the said Sir John with any four frinds abovementioned may not decern therin, the haill rest of the number of eight shall convene with him to that effect, and gif the said Sir John and the haill eight find any difficulty in the matter whilk they shall happen to have on hand for the time, then the haill rest of the name and frinds for order takeing which shall be convened for decision therof ; sicklyke gif any party shall happen to have adoe, his matter being referred to the frinds nominat, and may object of reason against any of the said number of eight, shewing ane reasonable cause why he should be declynat of his action, in that case whatsomever he be, he shall be removitt out of that Roun, and another frind be the election of the rest chosen in his stead for decision of that matter, whos deliverance in whatsomever questions or debats that may arise amongst any of them, ther name, frinds, allays or Dependants shall be as effectuall, and of as great force and strenth, as gif either the civill or criminall Judge had pronounced or adjudged therin ; and likeways for all actions, questions, or debats that hase been befor the date of thes presents, as the partys Interest shall delate and open unto the frinds nominat, Therafter cogniton taken, order shall be put therto according to right and conscience.

Further the haill undersubscribers binds them (ther duty reserved to the Kings Majesty and his authority) to assist the said Sir John Murray for the causes foresaid, Likeas the said Sir John binds him reciprocally to the frindship as is abovementioned by all others, and they to him, and for observation of the premisses to stand hereafter In perpetuum rei memoriam the partys have subscribed the same with there hands, day and place foresaid.

Sir Johne Murray of Tullibardine, Knight.

Sir Andrew Murray of Aryngosk.

William Moncrieff of that ilk.

Robert Murray of Abercairnny.

Johne Murray of Tibbermuir.

James Murray of Pardens.

William Murray of Letterbanachie.

Alexander Murray of Airlywith.

Johne Murray of Strowane.

James Murray, Fiar of Strowane.

David Murray, apparand of Letterbanachie.

Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre.

William Murray of Pitcairles.

Alexander Murray of Drumdeway.
 Patrik Murray of Raith.
 William Murray, apparand of Abercairny.
 Mungow Murray of Fedalis.
 David Murray of Raith.
 Andro Murray of Lacok.
 Humphra Murray of Buchanty.
 Hew, son to W^m Moncrieff of that ilk.
 David Murray, Howmichael.

ita est de mandato dicti Humphridi Nescien Scribere, Adamus Oswald notarius publicus scribere.

In 1592 Sir John Murray of Tullibardine was appointed Master of the Household to King James VI.*

John Carey (Dep^y Gov^r of Berwick) to L^d Burghley (L^d Treasurer).¹

May 10, 1595.

Scotland is quiet, but it is feared this marriage of the young Lord of Glaymes will kindle a new hatred betwene the Chancellor and the Earle of Marre, for that the Master of Glaymes had promised his nephew the Lord in Marrydge to Sesforde's sister, and now by the Earle of Marre's crossing of it he is to Marrye with fayre Mistris Ann Murray the Kinges Mistris, which will easely breed a dislike where there was no love before.

Same to Same.

June 3, 1595.

The King and Queene is to Starling and shortly the great marriage shall be solemnized at Lithguo between young Lord Glaymes and the Kinges Mistris.

In 1598 another bond was drawn up by the Murrays, styled a Bond of Association of the Name of Murray.

At Canongate the third day of March the year of God one thousand five hundred fourscore and eighteen years We Sir John Murray of Tullibardin, Knight, James Murray younger of Cockpool, Andrew Murray of Balvaird, Sir John Murray of Eddelstoun, Knight, John Murray of Touchadam, Patrick Murray of Hangitshaw, William Murray of Abercairny, George Murray of Brochton, — Murray of Cubairdy, and the remanent persons of the surname of Murray undersubscribing, taking the burthen on us for our hail Kin, Friends, Servants, and Dependens, Being presently considering that

¹ From the "Calendar of Border Papers." B.M.

**The King visited Tullibardine this year, as on January! he signed an order there to Alex. Menzies of that ilk.*

we are far dispersed in sundry parts of this Realm far distant from others, wherethrough we are not so able to serve his Majesty in his Highness country adoes as our good will and intention is, Therefor and to the effect, that we and ilk one of us may be the more able and ready to serve his Majisty at all occasions according to our good mind and intention, We all with one consent and assent by thir presents binds and obliges us, our heirs and successors by the faith and truth in our bodies solemnly sworn thereto, in whatsoever action, cause, pursuit or defence shall happen, after the date hereof, to chance or intervne to any of the name, their friends, servants, or dependers, that the hail rest shall Interpone themselves, their Lands and gear in their deffence, so that one's cause shall be all, and all shall be one (our allegiance and dutiful obedience to our sovereign Lord and the authority alwise excepted); and if any action or cause, either criminal or civil, shall happen to arise betwixt any of the name of Murray, it shall not be leisum to any of the parties to follow and persue therefore, but the same shall be simpliciter referred to the decision, and amicable deliverance of eight of the most wise, well affectioned, and most efficient of the said surname, Four of them to be elected and nominat by either party, and in case of Discrepance among the said friends, the said Sir John Murray of Tullibardine, knight, and his successors, to be oversman thereintill, and whatever the said eight Friends all in one voice, and, in case of Discrepance among them, the said oversman, with the most part of the said friends, shall happen to pronounce, decree, and deliver in the said matters questionable, both the parties shall stand and abide thereat, underly, and fulfil the same to others, in all points, and hereto We, and ilk ane of us, faithfully binds and obliges us, our heirs and successors hinc inde to others lealy and truly, by the faith and truth in our bodies, under the pain of perjury and infamy, and never to be holden or reput honest, incase we contravene the premises, (excepting what is before excepted,) In witness of the whilk thing we have subscribed thir presents with our hands — Day, year, and place abovewritten.

Sir Johne Murray of Tullibardin.

James Murray y^r of Cockpuill.

Blackbarony.

Mr. William Murray, Parson of Dysart.

Androw Moray of Balvaird.

Patrick Murray of Falagill.

William Murray y^r of Pomauis.

Johne Morray, portioner of Arby.

Antone Murray of Raith.

Patrick Morray of Lochlan.
 Alexander Murray of Drumdeway, Colonel.
 Johne Murray of Tibbermuir.
 William Murray, appirand of Tullibardin.
 William Moray of Ochtertyre.
 (William) Murray of Abercairnay.
 Alexander Murray of Woodend.
 Walter Murray, portioner of Drumdeway.
 Johne Murray, portioner Kinkell.

During 1599 William Murray, younger of Tullibardine, married Cecilia, daughter of Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss.

August 5, 1600.—William Murray, younger of Tullibardine, then a very young man, happened to be in Perth, accompanied by some of his father's servants, on the occasion of the alleged attempt on the life of King James VI. by the Earl of Gowrie and his brother, and had the good fortune to aid his Majesty by quieting the tumult of the townspeople, who had become very turbulent on learning that their provost, Lord Gowrie, had been slain. For this service he was rewarded with the hereditary Sheriffship of Perthshire, which had belonged to the Earl of Gowrie. For a similar service on the same occasion his cousin, Sir David Murray of Gospetrie,¹ obtained from his Majesty the lands belonging to the Abbacy of Scone, of which Gowrie had been commendator, and also that Earl's forfeited "Barony of Ruthven, with the castle thereof," which was re-named Huntingtower.

July 13, 1602.—John Dow in Priesttown laid a complaint before the Council against John Bell in Head² of Moulin and Andrew McJock, servants of David Ferguson, Baron of Moulin, and against Andrew McIan roy in Glenquaich, servant of Sir John Murray of Tullibardine, and against Alastair McJock in Glenquaich, and Andrew McJock there,—bear-

¹ Created Lord Scone, 1605.

² Howe?

ing that, five years ago, the said persons and others, their accomplices, came at night in winter to the house of the late William Dow, the pursuer's father, in the Priesttown of Auchtergaven, masterfully entered therein and "cruellie bent thair bowis, schot thair arrowis, dang and woundit his umquhile father and his mother, and schott ane arrow throw the bellie of his sister, and slew umquhile William Dow, his brother-german, with sindrie arrowis," after which they "cuist his said umquhile father in the burne that rynis thairbye, and cuist out his mother and sister owt of the said dwelling-house," broke open the chests, and spuilyed the goods therein, and also broke up the byres and stables, out of which they reft the oxen, kye, horses, and mares,—estimated at 1000 merks. Charge had been given to — Campbell, younger of Lawers, to enter the said Alastair and Andrew McJocks, and to Sir John Murray to enter the said Andrew McLan roy, and to the Baron of Moulin to enter John Bell and Andrew McJock this day; and now, the pursuer appearing, but Lawers, Tullibardine, and Moulin not being present, and the said persons not having been entered, the Lords decern them to satisfy pursuer for the said skaith, extending to 1000 merks, they having relief against the committers of the same.

September 15.—Sir John Murray complained to the Council that he was charged by John Dow to pay him 1000 merks for the said skaith, whereas his share should be only 200 merks. Moreover, that he had apprehended Andrew McJock and put him in prison and in irons, but he had broken prison and escaped by no fault of the complainer.¹

April 25, 1604.—Sir John Murray was created a peer by the title of Lord Murray of Tullibardine.

The same year he obtained a charter of the lands of Letter Banachie.

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

This year the Master of Tullibardine married, secondly, Lady Dorothea Stewart,¹ eldest daughter and heiress of John, 5th Earl of Atholl, which marriage led to the eventual succession of their son to the Earldom of Atholl.

July 10, 1606.—Lord Murray was created Earl of Tullibardine, Lord Gask and Balquhiddel.

January 5, 1609.—John, Earl of Tullibardine, had lately apprehended Alan Oig M^can Tuagh² in Glenco. As this Alan “wes one of the principal and personall executoris of that maist odious, barbarous, and detestable boutcherie and slaughter committit be Clan Gregour upoun his Majesteis good subjectis at Glenfrone,³ and with his awne hand he mordreist and slew, but⁴ pitie or compassioun, the number of fourty poore personis quho wer naiked and without airmour, and as in the hail course and progres of his bypast lyf he hes so exerceisit himself in thift, murthour, reif and oppressioun, as he is most unworthie to be sufferit ony longer to braith the ayr of this country,” therefore the said Earl, “in regaird of his awne honour and credite, and for dischaarge of his dewtie to the Kingis Majestie,” ought to surrender the said Alan to the Council for trial and punishment. Accordingly, there is order to charge the Earl to enter the said Alan before the Council on —— under pain of rebellion.⁵

For some years past, James, Earl of Atholl,⁶ had incurred the displeasure of the King and Council from his inability to keep order in his district and other causes, and the Council now found it necessary to write the following warning letter to the Master of Tullibardine :—

¹ Her sister Mary afterwards married James, Earl of Atholl. Two table napkins (different patterns, marked 1610) which belonged to Lady Dorothea are preserved at Blair.

² Young Alan the son of the Axe.

³ Battle of Glenfruin in 1603.

⁴ *i.e.*, without.

⁵ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

⁶ Son of John, 6th Lord Innermeath, who was created Earl of Atholl on the death of the 5th Earl in 1595. *Vide* p. 52.

*Privy Council to William, Master of Tullibardine.*EDINBURGH, *March 1, 1609.*

After oure verie heartlie commendationis to your goode Lordship:— We haif ressavit a letter and directioun from the Kingis Majestie concerneing the Erl of Athoill and his committing of new to wairde, as by the copie of that letter your Lordship may persave. You do know how far hes bene alredy proceidit aganis him, not onlie by denuncing of him to the horne, bot by publict prohibitioun gevin to all his Majesteis subjectis in no caise to resset, supplie, nor intercommoun with him. And understanding that your Lordship hes some dealing with him whiche may draw you in sindrie inconvenientis and within the compas of the law for ressett and intercommoning with his Majesteis rebellis, we could do no les than foirwarne your Lordship of your harme and skaith, requesting your Lordship, as you respect his Majesteis contentment and your awne weele, to foirbeir all farder melling and dealing with him, or showing unto him ony confort, supplie, resset, or countenance: assuring your Lordship yf you sall try heirefter to haif ony dealing with him, or to resset, supplie, and intercommoun with him, that not onlie will you be maid to answer for him, and to present and exhibite him to his Majestei's Counsell, bot the pane of the law dew to resettaris, supplearis, and aydaris of his Majestei's rebellis wilbe prosequite and followit oute aganis you; and what farder constructioun his Majesty will mak upoun your dealing we remit to your awne consideratioun. Sua, recommending your Lordship to Godis protectioun, we rest your Lordshipis verie good freindis,

AL. CANCELLARIUS.¹DUMBAR.²

April 13.—David Spalding of Ashintully appeared before the Council as procurator for John Robertson of Straloch, and gave in a copy of letters raised by William, Master of Tullibardine, Sheriff Principal of Perthshire, charging Straloch to appear personally this day, and bring with him John dubh McJokie,

¹ Alexander, 1st Earl of Dumfermline, Chancellor of Scotland.

² Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

alias Spalding, in Bleaton, a notorious thief, and also to answer a complaint by the said Sheriff for taking said John dubh off the hands of David and Thomas Murrays in Strathardle while they were bringing him to the Sheriff. The said procurator, having entered said John dubh, protests, in respect of the absence of the said Sheriff, that Straloch shall not be held to answer farther in this matter till newly warned; and the Lords admit the protest.¹

As it is henceforward in the district of Atholl that the records and interests of the family centre, it now becomes necessary to give an account of that Earldom, and more particularly of the Stewart Earls, through whose descent in the female line the title and property were transmitted to the Murrays.

The ancient Earldom of Atholl was part of the Crown lands of Scotland. The male line of the Celtic Earls of that title came to an end in the 13th century, but the Earldom was carried on in the female line for some generations longer. David de Strabogie, the 11th Earl, having withdrawn his allegiance from King Robert Bruce, was outlawed in 1327, and his estates forfeited.² After this the title was first granted to Sir John Campbell of Moulin,³ who was killed at Hallidon Hill, 1333, and next to William Douglas, Lord of Liddisdale, who having also no male issue, gave a charter, dated 16th February 1341, of his title of the Earldom of Atholl to Robert, High Steward of Scotland, afterwards King Robert II. Robert, Steward of Scotland, granted a charter of the Thanage of Glen Tilt, a translation of which is here given:—

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

² He was killed at the battle of Kilblane, 1335.

³ Second son of Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow by Lady Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert Bruce.

*Charter by Robert, Steward of Scotland and Earl of Atholl,
of the Thanage of Glen Tilt.*

(Date betwixt 1342 and 1357.)

Robert, Steward of Scotland and Lord of Atholl, wishes eternal salvation in the Lord to all who will see or hear this writing.

Be it known to you all that we have given, granted, and confirmed by this present writing, to Eugene, Thane of Glen Tilt, brother to Reginald of the Isles, our esteemed and particular friend, the whole Thanage of Glen Tilt, in name of three davochs of land, for his faithful service freely rendered to us, to be held and possessed, the said Thanage of Glen Tilt, with its pertinents, by the said Eugene and his heirs, of us and our heirs, in perpetuity, freely, quietly, pleasantly and in peace, in contract and inheritance, with all the liberties, conveniences, and easements, and with the true boundaries, both as to length and breadth, pertaining to those holding it in the future in whatsoever way, and whether named or not named. And the said Eugene and his heirs shall thence annually pay to us and our heirs at the two usual yearly terms, namely, of Whitsunday in summer and Martinmas in winter, by equal portions, eleven merks sterling, in silver coin only, and the carriage of four horses once a year to our huntings of Benchromby, if requested. And if it should happen in any case that the said Thanage at any time should not be worth the said eleven merks per annum, the said Eugene and his heirs may have, hold, and possess the said Thanage of Glen Tilt, with its pertinents, freely, and without hindrance of us and our heirs, for such a sum of money as at that time it shall truly be found to be worth by an assize of the inhabitants of Strathgroy and the inhabitants of the said Thanage. And we, Robert, Steward of Scotland and Lord of Atholl, and our heirs, will warrant, acquiesce in, and defend for all time the gift, concession, and confirmation of the said Thanage, with its pertinents, as above stated, along with its courts, free passages of the same, eschaets, mercaets, with all and whole other pertinents of said Thanage in all and through all, as above stated, without reservation, to the said Eugene and his heirs against all mortals.

In testimony of this deed we have set our seal to this writing, these being witnesses: the Venerable Father in Christ Lord Richard, by the grace of God Bishop of Dunkeld; Lord Nigel, Dean of the same place;

Lord Nigel of Carrothers, our Chancellor; David, son of Alan of Conings; Atho, son of Michael; with many others.

Walter Stewart, 2nd son of King Robert II. by Queen Eupham Ross, received the Earldom of Atholl from his father, 1375, but being concerned in the murder of his nephew King James I. in 1438, he was executed, and the title again reverted to the Crown.

In 1457 King James II. conferred the Earldom of Atholl on his half-brother, Sir John Stewart of Balvenie, eldest son of Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn, 5th in descent from Alexander, High Steward of Scotland (who died 1283).

Sir James had married in 1439 Queen Joanna, Dowager of King James I. of Scotland, and daughter of John, Earl of Somerset, eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, 4th son of King Edward III. of England.

SIR JOHN STEWART OF BALVENIE, EARL OF ATHOLL, ancestor of the present line; *b.* about 1440,

m. 1st, before March 1460, Lady Margaret Douglas,¹ daughter of Archibald, 5th Earl of Douglas, widow of William, 8th Earl of Douglas, wife of James, 9th Earl of Douglas.

m. 2ndly, before 19th April 1475, Lady Eleanor Sinclair, daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Orkney and Caithness (who *d.* 21st March 1518). By his 2nd wife he had

1. JOHN his successor.

2. ANDREW² . . . Bishop of Caithness, 1518; *d.* 1542.

By both wives he had the following daughters:—

1. Lady JANET . . . *m.* before 1482, Alexander, 3rd Earl of Huntly

2. Lady KATHERINE . *m.* John, 6th Lord Forbes.

3. Lady ELIZABETH . *m.* Andrew, ^{2nd}~~3rd~~ Lord Gray, *before 1483.*

4. Lady JEAN . . . *m.* about 1500, Sir Robert Gordon of Pitlurg.

¹ Known as the Fair Maid of Galloway. It does not appear how her second marriage was dissolved, but she fled to the Court of King James II. complaining of Douglas's cruelty. The King bestowed her hand on Sir James Stewart, with the Barony of Balvenie, forfeited by Sir John Douglas in 1455.

² He was Bishop-elect of Dunkeld, 1515, but had to give way to Bishop Douglas. See "Dunkeld Cathedral," in Appendix, vol. iv.

5. Lady CHRISTIAN . *m.* Neil Stewart of Garth.
6. Lady ISABEL¹ . . . *m.* Alexr. Robertson of Struan (2nd wife).
7. Lady ——— . . . *m.* Robt. Robertson, yr. of Struan.
8. Lady MARJORIE . *m.* Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy ; *d.* 1524.
9. Lady MARGARET . *m.* William Murray, yr. of Tullibardine.
10. Lady ELIZABETH . *m.* 1512, John, 3rd Earl of Lennox.
11. Lady ELSPETH . *m.* Robert Innes of Innermarky.

July 29, 1457.—There was a retour in the Earl of Atholl's court at Logierait, by which Andrew of Glen Tilt was served heir to his father, John, Thane of Glen Tilt, in the lands of Petnacrefe in Strathgroy.

In 1461 there was a charter of sale by Andrew, Thane of Glen Tilt, to Neil Stewart of Fothergill of the lands of Achnamarkmore, to be held by himself. In 1463 the Earl of Atholl was ambassador to England.

April 27, 1467.—A notarial instrument was taken on the sale by Finlay, Thane of Glen Tilt, son and heir of the late Andrew, Thane of Glen Tilt, of the right of reversion of these lands for £20, payable in one day between sunrise and sunset.²

In 1475 the Earls of Crawford and Atholl were sent on an expedition against John Macdonald, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, who had broken out into rebellion. Crawford was in charge of the sea forces, whilst Atholl commanded those on land. They were soon successful in reducing to subjection the rebel chief, who surrendered himself to the clemency of James III.

For this service Atholl was rewarded by a grant of the lands and forest of Cluny.³ The Atholl crest and motto, "*Furth fortune and fill the fetters,*" date from this event, the tradition being that the King made use of the above words when despatching Atholl on the expedition. There is also

¹ In 1465 a contract of marriage had been drawn up between Lady Isabel and Duncan Robertson, Struan's eldest son ; he however died, and Struan married the young lady himself. The Robertsons of Faskally were descended from this marriage.

² Skene's "Celtic Scotland."

³ The charter was granted "For the said Earl of A.'s great and singular services and expenses in suppressing the Rebellion of John Lord of the Isles, of old Earl of Ross," and is dated 3rd March 1480.

another tradition handed down in the family, that Lord Ross was captured in the following manner. Atholl received information that he was in the habit of drinking from a small well in a rock, which he accordingly caused to be filled up with honey and whisky: this novel mixture had such an effect on Ross, that after partaking freely of it he lay down and fell asleep, and was thus easily taken prisoner. The beverage (a compound of honey, whisky, meal and water) has ever since been known as Atholl brose.

Soon after this, "Angus of Islay," Ross's natural son, rebelled and carried on a war against his father. To bring him to obedience the Government had recourse to the Earls of Crawford, Huntly, Atholl and Argyll. Atholl crossed over to Islay and seizing Angus's infant son, "Donald dubh," carried him off, and placed him under the care of his maternal grandfather, Argyll, who kept him carefully guarded in the castle of Inch Connel on Loch Awe. When Angus discovered who had taken away his son, he summoned his adherents and sailed to Inverlochy, where he left his galleys, and thence marched into Atholl, where he committed great excesses. The Earl and Countess of Atholl fled for refuge to the Chapel of St. Bride (Old Blair), whence they were dragged from the altar by Angus, who conveyed them prisoners to Inverlochy, and set sail again for Islay. During the return voyage many of the galleys were wrecked in a storm, and much of the plunder lost. Angus, believing this misfortune to be a judgment on him for his act of sacrilege at Blair, liberated his prisoners, and returning with the spoil that had been saved, he and his principal followers, bare-footed and stripped to their shirts, undertook a pilgrimage to St. Bride's Chapel, where they performed a humiliating penance.¹

In 1481, the Earl had a new investiture of the Earldom of Atholl, paying a *red* rose yearly to the King at Blair, at the

¹ Gregory's "History of the West Highlands," and Tytler's "History of Scotland."

feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24), in name of blench-farm, if asked only.

In 1484 the Earl of Atholl was one of the Conservators of the Peace with England. In 1488 he had a principal command in the army of King James III. against his son and the rebel lords, and was imprisoned in the castle of Dunbar after the death of that monarch at the battle of Sauchieburn.

In 1489 the Earl of Atholl attended the first Parliament of King James IV. in Edinburgh.

June 4, 1500.—A precept of sasine of the lands of Achnamarmor was given at Glen Tilt by Finlay, Thane of Glen Tilt (in presence of John, Thane, son and heir apparent of Finlay), in favour of Neil Stewart of Fothergill, as son and heir of Neil Stewart of Fothergill.¹

August 13, 1501.—A charter of sale of Kincaraigie to Eleanor, Countess of Atholl, was given by Finlay, Thane of Glen Tilt.¹

In 1502 the Earl acquired the Thanedom of Glen Tilt, and the same year granted to John Stewart, his eldest son, two charters of the said lands, "Thanagii Abnathie or the Thanedom of Glen Tilt, which formerly belonged to Finlay Toiseach, Thane of Glen Tilt, and which he voluntarily resigned, as is proved to us by his corporal oath sworn on the holy evangels of God." The Earl's seal and the seal of Finlay Toiseach were appended at Dunkeld the last of May, and on July 2 these charters were confirmed by a charter under the great seal of "the Thanage, with the bondmen, bondages, native men and their issue."

According to this charter, the Thanage consisted of the following seventeen townships, giving an average of about the sixth part of a davoch to each township:—*Toldaimh, Drumna-creich, Blair Uachdair, Inverslanie, Achmerk beag* and *Achmerk mor* on the west side of the Tilt, and *Achgobhal, Dalganros, Campsie mor, Campsie beag, Kincaraigie, Tirinie, Mualich beag,*

¹ Skene's "Celtic Scotland."

Mualich mor, Little Lude, Little Monzie and Pitnacrie on the east side.¹

May 31, 1507.—A letter of bailiary was granted to John, Master of Atholl, making him bailie of all and sundry the lands, rents, and possessions, with their pertinents, pertaining to the late Alexander Robertson of Struan (died 1505), and now to the King through reason of ward, &c.

September 15, 1512.—The Earl of Atholl died at the Laighwood, and was buried at Dunkeld Cathedral. He was succeeded by his son (by his 2nd wife),

JOHN, 2nd EARL OF ATHOLL,

m. Lady Janet Campbell, daughter of Archibald, 2nd Earl of Argyll (died about 1545), by whom he had

1. JOHN his successor.

1. Lady JANET² . *m.* 1. 1520 (?), Alexander, Master of Sutherland ; died 1529.

2. 1532, Sir Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains.

3. Before 1544, Henry, 1st Lord Methven ; killed at Pinkie, 1547.

4. 1557, Patrick, 3rd Lord Ruthven.

¹ Skene mentions that there were two other thanages in Atholl, but that it is not clear whether they were held under the Earl or under the Bishop of Dunkeld. King William the Lion confirmed to the Church and Canons of Scone a grant made to them by Malcolm, Earl of Atholl, of the Church of Loginmaheed, now Logierait, with its chapels of Kilchemi, Dunfolenthi, Keltassin and Kelmichel de Tulimath, and with all its lawful pertinents ; but John, Bishop of Dunkeld, granted and confirmed to the Abbots and Canons of Scone the Church of Logynmaheed, with the full tithes, benefices, and rights lawfully pertaining to said Church, viz., of Rath, which is the chief seat of the Earldom, and of the whole thanage of Dalmonych, and of the whole thanage of Fandufuith, and with these chapels, Kylkemy, Dunfoluntyn, Kilcassqn, Kilmichell of Tulichmet, and all pertinents of said chapels, and a toft in Logyn with common pasture as is contained in a charter of Earl Henry. (Chart. of Scone.)

The Rath, or Fort, is still visible on a height between the two rivers at the junction of the Tay and the Tummel, and the modern names of the places where the four chapels were situated are Killiechangie, Dumfallandy, Killiechassie and Tulliemet, and they are all within the parish of Logierait ; but the two thanages seem not to have been included in Earl Malcolm's charter, and are situated within the territory termed the Bishropric of Dunkeld, now the parish of Little Dunkeld, for Fandufuith is now Fandowie in Strathbran, and Dalmonych is probably Dalmarnoch, on the south bank of the Tay, in the same parish. (Skene.)

² Sir Robert Gordon states that Lady Janet married, fifthly, James, son of Lord Gray of Foulis, without issue, but this statement has not been verified. (Sutherland Book.)

2. Lady HELEN . *m.* 1. John, 5th Lord Lindsay of Byres ; died 1563.
2. 1564, Tho. Moncur, a dependant. She died
1577.
3. Lady JEAN . . . *m.* 1507, James Arbuthnot of that ilk.
4. Lady ELIZABETH. *m.* Colin Mackenzie of Kintail.
5. Lady ISABEL . . . *m.* James Herring of Lethendy and Glasclune.

July 27, 1515.—The Earl had a precept of sasine from King James V., infesting him in the lands and barony of Struan ; forest and lands of Glengarry ; Kirktown of Struan, called the Clachan ; Blairfetty ; Trinafour ; the lands of the two Bohespics ; Innerhadden ; Grenich ; Port Tressait ; Balantuim ; Isle of Loch Tummel, with the house thereof ; Carrick ; Drum-nacarf ; Balnavert and Balnaguard,—which lands were apprised by decret of the Lords of Council from William Robertson of Struan for default of payment of £1592 Scots, due by him to the Earl, with the reservation of the thirds, liferent, and conjunct fee pertaining to the ladies thereof for their lifetimes.

The Earl died about 1521.¹

JOHN, 3rd EARL OF ATHOLL,

b. 1507.²

m. 1st, Grizel, daughter of John Rattray yr. of that ilk, and had

1. JOHN his successor.
1. Lady BARBARA . *m.* ¹⁵⁵⁶~~1546~~, Jas. Menzies yr. of that ilk.
2. Lady MARGARET . *m.* 1539, John Grant of Freuchie.
3. Lady ISOBEL . . . *m.* 1552, Willm. Stewart of Grandtully.
4. Lady HELEN . . . *m.* Sir John McFarlane of that ilk.
5. Lady JEAN . . . *m.* John Otterburn of Redhall, who *d.* before
1595.

¹ The contract between the Earl and Countess of Sutherland and the Earl of Atholl regarding the marriage of the Master of Sutherland and Lady Janet Stewart was dated at Dunrobin, 16th June 1520, which shows that the 2nd Earl of Atholl was not killed at Flodden in 1513, as has been usually stated. His son was infest as his heir on 3rd May 1522 by a precept from Chancery of 4th January 1522. (Sutherland Book.)

² Scots Peerage.

6. Lady — . . . *m.* The Laird of Balfour.

7. Lady — . . . *m.* The Laird of Balbegno.

The Earl married, 2ndly, 1542, the Hon. Janet Forbes, daughter of John, 6th Lord Forbes. (She married, 2ndly, Alexander Hay of Dalgety; 3rdly, William Leslie of Balquhain.)

The 3rd Earl's marriage with Grizel Rattray led to a raid which has commonly been known as the Heirschip of Rattray, and of which most erroneous accounts have been given by Douglas and others. The following narrative is taken from contemporary Rattray documents in the possession of the Earl of Kinnoull:—

Sir John Rattray of that ilk was killed at the Battle of Flodden in 1513, having been predeceased by his eldest son John, who had married Margaret Abercromby and had left two young daughters Grizel and Elizabeth. After Sir John's death an Inquisition was held in Perth in 1516, presided over by John Eviot of Balhousie, Sheriff Depute, to decide the respective shares of his grand-daughters in his estate, when the castle of Rattray was assigned to the eldest, and the Barony and Sir John's third share in some lands in Strathardle and Glenshee were equally divided between them both. The two sisters now fell into the hands of certain designing persons, who were desirous of obtaining the property for themselves, and whose cupidity was so great that the children's lives were in danger. Their neighbour the 2nd Earl of Atholl purchased the right of giving them in marriage, and thus delivered them out of the power of the above-mentioned persons. The Earl brought up and educated the two girls and maintained them in his house, and before his decease in 1521 married Grizel to his own eldest son, while he gave to Elizabeth the younger sister the right of her own marriage i.e. the right to choose a husband to her liking.

In 1523 the 3rd Earl consented to his sister in law's marriage with

Robert Stewart son and heir of Henry Stewart of Muřen and solicited the said Henry to infest his son on his marriage in half his estate, whilst he himself infested Elizabeth Rattray in the 20 pound of his lands of the Barony of Botharm in the Lordship of Balvenie. At the same time the Earl acquired from his sister in law her half of the Barony of Rattray and her share (one sixth) of the following lands in Strathardle and Glenshee, namely Inverchroskie, Morcloich, Dalralzion, Dalmunzie, Leanach, Pitbran and Glengynate, as well as the sixth part of the lands of Kinnaird.

Some time after this the Earl's occupancy of the Barony of Rattray was disputed by Patrick Rattray, 2nd son of the late Sir John, upon which the Earl despatched an armed force against him, and Patrick was finally killed at Kinballoch as appears below.

After Patrick's death Silvester Rattray, the 3rd son, wanted to serve himself heir to his father and brothers, but being afraid to do so in Perth, on account of the Earl of Atholl's influence there, he applied to King James V and obtained a commission to get himself served in Dundee. The commission narrates that "his brother Patrick had been prevented for the space of twelve years from getting himself served heir to the lands, and after great and expensive law suits by the said Patrick, the Earl had sent Walter Leslie, John Stewart, (alias John of Lorn), Thomas Laing and David Stewart, his servitors and their accomplices, and caused kill the said Patrick in his own Chapel of Kinballoch, and that the same Silvester was informed that the earl and his accomplices intended similarly to slay him if he wished to prosecute his authority over the same lands." In consequence thereof Silvester Rattray was served heir to his father and brothers in the Barony of Craighall and Kinballoch and infest therein in 1533, but the Barony of Rattray was held by the Atholl Family till about 1604, when James, 2nd Earl of the Innermeath line,¹ disposed of it to Sir Robert Crichton of Cluny.

¹ See p. 52.

Indento^r betuix my lordis of Atholl and Dunkeld for xl hñ zeirly to be
 vpliftit furth of the landis of Gawy and Drumnacarf for feruing
 and affisting him in all his adois 1526.

At ye burgh of Perth ye viij day of februar, The zeir of god Jyve and
 tuentifex zeris It is contrackit appunctit, and finalie aggreit betuix ane
 Reuerand fader in god George be ye mercy of ye samyn bischop of
 Dunkell of yat ane part, And ane noble and mÿtie lord Johnne erll
 of Atholl oñ yat vther part, In maner and effect followand That is
 to say ye said Johnne erll of Atholl is bundin and straitlie oblist
 And be ye faitñ and treuth in his body bindis and oblistis him to
 ye said Reuerend fader to keip In quiet and peax ye said Reuerend
 faderis landis tenentis teyndis kyrkmeñ, and yair possessionez fra all
 molestacioñ and tribble of all Sornaris and Oppreffouris aganis all
 mortall, And fall tak anefald leile and trew part with ye said Reuerend
 fader In all and fyndry his just and lefum actiones and quarelis
 manteiñ and defend him at his wter power aganis all dedly, The kingis
 grace, my lordis Argilis perfoñ, Scone, and Cathanes, his speciall
 kynnismeñ & seruandis alanerly exceptit, And gif ye said Reuerend
 Chargis ye said Johnne erll of Atholl to Rid with him in his gud
 actionez and quarelis, he falbe Redy in quhat maner and fort ye said
 Reuerend fader desiris, The said Reuerend fader makand & berand
 hym and his seruandis expensis for ye tyñ, how oft he beis desirit,
 ffor the quhilk humanite and kyndnes to be doñ be ye said Johnne
 erll of Atholl the said Reuerend fader fall Supple defend and help
 ye said Johnne erll In his just quarelis at his power, And fall zerlie
 content and pay to ye said Johnne Erll of Atholl The sovñ of flourty
 pwndis vsuale mony of Scotland, And in part of payment yarof
 Assignis to hym zerlie mallēz of ye saidis landis of Gawy &
 Drumnacarf to be allowit eftir ye forme of ye Rentale, and ye
 Remanent tobe payt be ye said Reuerend fader or his chalmerlanis
 out yair boxis, At tua termez in ye zeir Witsonday and Martimes
 in wynter be equale portionēz, And for ye observing and keping
 of all & fyndry ye poyntis of yir present Indentoris, Athir of ye

forfaidis lordis ar oblifit & bindis lelely and treuly till vtheris, tobe obferuit and keptit but fraude or gile, In wytnes herof to yis part Remanand wt ye faid Johnne erll of Atholl ye faid Reuerend fader hes affixt his Rovnd Sele, with ye Subfcription of his hand day zeir moneth and place forfaid Befor yir wytnes ane Reuerend fader in god Andro bifchop of Cathines Curatour to ye faid erll confentand herto, Sr Petir Crechtonē of Nauchtouñ kny^t., Patrik Butter of Gormok James Crechtoñ of cranftoon redder, Dauid Scrymgeor of fardill, Robert Lefly, mafter Thomas Stewart parfoñ of Weyñ.

GE. DUNK.

In 1529 the Earl of Atholl held a great hunt in the Forest of Atholl for the entertainment of James V., who was accompanied on the occasion by his mother, Queen Margaret, and the Pope's Nuncio.

This hunt is thus described in Pitscottie's History :—

“The King next summer past to the Highland to Hunt in Atholl, and took with him his mother, Margaret Queen of Scotland, and an Ambassador of the Pope's, who was in Scotland for the time. The Earl of Atholl, hearing of the King's coming, made great provision for him in all things pertaining to a Prince, that he was as well served and eased, with all things necessary to his estate, as he had been in his own Palace of Edinburgh. For I heard say this noble Earl gart make a Curious Palace to the King, to his mother, and to the Ambassador; where they were so honourably eased and lodged as they had been in England, France, Italy, or Spain, concerning the time and equivalent for their Hunting and Pastime; which was builded in the midst of a fair medow, a fair Palace of green timber, wind with green Birks, that were green both under and above, which was fashioned in four quarters, and in every Quarter and Nuke thereof a great Round, as it had been a Block-House, which was lofted and geisted the space of three House-

Height; the Floors laid with green Scharets¹ and Spreats,² Medwarts³ and Flowers, that no man knew whereon he zeid, but as he had been in a garden. Further, there were two great Rounds on ilk side of the Gate, and a great Portcullis of Tree, falling down with the manner of a Barrace,⁴ with a draw Bridge, and a great stank⁵ of water of sixteen foot deep and thirty foot of breadth. And also this Palace within was hung with fine Tapestry and arrasses of Silk, and lighted with fine glass windows in all airths; that this Palace was so pleasantly decored with all Necessaries pertaining to a Prince, as it had been his own Palace Royal at home.

“Further, this Earl gart make such provision for the King, and his mother, and the Ambassador, that they had all manner of meats, Drinks and Delicates that were to be gotten at that Time in Scotland, either in Burgh or Land: This is to say, all kind of Drink, as Ale, Beer, Wine, both white and Claret, Malvasy, Muskadel, Hippocras, and aqua vitæ.

“Further there was of Meats, wheat Bread, Main Bread, and ginge Bread, with Fleshes, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Venison, Goose, Grice, Capon, Coney, Cran, Swan, Partridge, Plover, Duck, Drake, Brissel Cock⁶ and Pawnsies,⁷ Black Cock and Muir Fowl, Capercailies: and also the stanks, that were round about the Palace, were full of all delicate Fishes, as Salmonds, Trouts, Pearches, Pikes, Eels, and all other kind of delicate Fishes that could be gotten in fresh waters; and all ready for the Banquet. Syne were there proper Stewards, cunning Baxters, excellent Cooks, and Potingars with confections and Druggs for their Deserts; and the Halls and Chambers were prepared with costly Bedding, vessel and Napry, according for a King: so that he wanted none of his orders more than he had been at Home in his own Palace. The King remained in this Wilderness, at the Hunting, the space of three days and three nights, and his company, as I have shown—I heard men say it cost the Earl of Atholl, every day, in expences, a thousand pounds.

¹ Turfs.² Reeds.³ Meadow-sweet.⁴ Barrier.⁵ Pool.⁶ Turkey.⁷ Peacock.

“The Ambassador of the Pope, seeing this great Banquet and Triumph which was made in a Wilderness, where there was no Town near by 20 miles, thought it a great marvel that such a thing could be in Scotland, considering that it was named the arse of the World by other countries; and that there should be such Honesty and Policy in it, and specially in the High-Land, where there was but Wood and Wilderness. But, most of All, this Ambassador marvelled to see, when the King departed, and all his men took their Leave, the Highlandmen set all this fair place in a fire, that the King and the Ambassador might see it. Then the Ambassador said to the King, I marvel, Sir, that you should thole yon fair Place to be burnt, that your Grace has been so well lodged in. Then the King answered the Ambassador, and said, it is the use of our Highland men, though they be never so well lodged, to burn their Lodging when they depart.

“This being done, the King returned to Dunkel that night, and on the morn to St. Johnstoun.

“I heard say the King at that time, in the bounds of Atholl and Strathern, slew thirty score of Hart and Hynd, with other small Beasts, as Roe and Roebuck, Wolf and Fox, and Wild Cats.”¹

At this period the Earl of Atholl had some difference with his cousin, William Robertson of Struan, regarding the marches between their respective estates. This occasioned a feud between the two families, and eventually resulted in Struan being captured and executed at Tulliemet in 1530.

This Earl, who was famous for his great hospitality, made considerable additions to the Castle of Blair, including a banqueting-hall 52 feet by 27 feet. He also possessed a mansion at Dunkeld, which was situated to the north of the Bishop's Hill.

He died in 1542 of sickness contracted whilst serving with the army before the Battle of Solway.

¹ From the fact that the palace built for the King appears to have been within an easy day's march of Dunkeld, I conclude that the hunting took place in the forest of Cluny.

JOHN, 4th EARL OF ATHOLL,¹

m. 1st, Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George, 4th Earl of Huntly, and had

1. Lady ELIZABETH . *m.* 1. Hugh, 6th Lord Lovat, who died 1577.
 2. 1578, Robert, Earl of Lennox and March (whom she divorced 1581). He died 1586.
 3. 1581, Captain James Stewart of Ochiltree, afterwards Earl of Arran.
2. Lady MARGARET . *m.* 1579, George, 7th Lord Saltoun of Abernethy. The Earl *m.* 2ndly, 1557, Margaret, daughter of Malcolm, 3rd Lord Fleming, relict of Robert, Master of Montrose, and of Thomas, Master of Erskine, by whom he had
 1. JOHN . . . his successor; *b.* May 22, 1563.
 3. Lady JEAN . *m.* 1573, Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy.²
 4. Lady AGNES . *d.* before 1581.
 5. Lady GRIZEL . *m.* 1581, David, 10th Earl of Crawford.
 6. Lady MARY . *m.* 1587, Francis, 9th Earl of Errol.

In 1560, in pursuance of the Reformation, Dunkeld Cathedral was destroyed. The following document, authorising this destruction, signed by the Earl of Argyle, Lord James Stewart (afterwards created Earl of Moray), and the Master of Ruthven (afterwards created Earl of Gowrie), is amongst the papers of Mr. Stewart-Menzies, formerly of Cardney:—

To our Traist friends the Lairds of Airtully and Kinvaid.

Traist friends, after most hearty commendation, we pray you fail not to pass incontinent to the Kyrk of Dunkeilden, and tak doon the hail images thereof, and bring furth to the Kirk yaird, and burn them oppinly. And siclyk cast doon the Altaris, and purge the Kyrk of all kinds of

¹ In the Retour of Service to the Earl on succeeding his father mention is made that the Fortalice called Laignwood was newly rebuilt. The arms of this Earl and those of his second wife are on the outside wall of the church of St. Bride, Old Blair, with the date 1579.

² Lady Jean on her marriage received from Glenorchy, in life-rent, the 10 merk land of Port of Loch Tay, with the Island, Manor Place, yards, and orchards of the same, lying in the east end of the said Loch, together with the fishing upon the north side of the same Loch and water of Tay, also $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 8 merkland of Eddergole near Balloch, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ land of Callelaquhan in the Lordship of Discheor and Toyer.

monuments of Idolatry. And this ze faill not to do, as ze will do us singular empleseur. And so committis to the protection of God.

from Edinburgh the xii of August 1560.

ARGYLE.

JAMES STEWART.

WILLIAM RUTHVEN.

Faill not, but ze tak guid heyed that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony wise hurt or broken, eyther glassin wark or iron wark.

Unfortunately no attention appears to have been paid to the latter part of these orders, as the Cathedral and Choir were completely sacked, the windows smashed, and the doors torn from their hinges.

Tradition affirms that what Airntully and Kinvaid left undestroyed was afterwards demolished by the Laird of Cardney.

The 4th Earl of Atholl, being a zealous Roman Catholic, strongly opposed the Reformation in Parliament.

In 1561 the Earl was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

In 1562 Queen Mary visited the northern counties of Scotland, on which occasion Lord Huntly, Chancellor of Scotland and Sheriff of Inverness, who had lately retired from the Court in dudgeon because his son had been put to the horn and imprisoned, meditated an attack on the Queen's forces, with the object of taking her out of the hands of the reformed Lords, and having the influence of her presence for the rallying of the Catholic party. On October 28 Huntly marched with 700 men on Aberdeen (where the Queen then was), but was met at Corriechie, twelve miles from Aberdeen, by the Earls of Moray, Atholl, and Morton, with 2000 men, and easily defeated, Huntly himself being killed and his two sons made prisoners.

In 1564 the Earl of Atholl entertained the Queen at a hunt in the Atholl Forest. The following account¹ of the sport was given by William Barclay, one of her Majesty's suite :—

“The Earl of Atholl had, with much trouble and vast expense, a hunting match for the entertainment of our most gracious Queen. Our

¹ Written originally in Latin.

people called this a Royal Hunting. I was then a young man, and was present on the occasion.

“Two thousand Highlanders, or ‘Wild Scotch,’ as you call them here, were employed to drive to the hunting ground all the deer from the woods and hills of Atholl, Badenoch, Mar, Murray, and the counties about. As these Highlanders use a light dress, and are very swift of foot, they went up and down so nimbly that in less than two months time they brought together 2000 red deer, besides roes and fallow deer.

“The Queen, the great men, and others were in a Glen¹ when all the deer were brought before them. Believe me, the whole body of them moved forward in something like battle order. The sight still strikes me, and ever will, for they had a leader whom they followed close wherever he moved. This leader was a very fine stag,² with a very fine head. The sight delighted the Queen very much, but she soon had occasion for fear upon the Earl’s (who had been accustomed to such sights) addressing her thus: ‘Do you observe that stag who is foremost of the herd? There is danger from that stag; for if either fear or rage should force him from the ridge of that hill, let every one look to himself, for none of us will be out of the way of harm; for the rest will follow this one, and having thrown us under foot, they will open a passage to this hill behind us.’

“What happened a moment after confirmed this opinion; for the Queen ordered one of the best dogs to be let loose upon a wolf; this the dog pursues, the leading stag was frightened, he flies by the same way he had come there, the rest rush after him, and break out where the thickest body of the Highlanders was. They had nothing for it but to throw themselves flat on the heath, and to allow the deer to pass over them. It was told the Queen that several of the Highlanders had been wounded, and that two or three of them had been killed outright; and the whole body had got off, had not the Highlanders, by their skill in hunting, fallen upon a stratagem to cut off the rear from the main body.

“It was of those that had been separated that the Queen’s dogs, and those of the nobility, made slaughter.

“There were killed that day 360 deer, with 5 wolves, and some roes.”

During the above hunting Queen Mary is understood to have encamped on the shore of Loch Loch, which is situated on the east side of Beinn a Ghlo.

¹ Glen Loch probably.

² Unless the habits of deer were different in those times, surely it must have been a hind.

On the face of the hill, on the east side of the loch, is "Tom nam Ban Righ," *i.e.* "The Queen's Hillock," where tradition states her Majesty took her station to view the sport.

There is also the track of a road leading from Blair to Glen Loch round the south end of Beinn a Ghlo, which is known as "Rathad nam Ban Righ," *i.e.*, "The Queen's Road."¹

Portraits of *James V. and his Queen, Mary de Loraine*, and also of *Queen Mary and her son, James VI.*, are at Blair Castle. The latter picture was sent from England by the Queen to Margaret, Countess of Atholl, and the portrait of James VI. was afterwards added in Scotland by a different artist.

In 1565 the Queen gave the Earl of Atholl a commission of justiciary in the northern parts of the kingdom.

In 1566 the Earl exchanged the house and land he possessed north of the Bishop's Hill at Dunkeld with John Bertram, the Dean, for his mansion to the north of the Cathedral.

In 1567 he joined the association for the defence of King James VI.

March 24, 1569.—A contract was drawn up at the Haugh of Weem, at the desire of George, Earl of Huntly (the Chancellor, and brother of Atholl's first wife), between Archibald, Earl of Argyll, and John, Earl of Atholl, to the effect that, "as there has been much debate between the said Earls of Argyll and Atholl as to the incursions and slaughter committed on the territories of both by the Clan Gregor, the Earl of Argyll becomes bound, between the date hereof and the 8th of May next, to banish out of Scotland the principal malefactors and committers of said incursions, and shall wholly prevent their return or resort within his bounds.

¹ *August 3, 1564.*—The Queen wrote a letter to Colin Campbell of Glenurchy in favour of the Clan Gregor in Rannoch, dated at the Lunkartis in Glentilth (copy at Castle Menzies). Lunkartis is probably a mis-spelling of Long Aird, Boat Height, and was probably on Loch Loch. No place of that name is now known there.

Neither the Earls of Argyll or Atholl shall in any way maintain or defend any of the Clan Gregor, or any other broken men against the kin or friends of other party, but shall punish all offenders as occasion arises."

April 7, 1570.—Gregor MacGregor of Glenstrae was heddyt at Balloch in presens of the Erle of Atholl by Sir Colin Campbell (of Glenorchy) himself.¹

In 1572 the Earl bought the lands of St. Peter's chaplain, which intervned between the house he had acquired from the Dean and the Cathedral.

In 1576 King James VI. made a grant for the erection of a grammar school at Dunkeld.

June 23, 1576.—The Privy Council ordered letters to be sent charging the Earls of Argyll and Atholl to keep the peace, in consequence of "the late slauchter and utheris enormiteis happynnit betuix their freindis, servandis, and dependaris, quhairupon thair is apperance of greit convocationis and further inconvenientis to follow gif tymous remeid be not providit."

July 10.—The Council ordained the above two Earls to "compeir personalie, with thair freindis and servandis, in peciabil maner, not exceding thre scoir personis, with ilk ane of them, befor his Grace and Lordis, the 16 day of November nix to cum, to underly sic ordour and direction as salbe imput to thame for the weill and quietnes of the cuntre in tyme cuming, under the pane of rebellioun."

January 29, 1577.—"The Regentis Grace and Lordis of secreit counsale, understanding that this present day being appointit for hering and ordour taking in the troubles and contraversiis standing betuix the Erlls of Ergyle and Atholl, to the Kingis Majesteis obedience and quietnes of the cuntre,

¹ Black Book of Taymouth.

and that they bayth are reparit to the Burgh of Edinburgh, accompaneit with greit nowmeris of their freindes and servandis; amongis quhome gif ony new or forder troubill sould fall out at this tyme, it sould greitlie hinder the intentioun of his Grace and the counsale tuiching the hering and ordouring of the saidis contraversiis. Thairfoir ordanis ane Herauld, maser or ony uther officiar of armes to pas to the marcat Croce of the said Burgh of Edinburgh and thair to oppin proclamatioun to command the saidis Erlls and all the lieges reparit with thame to this Burgh, and utheris quhatsumevir, that nane of thame tak upoun hand to invade, troubill, molest, or inquiet utheris &c. quhill the finall end of this present assemble of the nobilitee, under the pane of deid.”¹

After the Reformation, James, Bishop of Dunkeld, granted the Office of Justiciary and Bailie of the Bishopric of Dunkeld to Colin, 6th Earl of Argyll, who in 1577 resigned it in favour of John, 4th Earl of Atholl.

February 2.—Alastair dubh McAlan McEwen or Cameron and John cam,² his brother, applied to the Regent and the Lords of Secret Council to be set at liberty by the Earl of Atholl, who had some months before apprehended them by force and imprisoned them at Blair. They were represented before the Council by their uncle, Ewen McAne, Captain of Inverlochy. The Earl alleged in defence that his prisoners had been denounced rebels and put to the horn, and were so when he apprehended them, and continued so then, for having committed diverse slaughters, heirschips, and oppressions upon certain of his own tenants and servants and others of the king's lieges, for which they were fugitives from the law.

They were ordered to be brought before the Council on the 25th of February, with the letters of horning and evidences of their guilt, failing which, the usual penalties would follow against the Earl.

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

² *i.e.*, blind of an eye.

February 26.—Mr. Andrew Abercromby, servitor to the Earl, presented them, and also produced letters raised by the brothers and other friends of the late Donald dubh McEwen, by which the said Alastair and John were denounced for the slaughter of the late Donald.¹

March 29, 1578.—The Earl of Atholl was appointed Chancellor of Scotland, and took the oath at Stirling. Soon after this date, Atholl, with Argyll, Montrose, and others, took up arms to rescue the young King, James VI., from the power of the Regent Morton, but by the mediation of Bowes, the English Ambassador, an accommodation was made in August 1578. In token of reconcilment Morton invited the leaders of the opposite party to a banquet at Stirling on April 20, 1579, after which Atholl was taken dangerously ill, and died at Kincardine Castle on his way home on the 25th, under very strong suspicion of having been intentionally poisoned.

JOHN, 5th EARL OF ATHOLL,

b. 1563.

m. 1580, Lady Mary Ruthven, daughter of William, 1st Earl of Gowrie (who afterwards became the second wife of John, Lord Innermeath, created Earl of Atholl, 1596), by whom he had

1. Lady DOROTHEA . *m.* 1604, William, Master of Murray, afterwards
2nd Earl of Tullibardine.

2. Lady MARGARET . *d.* young.

3. Lady MARY . . . *m.* 1. 1603, James, Earl of Atholl, the son of
her stepfather.

2. Capt. Peter Rollock.

4. Lady JEAN . . . *m.* 1. 1603, Henry, Lord St. Colme, who died
1612.

2. Mr. Nicol Bellenden of Standenflat.

5. Lady ANNE . . . *m.* 1604, Andrew, Master of Ochiltree, afterwards created Earl of Castle Stewart in
Ireland.

The widowed Countess, the young Earl, and their friends, made every exertion to discover the instigator of Atholl's murder (if such it was). Both the Earl of Mar and the Earl

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

of Morton were suspected, but no proof of guilt could be brought home to either of them.

John Stewart, 5th Earl of Atholl, to ———

KYNCAIRNE, 30 Aprile 1579.

Efter my verray hartlie commendatiouns, seing it hes pleasit God to call my Lord my Father from yis lyff to his mercie, and yat be extraordinar meanis of vickit personis throw venemus and extreme poyson, as God of his guidnes hes maid manifest to y^e sicht of honorable personis, quhilk hes seine and will verifie ye same, besyd ye sycht and iudgement of doctors, cherurgionis and potingars quha hes tryit it, quhilk vpone yer conscience yai will testifie in dew tyme, and seing ye same of neid crawes forder tryell and punisment for sik ane foull and crewall murther, quhair-onto I dout nocht bot ye Kingis Maiestie my maister will haldhand, and albeit I be bot ane young man, and hitherto hes taine na caire bot vpone my buik, and in my father's extreme visitatioun haifing resaut his blessing, with vther guid and godlie directionis speciallie anent yes that hes beine ye Kingis Maiestie his maisters trew subiectis, and assisting to him for y^e advanceing y^e glorie of God, y^e Kingis hienes preseruatioun, and y^e commonweill of his natiue countrie, villit and commandit me to keip y^e lyk fallowschip with zow, and vthers his freindis, faithfull subiectis to y^e Kingis Maiestie, as he hes done, and now, being resolut be evident and manifest tukins of his crewall murther be poyson, I will maist hartlie pray zow to trawell be zour diligence and cair for knowlegeing of y^e doars yerof, as oyerswa to assist me be zour guid counsale and awyse in yis my gret ado.

Albeit my zeris be zoung I sall vant na guid will to follow my father's counsale for acquitting zow, and vtheris guid friendis, quhen it sall happin zow to haif ado in zour awin particular. I haif delayit y^e buriall of my Lord my Father till sik tyme as may tak sum order with my cuntrie, and, howsone ane day sal be appoyntit yerto, I sall aduerteis zow yat I may haif zour presens to convey his bodie to his buriall, seeiking for zour counsale and aduise in y^e meantyme, and yat zour freindschip will continow withe me, as myne sall do with zow, according to my Fathers mynd. I leive (not) to be mair prolix, and committis zow to y^e protectioun of y^e eternal God.

King James VI. to Earl of Atholl.

24 May 1579.

Richt traist cousing we greit zou hertlie weill. Vnderstanding the corps of our richt traist cousing and counselour, zour fader, now resting with

God, to be zit vnburied, and that we think meitt that our nearest freindis and kynnismen departing this lyff, in our aige, suld be placed in buriall ewest others, and that in sic^h honorable and publict places as we mycht the rather be moved to remember thame, and thair gude service, in thair lyvetymes, and thair posterities for thair sakes. As specialie we wishe the corps of our cousing zour fader to be convoyed to Edinburgh, and thair placed ewest our dearest vnclie and regent of gude memorie, the erll of Murray, quhilk we doubt not salbe honorable for zou, and to ws it wilbe acceptable. Thus we committ zow in the protection of the Almichtie. At our castell of Striueling, the xxiii of Majj 1579.

JAMES R.

To oure richt traist cousing the erll of Atholl.

Inquest on the death of John, Earl of Atholl, taken at the Castle of Stirling, June 16, 1579, in presence of the King's Majesty and Lords of the Privy Council.

1. Alexr. Prestoun, "Doctour in Medecine," declared his belief that the said Earl died of poison.

2. Mr. Gilbert Moncrief found the humour in the stomach to be venomous, but could not say it was poison, or whether it was exterior or interior, grown within the body.

3. George Boiswell, "Mediciner and Cirurgiane" in Perth, deponed that the Earl's death was by poison administered by the mouth.

4. James Owhegarty, "Irelandman borne, Leiche that ministratis medicine in the mouth, and cuirs outward be herbis," declared that the Earl died by rank venom received by his mouth.

5. David Rettray, "Chirurgiane in Coupere," alleged the Earl's death to be by "ane extraordinare poyson, and that ane spune put in the humour changeit the collour in the cullour of brass."

6. Robert Craig, "burgess of Edinburgh, chirurgiane," said that to appearance it was poison the Earl died of.

7. John Erskine of Dun witnessed that he had seen the stomach, in which there was a red matter, which Dr. Prestoun showed him to be a "cauld poyson."

8. John Duncansoun, Chaplain to the King, alleged that the Earl of Atholl declared he had gotten "ane wrang causles," which the servants and others about him said were the words he used to speak concerning poisoning; he also deponed that after the Earl's death he saw black lumps on his side, neck, and shoulders.

9. Mr. Row, minister at Perth, declared that he could not say of his conscience whether it was poisoning or not the Earl died of.

10. Mr. John Hammyll, minister at Abirruthven, deponed that he saw strange and unnatural tokens in the stomach, black and red, as it were dregs of bread and wine mixed, and that he heard the said Earl say that he had got offence, and God forgive them that had done it.

The Earl's funeral did not take place till July 4th, when it was conducted with great solemnity in the south aisle of the Cathedral of St. Giles in Edinburgh.

A petition was presented by the Earl of Atholl, Margaret, Countess of Atholl, his mother, and his kinsmen and friends, to the King and Estates assembled in Parliament, narrating—

That whereas it is well known to his Majesty and their Lordships that they had craved and insisted order to be taken "in trying of the vnhonest, tressonable and maist vyle murthour of my lait father your hienes Chancellair," and how that by confession of the dead and declarations of the learned physicians and chirurgions, "my said vmquhile father hes deit by the vnhonest, meane and tressonable seruice of poysoun," and that the malicious minds of such as travelled to obscure the form of his dying, envious of him in his lifetime, and enemies to his honour after his death, had taken in hand to accuse him as "ane leare and false speikare"; also, that although neither in the said Earl's lifetime had he, nor others since his death, accused any person in particular, albeit he being dead was accused of the untruth: That with his Majesty's permission they will maintain the truth and honesty of his father, the King's Chancellor, by "the manheid of our kin and friendis in the noumer of twenty-fyve, fiftie, or ane hundredth, at sic time and place as your Majestie and Lordshipis sall be all law of arms appoint."

The following letter evidently refers to the case of the suspected poisoning of the Earl of Atholl.

Lady Agnes Murray of Tullibardine¹ to Countess of Mar.²

Sister,—Efter maist hartly commendatioun, This is to adverteis yow that my brother Mungo³ and my sone John, eftir thair hamecuming, hes schawin me of my Lady Athollis bill, giffin in to the Kingis grace, makand me author to sum speiking therein, quhilk, of my honour, is altogidder fals and feinzeit, for my Lord Atholl nevir spak sic thingis to me as scho allegis, nor zit I to hir. Quhairfoir scho hes maist shamfullie leid upon me, and I hoip in God that, as that pairt of hir bill is fals, the rest of hir allegance sall cum to the sam end. Scho hes not done hir devite in that pairt to mak me author to that thing that I nevir knew, and gif I ver present, sould lat the King and Counsall onderstand the sam. I haif been veray euill at eis sin I hard sic forgit leis allegit on honest personeis names, bot I hoip in God, treut sall prevell at lenthe, and my Inocensy sall be tryit in that mattir to thair disavantege that allegis leis in my name befor thair presence. Sua, leifand to trubill yow with langer lettir at this present, quhill new occasioun, commits yow to Godis protection. From Tulibard, this xvi of November (1579?)

Zour awyn affect^t sistir

To my veill beluffit
sistir, my Lady Countes
off Mar.

AGNES GRAEM.

The following letter from the Queen to the widowed Countess (entirely in her Majesty's own handwriting) is preserved amongst the Atholl papers:—

Queen Mary to the Countess of Atholl.

15 March 1580.

My good Anti, I hard, be my Secreterai, your fethful good will and keer towards me, as also off yowr too sisters, and am herteli sori that he miht not schou his commission to my soon, for it had been for his well and myn too, as he is lik to perseaeu, be the dealings off our fals traitours, that, not content off yowr good lords death be poisini[n]g him so vikedli, bot, as I hir zet, conseld yowr soon to agri with his murtherer and meri on off his greatest frindes dauchter, a great ennemy to me, by yowr consent, that I am sur yow would neuuer hauue giuuen on makin yowr frindes privi to it. Wel, qhuosouuer is wise hath caus nou to look

¹ Daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Montrose, and wife of Sir William Murray. See p. 15.

² Sister to Sir William Murray of Tullibardine.

³ Mungo Graham of Orchill, third son of William, 2nd Earl of Montrose.

about them, for me soon, and all thes he lyk or trusts in, ar in as great deanger nou as euuer they war, and my poor boy as sor enuied as euuer I was, for as young as he is; bot the Stuarts nou is all in on rank lyk to fil that they war neuer med off bot to serue vthe[r] folkes tournes. I am sur yow schal hir mor. Nau seeth that he vnderstood not be yowr sister that yow wald hauue had the toknes, for he wald wilingli haif lef them with yow. I pray yow enquir quhat Dem Corsbi hes doon with the litle goons. I wald nou me soon had them, and knou off me soon iff he hes had me book and pictur; the Lord Seiton had the last, and G. the book. I pray yow let me hir the treuth of his helth, for sum fires me that he is sikli and not lyk to liue. I had me self a great siknes and indigestion off stomak in his zeres, and vill not fir fort that; bot let me knou if he hes any schort end or host: for Gods seek tak hid to him and see him offt. God wats qhiou sor I hauue forthocht that I pat him not at the furst with yow, qhuan I was so great a ful as to trust that vnthankful fals woman. God will redres all our wrangs on day, qhuom I besik to hauue you and yours in his protection. Commend me to yowr sisters and yowr dauchter. This xviii off Marche.

Your loouing and asured good cusignes and frind.

MARIE R.

To my richt trusty cusignes the Contes of Athel.

June 19, 1586.—A complaint was laid before the Privy Council by Margaret Blackburn, relict of George Blyth, burgess of Edinburgh, that Mr. Andrew Abercromby of Pettelpie, although denounced rebel in 1584 for his failure to pay to her the sum of £266, still continues at the horn, “frequentand and repairand, notwithstanding, to and fra in all pairtis of this realme as he wer his Majesteis free lege, to the grite contempt of his autoritie and lawis; like as he presentlie remanis in cumpany as a domestique servand with Johnne, Erll of Athoill, be quhome he is intertenyit, mantenit and kepit in houshald with him, as man and servand, in sic sorte as the said complenare can gett na executioun aganis him be letters of captioun, or uthirwayes; quhairthrow she is liklie to be utterlie frustrat of payment of the said sowme, to the grite hurt of hir, and hir pure bairnis, without remeid be providit.”

The Earl having been charged, under pain of rebellion, to produce the said Mr. Andrew, and having failed either to do so

or to appear and show contrary cause, the Lords ordered the said Earl to be denounced rebel.¹

*Memorial to the Privy Council by the Earl of Atholl of the injuries done him by the Earl of Huntly*²—1587.

1st. The Laird and Lady of Weem dwelling within the country of Atholl and being so tender of blood to me and in continual friendship and dependance on my late Father of good memory and myself till the said Laird because that slaughters, &c, &c, intervned between him and broken men on either side. The Laird of Weem accused my tender kinsman the Laird of Grandtully as being "participant in thay wrangis and trublis," which case being tried was found not proven. At which time the Laird of Weem left me and "to my dishonour and contemp was ressavit in mentenance and patrocynie be the said Erle, we than being in freindschip, without ony occasione of breik mouit be me. and he hes always sensyne mantenit the servandis of the said howse of Weyme and thair adherentis, I neuir lukand that he wald haif mellit with defence of ony of my dependeris, we standand in mutuall amitie and kyndnys." Also that various servants, &c, whom he had dismissed had been entertained and supported by Hnntly, &c, &c. Also

2nd. "Beacus be werteu of ane contract maid betuix our fateris of guid memorie, the said Erle is oblissit as air to his father to infest me as air to my father in the landis of Lochabber under reversione contening the soume of 1000 merkis, with ane letter of tak for the space of sewin yeris efter the redemptione, for the yeirlie payt of j^e merkis money allenerlie, as the said contract at lenth proportis: quhilk is not growndit apone ony accident of court or small occasione, bot for diverse deittis, soumes of money, and uther wechtie causis thairin mentionat—It will please yr Matie to cause the said Erle fulfill the same to me, or ellis requit the decisione thairof to the civill juge, according to equitie and law."

Commission to the Erll of Atholl to attend upon the Town of Perth—1589.

James, be the graice of God King of Scottis, to our lovittis, Johnn Moncur messingeris, our shreffis in pairt, conjunctlie and severallie, speciallie constitut, greting—fforsimekill as we ar credable informit that thair is bandis practizes conspiraceis and convocationis of men in armes in sundrie pairttis of our realme, without our

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

² In 1553 George, 4th Earl of Huntly, had a charter of the lands of Lochiel and fortalice of Torcastle forfeited by Eugene Allansoune of Lochiel.

previtie or allowance, quhilk apperis dangerous aganis our persone and estait. Quhairfoir leist ony thing sall be attemptit upoun the soudane, hurtfull or prejudiciall to the inhabitantis of our burghe and Shirefdome of Perth in thair persounes or guidis, we have for withstanding thairof, and the bettir keipping of the samyn burghe frome surprysing, geven and granttit, and be thir presenttis gevis and granttis our full pouer and commissioun expres biding and charge to our rycht trest cousing and Consilour, Johnn, Erl of Atholl, Lord Balvany, to convocat our liegis in vyir lyk maner duelland within the bounds of our said shirefdome, to burghe and land alsweill, for resisting of the insolence of the movaris of this disordour—as for persute of thame as occasioun salbe offerit, and that notwithstanding our lait proclamatioune direct for thair convenyng to us to Edinburgh, quhairanent we dispens, grantis thame licence to remane at hame, provyding that thay concur, and assist our said rycht trest cousing to the executions of this our commissioun at all tymis, as thay sall be requerit be his proclamatioune, missive letters, or uther wayis thairto, with pouer also to him to charge houss to be renderit, undir the pains of tressoun, or horning the persounes disobeyand to rander the saidis houss, to caus be denunciit to our horne, as also to assege the samyn houss, rais fyre, and use all kynd of force, and vyirlyk ingyne that can be haid, for recoverie thairof, and generallie all uther thingis to do, and use, that heirin is requesit to be done ferme and stabill haldand, and for to hald all and quhatsumevir thingis he sall lauchfullie do heirin. Our will is heirfoir, and we charge you straitlie, and commandis that incontinent thir our letters sein, ye pas and in our name and autoritie command and charge all and sundrie our saids liegis, inhabitantis of our said Shirefdome of Perth, to burghe, and land regaletie, and ryaltie, betuix saxtie and saxtein yeris, and utheris fensibill persounes, that thay and ilk ane of thame, well bodin in feir of veir, repair to sic pairttis as they sall be warnit be our said rycht trest cousing, concur, fortifie, and pas fordvert with him, and utherwayis follow his directionis in all thingis tending to the advancement of our autoritie and service, and chiflie in resisting the insolence of the saidis disordorit persones, persute of thame as occasioun sall be offerit, and reduceing of thame to our obedience, ondir the pain of tinsall of lyff, land and guidis, as ye will answer, to us heirupoun, the quhilk to do we commit to you, conjunctlie and severallie, our full pouer be thir our letters, delyvering thame be you, dewlie execute, and indorsit agane to the bcar.

Gevin undir our signet, and subscrivit with our hand, at Edinburgh, the sevint day of Apryll, and of our regne the xxij year, 1589.

This is the copie of the commissioun.

It is our will, and we command you in his Majestie's name, and ours, that ye, your kin, and freindis be at us in Cuper of Angus the morne, the tent of this instant Apryll, according to the will of the proclamatioune under the pains contenit thairin, this we luik ye will nocht omit, as ye will do his hienes obedience, and us acceptable plesour, and sa committs you to God.

fra Cuper in Angus, this nynt of Apryll, 1589. Failt nocht to be heir the morne be x hours, at the leist sa sone thaireftir as ye may.

JHONE ERLE OFF ATHOLL.

This year Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin excambed with the Earl of Atholl the lands of Urrard mor, in the Barony of Lude, for Pitnacrie in the thanedom of Glen Tilt.¹

In 1590 a feud broke out between the Earls of Huntly and Moray, and the former gathered forces to invade the latter's lands, which Moray, assisted by his cousin Atholl, prepared to defend.¹

In March 1591 the King and Council, "for the bettir observatioun of his Hienes peax, quietnes, and gude reule in the north pairtis of this realme, lyklye to be disquieted be preparatioun of forceis, convocatioun of his Hienes' lieges in armes, incursionis and persute be way of deid, intendit, as his Majestie is surelie informeit, be the personis undirwrittin" within each other's bounds, ordain officers to charge George, Earl of Huntlie, not to pass be-west the water of Spay, James, Earl of Moray,² not to cross be-east the water of Findhorne, and Johnne, Earl of Athoill, not to repair be-north the Skarkeith (Sgarsoch?), till they have his Majesty's licence, nor yet to invade or pursue each other in any way, under pain of rebellion.³

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

² James Stewart, the "Bonny Earl of Moray," was murdered by Huntly's forces, 1592.

³ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

November 5, 1591.—A complaint was made to the Council by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy as follows:—The six-merk land of Drumnacarf in Perthshire belonging to him in liferent and to his heirs for twō nineteen years, he has been in peaceable possession of the same these divers years past, “quhill now of lait Johnne, Erll of Atholl, hes interprisit the trouble and oppressioun of the said complenar in his said possessioun,” intending to dispossess him by violence. “For quhilk purpos he has alreddy inhibite and dischargit the said complenaris tennentis of ansuering him of the maillis and fermes of the saidis lands, threatning thame with all violence and injurie giff in onywayes thay aknaulege him.” His tenants, thus threatened, had refused to pay to him their mails, whereupon he had pursued them before the Sheriff and obtained decree against them, with a precept for pointing of their goods. For executing this precept, the complainer, upon 24th September last, directed Alexander Campbell, sheriff officer, and Finlay M^cantaggart, messenger, who apprehended upon the said lands six cows belonging to the said tenants; and thereafter, while they were driving the same to Perth “to have followit furth the remanent ordour of comprising, lippynning for na violence” from any person, John Reid, officer to the said Earl, John Cousland in Balinseit, Neil McCousland in Balnaguard, James McCallum there, Robert McWyr’s son there, Malcolm Reid of Auchtertyre (Easter-tyre?), John McAlastair McEanwicht in Drumnacarf, William Culloch in Logierait, John McGillechallum’s son there, John McAndrew Culloch in Drumnacarf, John McIain in Balnaguard, and Patrick McGillechallum there, tenants and servants of the said Earl, with their accomplices, “all bodin in feir of weir” and hounded out by the said Earl, had followed the said messengers on horse and foot, and, having overtaken them, not only “utterit mony injurious and disdanefull speicheis,” but

violently reft the said goods from them, "threatning thame with all tyrannie and persute giff they had withstandit." The complainer has patiently borne this oppression out of reverence to his Majesty, and in hope that his Highness, "quha is specialle tuicheit in honnour and uthirwayes," will take order in the matter.

The foresaid persons, for not appearing as charged, were denounced rebels.¹

In 1593 King James VI. led an expedition into the north against the Earls of Huntly, Errol, and Angus, the chiefs of the Roman Catholic party, who evaded his Majesty by retiring to the fastnesses amongst the mountains. The King therefore returned to Edinburgh, leaving the Earl of Atholl as his commissioner for the shires of Elgin, Forres, Nairn, Inverness, and Cromarty, and Earl Marischal as commissioner for the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine.

In 1594 Atholl attached himself to Bothwell's cause, and was present at the Raid of Leith (April 3rd), when Bothwell came in collision with the King's forces, and obliging them to retire, almost obtained possession of Edinburgh.

April 26.—Atholl was denounced rebel for not appearing that day to answer concerning his dealing with Bothwell in the "lait tressounable attemptat committit be thame at Leyth, quhair thay come with displayit ensenzeis in forme of battell aganis his Majesteis royall persone in the feildis."

In the autumn of the same year the King granted a commission of Lieutenancy in the north to the Earl of Argyll, with the Earl of Atholl and Lord Forbes as his colleagues, with powers of fire and sword against Huntly and the other Roman Catholic Earls. Huntly, however, defeated Argyll on October 3rd at the battle of Glenlivet, inflicting a loss of

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

700 men. Immediately after this battle the King arrived in Aberdeenshire with an army, and issued orders to his forces to demolish Strathbogy, Slanes, and other houses belonging to the rebel lords.

John, 5th Earl of Atholl, died in Perth, August 28, 1595, without male issue, when the title was supposed to revert to the Crown.

In 1596 King James VI. conferred the Earldom of Atholl on John Stewart, 6th Lord Innermeath, who had married the widow of the late Earl. Though the present line is not descended from this Earl and his successor, yet, as they will be frequently mentioned, and as there were intermarriages, it is thought best to give a short notice of them here.

JOHN, 6th LORD INNERMEATH, created EARL OF ATHOLL, 1596,
m. 1st, 1580, Margaret, 2nd daughter of Sir David Lindsay, Lord Edzell and Earl of Crawford, by whom he had

1. JAMES, his successor.
2. JOHN.
3. WALTER.
4. GEORGE.
5. DAVID.

A daughter Elizabeth is said to have been married to Mr. Walter Leslie, parson of Menmore, son of James Leslie of Pitcaple.

m. 2ndly, 1596, Mary, Countess of Atholl, widow of the 5th Earl, and 2nd daughter of William, 1st Earl of Gowrie.

The Earl died 1603.

JAMES, 2nd (INNERMEATH) EARL OF ATHOLL,
b. 1583.

m. 1603, Lady Mary Stewart, 2nd daughter of John, 5th Earl of Atholl, by his step-mother, by whom he had no issue.

In 1597 the new Earl of Atholl appears to have made a raid against the lands of Ashintullie in Strathardle, and

taken prisoner Andrew Spalding, Laird thereof.¹ No tradition regarding this occurrence appears to have been handed down, but the following pardon, granted in 1598 by King James VI. to the Earl and his followers, is amongst the Atholl papers :—

Our Soverane Lord, of his speciall grace and mercie, ordaines ane remission to be maid under the gryt seill, in deu forme, to his Majestie's richt traist cousing

Johne, Erle of Atholl, Lord Balveny and Innermeith.

Sir James Steuart of Balleachane, Knycht.

Sir Walter Rollock of Latoun, Knycht.

Sir James Stewart of Newtoun, Knycht.

Johne Stewart in Foss.

Neill Stewart thair.

Johne Stewart in Drumachastel.

George Stewart his bruder.

William Stewart in Tullichen.

George Leslie of Stralochie.

Neill Stewart in Schierglas.

James Naysmyth of Invar.

Maister Walter Stewart, Scuilmaister of Dunkeld.

Maister James Stewart, Commissar of Dunkeld.

Johne Tarlasone² of Monzei.

Johne Tarlasone² his sone.

Allastair Tarlasone² of Inchmagrannach.

Allastair Stewart }
Patrick Stewart } sones to Barroun McAllaster.

James Stewart of Bochinskeid.

Robert Stewart of Funcastell.

Alexander Robesoun of Fascalzie.

Alexander Stewart in Cultalone.

Patrik Blair of Ardblair.

¹ He also appears to have laid siege to Morecloich (now Whitefield) and taken Walter Leslie the laird and transported him to Blair Atholl, where he was imprisoned.

² Robertsons. Tearlachson, *i.e.* Son of Charles.

— Chalmer of Drumlochic.
 George Campbell of Cronane.
 David Campbell of Eister Dunheid.
 Robert Alexander in Coupar of Angus.
 Johne and Colene Fallowis.
 Archibald Campbell in Persie.
 Archibald Hering in Drimmie.
 Laurence Nerne in Tullifergus.
 James Blair in Brustoun.
 Johne Pitcarne at the Mylne of Overcollor.
 George Cunesoun of Atradoure.
 Mr. Alex^r Leslie, sone to . . . Commendator of Coupar.
 Johne Butter, fiar of Gormak.
 William Bissett, portioner of Balbrogie.
 David Donald, portioner of Grange of Aberbrothrie.
 George Naysmyth in Scheves.
 Robert Iak in Balbrogie.

and to ilk ane of thame ffor thair tressonabill cuming be way of hame-suckin upoun the ellevint day of November the yeir of God j^m v^c four scoir sevintene yeiris to the duelling place of Andro Spalding of Aschintullie, and thair assegeing the said house with gryt gunnis, pistolettis and hagbuttis, raising of fyre about the same house, and taking the said Andro Spalding captive, contrair his hienis actis, lawis and statutes maid thair-anent, ffor the quhilkis crymes they ar all denuncit his Majestei's rebellis, and put to the horne, lykeas at mair lenth is contentit in the indorsationis thairoff, and for all actioun and cryme that may follow thairupon, or be impute to the saidis personis, or any of them thairthrow, in thair bodeis, landis, or guidis in tyme cuming, and that the said remissioun be forder extendit in dew forme, with all clausses neidfull, and that preceptis be direct ordourlie heirupon in forme as effeiris subscryvit be our said Soverane Lord at the day of the yeir of God J^m V^c LXXXXVIII yeiris.

JAMES R.

January 20, 1601.—A complaint was made to the Council by Thomas Taillour, flesher, burgess of Perth, as follows :—In

November last, having bought thirty kye at the fair of Elycht from some of the Earl of Mar's tenants, he was driving the said goods towards Perth, when Robert Reid at the port of Tullimet, Thomas Dow there, Malcolm Reid there, and John Reid in Little Dunkeld, all tenants and servants of John, Earl of Atholl, having overtaken him at the Muir of Blair, violently reft from him the said goods, together with his purse and 300 merks of gold and silver, and carried him with them, first to Tullimet, where they detained him that night, and next morning to Dunkeld, where he was detained three nights in "strait ward," and could not get his liberty till he had found caution in 500 merks to answer at the said Earl's court. The said persons being broken men, he can get no redress from them unless the said Earl, their master, shall enter them. The pursuer appearing personally, and the Earl of Atholl appearing by Sir James Stewart of Ballechine, his procurator, but the said offenders not appearing, and not having been entered by the said Earl, the King and Council ordain the said Earl and them to be denounced as rebels.

January 31, 1601.—The divers Acts of Parliament ordaining Wapinshawings over all parts of the realm twice a year, and proper armament of the lieges, having been "altogidder neglectit and misregairdit" in the Highlands, the Council ordered general musters and Wapinshawings to be made by the inhabitants of those parts. Amongst others, the people of the districts belonging to the Earl of Atholl and the Laird of Tullibardine were ordered to parade on March 1st, each within their own bounds.

The same date an Act was passed for levying some 2000 men in the Highlands for aid to the Queen of England against the rebels in Ireland, the Earl of Atholl's proportion being a

hundred men, and the Laird of Tullibardine having with the Abbot of Inchchaffray and the Laird of Lundy to furnish fifty men for Menteith and Strathern.

In "Pitcairn's Criminal Trials" an account is given of the trial for a murder in the district of Atholl.

July 3rd, 1602, Patrick Stewart in Invervack was brought to trial for having in November 1601, aided by — Stewart, his brother, and Alastair Reoch, his servant, seriously wounded Angus dubh McIvor, his servant (for an alleged criminal assault on — Stewart, his daughter), by binding him hand and foot as a malefactor, breaking his right leg with an axe, and barbarously mutilating him with a dirk, "and thairefther " kust him on horsback, and convoyit him to the towne of Blair in Atholl, " quhair the said vmq^{le} Angus tuke bed, and continewand bedfast, in grit " dolour and disease thairof, be the space of fyve dayes or thair bye; at " last he, in the said moneth of November deceissit be the said crewall " handling, and swa was crewallie and vnmercifullie slane be thame. " The said Patrik being airt and part of the said crewall slauchter; the " lyke of the quhilk crewaltie and tyrannie was never hard to be committet " within this contrey, nather in hieland nor lowland."

Assize.

John Stewart Neilson in Foss.

William Stewart in Duntanlich.

John Tearlachson apparent of Monzie.

Tearlach Robertson in Calbruar.

Robert Robertson of Strowan.

Alexander Robertson of Faskally.

John Ferguson *alias* Baron Ferguson.

John Ferguson in Cluny.

David McDuff, Baron of Fandowie.

Alexander Stewart in the Bishopric.

Duncan Robertson of Glengynate.

Mr. Robert Ross of Craigie.

Duncan Robertson of Pitcastle.

James Robertson of Killiechassie.

Andrew Boyd, portioner in Little Dunkeld.

The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced "to be tane to ane place besyde the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair his heid to be strykin fra his bodie, and all his movabill guidis to be escheit."

The same day George Leslie,¹ Captain of Blair,

Neil Stewart, in Foss.

Robt Stewart, in Fincastle.

Alexr McIntosh, in Tirinie.

George McIntosh, his brother.

Alex. Stewart, in Bohespic.

John Butter, in Easter Dunfallandie.

And^w Burt, elder, in Cult.

John Stewart McRobert, in Achgobhal.

George Naysmyth, of Scheves.

James Naysmyth, of Inver.

were each fined 100 merks for being absent from the Assize.

Between Aug. 26 and Oct. 8, 1603.—John, Earl of Atholl, died, and was succeeded by his only son *James*, who, as before mentioned, had married Lady Mary Stewart, 2nd daughter of the 5th Earl of Atholl, and sister of Lady Tullibardine.

"Earl James" appears to have been a very weak kind of man, and no credit to the title he inherited.

The following letter from some friend whom the Earl of Atholl had consulted regarding his affairs is principally of interest because mention is made in it of wolf-hunting.

— to *James Earl of Atholl.*

1 Junij 1604.

My Lord,—Remembering your L/ inopinait parting efter so schort ane staye induring the quhilk it was nocht possibill to gif my opinione in so vechte affearis, the particularis nocht being tymuslie imperttit, I have chosin to request your L/ ather to tak the paniss to cum to this your awin howss or to apointt quher I shall cum that I mey gif your L/ my opinione anent sick materis as your L/ conferrit

¹ At this date Runrorie (now called Urrard) was owned by George Leslie, of Balgonie, who married Anne,* daughter of Patrick Stewart, of Ballechin, ~~by whom~~ he had a son, Alexander, who became 1st Earl of Leven. A small monumental tablet in memory of one of them, dated 1579, is on the inside of the north wall of St. Bride's Church, Old Blair. The burial-place of the Stewarts of Urrard is beneath it. From mention made of George Leslie as Captain of Blair both in 1589 and 1602, it appears that a garrison was kept there at that period. Leslie was also Baillie of Atholl in 1590.

* Or *Sibylla* (?)

at your pairting and that within fourtein deysis efter the resait heirof, for I purpoiss, God willing, schortlie to hunt the wowlf vnto quhilk giue your L/ hes ane leische of gud houndis to lene for ane deye I vill send for thame; and restoir vnder pane of crydet, and, vpon lyk conditioniss, quhen your L/ huntis, will send my awin folpis.¹ Forder for informatione anent the estait of your L/ lieving and howss I haue resavit the Rentall of my vmquhill Lord your L/ father in lawe that deit at Perth the maid in yeir of God jmv^c four scoire sextein quhilk is nocht sufficient informatione tharfor I haue vrettin to the Lard of Cluny to send me perfyit informatione of all infestmentis, dettis, sowmes of money quhatsumevir contractit ather be your L/ self, your father or father in lawe since the foirsaid yeir. I am merveluslie straitit be Patrick Leivingstone anent the sowmes addett to him be your L/ quhairfoir I haue vrettin to the Lard of Cluny to haist the same for I am deyle boistit with hornings. Referring the rest of the premissis to your L/ consideratione and advertesment of all novallis.

July 27, 1604.—Lady Atholl, elder, brought an action against the Earl of Atholl² for asseigeing hir houssis with convocation and munition and artelyerie, taking and spulyeing of hir houssis, writtis, coffers, abulyementis, taking of hir servandis and spulyeing of thair geir.³

April 25, 1605.—“Andro Banerman exemed from the Erle of Atholl’s jurisdiction, becaus the Erle had tane him and keipit him in the irnis, he not being convict be any Juge.

“The Erle ordanit to find him caution of lawborrowis under the payne of 5000 merkis, and Andro ordanit to find caution before the justice or counsall when he should be chairgit.”

Same day.—Andro Banerman and his wyfe exemit from the Bailies of Dunkeld in respect of the rigorous act geven owt be thame aganis hir; and the tryell of the sclanderous

¹ Whelps.

² James, 2nd (Innermeath) Earl.

³ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

speaches alledgit utterit be hir aganis the Erle of Atholl remitted to the presbitrie of Dunkeld.¹

April 26.—Sir Robert Crychtoun of Cluny found caution in 5000 merks for James, Earl of Atholl, not to harm Laurence Banerman in Over Cairnyis, or Androw Banerman his brother.¹

May 2.—An action was brought by James Douglas of Leith, setting forth that on March 21, 1601, David Lindsay, fiar of Vayne, as cautioner and surety of Dame Mary, Countess of Atholl, had been denounced rebel for not paying pursuer 3000 merks as principal and 200 of expenses. Judgment was given against the defender.¹

May 7, 1606.—Mr. Jerimie Lindsay of Dimynno found caution for James, Earl of Atholl, in 4000 merks, not to harm William Bannerman of Ledoukie.

The same day Mr. Lindsay undertook, for the said Earl, to pay to David Coupar, factor of the Priory of Charterhouse, beside the burgh of Perth, the sums after mentioned, if it be found that he ought to do so, as part of the following taxations granted to his Majesty for defraying the charges of his marriage, of the baptism of the Prince, and of the embassy to foreign nations, viz. : for the lands of Clunis, Camnoch, and Logeret, £53, 3s. 4d. ; for Wester Dumfallances, £19, 12s. 6d. ; for the Mill of Pittincrief, £4, 6s. 8d. ; for Easter Dumfallances, with the other half thereof, £13, 18s. ; for Pitlochrie, with the Glen, £32, 5s. 8d. ; for Balladollane, with the Glen, £10, 1s. 6d. ; for Drumquhorie, £10, 12s. 6d. ; for Balnacraig, £10, 12s. 6d. ; for Balladmond, £16, 11s. 6d. ; for Dalchenis, £36, 9s. 4d. ; for Ballachandes, Ballindanoch, and Belyetoun, £34, 6s. 8d. ; for Pitcastell, £7, 9s. 6d. ; for Easter Tye, £10, 14s. 6d. ; for Wester

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

Tye, £9, 12s. 10d.; for Wester Balliyellanoch, £9, 12s. 10d.; for Easter Balliyellanoch, £9, 12s. 10d.; for the two Ballachans, £22, 12s. 10d.; and for Punacreiffis, £18, 5s. 8d.

October 2.—A complaint was made to the Council by Robert Hepburn of Alderstoun, that although he has warrant, as Lieutenant of the King's Guard, to apprehend Dame Marie, Countess of Atholl,¹ long ago denounced for not paying to James Stewart in Edinburgh "certan grite sowmes of money," yet, in respect she is resettet by the Earl of Angus in his Castles of Tantallon and Douglas, he cannot execute his commission. Charge had been given to the Earl of Angus and to John Douglas, Captain of Tantallon, to deliver the Countess to the complainer, or else to enter her before the Council; and now Hepburn and the Earl appearing, the Lords ordain the defenders to deliver her to the pursuer, that she may be transported to Edinburgh Castle, Stewart to provide, at his own expense, a litter with horses for her removal.²

October 23.—As though John dubh McGillechallum Stewart³ and Alasdair, his brother, are "fugitives and outlawis for vyld and abominable murthouris and otheris odious crymes," yet they haunt publicly the country of Atholl, and as they are persons for whom the Earl of Atholl is answerable, there is order to charge him, under pain of rebellion, to enter them before the Council on 20th November next, so that they may be delivered to the Justice, and also to appear himself the same day to answer for "the present misreull in the country of Athoill and the ordinair intercourse quhilk the broken men within the west and north heylandis hes within the boundis of Athoill, and to

¹ Widow of the 5th Earl.

² Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

³ John Stewart of Tennandrie. His brother Alastair was afterwards hanged in Edinburgh in 1607.

gif his advise and opinioun how that misreull and intercourse may be stayed."

November 27.—James, Earl of Atholl, having neglected the charge given him to enter John dubh McGillechallum and Alasdair, his brother, "fugitives and outlawis for vyld and abominable murthouris and otheris odious crymes," and to appear himself to answer for "the present misreull in Athoill," the order is to denounce the said Earl, and to grant him no suspension of horning till he enter in ward in Edinburgh Castle.¹

King James VI. to the Privy Council of Scotland (extract).

WHITEHALL, Dec. 10, 1606.

Richt trustie and weilbelovit cosines and counsellouris, wee greete you heartely well. Whereas we are certified of the many detestable villanyes and murders committed by John dow Mackgyllychallum Stewarte in Athole, and therewith being surely enformed that he is resette, and ordinarily in household enterteyned by Baron Reade in Athole, Alester Tarlachson in Inchmagrannoch, Neill Stewart McGillychallum, brother to said John dow, and Neill Stewart of Fosse, thereupon wee have thought good to will and require you that yee give present order for the apprehension of these four persons, resettters and enter-teyners of the said John Dow McGillychallum, and, upon their taking, that yee presentlie committe them to some warde or prison, there to remayne till the said John Dow McGillychallum be exhibited and produced before you for their releefe out of warde; which being done, yee shall then certifie us thereof, to the effecte wee may signifie our further pleasour and will concerning the aforesaidis four persons also.¹

January 12, 1607.—Petition by Alexander Flemming, of Moness, and John dubh Kessan, his servant, for a summons against John dubh McKeane and Thomas John McEwenson, who have on several occasions lain in wait for their slaughter—particularly on 1st January instant they with their accomplices John McIlley, James McKeane, and Ewen McAlan McTailor McKeane, all armed, came to the lands of _____, and finding the said John dubh Kessan by the way "strack and dang him and gave him mony blae and bauch straikis," and then finding the said Alexander Flemming on his lands of Moness persued and wounded him in various parts of his body with their "swordis and durkis."¹

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

January 21, 1607.—Sir Thomas Steuart of Grandtully, John Steuart of Arntully, Sir James Steuart of Ballechin, and John Stewart of Grennich, for John Robertson of Straloch, and Alasdair Robertson *alias* Tarlachson in Balnagrew, either of them in 5000 merks, to answer before the Council when charged touching their resett of John dubh McGillichallum and his brother. Accordingly the caution of John Robertson, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, that the said principals would keep ward in Edinburgh till freed by the Council, is discharged.¹

February 5.—A complaint by Sir James Johnstone of Dunskeillie that Dame Mary, Countess of Atholl, remains unrelaxed from a horning of 15th May last, for not relieving him as surety for her of payment to Robert Erskine, his Majesty's servitor, of 510 merks, &c.

Same date.—Andrew, Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, and Sir Robert Crichton of Cluny, for James, Earl of Atholl, 20,000 merks, that on being released furth of ward in Edinburgh Castle, he will remain in the burgh of Edinburgh till he be freed by the Council.¹

King James VI. to the Privy Council of Scotland.

WHITEHALL PALACE, *Feb. 21, 1607.*

Richt trustie and weilbelovit cosines and counsellouris, wee greete you weele. Quhairas wee understand that the Erll of Athole is committit to warde in the Castell of Edinburgh for not exhibiting befor you of Johnne Dow McGillichallum and certane otheris brokin men and sornaris having their stay, residence, and common resett within the boundis of Athole, wee haif heirfoir thocht meete to signifie unto you oure will and pleasour that not onlie wee wald haif you to detene the said Erll of Athole still in warde, and upoun no condition ony way releve him furth thair of quhill first these brokin men for whome he is chargeit be enterit, bot that you also call the cheif gentlemen and principall men of quality within the boundis of Athole befor you; and suche of thame as ather are justlie suspectit of ony resett of those brokin men, or whose stealing may mak them be presented, wee wald haif to be committed to some of your prisonis in lyke maner, thairin to remayne quhill, be the diligence of thair freindis and servandis, that oure cuntrey may be purged frome keeping within it ony of suche dissobedyent subjectis.¹

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

March 5.—A commission having been granted to James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, for the apprehension of John dubh McGillichallum and his accomplices, murderers, thieves, and oppressors, and he having already taken some of them, “of quhom certane ar worthelie execute to the deid,” and Alasdair Stewart, “ane of the maist notable lymmairis of that society,” having been presented before the Justice, but the said John and the rest of his accomplices not having yet been apprehended, and having armed themselves with hagbuts and pistols “the better to stand on thar defence,” power is given to Gordon to use hagbuts and pistols also on his side in the execution of his commission.¹

March 12.—Complaint by Andrew, Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, that Dame Mary Ruthven, Countess of Atholl, remains unrelaxed from a horning of 19th February last for not paying him 11,000 merks, &c. Complaint by Archibald Campbell, brother to David Campbell of Denheid, that James, Earl of Atholl, remains unrelaxed from a horning of 23rd February last, &c.¹

March 19.—Complaint by James Dalzell, merchant, burghess of Edinburgh, that James, Earl of Atholl, remains unrelaxed from the horning of July 22 last, &c. Complainer appearing personally, there is a warrant to the Captain of the Guard to apprehend defender, and inventory his goods for non-appearance.¹

King James VI. to the Privy Council.

GREENWICH, 16 June 1607.

Richt trustie and weilbelovit cosines and counsellouris, we grete you wele. Oure eirnist desire to prevent the imminent decay of the house of Atholl, the estate quhairof by the facilitie and waiknes of this present Erl is lyke to be overthrowne, did move us to send for him, haveing by our speciall letter to you, our Chancellour, willed you to dispers with his

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

present warde, to the effect he mycht repair heir with all convenient speede to ressave from us particulair directioun and commandiment for his awne benefeit and weelefair: we being loath that ony suche house, of that antiquitie, and among the first of the nobilitie of our kingdome, for laik of goode gyding in the present possessour sould perishe, whenas the freindlie counsellis and admonitionis of these who do affect the standing of his house hes bene utterlie rejectit, at least little regairdit, by him. And now, undirstanding that not onlie he is not licensed to repair hither, but that, being formarlie at fredome within our burgh of Edinburgh, he is committed of new to the Castell thairof, we can not bot justlie be offendit at this misregaird of our warrant sent for his licence to repair hither, it being ane oversight intollerable in ony subject, bot in the personis of you of oure Counsell altogidder inexcusable, since oure upright and just inclinatioun is notorious to every one of you, that nouthur in that busynes nor in any other particulair els we wer evir moved or induceit to prejudge ather the credite or cautioner of ony that wes committit. And thairfoir we must marvell quhairupon the refusall of his libertie and confyneing of him within a straitair warde have procedit.

Moirover, oure will and pleasour is that, presentlie upoun the ressett heirof, you licence the said Erll of Atholl to mak his repair hither, since we haif directit our speciall warrant to the Captane of oure Castell of Edinburgh for his releif furth thairof.¹

JAMES R.

The Privy Council of Scotland to King James VI.

EDINBURGH, 26 June 1607.

Most gracious Soverane,—We ressavit your Majesteis letter of the xvi of this instant, and wer extreame sorie that your Majestie sould have ressavit ony discontentment in that mater; wherein we had no other respect bot to justice and the obedience of your Majestie's lawis. For the warrant anent the Erll of Athoill, not being directit to the Counsell, bot to the Chancellour, not writtin to ony of your ordinarie Secretarie deputis, and not cassheted with your Majesteis cashett, bred us suspitioun that it had bene surreptitiouslie purchest, no other significatioun having

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

come of your Majesteis mynd, ather to the Counsell or Captane of the Castell of Edinburgh. Besyde that, it implyed a greate injustice, which is far from your Majesteis princelie dispositioun, that your Chancellour sould free the Erll of Athoill of his warde, and not the les that his cautionaris should stand bound for his re-entree,—to the which thay disassentit alluterlie, and in no reasoun could be astrictit thairunto. And yf thair had not bene a moir favourable regaird had to the Erll of Athoill his estate, he had bene by his creditouris layed fast in the tolbuith, whairouteof he had gottin no releif bot by payment of sufficient securitie. We wishe your Majestie sould be informed that nane of the Counsell hes ony particulair aganis the Erll of Athoill, bot all wisheis he wer one that micht supplee that place for the honnour of the cuntrey, and goode of your Majestei's service. And what the want of suche a man dois, the miserable estate of the country of Athoill and all the bordouris bounding to that, dois declair. And, not aucht dayis since, Johnne Dow McGillichallum, for whome he is ansuerable, hes hocheit and gorit to the Laird of Lesmoir aucht nolt, and daylie worse and worse to be luiked for. Alwayes, since it is your Majestei's pleasour that he be at libertie, we haif advisit the Erll of Mar, all thir, and other respectis whatsoever, sett asyde, to putt him free.¹

In "Pitcairn's Criminal Trials" the fate of Alastair Stewart McGillichallum, brother to John Stewart, *alias* John dubh McGillichallum of Tenandrie, is recorded as follows:—

"June 27.—Dilaitit, accusit, and persewit be Dittay following, viz. that is to say, of airt and pairt of the slauchter of vmq^{le} Johnne Stewart of Bonskeid; committit in the moneth of December, the yeir of God ImVj^c and fyve yeiris, betuix Dunkeld and Atholl, vpoun sett purpois, provisioun and foirthocht felony.

"item for airt and pairt of the slauchter of vmq^{le} Johnne Stewart, secund sone to the said vmq^{le} Johnne Stewart of Bonskeid; committit about Paisch² in the yeir of God ImVj^c and sax yeiris, vpoun the landis of Kilbrochene.

"item for airt and pairt of the slauchter of vmq^{le} William Leith, att the Kirk of Crathie in Cromar; committit about tuell yeiris syne, or thairby.

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

² Easter.

“item for cuming with Johnne Dow, his brother, to the boundis of Strathardill, in the moneth of July last by past, and compelling the tennantis of the landis of Strathardill to pay to thame ane skatt¹ of foure hundreth merkis or thairby; committand thairby manifest oppressioun.

“item for the thiftious steilling and reving, be way of maisterfull stouthreif, fra — Donaldsoun, chapman, of his pak, with certane merchandise thairin; committit thre yeiris syne or thairby.”

Amongst the members on the assize were the following Atholl lairds:—

Sir Thomas Steuart of Grandtully.

Alexander Fleming of Moness.

Thomas Fergusson of Balyoukan.

William Stewart of Kinnaird.

Sentence.—“To be tane to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair to be hangit vpoun ane gibbet quhill he be deid; and all his landis, heritageis, takis, stedingis, rowmis, possessiounis, coirnis, cattell, guidis and geir to be fforfalt and escheit,” &c.

June 30.—Understanding that the country of Atholl, which of old “wes moist quiet and peceable, and inhabite be a number of civile and answerable gentilmen, professit and avowed enemyis to thevis, revairis and oppressouris,” has now become “verie louse and brokin,” and an “ordinarie resett for the thevis and brokin men of the North and South Heylandis;” and moreover that a great number of the inhabitants, “sic as Johnne Dow McGillichallum and his complices,” have become most violent, committing “vyld and detestable murthouris, stouths, houghing of oxen, and other enormities, the Lords ordain charge to be given to the Baillies and commanders of that country to sett out the ordinair maner of watche for guarding and keiping of the cuntrey, and for the persute and apprehensioun of malefactoris,” and to appoint captains over

¹ Compulsory tax similar to black-mail.

the watch by the advice of "the Lairds of Garntullie and Balleachane, Williame Stewart of Kynnaired, Johnne Stewart Neilsoun, &c.," within six days after being required, under pain of rebellion. The inhabitants are also to be charged to assist the captains and companies of the said watch, under pain of being held as "favoyrers" of the broken men there.¹

November 26.—Patrick,² Commendator of Coupar, complained to the Council, that having been lawfully provided to the Abbacy of Coupar, and possessed therein by the Sheriff of Angus and the Bailie of the regality of Coupar on 3rd November last, he had continued in peaceable possession of the same till — instant, when James Stewart, father brother of James, Earl of Atholl, accompanied by James Naysmith of Inver, Robert Naysmith, Donald McIntyre, Robert Reid in Haugh of Tullimet, James McGilliquhallane in Balnaguard, Patrick Baron there, Robert Baron, his father, there, John Reid there, John McLan dubh, Robert McNaughton there, John Clerk, son of Robert Clerk in Tullimet, David Fleming in Craganfearn, Malcolm McIntyre in Achnabeich, Patrick Reid there, Donald og McIntyre in Blaris, Thomas McLan dubh in Convallich, Robert Mollach in Tullimet, James Ferguson in Inch of Logierait, George Steuart, brother of the Laird of Ballechin, James and Robert Naysmith, sons of James Naysmith of Inver, Patrick Robertson and John McLachlan, his servitors, with others, all armed with jacks, steelbonnets, platesleeves, and other weapons, and with hagbutts and pistolets, came to the said Abbey, forcibly broke up the doors of the place, removed the Commendator and his family, and intromitted with his whole goods therein. They have "streikit thair pleughis in his yairdis and orcheardis within the precinct," and still hold the said Abbey as a house of war.

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

² Patrick Stirling ?

Charge had been given to the said defenders to answer ; and now, pursuers appearing personally, and passing from the pursuit of the said George Stewart, who is also present, and declaring that they will use him as a witness, and James Naysmith of Inver, and Robert Naysmith, his son, also appearing, but none of the other defenders, the Lords find :—

1. That James Naysmith, younger, second son of the said Laird of Inver, and Patrick Robertson, servant to the said Laird, came as libelled with the said James Stewart to the place of Coupar, accompanied by a number of “hieland men, haveing a bagpype afoir thame,” and surprised the Abbey place :

2. That said James Naysmith, elder, and his wife, dwell in a house of the Abbey formerly occupied by the said Commendator :

3. That the said James’s servant threshes his corns within the hall of the Abbey :

4. That the said Highlanders are supplied with meat and drink by the said James Naysmith, elder, and his said servant :

5. That the said James’s servant “streikit his plewis in the orchard and yaird of the Abbay, and teillit the same.”

They therefore ordain the said James to be committed to ward in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh ; the non-appearing defenders are to be denounced rebels, and there is also order to charge all the defenders to deliver the said Abbey to the Commendator.

January 10, 1609.—“Forsamekle as the appeirand danger of the brek of his Majesteis peace and the disquieting of the estaite of the cuntrey haveing moved the Kingis Majestie to gif ordour for the committing of the present Erll of Athoill within the Castell of Edinburgh, thair to haif bene detenit unto suche tyme as the suirtie of the cuntrey wer providit for, his Majestie tharefter persaveing quhat small benefit did

arise be his retentioun in waird, and how unhable he wes to dischaige that place he wes borne to, and that his awne simplicitie had procurit the contempt and disdanfull disobedience of suche who ever accustomat heirtofoir to serve and follow the formair Erllis of Athoill, and that brokin men and soirnaris did daylie increse within his boundis, his Majestie thairfore did send for him; and, at his comeing to his Heynes, without ony motioun maid be his Majestie thair of, he, acknowlegeing his awne unhabilitie for suche a place, humelie intreated his Majestie that his Heynes wald disburdyn him of this supportable chaige, and thairupoun did then subscriyve a band, yit extant: But quhill some forder ordour wer concludit for setling of that busynes and providing of some fit worthy man for that place, his Heynes did returne the said Erll of Athoill in the chaige of Waltir, Lord Blantyre, haveing directit his Heynes warrant for this effect, within the Castle of Dunbertane, thair to have remanit untill suche tyme as boith he wer unlaidnit of that whiche he wes not able to beir, and his creditouris satisfeit at whose instance he wes arrestit in his former waird: His Majestie haveing thairwithall remitted unto the said Lord Blantyris discretioun the using of that warrant as he sould think meit, ather be the entrie of the said Erll of Athoill in waird or saulff reteneing of him in his awne company to be furthcumand. And now, as his Majestie is informit, the said Lord of Blantyre being too credulus of the utheris honnestie, and trusting over fer unto him quhose facilitie did deserve no suche credite, reteyned him at his awne house, dreameing of nothing les then that he durst have interprysit ony suche foolish course as to have eschaiped. Nevirtheles, the said Erll, forgetfull of his awne credite and honour and of that dewtie quhilk he aucht to his Majestie, hes craftelie and quietlie convoyed himselff frome the said Lord of Blantyre, and hes reteirit himselff to some

pairtis in Athoill or Stratharne; quhair he remainis at his pleasour. Whose folie as it can not be ane apologie for him in this cais, so his Majestie will have none of his subjectes to presome at thair awne hand to tak libertie quhen they are at commandiement, his Majestie holding this form of eschaip in that same qualitie as the brek of his Majesteis waird; and thairfore ordanis letters to be direct, chairgeing the said Erll of Athoill to compear personalie before the saidis Lordis upoun the xxiiii day of Januair instant to answer to the premissis, and to undirly suche ordour thairanent as salbe thocht expedient, undir the pane of rebelloun."

His Majesty being informed that William, Master of Tullibardine, John Grant of Freuchie, and Mr. James Stewart, Commissary of Dunkeld, have been the plotters of the escape of the Earl of Athoill, and have supplied and accompanied him since, though they cannot be ignorant of the said Earl's restraint by his Majesty's directioun, there is order to charge the said persons to appear before the Council on the 24th instant to answer to the premisses, under pain of rebellion.¹

February 7, 1609.—Complaint by the King's Advocate, and by Andrew Bannerman in Dunkeld, James Bannerman, his son, William Bannerman there, Francis Scott there, George Bannerman, fiar of Cardney, and John Forbes *alias* McInnair, younger in —, as follows:—Adam Reid in Pitnacree, John and Adam Reids, his sons, David, John, and Malcolm, brothers of said Adam, elder, John dubh Miller, servitor to the said Adam, John Glasach Miller, tailor, Malcolm and William Reids in Easter Pitnacree, William Fyfe in Dunkeld, John and Thomas Marshalls there, Thomas Taylor there, Malcolm Reid in Eastertyre, Adam Reid, his son, Thomas McWorich, John McWorich, his servant, George Stewart, brother of the Laird of Ballechin, Patrick Stewart and Andrew Bonar, servi-

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

tors to the said Laird, Donald Reid, officer, Adam Innes, his servant, John McUrest in Logierait, Patrick Gow in Pitcastle, Malcolm McRobert in Tulliepowrie, Robert Baron in Balnaguard, Patrick Baron, his son, James McGhillechallum there, James Reid, saddler, Thomas Bisset in Dunkeld, John Robertson there, James Stewart there, McGressich Gow, Andrew Miller in Pitnacree, Donald Mc'ille Mhoir, Donald McAy, weaver, John McAy, his son, John Ambrose, and Thomas McIan Mhoir in Dunkeld, came on 26th October last, with others, to the number of five score persons, all armed with swords, gauntlets, platesleeves, bows, dirks, darlochs, targes, broadaxes, and two-handed swords, and with hagbutts and pistols, to the city of Dunkeld, and there made a diligent search for the pursuers, compelling them to take to their houses, and remain within them three days. Finding themselves thus disappointed of their "wicked interpryse," they discovered that the said George Bannerman and John Forbes *alias* McInnair, who never offended them, were the said day to repair "furth the hie way neir by the said citie," whereupon the said Adam Reid, younger, John Reid, brother of said Adam, elder, John dubh Miller, John Glasach Miller, and Malcolm and William Reids in Easter Pitnacree, armed as said is, waylaid the said two in the wood called the Ords, and "howsone the saidis personis persavit thame coming by thame, they start furth of bussis and come alswele before as behind the saidis George Bannerman and Johnne Forbes, presented hagbutis unto thame, of purpois to have slane thame: quhilke they had not faillit to have done wer not be the providence of God the same misgave." They, however, discharged a number of arrows at the said two, and shot McInnair in the left side above the ribs, leaving him for dead. Charge had been given to all the said defenders to answer this day; and now, pursuers appearing personally, and said Adam Reid in

Pitnacree, James Stewart, Thomas Robertson, John and Adam Reids, sons of Adam Reid in Pitnacree, Andrew Bonar, Donald Reid, and William Fyfe, notary, being also present, but none of the other defenders, the Lords find the shooting of the said John Forbes with an arrow in the left side to have been proved against the said Adam Reid; for which he is ordained to be committed to ward in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. They assoilzie the other defenders from the complaint, but ordain both parties to find caution *hinc inde* in £500 before leaving Edinburgh.¹

February 9.—In September 1603, commission of Justiciary had been granted to James, Earl of Atholl, within the Earldom of Atholl, the Priory of Charterhouse, the Abbacy of Coupar, and within certain other lands, for the space of one year and till discharge, in the hope that the said Earl, following the example of his predecessors, would keep the said bounds in peace. As, however, “all kynd of iniquitie hes had a fer gritter growth and progres without comptrolment within the said boundis thir yeiris bigane nor of a long tyme preceeding, and divers vyld murthoris and utheris insolenceis hes bene committed within the same and noway tane ordoure with and punist be the said Erll;” and as it is not reasonable that those who are denounced rebels themselves should have rule over others, the Lords discharge the said commission, and ordain proclamation hereof at the market crosses of Perth, Banff, Dunkeld, and other places needful.¹

King James VI. to the Council of Scotland.

WHITEHALL, 7 March 1609.

Richt trustie and weilbelovit cosines and counsellouris, we greette you weele. The disordourit estate of the boundis of Athoill, and the daylie increse and growth of brokin men and sornaris committing divers insolenceis and outrages bothe within that boundis and als in the night-

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

bouring pairtis, moved us to committ the Erll of Athoill (who be his place ought to haif remeidit the same) in warde within our Castell of Edinburgh. Bot finding his retening to procure small amendiment, in regaird of the unworthynes and contempt that wes had of the man, and being sory to see ony of oure nobilitie so far degenerat, and willing you to provyde for the suirtye of oure peace and quietnes in these boundis, we did thairupoun send for him hither to oure court. And upoun his first repair, without ony motioun maid to him, he voluntarlie offerrit the sale of his Erledome unto us; bot, in regaird of the grite sowmes and debtis wherin he wes engaged, and that most of the landis wer morgaged, and of other difficultyis and troublis arrysing in the bargane, we wer unwilling to deale thairin; alwayes did tak his speciall band that he wes willing for pryce to dispoise the same unto us. And thairupoun we maid choise of the Lord of Blantyr as a fitt man to bargane for that bloke; unto whome we then committed the custodie of the said Erllis persone, having directit with the said Lord of Blantyr a warrand for committing of the said Erll to our Castell of Dunbartane, in caise he sould tak ony feir or distrust of the said Erllis eschaip frome him.

Yitt he, relying forder upoun his honnestie then he had outhr goode warrant or former prooffe of, and trusting too muche in him who hes kytheit unworthie of credite, did nevir use that our command for committing the said Erll to Dunbartane, bot did keepe and intertein him in goode sorte at his awne house; at which tyme certane conditionis wer sett doun and past in wryte betuix thame anent that bargane. Wherpoun, as we ar informed, the Lord Blantyr did deburse grite soumes of money, and componed for and payed grite debtis for him, and standis still ingaged for muche more to be payable heirefter; and, whileas the Lord of Blantyr wes in least distruste of ony suche mater and expecting bot some fitt occasioun to end and perfyte his securityis, then did the said Erll mak a prevey eschaip, both wronging us thairby and intending by dissait to overthrow the just precedingis of the said Lord Blantyr with him, and to bring him for his kyndnes and goodwill offerred at oure command and directioun within compas of muche hasaird and inconvenience. We ar thairfoir heirby to will and desyre you to advise with oure counsell of that kingdome upoun the best and reddiest meanis how the Lord Blantyr is releiff for that whereunto he is ingaged in this busynes may be provydit for, how that the Erll of Athoill, so unworthie

of his place, may be restreaned from disposing any of his estate in prejudice of that band maid unto us thair of, since conscience and reason wald require satisfioun and recompense sould be maid to the Lord of Blantyr for the losses sustenit by him in undertaking this charge of the keeping of the said Erll, upoun a goode intentioun to haif settled the estate of that house, whiche bothe then wes and still is liklie to be ruyned by this Erllis possessing of that place. And als it wald be advised how his persone, which wes presonner and releived by us upoun hoip to haif settled his affairis, may be of new committed to that same warde agane. Off performinge of the whiche we do expect at your handis all cair, diligence, and speede, as you will do us acceptable service. And so we bid you fairweel.¹

March 1, 1610.—Complaint by Adam Reid, younger in Pitnacree, on the 16th January last, Donald Ferguson in the Wood of Edradour, and Peter McKerras and McMulliar Tailyeour, his servants, learning that complainer was in the house of John Morrison in Moulin, conveyed themselves at midnight to the chamber where he was sleeping, “and finding him on a sound sleip, they entered in a quiet dispute quhidder to tak his lyff sleipand or gif thay sould walkin him and then dispatch him.” Having resolved first to waken him, “thay did tousill and kitle him with thair handis, and thairwithall, afoir he wes throughlie walknit, pat violen hand in him, and with drawin swordis and durkis gaif him mony deidlie woundis in divers pairtis of his body.”

Defenders not appearing, were denounced as rebels.

Same date.—Action by Mistress Dorathie Stewart, eldest living daughter of the late John, Earl of Atholl, and William, Master of Tullibardine, now her spouse, against James, now Earl of Atholl, as unrelaxed from a horning of 1607 for not paying them £1000 as the last term's payment of 3000 merks specified in a decree dated 1604.

Defender to be apprehended for not appearing.¹

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

August 24.—A commission under the Signet was granted to James, Earl of Atholl, and John, Earl of Tullibardine, to convocate the lieges in arms for apprehending all persons of the Clan Gregor, their followers and partakers, wherever found, and for entering them before the Justice of the Council for punishment.¹

January 3, 1611.—A complaint was made by the Lord Advocate against John Cunnison of Edradour, John Robertson of Straloch, Neil Stewart in Inner Kynachan, Robert Stewart in Fincastle, George Leslie in Toldamph, and Donald Reid in Logierait, for having resetted and entertained James, Earl of Atholl, who had been put to the horn in 1609 for escaping from the custody of Lord Blantyre.

Defenders not appearing, are denounced rebels.¹

January 11.—Sir James Steuart of Balliachin as principal, and Johne Stewart of Graniche as surety for him, *et vice versa*, and William Fergusoun of Derculych as principal, and Thomas Fergusoun in Belliyeacone as cautioner for him, *et vice versa*, 1000 merks each, not to reset or intercommune with James, Earl of Athoill, while unrelaxed from the horning against him for escaping from Walter Lord Blantyre, to whose custody he had been committed by his Majesty's special direction.¹

February 7.—A complaint was made by the Lord Advocate against John dubh McLain mhoir in Ardceanncoille, John Stewart in Blair Uachdar, Duncan McLan mhoir in Pitnacree, William Burgh at the Mill of Clunie, Neil Stewart in Shierglas, Alastair Stewart in Tulloch, Alastair Stewart in Urrard mor, Neil Stewart in Urrard beag, and Andrew Burt in Mains of Blair, for resetting and intercommuning with James, Earl of Atholl.

Defenders not appearing, were denounced rebels.¹

February 28.—John, Earl of Tullibardine, William, Lord Murray, his son, Harry, Lord St. Colme, Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchie, Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, Sir George

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

Buchanan of that ilk, James Campbell of Lawers, and — McFarlane of Arrochar, appeared before the Council, and, having proponed their excuses why the service they undertook against the Clan Gregor has not been executed, the Lords find that they have not fulfilled their promise, reserve farther deliberation in this matter, and in the meantime ordain them to return home, so that the Clan Gregor may have no reset within their bounds.¹

“The quhilk day” the Master of Tullibardine “was committit to warde in the Castell of Edinburgh for his misbehaviour in uttering of some uncomelie speeches aganis” the Laird of Buchanan “at the counselhous doir;” and the Earl of Tullibardine and Laird of Buchanan “wer commandit to keepe thair ludgeingis quhill thay be freed.”¹

March 5.—The Master of Tullibardine and the Laird of Buchanan, being both present before the Council, “the Master grantit that he had offendit the Laird, and that he wald mak him amendis at the sicht of his Majesteis Counsell or of wyse freindis. Quhilk confessioun and grant Buchanan acceptit as full satisfacioun for the offence done to him; and thairfoir thay bothe renunceit all quarrell and discontentment quhilk thay had consavit the ane aganis the uthir, and hairtelie imbraceit ane anothir and choppit handis. Wherupoun the saidis Lordis releivit thame bothe of thair wardis, as alsua releivit the Earl of Tullibardine of his warde.”¹

It appears that early this year the King granted a commission of Justiciary to William, Master of Tullibardine, over the district of Atholl, to which appointment the Council made objections.

May 28.—The King wrote from Greenwich requiring the Council to inform him more particularly as to the grounds of their objections.

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

June 6.—The Council replied to His Majesty :—

“In the particular pointis and heidis thair of following we find thir scruplis and doubtis :—

“*1st.* Ane ample criminall jurisdiction ovir the boundis and landis of divers barronis and lawbyding subjectis, who, and thair hail tennentis and servandis, are answerable and obedient to justice—the lyke quhair of hes nocht bene in use to be granted heir.

“*2nd.* The conservatorie of Y^r Ma^{ties} hail forrestis within the said boundis, whair of, as we ar informit, some personis pretendis heritable richt and title, and aucht to be hard for thair interesse.

“*3rd.* The royall and soverane pouer of justiceairis, whilkis thir money yeiris bigane hes not bene hard of in this Kingdome, and are not usuall in the persone of a subject, bot onlie proper to Your Majesteis heich justice.

“*4th.* The hail eschetis of the courtis and airis; whilkis ar never disponit bot in some heich point of service for repressing of ane oppin and avowed rebelloun tuitching the hail body of the estaite.

“*5th.* Ane limitatioun of all the soverane courtis of the Kingdome with ane expres prohibitioun that no exemptioun, dischaarge nor suspensioun sall pas aganis him in ony point of his commissioun.

“*6th.* The commandiement of all the castellis, houssis and strenthis within the boundis of his commissioun, for resset of him and his company, for halding of his courtis and keipin of his presounaris thairin,—in whiche point thair is mony of Your Majesteis subjectis who will pretend verie just caus of greif and discontentment gif they salbe dispossesed of thair houssis and the same convertit to jayllis and prisonis.

“*7th.* This Commissioun is for term of lyff, wheras uther commissionis granted heirtofoir ar for some schorte space allanerlie.”¹

King James VI. to the Privy Council of Scotland.

GREENWICH, 18 June 1611.

Richt trustie and richt weill beloved cosen and counsallour, and trustie and weill beloved counsallouris, we grite you wele. We haif resavit your letter conteyning your opinioun of the commissioun granted to the Master of Tullibardin. For answer quhairunto we have thocht

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

good breiflie to set doun our judgement concerning every particular heid—and, first, touching the boundis wher the said commissioun wes to be used, our intentioun wes that the same sould be used onlie in the boundis belonging to the Erll of Atholl, leving oute the landis and tennentis of uther gentilmen used to be left oute of the lyke commissioun, suche as Garnetullie and Weeme.

As for the conservatioun of our forrestis in these boundis, we wonder that ye could any way quarrell that point, considering boithe quhat waiste is maid and quhat scairsty of woodis in all that kingdome, so as, gif everie particular persone sould be permitted at his pleasour to cut down and destroy, thair wold little or none at all schortlie be left. And, althocht the ground did belong to privat personis, yit micht we lauchfullie gif commissioun to any man for preservatioun of the deare; whiche by all meanis possible we will haif cherished and preserved.

As tuitching the power of holding of justice airis, we perswade ourselff that nather will be evir challengeit, nather is it our meaning that ony privat subject sould have suche autoritie; and thairfore let that claus be altogidder omitted. And, for the eschetis of courtis, as they can amounte to na grite mater considering quhat kynd of people he must meddle with, so we do not think thame muche worthy the standing upoun; yit sall ye tak suche course thairin as haith bene taiken in commissionis of the lyke nature heirtofoir. But, conserning the absolute soveranytie of his jurisdiction, quhairby the poueris of our speciall heich courtis ar limited, althocht we grant unto him a commissioun of justiciarie, yit was it noway our intentioun in any the least jote to prejudice the autoritie ather of our Prevey Counsale or Colledge of Justice; and, as it evill beseameth any subject to acclame any suche prerogative, so sall you quite bloote it oute.

As for the houssis or strenthis, as we ar certane that no gentilman will refuse for a nicht to ressave him or any his servantis with a theefe or uther malefactour by thame apprehendit, being far frome any ordinarie prisone or house of his awne, or to let him have the use of his house for a day or some suche schorte tyme for the necessair performeing of our service, so is it far frome our meaning that ather he sould take the keeping of any manis house or use the same aganis the awneris will, muche les to put him oute of duris, or at any tyme to overburdyne him with unnecessar company, quhairby he may be put

to any extraordinarie charge. And, lastlie, quhairas the said commissioun is granted to the said Maister for all the dayes of his lyftyme, that is indeid a noveltie noway to be suffered; and thairfore ye sall caus the same to be maid endureing our pleasour onlie and no longer. Thus have we set doun quhat we think fitting in this matter; according to whiche articlis gif the said Maister will accept of a commissioun, we ar content that you sall expedie one unto him; or, utherwyse, geving him commissioun for preservatioun of our forrestis and deare, we will not stick to retreat all other commissionis of justiciarie in those boundis, provideing that he as Schireff will undertake that service as his office requireth. And, thus referring all uther materis to some uther occasioun, we bid you fairwele.

JAMES R.¹

Whether the Master accepted the commission is not known, but a month later His Majesty granted a commission for preservation of deer in the Highlands to Sir Patrick Murray, the Master's younger brother, at the same time writing to the Council as follows:—

King James VI. to the Privy Council of Scotland.

WINDSOR CASTLE, 22 July 1611.

Richt trustie and richt weilbelovit cousin and counsallour, and utheris our trustie and weilbelovit counsallouris, we grite you wele. Haveing sent our servant Sir Patrik Murray, one of the gentilmen of our Prevey Chalmer, to tak a course for preservatioun of the deir in the heigh landis of that our Kingdome, we have thocht good by these presentis to recommend him unto you, willing and earnistlie desyring you to assist him in all thingis quhairin for that effect he sall stand in neid of your help, especiallie by directing your letters to suche noblemen and otheris as he sall require you, and according as he sall frome tyme to tyme sie occasioun. Further heirin we do not write, considering the berar his awne presence thair; bot, assureing ourselff that your readynes will not be wanting whensoever he sall require you, in respect that our earnist desyre to have the game preserved is not unknown to any on of you, we bid you fairwelle.

JAMES R.¹

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

July 25.—Complaint by Robert White in Auchlois, Simon Loutfoot in Pittendynie, Andrew Smith, servitor to the said Robert, Thomas Mitchell in Lacok, Alexander Buchan in Pitlandie, John Moir in Schannocher, and John McEwen in Pitlandie, that on the 15th instant Laurence, Lord Oliphant, apprehended them on the highway and committed them to ward in the place of Dupplin, where they are detained in “miserable presone and captivitie,” they being free lieges, and he having had no warrant to take them.

Lord Oliphant appearing, and having called the pursuers before the Council, affirms that he had lawfully committed them to ward, because he had taken them with hagbuts and pistolets about them; and White having confessed that he had a hagbut, and Loutfoot that he had a pistolet at the time aforesaid, and the other pursuers having admitted that, at command of their master, the Earl of Tullibardine, they were coming to meet him at Lord Oliphant’s mill-dam on the water of Earn at the time above written, the Lords assoilzie the defender from the complaint of White and Loutfoot, and ordain these two to be committed to ward in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, but order Lord Oliphant to put the other pursuers to liberty, and to find caution within forty-eight hours hereof to keep the peace with the Earl and Master of Tullibardine, under pain of 20,000 merks,¹ and to remain on this side of the Forth till he be freed by the Council.²

August 1.—Complaint by Laurence, Lord Oliphant, as follows:—Lord Oliphant having resolved to build a mill on his lands of Dupplin, “first causit cast the lead and wattergang for the said mylne, and biggit ane dam, weill and substantiouslie gairdit with fourty tua cupplis of aik,” for holding in the water

¹ £1111, 2s. 2½d. sterling.

² Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

of the mill, and expected to have finished the work without any trouble, “now in this tyme of so universall obedience and quietnes under his Majesteis most happie and blissit governament.” But in July last William, Master of Tullibardine, Sheriff of Perth, Sir Mungo and Robert Murrays, sons of John, Earl of Tullibardine, with others to the number of 100 horsemen and 300 footmen, of whom many were the said Earl’s men, and the rest broken Highlanders, including fugitives of the Clan Gregor, armed with bows, habershons, targes, pole-axes, two-handed swords, and with hagbuts and pistolets, came about three o’clock in the morning to the said dam and destroyed it, cutting with axes his whole forty-two cupples of oak, with twelve other pieces of great trees lying beside the dam.

Pursuers and defenders being present, the Lords find the convocation of the lieges in arms and with hagbuts and pistolets, and the destroying of the dam and cutting of the cupples and timber thereof, to be clearly proved against the said Master, and that it was done with the foreknowledge of the Earl, and therefore ordain both to enter in ward in the Castle of Edinburgh; but, they assoilzie the defenders from having some of the Clan Gregor in their company at the time libelled.

This is y^e first coppie of the letter writ by William, Master of Tullibardine, to King James y^e 6th when in Edinburgh Castle for demolishing the Dam of Dupplin. 1611.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVERAGINE

As it hes bein my hard fortune hitherto to have bein mistakin be your Maties counsell of Scotland yet it hes bein ever my good fortune to have found your Maties more just and favorable censure of my proceedings qwherof now I have (noe les hope and) more neid then of befor, ffor as I find the rigour of the counsell to increase agains me I most with the greater speid have recourse wnto your Matie That be the power of your Maties admired judgement I

may receive a more exact and sincere tryall of my doings which at this time hes bein more rigorouslie punisht then rightlie tryed For my Lord Olyphant haveing summond me befor them for demolishing and downcasting of ane dame of his latlie biggit wpon the water of Erne and some uther causs containeit in his summonds quhairwnto albeit I did answer sufficientlie with reasons of greater force then any of thers And for the better warrand of my proceedings alledgeit the acts of parliament and your Maties letters conforme to the samen which I produceit befor them togidder with the executiones of the officer that chairgeit me at the instance of the persones containeit in the said letters for convocatione of your Maties leidges and demolishing of the said dame conforme to the tennor of the saids letters. Yet they have decerneit me to have committit ane ryot and hes wardit my ffather and me for the samen. The reasones of ther ordinance as they are unworthie to be thought of of such a counsell So I have thought them les worthie of your Maties presence Alwayes I have farr rather chosen to obey ther unreasoneable ordinance; then to withstand those whom your Matie hes placeit in sa heigh a degree of government Assureing my self ever of your Maties gracious and unchangeable favor toward my father and me whose Cheiff studie ever hes bein and sall be To reverence your Maties sacred persone and Royall ordinances qwherby we may ever prove worthie subjects to such a matchles prince. And that we may ever injoy that benefit of appellatione from ane evill advyseit counsell to ane weell advyseit Cæsar In whose Royall presence if I can have that happines to compeir, I shall soe trewlie deduce the reasones of my convictione and defence that I hope your Matie sall rest contented of my proceedings, But allaiice Sir amangis manie of my greiffs this is nocht the leist that haveing imployit the great part of my youth in hearing of the worthie instructiones and precepts of your Royall Matie the Solomon of this adge, And spent most part of my tyme in seing the Court and countries of _____ quhairby I might make my self the more able to rander to your Matie some acceptable service and to be the more fit for anie imployment to the honnor and weell of my countrie and that all that I have both hard and seen and learnit sall _____ for armour and defenss against the cheiff _____ of the common weell But now Sir least by my lamenting discourse I sould be forgetfull of that which is more necessar for my present estaite Your Maties gracious pleasure for my father's releiff and myne out of this virgin forteress aither of ws being les able now and more unfit for such ane habitatione Sua that we may be rather still obleist to the

redoubleings of your Maties gracious favours then to receive anie health from those that hes soe grievouslie injureit ws. Next that your Matie will be pleased to wreat to the Counsell to command My Lord Olyphant that he sall neither bigg damms nor cruves wpon the water of Erne wntill first he have ane declaratour of the Lords of Sessione of his pretended right seing the same is aganis the laws of this countrie and acts of parliament Thridlie that your Matie will be pleasit to wreat to the counsell that they will try exactlie and punish preceislie My Lord Olyphant for his contemptuous weareing and beareing of hagbuttis and pistolets at all tymes takeing and apprehending of your Maties frie leidges without onie warrand or commissioun casting of them in prison for we have summond my Lord Olyphant befor the Counsell for the samen. Thus most humblie craveing pardon for my presumptione, that by theis my longsum letter I sould impasche your Matie in your greater effairs, or from your Maties recreatione. But I assure my self so farr of your Maties accustomed clemencie, that your Matie will not take this as onie offer of timeritie ffor the complaints of your Maties humble servants ye do never despyse quherfoir I sall ever be ane perpetuall suiter at the hands of the Almightye for your Maties long and happie reigne and preservatione of both your Matie and Royall posteritie Its thus subt

W^m MASTER OF TULLIBARDINE

ffrom your Maties
Castell of Ed^r
the 2 off August

August 16.—Complaint by John, Earl of Tullibardine, as landlord to Thomas Mitchell and John McEwen, his tenants. On 15th July last, Laurence, Lord Oliphant, accompanied by a number of his men, all armed with certain weapons and with hagbuts and pistolets, set upon the said tenants in the highway at Dalcharrochie, wounded them, and then led them as prisoners to the place of Dupplin, where he would have hanged them but for the “grite intreatie” of Sir John Lindsay, fiar of Kinfauns. Lord Oliphant then cast them in the “pit and thevis hole” of Dupplin, and detained them there divers days and nights, without meat, drink, or other necessaries. After nine days he brought them “fetterit and boundin, thair handis behind thair

back," to Edinburgh. All this, the said tenants being free subjects, taken for no recent crime, and the defender having no power over them. Both parties appearing, the Lords find that Oliphant has violated the laws in so far as he had pistols in his company the time libelled, and therefore ordain him to keep ward in the burgh of Edinburgh till relieved. His defence for taking and warding the said tenants having being that, forgathering with the said tenants and with Symone Loutfoot and Robert White, and seeing hagbuts and pistols in their company, he had apprehended Mitchell and McEwen, and committed them to ward, as required by Act of Parliament made in 1597.

The Lords, having considered this defence, assoilzie Lord Oliphant from all pain for his taking of the said tenants.

Same date.—Complaint by John, Earl of Tullibardine, that the barony of Gask, with the right of fishing on the water of Earn from the mouth thereof on both sides up to the said barony, belonging to the said Earl heritably, he and his predecessors past memory of man have been in the peaceable possession thereof. The late Laurence, Lord Oliphant, good-sire of the present Lord Oliphant, having been discharged by the ordinary course of justice, first in the time of Queen Mary, and since then in his Majesty's own time, from erecting dams on the said water, that matter has rested now for thirty years. Lately, however, Laurence, the present Lord Oliphant, had resolved to renew his grandfather's attempt to erect dams on the said water; and the Lords of Secret Council having discharged him from building his dam till the question between him and the said Earl has been decided by the ordinary judge, the same Lord, impatient of having to prosecute his right according to law, had resolved by strong hand to build a dam on the said water, and with "grite diligence pat the same up." Knowing that the said Earl was thereby "havelie prejudgeit

in his richt," and that it was therefore necessary that the work should be prosecuted with force, he and certain of his servants, viz., Ninian Oliphant, John New, Henry Oliphant, John Miller, Richard Dae, John Duncan, William Keir, Thomas Feingeis, Thomas Sword, and William Baxter, had, on the fields of Dupplin and at the mill-dam, from 11th to 15th July last, borne hagbuts and pistols, ridden "athorte the cuntrey" therewith, and, to the "forder contempt of law," brought certain hagbuts of found to Lord Oliphant's work at Dupplin, "plantit the same in a little house neir by, maid murdreis hoillis within the same house, of purpois to have schote and slane all such personis as sould have interrumpit the said worke." Both parties appearing, the Lords assoilzie the defender from the charge of having had hagbuts and pistols in his company, and remit the matter of the dam to be pursued before the judge competent.¹

August 30.—John, Earl of Tullibardine, and William, Master of Tullibardine, his son and apparent heir, on the one part, and Laurence, Lord Oliphant, on the other part, appear before the Council and submit the dispute between them anent the said Master's demolishing the dam erected by Lord Oliphant on the water of Earn, and also the heritable right claimed by Oliphant to erect dams on the said water, and the heritable right claimed by the said Earl to "hald doun" the said dams, to the Lords of the Privy Council present in this sederunt, agreeing that whatever the said Councillors, or the majority of them that shall be present, shall decern in the premisses shall hold good. The said Councillors accept the trust, and appoint this day month, 27th September next, for the appearance of both parties before them in Edinburgh, bringing with them such writs as they will use in support

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

of their claims : the said arbiters to give their decree therein by 10th October next. The parties are required to “mak no novatioun, outhur in the bigging up or halding doun of the said dam,” till such decree is given.¹

The same date.—The Earl of Tullibardine and Lord Oliphant wer releivit of their wardis.¹

February 24, 1612.—The Lords of Privy Council nominated by John, Earl of Tullibardine, and William, Master of Tullibardine, on the one part, and by Laurence, Lord Oliphant, on the other side, for settling the variance between them in the matter of the demolition by the Master of Tullibardine of a dam lately erected by the said Lord Oliphant on the water of Earn, and for determining the heritable rights of the parties in that matter, having at divers diets heard the said parties, “and finding mony thingis proponit be ather party wharewith for the present they cannot be resolved,” therefore remit this dispute to the Lords of Council and Session, and in the meantime ordain the said parties to suffer the said dams to rest as they are till decree be given in the case.¹

November 19.—Complaint by James Guidlet and David Ramsay, two of his Majesty’s Guard, as follows :—Said Guidlet and Ramsay, having been employed to apprehend Neil Stewart of Foss, conform to a warrant of Council, at the instance of Robert Erskine, his Majesty’s “master tailyeoure,” had gone for the purpose, on 30th October last, to the dwelling-place of Innerkynochan, belonging to the said Neil. Having entered the close of the said place, and asked his son and servants where the goodman was, they received answer in very rude terms to the effect that “they wald not get him,” and were “commandit to pak thame away ;” but as the night was

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

approaching, and the weather very foul, and the way unknown, they were loath to leave; whereupon the other party, "per-saiving that the saidis James Guidlet and David Ramsay wer resolved to stand to thair defence in cais they used violence aganis thame," then under pretext of friendship desired the said Guidlet and Ramsay to stay, and "maid offer to thame of such intertenement for thame selffis and thair horss as thay could mak." The offer having been accepted, Guidlet and Ramsay had been taken into the hall, and asked to draw off their boots. "And whenas the saidis James Guidlett and David Ramsay had sitten some certane space about the fyre, looking for no harme nor injurie to have been offerit unto thame, the nicht being verie dark and foull, the said Neill, who lurkit in some pairt of the said place, sent for threttie or fourty of his freindis maist ewest unto him, and commandit thame that they sould put the saidis James Guidlet and David Ramsay out of his place. Lyke as thay, and namelie Allaster, Neill, and Johnne Stewartis, sones to the said Neill Stewart of Foss, and Robert Robertson of Strowane, following the said Neillis directioun, come first to the stable quhair the saidis James Guidlet and David Ramsay thair horss wer, an pat thame out to the feildis, and than thay enterit in the said place with hagbutis and Lochquhaber aaxis, twa handit swerdis, halbertis, bowis, and darlochis¹ in thair handis, and commandit the saidis James Guidlett and David Ramsay that immediatlie they sould dispatche thame selffis and begone, or ellis thay sould suffer present death. And whenas the saidis James Guidlet and David Ramsay tauld thame that thay wer his Majesteis servandis and schew unto thame thair commissioun, thay dis-danefullie ansuerit that thay caird not for his Majestie. And thay wald not gif the saidis James Guidlet and David Ramsay so muche tyme as to draw on thair buitis, bot presentit thair

¹ "Dorlach," a quiver.

saidis hagbutis, swerdis, halbertis, and Lochquhaber aaxis to thair breist, and thairwith thrust thame out of the duris. And, not content heirwith, thay dischairgit the hail oistler housis and utheris housis thairabout in ony caice to reset the saidis James Guidlet and David Ramsay, or to gif thame harborie ; sua that, when thay wer put out of the house, nather could haif thair horse for a lang space, but wer constrained to seik thame athort the feildis in that foull and mirk nicht ; nor yit could the saidis James Guidlett and David Ramsay have ony ludgeing in ony pairte thairabout quhill thay come to Dunkeld, distant fra the said Neillis place aughtene myllis ; quhairby thay wer in grit hasard to have perrischeit be the way, the nicht being mirk and foull, the gait unknawin, and mony watteris being in thair way.”

Charge had been given to the said Neil Stewart of Innerkynachan, his sons Alastair, Neil, and John, and Robert Robertson of Strowan to appear this day and answer ; and now, pursuers appearing personally, and Strowan being also present, but the other defenders not appearing, the Lords, after hearing the parties present and the depositions of certain witnesses, assoilzie the said Strowan simpliciter on his oath of verity from all parts of the charge, but find the complaint proven against the said Neil and his sons, and ordain them therefore to be charged, under pain of rebellion, to enter in ward in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh within six days after the charge, there to remain till order be taken for their suitable punishment.¹

January 28, 1613.—Complaint by William, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, that Sir Robert Crichton of Cluny and others “had come to the said Lord Sanquhairis place of Benchillis, pertening to him as air of tailzie to umquhill Robert, L^d San-

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

quhair, his father, and thair with aaxis, sawis, and utheris instrumentis broght with thame of purpois, cuttit, sew, destroyit, and away-tuke his haille planting and young growand treis about his said place of Benchillis and upoun the landis of Over Benchillis, and, not content thairwith, enterit violentlie in the said place of Benchillis, and efter a most insolent maner most violentlie raif up the haille loftingis of the said place, cuttit the haille jestis thairof, pullit down the haille windowis with the caissis and glassis of the same, tuke the haille duris af the crookis, brak down the haille fixt tymmer-work within the said place, and caryed the same away with thame and disponit thair upoun at thair pleasour."

The defenders not appearing as charged, are denounced rebels.¹

Same day.—Complaint by John Young, writer, Signet Clerk of Edinburgh, that Robert Stewart of Fincastle remains unrelaxed from a horning for not paying complainer 1080 merks of principal with 100 merks of expenses, taking no regard of the said horning, but going freely about the country and enjoying possession of his own houses. Now, as not only is the said Robert Stewart, vassal, man, and tenant and servant to William, Master of Tullibardine, now Earl of Atholl,² who is therefore responsible for him on that account, but the said Master of Tullibardine is Sheriff principal of the sheriffdom of Perth, and those bounds of Atholl within which the said Robert Stewart actually dwells with his wife and family are in that sheriffdom, the said Master is bound to seek out the said Robert, apprehend him, and present him before the Lords of Council.

The Master of Tullibardine not appearing as charged, is denounced rebel for his neglect.³

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

² See page 91.

³ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

May 18, 1613.—Complaint by Robert Erskine, his Majesty's master-tailor, that Neil Stewart of Innerkynachan having remained unrelaxed from a horning of 12th March last for not paying pursuer £1000 of principal and £100 of expenses, pursuer had obtained a warrant from the Council to the Captain of the Guard to take the defender's person and goods. Two gentlemen of the Guard, viz., James Guidlatt and David Ramsay, had gone to the defender's house in the country of Atholl on — October last, but had been insolently received, and had been put "to the extreame hazard and dainger of their lyveis." The defender now "hantis, frequentis, and repairis in all pairtis of the cuntrey of Athoill at his pleasour." He is "man, tenant, and servand" to William, Master of Tullibardine, now Earl of Atholl and "maister landislord and commander of the cuntrey of Athoill."

Pursuer holds that the Master of Tullibardine, who is "Schireff, judge, and ordinair Magistrat," should be held answerable for the said Neil Stewart.

Pursuer appearing by — his procurator, and the said Master of Tullibardine not appearing, and the said Neil not being presented, the Lords order the said Master of Tullibardine to be denounced rebel.¹

This year the persecution of the Clan Gregor was carried on with redoubled vigour by Argyll, his Majesty's lieutenant for that undertaking, and he having reported to the King that the entire clan had been either slain, executed, or changed their names and given surety for their good behaviour, with the exception of Alasdair McAlasdair Bhreac and Duncan McLain dhuibh, and their followers to the number of twenty-four persons, his Majesty issued orders to the Council "to inflict a more condigne punishment upoun the resetteris and shewaris of comfort to these two lymmeris and thair followeris by fying

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

of thame at the fift pairt of thair habilitie, according as they ar alreadye or shall heirafter be valuit unto you." This was followed by a proclamation that none of the Clan Gregor who had changed their names should meet together in any number exceeding four. It is evident, however, that the clan must have had many friends who sympathised with them in their forlorn condition, as over nine hundred persons in the Highlands (including two hundred in Atholl) were fined shortly afterwards for resetting them.¹

June 15, 1613.—The Earl of Tullibardine granted a contract of wadset of the lands of Balquhiddy in favour of David, Lord Scone.

In November, in the list of Justices of the Peace for Perthshire appear the names of John, Earl of Tullibardine, and William, Master of Tullibardine. The justices for the Atholl district at the same date were Sir James Stewart of Ballechin, John Stewart of Grennich, John Robertson of Straloch, and Alexander Robertson of Inchmagrannachan.¹

March 10, 1614.—A commission was signed by the Council to Laurence Mercer of Meikleur, James Ogilvy of Clova, Sir William Steuart of Grandtully, Thomas Abercrombie of Murthly, Alexander Fleming of Moness, and Alexander Tarchalson or Robertson of Inchmagrannach, to apprehend Mr. John Stewart of Dowally, Walter and Thomas Stewarts, his brothers, John Reid in Dowally, John Cattanach in the Haugh of Killmorich, Alexander Stewart, brother-german to George Stewart of Clochfoldich, —— McPatrick, now in the Burn of Killmorich, William McFarlane there, Colin Menzies, servitor to John Miller there, Robert Maor *alias* Officer there, John McNicholl in Guay, Robert McClerich in Rotmel, Donald McIntaggart in Logierait, Thomas McNab in Dunkeld, and Duncan Robertson there, who were put to the horn on 15th February last, at the instance of —— McGibbon, relict of John Low in Grandtully, Isobell Low, his daughter, James Low, his brother, and the remaining kin, and of the King's Advocate, for not finding caution to appear in answer to the charge of having murdered said John Low.¹

John, Earl of Tullibardine, is stated in Douglas's Peerage to have died in 1609, an evident error, as the last mention of

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

his name in the Privy Council Register is in November 1613, whilst his son appears as Earl for the first time in June 1614. Earl John must therefore have died between these dates.

XIV. WILLIAM, 2nd EARL OF TULLIBARDINE, *b.* about 1574,

m. 1st, 1599, Cecilia, daughter of Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, by whom he had no issue.

m. 2ndly, 1604, Lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter and heiress of John, 5th Earl of Atholl, by whom he had

1. JOHN, Lord Murray . his successor.

2. Lady MARY . . . *m.* as 2nd wife about 1635, Sir John Moncreiffe of that ilk. She died 1650.

William, Earl of Tullibardine, had two natural children,

1. Mr. JOHN MURRAY, minister of Trinity Gask, who obtained letters of legitimation, July 19, 1634.

2. JEAN MURRAY . . . *m.* 1630, at Blair Castle, Angus Mac-kintosh of Tirinie.

On the occasion of the Master of Tullibardine's (afterwards Earl) second marriage in 1604, an action was raised against him by Eupham Littlejohn, who claimed unsuccessfully that she was married to him in 1593. Whether she was mother of the two children above mentioned is unknown. He evidently had another illegitimate son, as one of the witnesses to Jean Murray's marriage in 1630 was David Murray, described as son to the late Earl of Tullibardine and servant to the Earl of Atholl.

Another son, James Murray, witnessed a bond of caution in Edinburgh, 7 August 1635. Whether he was legitimate or not is unknown.¹

June 23, 1614.—John, Earl of Perth, William, Earl of Tullibardine, and James, Lord Madderty, appeared before the Council, and declared that they carried no grudge nor discontentment against each other for the slaughter of the late Mr. John Murray, son of the late Oliver Murray in Castleton, committed by Gawin Drummond of Culdees, “and that they wald hald hand to the persute and apprehensioun of the said Gawin, and exhibitioun of him befor the Justice to be punist for the said slaughter.”¹

October 5.—“The quhilk day, in presence of the Lordis of Secret Counsell, compeirit personalie George Logane of Bonny-toun, and actit and oblist him and his airis, as cautionair and

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.



WILLIAM, 2ND EARL OF TULLIBARDINE

d. 1626



souirtie for Dame Marie, Countesse of Athoill, and James Stewart, hir husband, that they sall not resoirt nor repair to England without licence of his Majesteis Counsell had and obtenit to that effect, under the pane of ane thowsand poundis ; and the said Countesse and hir said husband, being personalie present, oblist thame and thair airis to warrand and releve thair said cautionair of the premisis.”¹

It is somewhat difficult to understand what happened about the Earldom of Atholl after Earl James subscribed the bond to the King in 1608, stating that he would dispose of it for a price. It appears that negotiations were at once commenced with his brother-in-law, William, Master of Tullibardine, as the most likely and proper person to obtain the Earldom ; and that in 1611 the King granted him a commission of Justiciary over the district of Atholl, and he was probably then acting in place of the deposed Earl ; and in January and May 1613 he was described as “now Earl of Atholl,” though later in that year he is called Master of Tullibardine, and in June 1614 appears as Earl of Tullibardine, whilst in October of the same year the deposed Earl is named as James Stewart, husband of the Countess of Atholl.

January 9, 1617.—William, Earl of Tullibardine, was admitted a member of Council, and being present, took the oath of allegiance and the oath of a Privy Councillor.¹

On the occasion of the King’s visit to Scotland this year his Majesty sent the following curious letter to Lord Tullibardine, asking for a present of game for use during his journey. The condition of the birds at the season of the year mentioned must have been somewhat doubtful.

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

King James VI. to the Earl of Tullibardine.

WHITEHALI, 14 March 1617.

James R.—Right trustie and right welbeloued cosen and counsellour, wee greete yow well. Albeit our knowledge of your duetifull affection to the good of our service, and your cuntries credite, doeth sufficientlie persuade vs that yee will earnestlie endeavour your selfe to expresse the same, be all meanes in your power; yet there being some thinges in that behalfe requisite whiche seeme, notwithstanding, of so meane moment, as, in that regard, both yee and others might neglect the same, yf our loue and care of that our natiue kingdome made vs not the more narrowlie to trie the nature and necessitie, and accordinglie to giue order for preparation of everie thing that, in any sorte, may importe the honour and credite thereof: whiche consideratione, and the knowne commoditie yee haue to prouide capercaillies and termigantis, haue moved vs hereby, verie earnestlie, to requieste yow to imploy both your owne paines, and the travellis of your freindis, for provision of some of each kind of the saidis foules to be, now and then, sent to vs be way of present, be meanes of our deputie thesaurer, and so as the first sent thereof may meit vs the 19th of Aprile at Durhame, and the rest as wee shall happin to lay and rancounter them in other places on oure way frome thence towardis Berwick. The rarietie of these foules will both mak their estimation the more precious, and confirme the opinion conceaued of the good cheare to be had there. For whiche respectis, not doubting but yee will, so much the more earnestlie, endeavour your self to giue vs good satisfaction anent the premisses, as yee will doe vs acceptable service, wee bid yow farewell.

January 8, 1618.—“The quhilk day, Alexander, Bischope of Dunkeld, compeirand befor the Counsaill, and being demandit quhat he had done within his diocie anent the contributioun for releis of the prisonnaris of Algeris, declairit that he had sindrie tymes recommendit that mater to the ministrie within his diocie and that within some presbyteryis a collectioun wes maid and in reddynes, and that within otheris presbyteryis, especialie within Athoill, the people refusit altogidder to contribute.”¹

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

March 31.—Complaint by the King's Advocate as follows :—“On 5th October 1614, George Logane of Bonnytoun became cautioner in £1000 for Dame Marie ~~Ruthven~~^{Stewart}, Countess of Athoill, and James Stewart, her spouse, that they should not repair to England without licence from the Council. The said Countess and her husband have, however, since that date gone to England without licence ; and therefore the said sum should be confiscated.

“Pursuer and defender appearing, the Lords find that the said parties went to England without permission, and order the defender to pay the foresaid sum to his Majesty's Treasurer.”¹

In 1619 a crime was perpetrated at Blair which led to the trial of three Strathardle men before the High Court of Justiciary, which is narrated as follows in “Pitcairn's Criminal Trials :”—

July 26, 1620.—Robert MacDhughail in Wester Kindrogan ; Robert Glas, there ; and John buidhe McKerras² dubh in Straloch ; “Dilaitit for usurpation of our souerane lordis autorite, in taking of vmq^{le} Allaster McGilliemule,³ in Inner-ridrie, ane simple pur man, furth of the duelling hous of Johnne roy McGilliemule, vpon the landis of Bordland, within the Scheref dome of Perth, binding him hand and fute, and cayreing him, as ane captiue and prissoner, with thame to the Castell of Blair in Atholl, and stryppit him naikit of his claites, thaireftir casting him in the pit of the said castell, quhair, in the deid tyme of winter, viz. in December last, he fameischit with hunger and cald, eftir he had remanit foure dayis and foure nichtis thairintill : and thaireftir cayreing him out of the said pitt to ane gibbet (being deid) vpon the landis of Blair, quhair they hang him vp as ane malefactour, but⁴ power or com-

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. Unfortunately the Register is not published beyond 1620 at this date (1894).

² MacFhearghuis (Fergusson), *i.e.*, yellow John, the son of black Fergusson.

³ Macgillemhaoil (MacMillan).

⁴ *i.e.*, without.

missioun geven to thame, or ony preceeding tryell tane of his guiltines of ony cryme.

“The Justice ordanit Johnne Fergussonne of Belnacult, in Straloch, as cautioner and souertie, to be vnlawit for nocht entrie of ilk ane of saidis personis, in the pane of ane hundreth merkis : and siclyk that they sall be denuncet rebellis and put to the horne, and all thair moveabill guidis to be escheit, &c.”

Various negotiations with regard to the lands and titles of both Atholl and Tullibardine appear to have taken place about this date.

February 19, 1622.—King James VI. ordained a charter to be made under the Great Seal, granting to Sir Patrick Murray, Knight, a gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber, the lands of the baronies of Tullibardine, Glencoy, and Trewin, &c., all united into the Earldom of Tullibardine, which belonged to his brother William, Earl of Tullibardine, and which were appraised from him in October 1621 by the said Sir Patrick for the sum of £21,000, 6s. 8d. Scots (£1500 sterling) providing that the said Earl should have free regress on repayment of that sum with expenses.

Soon afterwards King James superscribed a warrant ordering a letter patent under the Great Seal to be made, making mention that whereas the Earldom of Atholl fell into the King's hands through the decease of the umquhile John, Earl of Atholl, who died at Perth, and his Majesty disposed the said Earldom to umquhile John, Earl of Atholl, Lord Innermeath, father of James, now Earl of Atholl, and the said James for certain sums debursed by William, Earl of Tullibardine, has assigned the said Earldom of Atholl to the said William, without prejudice to the Earl's other creditors ; and because the said Earl of Tullibardine has married Dorothy, eldest daughter of the said umquhile John, Earl of Atholl, and for the causes

foresaid, and because there are no children procreat between the said James, Earl of Atholl, and Dame Mary Stewart, his spouse, second daughter to the said umquhile Earl, and sister to the said Dorothy, the said James had resigned the said Earldom in favour of William, Earl of Tullibardine, Dame Dorothy Stewart, his spouse, and their heirs male, &c.

November 1622.—The following persons in Atholl and Strathardle were proceeded against for having (1618–22) worn hagbuts and pistolets and shot wildfowl and venison :—

Patrick	Robertson	Kirkton of Struan.
Donald	McConnachie Ruadh	Calvine.
William	McGillechelich	do.
Duncan, son to late Alex ^r	} Robertson	do.
John		Stewart	of Invervack.
Donald	Stewart	his brother.
Patrick Dubh	McPatrick Ruadh	Invervack.
John, son to Alex ^r	Robertson	of Achanruidh.
William McRobert	Stewart	Glen Tilt.
Andrew	McLachlan	Ach Merk.
Andrew	Stewart	Dalvorest.
Robert	Stewart	fiar of Urrard beag.
Alex., son of Neil McRobert	} Stewart	Urrardmor.
John		Stewart	of Inverkynachan.
Alexander	Robertson	son of Faskally.
John	Robertson	apparent of Clunie.
James Odhar	Robertson	Balnacraig.
John	Butter	Pitlochrie.
David	Murray	Edradour.
Duncan	Campbell	<i>alias</i> Leiche in Donafuill
Robert	Stewart	apparent of Ballechin.
John	Stewart	his brother.
Robert	Flemming	apparent of Moness.
John	Bairnis	of Balvedok.
Alexander	Keill	Dalmunzie.
John	Reoch	Lenach.

Robert	Bain	Spittal.
Alexander M ^c A.	Gruder	do.
George Roy	Flemming	Binzion of Glenshee.
Robert	M ^c Intorvar Nar	Kerrow.
Robert	M ^c Ewen	do.
John	Bain	do.
Alexander	Anderson	Inneridrie.
Arch ^d Robertson <i>alias</i>	} M ^c Rob M ^c Iain Ruadh	do.
George		Farquharson	Bruchdearg.
John dubh	Kynoch	do.
John	Ratray	of Bleaton.
Andrew	Ratray	fiar of Dalralzion.
John	Ratray	his brother.
David	Ratray	do.
Alexander	Stewart	Coshville.
George	M ^c Connachie	do.
John	Sym	Persie.
Alexander	Cunnison	Sronmuic.
Andrew	Leslie	Morcloch.
John	M ^c Connachie Dearg	do.
William	M ^c Vornich	Ashantullie.
M ^c Callum	'ic Nickoll	do.
George	Farquharson	Dalrioch.
Alexander	Robertson	Innerchroskie.
Andrew	Spalding	do.
Alexander	Flemming	do.
John	Flemming	son of John M ^c Alasdair Ruadh
William	Murray	Balnabruach.
Alexander	Murray	son of John of Balnabruach.

July 24, 1623. — Complaint by Sir William Oliphant, King's Advocate, Thomas Abercrombie, son lawful to Thomas Abercrombie of that Ilk, and George Scott, messenger, as follows :—

The said messenger being employed by the said Thomas to execute letters of pointing on the lands and barony of Laichwood milne, in satisfaction of certain annual rents due

from said barony, went on 5th July instant, and apprehended certain cattle and nolt on the lands of Easter and Wester Rimoris lying in that barony. He appraised the goods and conveyed them to the market cross of Perth, where he again appraised them and offered them at their estimated value to the party from whom they were poinded, or others in their names; and, no one accepting the goods, he assigned them to the said Thomas Abercrombie, in part payment of the debt due him, who received them and carried them out of the said burgh towards Abercrombie. While he was so engaged, John Murray, Master of Tullibardin, M^r John Stewart, eldest lawful son to M^r James Stewart, commissary of Dunkeld, John Hendersone, Patrick Glasse, Robert M^cRitchie, Thomas Hendersone, and James Brown, servitors of the said master of Tullibardin, David Pattoun, burgess of Dunkeld, James Bannerman there, Thomas Guild in Dunkeld, Thomas Miller in Tullimatt, John Williamsoun, servitor to the said master, and John Millair in Claypottis, with others, to the number of twelve or fourteen, armed with swords, targes, bows, darlochs, and dirks, and also with hagbutts and pistolletts, followed the said Thomas and the messenger, and overtaking them on "the Kingis hieway at the Bridge of Erne," set fiercely upon them, presented "bendit hagbuttis and pistollettis unto thame," and threatened them with death if they did not allow the goods to be taken back. The assailants struck the servants of the said Thomas, and carried off the goods, taking also from one of them, John Toscheoch, his sword, which they still keep. All this was done at the instigation of the said M^r James Stewart, commissary of Dunkeld, who, before the event, directed the "gentlemen within the barronie of Laichwood that yf any messinger come to poynd, in the said Thomas Abircromby his name, any of thair goodes, that thay sould resist and deforce him, albeit it were with taking of the poyndaris lyves, and he

sould be thair warrand." The pursuers appearing, and M^r James Stewart appearing for himself and his son, and also for James Broun, James Bannerman, Thomas Guild, John Williamson, and John Millair of Claypottis, whilst the other defenders do not appear, the Lords find M^r John Stewart guilty as libelled, and order his father to present him before them on 20th August. The other defenders present are assoilzied, and the absentees are denounced rebels.¹

November 4, 1623.—A commission issued to Sir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn, Mr. William Murray of Ochertyre, Sheriff Depute of Perth, James Murray of Strowan, and John Murray of Kinkell, to try William Mcan Stalker, a common and notorious thief and limmer lately apprehended by Sir Mungo Murray with the fang of some stolen horses.

1623.—An Act was passed against poaching in Glen Almond, and a commission was issued for the trial of the following "thieves, Sorners and Limmers" lately apprehended in the Forest of Glen Tilt:—

Alan Mc Gillespie	Mc Gillichallum.
Thain Mc Iain Dubh	Mc Gillichallum.
John Campbell	Mc Connachie.

November 25, 1624.—Complaint by Duncan and Alexander Cameron in Gairnetullie, and Alexander Mc Nab, messenger, as follows:—The two Camerons employed the messenger to execute a pointing on the ground of the lands of Balledmonth for payment of certain rents due to them therefrom, and he, on 2nd April last, went to these lands accordingly. But while the pointing was in process, Fergus Fergusson, son lawful of Dougall Finlay Fergusson of Balledmonth, James Fergusson there, and Alexander Scott in Muling, with others, attacked the complainers, wounded Alexander Cameron in the hand with a sword, so that he will apparently lose his thumb, shot "tua

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

bread-headit arrowis" at Duncan Cameron, and would have slain them had they not escaped. Duncan and Alexander Cameron appearing personally, as also Fergus Fergusson, while the other two deffenders do not appear, the Lords, on hearing evidence, find Fergus guilty and commit him to ward in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and assoilzie the other defenders. Further, the Lords order the said Fergus on one part, and Alexander Flemyng of Mones on the other, to find "law suertie" to each other, Fergusson to the Camerons in 400 merks, and each of them to him in 200 merks, and Fergusson and Flemyng in the sum of 500 merks each. The Lords also modify the expenses of the witnesses to £3, to be paid by the pursuers.¹

In 1625, James, Earl of Atholl (7th Lord Innermeath), died without issue, when the title for a short time remained dormant.

March 9, 1625.—Sir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn² was appointed keeper of the Forest of Glenalmond.

May 7.—William, Earl of Tullibardine, was present at the funeral of King James VI. in London.

November 1.—King Charles I. signed a warrant for a charter in favour of Sir Patrick Murray of the Earldom of Atholl, with the Castle of Blair and Forest of Cluny, the lands and barony of Foss, the lands of Glenericht, Kirktown of Strowan, mill and mill-lands thereof, Forest of Glengarrie, right of patronage of the parish of Strowan, lands of Fincastle, lands and barony of Garth, lands and tennandry of Logierait, which had all been resigned in his favour by the said William, Earl of Tullibardine, Thomas Edmiston, burges of Edinburgh, Sir Archibald Stewart of Finnart, Knight, and Sir John Blair of Balgillo, Knight, to be held by him for rendering of a *red*

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

² 4th son of John, 1st Earl of Tullibardine, afterwards 2nd Viscount Stormont.

rose at the Castle of Blair on the feast-day of St. John the Baptist¹ for the Earldom of Atholl, *one silver penny* for the Forest of Cluny, *service used and wont* for the other lands, and £20 for the lands of Fincastle.

March 26, 1626.—William, Earl of Tullibardine, was appointed a member of the new Privy Council of Scotland: ~~He was living on July 19, but is understood to have died in London later that year, and to have been buried in Tullibardine Chapel.~~

✱

The statement in “Douglas’ Peerage” is to the effect that it having been found that Lady Dorothea Stewart had, as heir female of the 5th Earl of Atholl, been entitled to the succession, her husband, the Earl of Tullibardine, resigned his own title in favour of his brother Sir Patrick in 1626 to avoid the merging of the two Earldoms. He, however, died the same year before the arrangements were completed. King Charles I. ratified the title of Atholl to his son John Murray (grandson of the 5th Earl of Atholl), who in 1629 was retoured heir to that Earldom.

September 18, 1627.—Sir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn was appointed Sheriff of Perthshire.

December 6.—Complaint by Mr. James Stewart of Ladywell, Commissary of Dunkeld, and John Burgh, Messenger. John Burgh being employed to apprehend Malcolm Burgh, son and heir apparent, and successor to deceased Will^m Burgh at Mill of Alltclune, who had been denounced for debt, and having on 11 November last gone to said lands and apprehended said Malcolm, and brought him to the nearest prison, David Murray, son (illegitimate) to deceased William, Earl of Tullibardine, with James Brimmer, servitor to John, Earl of Atholl, And^w Oyne,

¹ June 24.

**1627.—The Earl died in London and was buried on July 30 at St. Margaret's, Westminster.*

When John, 1st (Murray) Earl of Atholl went to Finlarig to choose one of the daughters of Sir Duncan Campbell, as he left home his old nurse called after him to remember to ask for the Lass of the Keys. Sir Duncan's daughters were shown to the Earl, but he was not satisfied with any, and asked Sir Duncan if he had seen all his daughters, who replied that he had. The Earl then asked to see the Lass of the Keys. Sir Duncan stamped his foot and asked who told him of the Lass with the Keys, and swore that he had asked him for the brightest jewel of his cap.

Communicated to Anne, Duchess of Athole by Sir Wm. Steuart of Grandtully, who had the tradition from his mother.

John Blair, John Dubh M^cIntoisiche, O'Neil Glas, servitor to Robert Stewart of Toldaimh, and others armed, rescued the prisoner.

January 31, 1628.—Sir Patrick Murray, created Earl of Tullibardine to succeed his brother.

July 12.—Petition by James Naysmith of Inver that George Nairn of Tullifergus, Gilbert his brother, and six others, came to his dwelling house in Inver, and put violent hands on his old and decreped person, he being past 70, and carried him over the water of Bran to the Burgh of Dunkeld and imprisoned him there until they forced him to give security for certain sums of money, nowys owing, and also to discharge debts due to him by the deceased Laurence Nairn of Tullifergus, for which he had recovered decreets.

XV. JOHN, 1st (MURRAY) EARL OF ATHOLL,

m., 1630, JEAN, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, by whom he had

1. JOHN his successor.
2. Hon. Sir MUNGO . . Lieutenant of King Charles II.'s Life Guards at the Restoration; afterwards M.P. for Perthshire. Buried in St. Giles's, Edinburgh.
1. Lady JEAN *d.* October 1688.
2. Lady ———
3. Lady ———
4. Lady ANNE *m.* 1664, her cousin James, 4th Earl of Tullibardine.

1630.—Item, upon the sext day of Junii Sir Duncane Campbell of Glenurquhay, knicht, sevint laird of Glenurquhay, mariet Jeane Campbell, his youngest lauchfull dochter, procreat betuix him and Dame Elizabeth Synclair his spous, upone ane noble Erle Johnne Erle of Atholl, and gave with her in tocher fourtie thousand merkis, and bestowit upon her brydell and brydell clothis sex thousand merkis.

Item, in this zeir 1630 the noble Erle Johnne Erle of Atholl, pretending ane right to the few landis of Glenlochay and certaine other few landis withyn the lordschip of Discheor and Toyer,¹ be virteu of ane charter grantit be umquhile King James the fyft of worthie memorie to umquhile Johnne Erle of Atholl, ane of his lordschipsis predicessouris, the said Sir Duncane Campbell, sevint laird of Glenurquhay, gave to the said Johnne Erle of Atholl for renunciatioun of his right that he pretendit to the saidis landis the soume of tuentie thousand merkis. (Black Book of Taymouth.)

The Earl of Atholl acquired the superiority of Lude from Sir Duncan Campbell, who had bought that estate from Ogilvy of Inchmartine in 1619 for £10,666, 13s. 4d. Scots (£805, 11s. 1⅓d. sterling). He had resold the lands in 1621 to Alexander Robertson, younger of Inchmagranachan, but retained the superiority.

November 26, 1629.—A commission was granted by King Charles I. in favour of Mungo, Master of Stormont, Bailie principal of Atholl, a donator to the non-entries of the Earldom of Atholl, and Mr. William Murray of Auchtertyre and Neil Stewart of Bohespick, his Bailies deputes, as his Majesty's Justices in that part, to hold courts in due form, and to administer justice upon Angus McConnell McGillespick VcInnes in Glencoe, who was apprehended in October last "with ane fang² of aucht hors and meirs, with some household geir whilk he and his complices had stollin frome diverse our good subjects, and wer carying with thame throw the mouth of Atholl," and also upon Donald Grant, "ane commoun and notorious theefe," who was apprehended "with ane fang² of foure stollin hors, both quhillkis persouns are now presentlie in waird within the Blair of Atholl."

¹ Deas fhaire, the north side of Loch Tay looking south. Tuath fhaire, the south side, looking north.

² A booty.

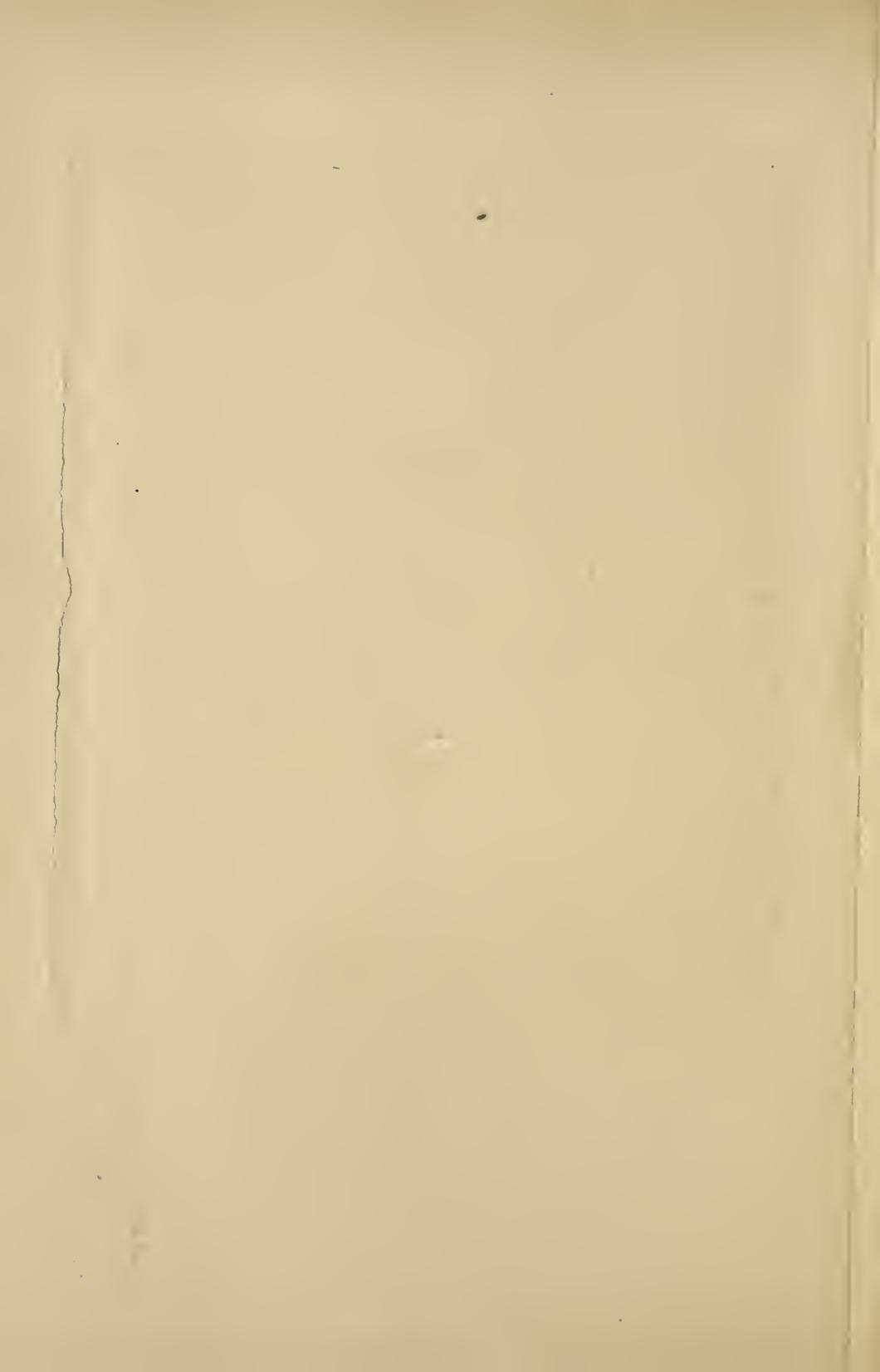


(SUPPOSED) JOHN IST (MURRAY) EARL OF ATHOLL

d. 1642



(SUPPOSED) JEAN CAMPBELL
WIFE OF JOHN, 1ST (MURRAY) EARL OF ATHOLL



The Tullibardine Earldom of the junior line only lasted for two generations.

The Hon. Sir PATRICK MURRAY of Redcastle, 3rd son of John, 1st Earl of Tullibardine, was, on his brother's resignation of that title, created in 1629

3rd EARL OF TULLIBARDINE and LORD MURRAY of GASK.

m. Elizabeth, 2nd dau: of John Dent of London,¹ widow of Sir Francis Vere, and had

1. JAMES, Lord Murray
of Gask his successor.
2. Hon. CHARLES . . . *b.* 1618; *d. c.* 1645. Colonel in the
Parliamentary army.
3. Hon. FRANCIS . . . *d. c.* 1639.
4. Hon. WILLIAM . . . *b.* 1627. Joined the Royalist army.
Taken prisoner and executed, 1646.
5. Hon. PATRICK . . . *b.* 1637; *d.* 1639.
1. JANE *d.* 1616.
2. Lady ELIZABETH . . . *b.* 1619; *d.* 1655.
3. Lady VERAH *b.* 1621; *d. c.* 1647.
4. Lady JULIANA . . . *m.* 1649, John Newport of Scupholm,
Lincolnshire.
5. Lady DIANA . . . *m.* , — Denny.

In 1638 he obtained the lands of Logiealmond from Gilbert, 11th Earl of Erroll.

The Earl died September 5, 1644. His widow died before May 1656, and both were buried at Cheshunt, Herts.

JAMES, 4th EARL OF TULLIBARDINE,

b. 1617; *m.* 1st, 1643, Lady Lillas Drummond, 2nd daughter of John, 2nd Earl of Perth, by whom (who died 1664) he had

1. PATRICK, Lord Murray
of Gask born 1644; died before 1664.
2. JAMES, Lord Murray
of Gask born 1645; died between 1664 and 1670.
1. Lady ELIZABETH . . . born 1654.
m. 2ndly, 1664, Lady Anne Murray, 4th daughter of John, 1st
(Murray) Earl of Atholl.
m. 3rdly, 1667, Lillas, eldest daughter of Sir James Drummond of
Machany (who *m.* 2ndly, James, 4th Earl of Perth).

¹ By Alice, daughter of Christopher Grant of Ireland, who *m.* 2ndly, Sir Julius Caesar, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The 4th Earl (with his brother Charles) took up arms on behalf of the Parliamentary party, but in January 1647 Lord Tullibardine opposed the delivering up of King Charles I. to the English.

1646. He was appointed Sheriff Principal of Perthshire for life.

1649. He acquired from Anne, Viscountess Stormont, the Barony of Huntingtower, and was appointed Steward of that Constabulary.

1654. A fine of £1500 was imposed upon him by Cromwell's Act of Grace; afterwards reduced first to £500, and then to £200.

1664. His commission as Sheriff confirmed, and to his son James, Lord Murray of Gask, after his death.

The Earl died 1670, when the title devolved on his cousin the Earl of Atholl.

In the charter-room at Blair there is a contract of marriage between Angus Makintosche of Tereynie, as principal, and Alexander Makangus v^c Intoische, his eldest lawful son and heir apparant, as cautioner for him, on the one part, and Jeane Murray, daughter natural of the late William, Earl of Tullibardin, &c., with consent of a noble and potent Lord, John, Earl of Atholl, &c., her brother, on the other part, the said Angus and Jeanne mutually promising "to compleit and solemnizat the honorabill band of mareage with utheris in face of Chrystis Kirk dewlie as effeiris betwix the dait heir-of and the fyftene day of October nixt to cum, or sooner." The said noble Lord becomes bound to pay to the said Angus McIntosche, in name of tocher, the sum of 500 merks; and the said Angus, with consent of his said son, and also of John Makintosche in Bletoun, becomes bound "to wair and bestow" the sum of 1000 merks "upon heritage, wedset lands or annualrent," upon sufficient security; and in the event

of the decease of the said Angus before his said promised spouse, she shall have the free and peaceable possession of the 46/8 lands of Tereynie until the full payment of the said 1000 merks; but if the said Jean Murray should predecease the said Angus within the space of the next three years, then the 500 merks should be refunded to the said noble Earl. Dated at Blair, 5th September 1630.

Signed by "Atholl," "Johne M^cintoshe,"

"Alex^r McAngus McIntosche," } with their hands at the pen,
 "Jeanne Murray," } led by the notary, because
 } they could not write,

before these witnesses

Patrick Campbell of Edinampill.

M^r Walter Stewart, minister at Blair in Atholl.

David Murray, brother to the said noble Lord.

James Morgan, notary.

Robert Menzies in Garth.

Attested by James Morgan and M^r Duncan McClagane,
 notaries.

Mutual obligation betwixt the Marquis of Huntly and the Earls of Mar and Atholl for preserving the deer and game within their Forests.

At Strabogie, Scone, and Alloway, the xv, xxiii, and xxv dayes of September respective, the zeir of God j^m vj^c threttie and ane zeires, It is appoyntit, contractit, and finalie aggreit, betuix the honorable pairties underwretin, they ar to say, ane noble and michtie Marqueis, George Marques of Huntlie, and George Erle of Enzie, Lord Gordoun, his sone, on the ane pairt; ane noble and potent Earle, Johnne Earle of Mar, and Johnne Lord Erskene, his sone, on the second pairt; and ane noble and potent Earle, Jhon Earle of Atholl, on the third pairt; in maner, forme, and effect as eftir followes, That is to say, The saidis noblemen, haifing consideratioun that the forrestis of Badenoch, Mar, and Atholl, pertenyng to thame respective, hes bene in tymes bygane greatumlie waisted and abused, be Foulares and Shuteares



with gunnes, sua that bayth deir and wyld foule ar becum verye scarce, and far decayed in the number and abundance that hes bene of ald within the saidis forrestis, throw the neglect of the kepares thairof, and impunitie of theis that destroyes the same; Thairfoir, and for remeid thairof, and for the bettir preservatioun of the saidis forrestis, deare, and wyld foule within the same in tyme cumming, It is aggreit, and condiscendit unto, be the saidis noblemen, that so oft as it sall happin ony of thair fostares and keipares of the saidis forrestis to try or apprehend ane uther of the said noble menis servandis, or men, or ony uther persoun quhom they may command, within the boundes of the saidis forrestis, haifing with thame dog, nett, or gunne, That the challenger sall dilait and give up his name to the nobleman, his Maistir, quha sall give and delyver the dog, nett, or gunne to the challenger, and thair withe sall caus the pairtie challengit sa, tryed, or apprehendit, to pay to the said challenger the soume of Tuentie pundis money, toties quoties, and gif ony of the fostares and keipares of the saidis forrestis apprehend any uther of the saidis noblemenis servandis or men within the boundis of the saidis forrestis, wanting dog, net or gunne, or haifing thame, gif they hyd the same, and tell not ane lauchtfull erand or cause for the quhilk he salbe fund within the saidis forrestis, he being dilaitit to his maister sall caus him pay to the pairtie challenger siclyk the soume of tuentie pundis, toties quoties, and heirto the saidis noblemen bindis and obleissis thame ilk ane to utheris for observatioun of the premissis upoun honour and thair credite.

In witnes of the quhilk thing all the saidis noblemen hes subscrivit thir presentis with thair handis, wretin be James Keir in Stirling, dayes, zeir and places respective foirsaidis, befoir thir witnessis, Mr William Paipe, Mr James Henrie, Sir Alexander Gordoun of Cluny, George Lesslie, John Mestertoun, John Arnott, and Archibald Doune.

Mr Will. Paip, witnes to the Merquis of Huntlie. HUNTIE.

Mr J. Hendrie, witnes to the Merquis of Huntlie.

J. MAR.

Cluny, witnes to the Earles of Atholle, Enzie and
to the L^d Erskine.

ATHOLL.

George Leslie, witnes siclyke.

Johne Maistertoun, witnes to the Erl of Mar.

Jo. Arnote, witnes sicklyk.

G. GORDON.

A. Done, witnes sicklyk.

J. ERSKINE.

In 1638 rolls were made out of the Atholl heritors, with the number of their men, and the arms in their possession. Those for the parishes of Struan, Lude and Kilmaveonaig, Moulin and Logierait have alone been preserved, and are given in the Appendix.

In the burial-ground of the old Abbey of Scone there is a flat tombstone inscribed

HEIR LYIS ALIESSTER REID, HARPER AND SERVANT
TO THE EARLE OF ATHOLE WHA DEPERTIT
THE OF SEPTEMB 1639.

Dec. 8, 1636.—John Greg, Haughs of Fungarth (*i.e.* Haughend), complained to the Privy Council of Scotland of being called a MacGregor to his disadvantage.¹

On the breaking out of the Civil War in 1639-40, the Earl of Atholl raised a force of 800 men, and took the field on behalf of King Charles I., incurring thereby the suspicion and displeasure of the Earl of Argyll and the Committee of Estates.

Earl of Argyll to Earl of Atholl.

INVERAREY, 13 *February* 1639.

My werrie Honorable Lord,—As it hes evir beine my desyre to have his Majestie's auctoritie respected and peace and quyetnes keiped in ye cuntrey, so now heiring as it is not unknowne to yo^r Lo^p that thair are ane nowmber of Lymmeris and brokine men quho (taking occasione of y^e tyme) doe trowble and opprese his Majestie's leiges dwelling in y^e hielandis and boundes adjacent, to y^e disturbance of his Majestie's peace and great hurt of y^e countrey. I have beine thinking thairvpon and findes efter advyiseing with my freindes heir That y^e best and reddiest way to remeid this ewill Is that the noblemen and speciall gentlemen quho have entrest should have ane meitting, And so iff it pleis yo^r Lo^p for y^e publict good of y^e countrey and zo^r awine particulare interest to meitt at Pearth with me and othires that are to be thair the fourteine day of Marche nix to cum, I hoip that be commone advyis thair may be such ane legall course fundine out as that order may be takine with all lymmeris and brokine men Quhairthrow his Majesties

¹ See Addenda, p. xxx.

good subjectes may live in peace and quyetnes, To y^e doeing quhairof I shall not be wanting for my entrest to give my best advyise and assistance. I have sent heirwith to yo^r Lo^p ane Roll of the noblemen and gentlemen to quhome I have wrettine, and if thair be any othir men of qualitie in thois pairtes quhome yo^r Lo^p thinkes fitting should be present at our meitting I hoipe yo^r Lo^p will advertteis them. So exspecting yo^r Lo^{ps} comeing I rest, y^r Lo^{ps} meist aff^{at} freind and Serwand

ARGYLL.

Committee of Estates to Earl of Atholl.

[EDINBURGH? March 1640.]

Noble Lord,—These who wer resident at Edinburgh for the common effaires having received advertisement from Court of the great preparations of warr in England, togidder with a cobby of the Earl of Northumberlands Commissions to be Captaine Generall by Land, and Admiral by sea, with power to him to be Generall of all the forces of England, to joyne with his Majesties forces in Scotland, and to subdue kill slay and destroy all these in Scotland who shall resist him. This made them desire a meeting at Edinburgh, the tenth of this moneth, of so many noblemen and commissioners as wer nerest at hand and could comodiouslie come, in so short a time, and, because the storm wes great at that tyme, they did forbear to trouble your lordship, which wee, and they, both, hopes your lordship will not take as a neglect of duty, but rather as an unwillingnes to put yow to extraordinary paines. Our Commissioners have had a hearing befor his Majesty and these of the private Comitty or Cabin Counsell in England where (in so short a tyme as they had) they have labord to vindicat this nation and the proceedings in parliament from these aspersions layd wpon ws, but have gottin no answer. All preparations of warr in the meane tyme goes on, so that nothing can be conjectured but that, doe or say what wee will, wee shall have no peace. The Earle of Traquair hes avowed to the King, and before our commissioners, that he did not assent in the assembly to the abrogating of Bishops, neither did he euer subscribe the Covenant, or that there wes an act of counsell for that effect. Thir are so manifest wntruths that it is wonderfull any man should be so shameles. But your Lordship may easily perceive by this what is meant towards ws, and what is the quarrell they have against ws. The Deputy of Ireland is gone to hold parliament there, the 27 of this moneth, and hes undertaken to haue eight thousand

men in Scotland against May day. The Kings ships are extraordinarily victualled, and wil be ready to come out in the begining of the next moneth. Our own innocency, and the equety of our cause, hes made ws euen to deceive our selfs in the hopes of peace as wele in wronging our liberties, by letting in Englishmen to the castle of Edinburgh, and in delaying to make any preparation for our owne defence, least it might give collour or shaddow of misconstructions to our enemies, who takes advantage of euery thing wee doe, and interprets all to the wickedest sence, whereby wee haue run our selfs in that danger that hardly can wee recover it wyles wee double our diligence in the litle tyme wee haue to doe euery thing, hartily and readily, that may put ws in som measure able to resist a suddaine check, when and where it shalbe offred. A harty vnion wilbe our strongest outward meanes of safety, and nixt, a readiness to contribute our advyce, assistance, meanes and fortunes for the preservation of our religion lifes and liberties which euery one of ws ought, and should, intreate others to doe, and, by our example, encourage our nightbours, seeing the busines does not only and chiefly concerne the glory of God, but also the kepeing of this ancient kingdome from slavery, either in the ruine and wtter overthrow thereof, or becomeing a province. Wee earnestly intreate your Lordship wilbe pleased to goe on in your presbitery in subscribeing the Band, and taking wp the rentall and payment of the tenth pennie, as the rest of the shyre wherein your Lordship dwells, and all the shyres of the kingdome, does. If your Lordship hes any doubt concerning any charges your Lordship hes been formerly at, the common course vsed for all the rest of the Countrey can be refused to none, farr lesse to your Lordship, whom wee easteame as one of our cheife freinds, and to whom wee shall euer approve ourselves to be, Your Lordships affectionat freinds and servants, MONTROSE, MAR, LOTHIAN, YESTER, BALMERINOCH, DALHOUSIE, FORRESTER, BURGHLEY, LYON, NAPER.

The Committee of Estates to the Earl of Atholl and the rest of the Gentlemen of the Division of Atholl.

EDINBURGH, *April* 25 [1640].

Our noble Lord, and you, worthie Gentlemen, our much respected freinds,—Whairas their hath come two of your number, with commission from the rest, to this great meeting of the Estats, to giue in the reasons

why your Devision had not giuen obedience to the generall orders that wer appointed for the whole kyngdome concerning the payment of the ten penny for defraying the publik charges in the late troubles, and for ordering of other matters that wer for the safetie of the Kyngdome in this present time, because the bad report of your behaiour, in all these particulars that wer required, had filled the eares of all that honorable meeting befor these gentlemen come, wee that wer your particular freinds, as we wer glade at their comming, (hoping they brought satisfaction with them) soe wer wee the mor carefull to see what their commission was, but when wee looked vpon that paper, and the reasons of your denyall not subscribed by any, and they themselves lesse able to giue any excuse for what was contined theirin, for they alledged they could not goe by that paper. Wee cannot think but it proceeds from particular persons that are disaffected to this common cause of the whole countrey, and wee doubt not but vpon better consideration you will thinke soe yourselves. For what is that first to alledge that neither you nor the Erle of Athol receaued any of that money directlie or indirectlie? Cannot all the parts of the kingdome and particular persons say soe much, or doe you thinke the publik defence of the kyngdome, with soe great ane armie, and manie other charges, hath not taken all that which is craued, and much mor, and how should it bee payed, if euerie particular man might alledge I gott none of it.

As for your second reason—and for the charges that you have been in your two voyages [marches] vnto the North, wee doe beleeeue that Angus and other parts may alledge much mor, and all the rest of the kyngdome for the South. As for your second reason, of your powertie, wee doe beleeeue that is common to you, with all the rest of the kyngdome; if you had anything that might cast the ballance in your fauours, when you shew better ground for your particular exemption then others, wee thinke it will not bee refused vnto you that particular respect bee had vnto your inhabilitie when it appears.

As for the third and last that you cannot send out the fourth man, for fear of broken men, this is a weake pretence, for who will trouble you except you sett your selfe against the common safetie of the whole kyngdome, and soe draw the wrath of this whole kyngdome vpon you for shewing soe euill example to all the rest, being situate in the midds thereof. For this and mekill mor that wee that are your freinds, and

desires not to presse you ouer sore with this great fault, wee haue thought it fitt not to suffer these men to appeare befor the publik meeting, but haue sent them back in all hast with this our faithfull aduice, and granted them friday next to returne with your better resolutions, and with others that may giue better satisfacione for your joint concurrence with the rest of the kyngdome. Hazard not all for denying a part, and for the feare of broken men let not all the countrey breake in vpon you. Learne in time from your freinds to distinguish betwixt the generall good of the whole kyngdome, and the particulars of a few euill men that are amongst you. Hast your answer against that time, and know by this that they are your best freinds who giues you this aduice, and soe rest

Your assured freinds,

A. LESLIE.

KINGORNE.

STORMONTH.

Earl of Argyll to Earl of Atholl.

My noble Lord,—The generall and Committe heir shew me what paines they had taken, in the fairest way they cowl'd, in re quyreing your lordship and people to joyne with the rest of the kingdome, in the ordiner way, of mentening our religion, lawes and liberties; and that your Lordship and they, notwithstanding thereof, continowis averse from giueing satisfacione. Wherefore, out of my respect to your Lordship, and interest in the cawse, intreatis your Lordship to consider better of thair reasonable desyres (which is the commoun way resolved be the estaitis) and labour to give them content before they be forced to tak some hard course to distengwishe thair friendis from thair enemyes, whiche I wishe your Lordship may nevir prove bot ane good patriot for your countrie. This I desyre the rather that I be not chairged with any thing that may prove grievous to my friendis; for if I be comandit be the Estaitis and generall to doe any thing, for furtherance of the commoun cawse, I must obey, as I am tyed in dewtie bot [I] wold rather wishe your Lordship, and countrie people, be showing your good affectione to the caus and countrie as my earnest desyre is, To obleige me quherein I can approve myself, Your lordships friend and servant

ARGYLL.

Edinburgh penult Majj 1640.

I expect your Lordship ansuere.

General Sir Alexander Leslie to the Earl of Atholl.

JUNE ? [1640].

My Lord,—I haue receaued your letter this day from Major Rollock, and hauing acquainted the Committee of State therwith, because it is not ane answer to that which passed betwixt the Laird of Inchmartein and the Erle of Rothes and myselve, whair we desired, that the Regiment belonging to your Lordship might bee sent furth, according to the common Instructions, with all diligence, and that these men which wer named in that warrand subscribed by vs should come [*paper torn*] faction to the committee, their for giuen assurance for the people of Athol in time to come for obeying the common Instructions of the Kyngdome, but your LoP^s letter goeth quit vpon ane other ground, first excusing the not obeying the warrand that was sent, in respect of the peremptornesse therof, both in condition and dyet, and then requiring a new warrand by the Major for two or three gentlemen to agent the businesse, and that should haue free accesse and regresse both in their persons and goods, quhilk neither y^r LoP nor they can find in the former. Now, for answer to all this, I cannot wonder aneugh how y^r LoP, and these men who are not satisfied with that warrand, should thinke that the committee, and the great affaires of the kingdome that are dayly crauing dispatch at their hands, should haue time at their will to grant to a few in Athol who are disaffected, vntill they please themselves to come and capitulat, and soe trifle time in comming and returning. Y^r LoP knoweth best how oft they haue been desired to come and give reasons for their demands, and they should receaue satisfaction—which they did sleight—and now they would begin a treatie when the publique affaires doe strait more, and the burden of keeping men together. Wherfor, my Lord, their can be no other thing returned in answer to this letter but that your LoP would bee pleased to send out your men with all diligence; and that these men who wer named in the warrand would come alongst with the Regiment, or follow them, and by soe doing they shall haue free warrand to come and returne, and plead for the necessitie of their countrey, and their oune obedience in time to come, what they please; and for this effect it is that the Erle of Argyle hath his commission from the Committee and me to see these things reallie performed, and all due obedience giuen to the orders that comes from this, which if these in Atholl bee readie to obey his LoP is to

receave instructions this night to carie himselfe and his people as he finds their behaiour in Atholl, which wee expect now, at least they will soe help and amend that I may both to them and to your Lo^P haue just occasion to continue your Lo^{PS} affectionat freind and servant

A. LESLIE.

“In consequence of the above-mentioned commission the Earl of Argyll levied three regiments (whereof two were his own and the third Glenorchy's), and therewith marched forward to the Ford of Lyon; upon the notice whereof the Earl of Atholl drew his people together (reckoned to be about 1200) and encamped forment him. By this Argyll concluded that the Athollmen had a mind to fight, whereunto neither himself nor his people were thought very willing; and therefore finding the occasion of Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin at the Balloch (now Taymouth), Argyll employed him to draw the matter to a treaty, which he went about, and, being the Earl of Atholl's brother-in-law, prevailed so far that, *having (according to the warrant which Argyll gave him) assured them of safe access and recess*, the Earl of Atholl, and with him eight special gentlemen of his country, went with Inchmartin to the Earl of Argyll's tent, conferred with him at length upon the business, and having received from him some articles to be advised upon, left him for that time to go back to their people, who were very ill-minded, and would fain have had a bout with the Argyllians; but having passed his inner guards, when they came to the outward guard they were stopped, whereupon they returned to the Earl's tent to complain, but he replied that his guard was wiser than himself; he being to lye that night at Glenorchy's house, it was fit they should go with him and there confer at length; and that compliment being past, he told them plainly they were his prisoners, and when they replied that they came hither upon his assurance (signified to them by the Laird of Inchmartin), which they hoped he would not violate, he answered that he was not there to debate with them thereanent, but would be answerable for his deportment in that affair to those from whom he had his commission; so without more ado he commanded them to send an order to their people to disband, which was done, and they then were kept that night as prisoners at Balloch, and next day sent with a convoy to the Earl of Perth, Steward of Strathern, requiring him to send them to Stirling, which he did.

“From thence they were conveyed to Edinburgh, where for some days they were imprisoned, until they gave assurance of their good behaviour, and then they were enlarged and permitted to return home; and as they were very sensible of the trick which Argyll had put upon them in drawing them into his tent upon assurance, and afterwards flinching from it, so the same wronged his credit exceedingly in the judgment of all men that looked indifferently upon it, and made his parole to be little regarded.”¹

Sir Thomas Steuart, Knight, younger of Grandtully, and John Stewart, younger of Ladywell, commissary of Dunkeld, were two of the eight gentlemen taken with the Earl of Atholl.

Earl of Atholl to the General and Committee at Newcastle Camp.

EDINBURGH, *Sept. 7, 1640.*

My Worthie nobill Lords,—Pleis, according to your Lo^{ps} directionnes and command, I did appeir befor y^e lords of Comittie of estaittis at Edinburgh, The Earle of Argyll being present, and efter report maid to him of his comissioun, quhairin thair was no moir laid to my charge, nor my cuntrie menis, nor at first quhen your Lordship's wer present, and thair in all humilitie cravit that I might be put to a present tryell, and, giff it sould be fund that I anywayes wronged y^e publict cause, That thair Lo^{ps} sould instant ane punishment according to y^e waight of my offence, and if uther affairis of greater Importance could not permit ane present dispatch I was willing to giff verrie considerabill men cautioune for my and my cuntrie menis appearence when thair Lo^{ps} sould ples to call us. Scing all theis preceeding offeris have beine refused, (howsoeur grantet to uthers), Lct me thairfor humblie beg your Lo^{ps} that I haue the benefets of ane speidie releiff, By sending of ane warrand to y^e comittie heir to accept of y^e said surtie for my and my cuntrie menis compeirance againe befor your Lo^{ps}, and delyuerie of my housse. In respect yat not onlie my cuntrie and housse sufferis great wrong and prejudice in my absence and those that ar heir with me brocht to great and vnnecessair charges beg now heir delait for y^e space of Ten wickis But lykwayes with great pacience I have hitherto gevin way to all these aspertiounes and calumnies layed be my enemeis to my charge quhilkis wer rather menis and wayes for keping me and my cuntriemen heir from injoying of our

¹ “Memoirs of Henry Guthrie, Bishop of Dunkeld.”

awin nor to haue contrabutit any thing that might conduce for advancement of the publict as trewth y^e dochter of tyme will try. Being sorrie to Impaitche zour Lo^{ps} I continew

Yo^r Lo^{ps} freind to serve you,

[ATHOLL.]

Earl of Atholl to Earl of Montrose.

EDINR. 7 Sept. 1640.

My noble Lord,—Being more nor necessitat in respect of the hard vsage I find heir, I am vrgit to crave yo^r Lo^{ps} asistance at this tyme, (haveing fund most reall testimonie hitherto of yo^r Lo^{ps} favour,) To countenance and concur with this my reasonable and laudable desyre I haue presentit to y^e comittie of estaits, quhilk notwithstanding I was recommendit from zou to them befor, They haue at last refused to grant me, and y^e most part of my men dispatche, (howsoewer they haue to utheris). The reasonne of this thair strick and hard dealling with me I can not learne, for I and my cuntriemen have givin all obedience to thair Instructionis; notwithstanding, we ar keptit heir, our housses possessit and spoilzet be our enemeis, our cuntrie heried be theiffs and lummeris, quhilk ar all occasioned by our absence, and gives me now moir nor just cause to complene and to haue my recourse back againe to y^e comittie and to those that ar my freindis yair, amongis which number zour Lo^p being ane of y^e moist speciallest, I haue maid bold as to y^e lest to send heirwith y^e letter wreittine be me to y^e comittie to be presentit to them by zour Lo^{ps} selff or by some uther z^e will mak choise of. To ressaue your answer quhilk I expect w^t this berar, And giff thair Lo^{ps} thinkid y^{at} my awin presence heir at sic tymes as occasions sall offer can contribute moir for advancement of y^e publict nor my remaning at home putting ordour to my cuntrie for obeying quhat sal be send from this (after y^e ressait of my housse and putting ordour to some of my most necessary affaires) by ane advertisement I sall repair hither againe and both heir and y^{er} sall approve my selff to my power to be ane freind and weilwiller to y^e cause in hand not onlie w^t my meanis bot lykwayes w^t my persone if requisit. Hoiping z^{or} Lo^p will Indeuour be zour best meanis to raid me of this net quharin I am so Intanglit that, w^tout zo^r Lo^p and y^e rest of my freinds concurrance yair, I am not able nether to do guidis to my selff nor be steadabil to my freinds quhilk being done yo^r Lo^p sall euer

finde me readie to do zou my best office auhensoeuer it sall ples zou to mak use of me as zour Lo^{ps} most assurit frend and cousin to serve zou,
[ATHOLL.]

Shortly after this Atholl and his friends were released from custody.

John Stewart, younger of Ladywell, was afterwards executed on 28th July 1641.

Committee of Estates to Earl of Atholl.

EDINR., 2 March 1641.

Right Honorable,—It was y^e mynd and determinatioun of all quho wer at y^e last meitting of y^e estaites, and quho wer witnesse to y^e giveing vp of yat band¹ subscrivit be a number of noblemen, quharof yo^r Lo^p is ane, that as y^e rest of y^e subscriveris yairof did evidence and signifie in publict that yair intentiones in joyneing in yat band was nawayes to y^e prejudice of y^e cuntrey nor caus in hand, so it should be necessair that yo^r Lo^p, and y^e rest of y^e subscriveris quho wer not then present, should be advertesed to come heir to give y^e lyk evidence and testimonie.

It wes laid vpoun ws to give yo^r Lo^p advertesment of y^e will and pleasair of y^e estaites at yat meitting heiranent, and our uther pressing bussienes hes hindred us this tyme bygane, Quhairfor we thought good to advertesie yo^r Lo^p heirof, Desireing zow yat vpoun y^e resait heirof zow will repair heir to Edinburgh to y^e effect forsaid, notwithstanding of any uther impedimentes quahatsouer.

We are confident yat your Lo^p will not neglect this advertesment, leist y^e samyn may produce and occasioun fardur jealousie, Quhairas your appeirance heir may both cleir yo^r Lo^p, and remove any scruple which uthers may conceive of yow concerning this particular. In assureance quhairof we rest yo^r Lo^{ps} aff^{at} freindis and servandes.

We expect and desire yo^r Lo^{ps} presence heir to y^e forsaid effect vpoun y^e seivintene dey of this instant preceisly.

BALMERINOCHE.	J. (?) COUPAR.	NAPER.
— MURRAY.	SCOTTISTARVEITT.	CRAIGHALL.
RICHARD MAXWELL.	THO. PATERSONE.	EDWARD EDGAR.

¹ The Cumbernauld Bond, subscribed by Montrose and a few other noblemen, known as "Conservative Covenanters," at Lord Wigton's house, August 1640, for defence of Religion, King, and Country.

*Committee of Estates to Earl of Atholl.*EDINBURGH, 2 *Merche* 1641.

Right Honorable,—Howbeit we ar confident that it is not neidfull to adverteis yo^r Lo^p to be present at the next sessione of y^e Parliament, quhilk is adjorned to y^e 13 of Aprile, seing y^e dyet is notour, and it is probable yair will be great bussines in hand if it pleas God ye parliament hold (as we werilie expect), so yat yo^r Lo^p's dewtie to your countrie, and your respect to y^e advancement of y^e effaires of y^e publict, will be sufficient argumentis to mowe yo^r Lo^p to lay asyd all impedimentis and to keip yat dyet preceisslie; yet, leist y^e want of Advertisment might be Imputed to ws, we heirby [*torn*] to intreat yo^r Lo^p to keip y^e foirsaid dyet, and so mucche z^e rather because it is expected that y^e grytest bussines can fall out in our tyme will offer to be agitat, To witt y^e conclusion of y^e Treattie of y^e settled peace betwix y^e tuo nationes, and y^e setling of this great work quhilk God hes so far advancit.

Thus being confident that no bussines whatsumewer will hinder yo^r Lo^p frome performing of yat dewtie quhairto al your place and honour tyis zow. Heirin we rest

Yo^r Lo^ps aff^{at} freindis to serve zow,

BALMERINOCHE. J. (?) COUPAR.

NAPER. W. CAPRINTOWNE. — MURRAY.

SCOTTISTARWITT. THO. PATERSONE. A. (?) JAFFRAY.

RICHARD MAXWELL. CRAIGHALL. EDW^p EDGAR.

*Committee of Estates to Earl of Atholl.*EDINBURGH, 2 *March* 1641.

Right Honorable,—Finding y^e great slaknes in y^e affaires of y^e publict within y^e presbiterie of Dunkeld the reasone quherof we conceive to be yat yair is not any gude order be y^e committie of Warre nor a number seliected to be vpoun y^e committie quho may answer for y^e affaires of y^e publict. For remeid quherof we haue recommendit that a number may be electit for y^e committie quho may be comptable to this table for all bussienes quhilk concernes y^e publict, and we think fit that for y^e bounds aboue Dunkeld these efternominat be added to y^e said committie of War—viz. The barone of Comerie, John Stewart of Gille-

chassie, Adam Reid of Eistertyre, James Stewart of Findcastell, Robt Stewart of [torn] Alex^r Robertsons of Downie and Andro Ratray of Dalrilzeane, and in respect of yo^r Lo^{ps} intres in yat bounds we intreat yo^r Lo^p to countenance this particular, and se thir persones settled vpoun ye said committie, and quhen yo^r Lo^p may give yo^r presence with ye said committie we intreat yow to doe it Quharby ye affaires of ye publict may go ye bettir on. In assurance quharof we rest zour Lo^{ps} aff^{at} frendis and servandis,

BALMERINOCHE. J. (?) COUPAR.

W. CAPRINTOWNE. SCOTTISTARVITT. G. HAMILTON.

— MURRAY. A. (?) JAFFRAY. CRAIGHALL.

Committee of Estates to Committee of War at Dunkeld.

EDINBURGH, 2 March 1641.

Right Honorable,—Your Divisioun have bene farre short of many of your neighbouris in performeing of all publict dewties, and we think it strange that of all ye orderis, instructiones and warrandis sent to you from this table there is litle or nothing performed among you, Yea not so much as answer returned to ye printed instructiones. And as ye slaknes and disorder off ye committies of warre throw ye haille country is ye occasion of ye slack performeance of publict dewties, so we conceive the same to be ye reasones off ye defectis amongis you, ffor we are informed that almost ye haille landit menn within your divisioun are vpone ye committie, quhilk cannot but produce confusioune, quhairas if there were a select number settled vpone ye committie quho might answer for all publict dewties. Thairfore we have thocht fitt to prescrive such course for you herein as we have done to sundrye vyers in the lyke, That is by setting downe a list of your committie quho may answer to this table ffor the performeance of all publict dewties, and vnles we have a select number to call for ane accompt there cannot be much expected to be done. Therefore ye names of such as we think fitt to be vpone your committie are these, viz. The lairdis of Inchmertene, Aldie, Bamffe younger, Keithick younger, Gewrdenstowne, M^r David Kinloche, Balgerschoe, Ardblair, Will^m Stewart of Ardvorlicht, the laird of Strathorde younger, John Blair of Pittendreiche and Patrick Robertsons of Lyttiltowne for ye paroches



JOHN, 1ST MARQUIS OF ATHOLL, K.T.

b. 1631. *d.* 1703



LADY AMELIA SOPHIA STANLEY

WIFE OF JOHN, 1ST MARQUIS OF ATHOLL

b. 1633. *d.* 1703

vnder ye hillis, and for ye hieland boundis the Barrowne of Comrye, Johne Stewart of Killiechassie, Adam Reid of Eister Tyre, James Stewart of Phancastell, Robert Stewart of —, Alexander Robertstone of Downie and Andro Rettrey of Dalrelien. Thir aboue remmit are more nor ane sufficient number to be vpone your committee, quhairfo any sevine promiscus of them may be a quorum. Therefore these are to desyre that thir aboue remmit may be setled for a constant committie and yat a quorum of them may keipe weikelie at least and oftner pro re nata, ffor from this furth we Resolve to call none to accompt for any publict dewties Bot these quhome we have named to quhome we expect ye rest in ye boundis will give obedience and trust in quhat concernes ye advancement of ye publict service. So, remitting this to your cair and discretione as you tender ye gude of ye publict and wil be answerable to this table and to ye estates vpone your obedience we rest

Your affectionat freindis

J. (?) COUPAR, NAPER,

BALMERINOCHE, CRAIGHALL, F. HAMILTONE,

W. CAPRINTOWNE, STRATHARDANE, A. (?) JAFFRAY, S^r P. MORRAY.

January 1, 1642.—Mungo, Viscount Stormont, granted a disposition of the lands of Balquhidder (which had been wadset to Lord Scone in 1613 by John E. of Tullibardine) in favour of his nephew, John, Earl of Atholl.¹

*William Carr to Lady Lillias Drummond*² (at the Hague).

LONDON, *this 27th Apprill* 1642.

Madame,—That I adventer againe, it's but to excuse the former, though your goodnes bee so great to admitt this libertie. I fynd, notwithstanding my deseir to make use off shuch a faveour, a great deffect of nattu within me, that hath nott made me sufficiently cappable to merritte such an honour; and to refuse so worthy an imployment would augur greater weaknes, therefore I'lle rather hazard your La^s forgiunes, if I ben thought insolent, than forbear to giue you accoun of your desires, which is first, to ashur you of his Highnes³ good health, in which I lefte him on Thursday last.

The day after, hee and the Ducke of Yorke went to Hull, and that night ware very well receued by the Gouverner,⁴ lickwise the next day had the same entertainment, when about diner time there came newes

¹ See Addenda, p. xlviiii.

² Married, 1643, James, Lord Murray, son of Patrick, Earl of Tullibardine. See page 98*.

³ Probably the Prince of Orange.

⁴ Sir John Hotham.

that ye Kinge was at the Port. It was so vnexpectt to the Gouverner that he coniecter'd a plott, and imediattly made fast the portes, w^{ch} done, he adres't himselfe one the wall, and ther made an homble refusall for his Ma^{ties} entrance, who stay'd sume tyme in the raine, and so retturn'd, but nether Ducke nor my Prince was suffered to goe out vntill the Kinge was gone, and then with much seremony ware conducted out 2 by 2. I dare nott say this hath bred sum ieloussie of his Hynes, but I am shure it will doe noe good nether in his private or generall affaires, which I know cannot plise you, therefore forgiue this relassion from, Madam, yo^r affat
cush & servant
WILL. CARR.

In June the Earl of Atholl died, to the great loss of the King's service, and was succeeded by his eldest son, aged eleven.¹

XVI. JOHN, 2nd (MURRAY) EARL OF ATHOLL (created Marquis, 1676), *b.* 2nd May 1631.

Colonel of a Perthshire Regiment of Foot	1650
Keeper of Palace of Falkland	1658
Cupbearer to the Lord High Commissioner in the Restoration Parliament	1661
Privy Councillor of Scotland	1661
Hereditary Sheriff of Fife (resigned 1682)	1661
Justice-General of Scotland (for life) (resigned 1675)	1661
Ecclesiastical Commissioner	1664
Captain of a Troop of Perthshire Horse (for one year)	1666
Captain of the Highland Watch (for two years)	1667
Colonel of a Regiment of Perthshire Infantry Militia	1668
Inherited Earldom of Tullibardine, &c., and Estates	1670
Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire	1670
Captain of Life Guards (of Scotland) (demitted 1678)	1670
Keeper of Privy Seal for Scotland do.	1672
Extra Lord of Session	1673
Keeper of Kinclaven Castle	1675
Created Marquis of Atholl, &c.	1676
Vice-Admiral of Scotland	1680
President of Parliament of Scotland	1681
Keeper of Privy Seal for Scotland	1682
Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of Argyll and Tarbat	1684
Kccper of Privy Seal for Scotland (accession of James II.)	1685
Order of the Thistle (on its revival)	1687
President of the Privy Council of Scotland	1688

¹ The Earls of Kinghorn and Tullibardine and Lairds of Inchmartine, Strathord, elder and younger, and Buchanty, were nominated as curators for the young heir.

m. 5th May 1659, Lady Amelia Anne Sophia Stanley, 4th daughter of James, 7th Earl of Derby, K.G., by whom (who was *b.* 17th July 1633, and *d.* 22nd Feb. 1703) he had

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. John, Lord Murray, <i>b.</i> 24th Feb. 1660 | } | Created Earl of Tullibardine, 1696; his successor— |
| 2. Lord Charles, <i>b.</i> 28th Feb. 1661 | | <i>m.</i> 1682, Miss Watts, created Earl of Dunmore, 1686, <i>d.</i> 19th April 1710. |
| 3. Lady Charlotte, <i>b.</i> 2nd April 1662 | } | <i>m.</i> 1690, Thomas Cooper, <i>d.</i> 1735. |
| 4. Lord James, <i>b.</i> 8th May 1663 | | <i>m. c.</i> 1684, Miss Murray of Cockpool, <i>d.</i> 29th Dec. 1719. |
| 5. Lord William, <i>b.</i> 10th Dec. 1664 | } | <i>m.</i> 1690, Hon. Margt. Nairne, succeeded as 2nd Lord Nairne, 1690, <i>d.</i> Feb. 1726. |
| 6. Lady Amelia, <i>b.</i> 2nd Jan. 1666 | | <i>m.</i> 1685, 10th Lord Lovat, <i>d.</i> 6th May 1743. |
| 7. Lady Jane, <i>b.</i> 9th Dec. 1666 | } | <i>d.</i> 1670. |
| 8. Lord Mungo, <i>b.</i> 29th Feb. 1668 | | killed in the Darien Expedition, 1700. |
| 9. Lord Edward, <i>b.</i> 28th Feb. 1669 | } | <i>m.</i> before 1690, Katherine, dau. of John Skene of Hallyards, wid. of Sir James Anstruther of Airdrie, and also of Major Andrew Whyte, Lt.-Gov. of Edinburgh Castle; <i>d.</i> 11th Nov. 1737. |
| 10. Hon. Henry, <i>b.</i> 23rd Feb. 1670 | | <i>d.</i> young. |
| 11. Lady Katherine, <i>b.</i> 9th March 1672 | } | <i>d.</i> 14th April 1686. |
| 12. Lord George, <i>b.</i> 26th April 1673 | | <i>d.</i> 21st Nov. 1691. |

About this time, as is shown in the following letter, Patrick, Earl of Tullibardine, purchased the estate of Huntingtower (formerly Ruthven) from the Stormont family, who had acquired it after the Earl of Gowrie's forfeiture.

Mr. Durham to James, Lord Murray of Gask.

EDINBURGH, 24 Augusti 1643.

My noble Lord,—Accordeing to yo^r Lo^ps last letters I haue takine cōurse with William Thomsone. I remitt William Murray his pairt to his owin letters, and I hope your Lo^p shall find thingis heir prettie weil

when ze cum, howsoever not answerable to y^e heigh way of breadeing your Lady hes bein trained with this tyme bygain. Yet we are confident that her goodnes and wisdome shall counterballance and dounswey all ze defectis can be.

I wreat sundry tymes to my Lord your Father that William and I, with great difficultie, haid maid ane bargain with y^e Lady Stormonth for Huntingtour, the lyk wheruff I wisch we could mak for Balquhiddel, yet my Lord nor yo^r Lo^p hes neuer tuitched anything of zat in your letters to me, nather how y^e moneyis suld be gottin to pay it, nor how y^e exchangeis suld be payit. Notwithstandeing yat zair was sent vp with Johne McCara ane blank band to haue bein filled with y^e lyk sowm, as yese soumes suld amount to, quhilk I wisch y^r Lo^p bring with yo^r selfe in caice it cum not sooner.

The manie conquessts maid to my Lord your Father laitly, and yie trublesome tymes, is wery likly to bring yo^r Lo^p in greater debt nor it migt be ze think off—for releiff wheroff I wisch your Father and yo^r selfe took sum such course as may best conduce both to your honour and proffeit, the performance wheroff shal be diligently and exactly prose-quit, so far as lyeth in y^e poware of yo^r Lo^ps faithfull freind and humble servand

H. DURHAM.

Yo^r Lo^p will be pleased to remember that yis peper may present my humble service and best affection to yo^r noble Lady, and schaw hir yat I haue past the signatour of hir coniunct fie with yo^r fie, quhilk I mynd to giue hir in hir owin hand at our first meiteing in tokin of forder kyndnes.

I shall attend yo^r Lo^ps dyett heir att Edin^r, if you may bie pleased to acquaint me therwith tymeusly, vtherways I wilbe bussied abrod in ye effairis of ze country.

*George Morton to Lady Lilius Murray.*¹

HAGUE, the 29th of Oct. 1643.

Madam,—Though last weeke out towne, it could not permit mee wholly to neglect the retourne, though butt a moyety of thankes for those many fauours and remembrances w^{ch} I haue received from yo^r La:, and am hartely sorry that the Court is so barren that it can produce noething worth yo^r La: knowledge, butt my Lord Goring (who was long expected, and last week's arived att the Hague) doeth assure us all things shall soe bee settled that the Princesses honour shall noe longer suffer, nor her seruants haue any cause to repine, w^{ch} will bee a hard matter to doe, all

¹ See note, p. 113.

things considered. The Court does not remember (att least the generality) that there is any Queene of Bohemia,¹ or that shee hath any daughters, for Baron Dona's sisters and Bredero's daughters doe wholly posses it, being heere from morning till night, and though wee haue many balls, once or twice a weeke, yett those famelys, wth some few other perticular persons, are all our number, and the Princesses neuer heere. What effect this doeth and will worke yo^r La: may easily conceive.

There goes suddainely from hence embassadores for England, for whome I suppos Baron Dona hath thus long stayed that hee may now goe wth the more safty.

Madam, I may reiterate those many obligations I haue to yo^r La:, and w^{ch} are soe farre grounded in my harte that I can neuer loose the remembrance, butt can neuer enough acknowledge, yett will alluayes endeauour to bee thought by yo^r La:

Madam, yo^r La: most humble seruant

GEO. MORTON.

During 1644, Patrick, Earl of Tullibardine, was taken ill in London, as appears in the following letter to his son, Lord Murray, then holding a command in the Covenanting army at Perth:—

Henry Bruce, younger of Clackmannan, to James, Lord Murray of Gask.

LONDIN, the 15 Agust [1644].

My verrey hon^{ble} and guid Lord,—I haue receuid your noble and cynd letter. Your Father did lat me sei the varrant you did desyr both for his velfuer and yours, and I do conseu it to be so, and thair is grit reson for it.

Your Father becums vecker dayly, and I do feir him much that he can not last long, nather that he sall put aff this vinter. Thairfor my best opinioune is that youch hest Mr Charls² bak to him v^t all possible diligens.

Commend my most humble seruice to my Ladie, and I pray God to gif her a happy delyuerie. V^t all, sall euer remain, My Lord,

Your treu and faithfull cusin to serue you

HENRY BRUS.

¹ Portraits of the King and Queen of Bohemia and their daughters are at Blair.

² Lord Murray's brother.

Early in September the Earl of Tullibardine died, the intelligence being conveyed to his heir in the following letter :—

Henry Bruce, younger of Clackmannan, to James, Earl of Tullibardine.

From BERRIE GRIN, the 9th day of Sept. [1644].

My verry Hon^{ble} and guid Lord,—Theis ar to lat your Lo^p vnderstand that your father departit out of this ertthly world the fyft of September vith full understanding to the last moment. Sum dayes of befoir he did satell his bissines vith the world, and maid his vill and testament, vich var to long to put in this piper; M^r Robison haueing written it according to his informatioun, Sir Robert Anstruther and myself being present, and vitneses thairto. And efter this he reconsil'd him self vith his God, and reseuid the Sacrament from docter Vinkup, also My Ladie, and your sisters, and Sir Robert, reseuing vith him.

My Lord, if you be ples'd you sall do veill to send M^r Charls, if not both, to satell all bisineses, becaus he hes left you both his exequeters, v'all a letter of change for theis lent monyes from the gentilman his nichtbour, vich vill exstend to 250^{lb} of principall, forby Interests, and uthers pour pipell that can not vant thair mony, forby the marchands that ar to haue thair monyes sax months hence.

His vill vas to be buried in Chissen Church,¹ vich vas perform'd vith all the Gentry and Comens, most honorably, in this paris and about it, vith much love, and sorou for his departour. He vas verry veill vatit on, efter he did tak his bed, v^t us all, and specially be his man Dauid Gipson, quho neuer vent to bed till his departour, and all the Gentry euerie day visiting him, and my Lord Salsberie quho did schou himself verry cynd, both in his lyf and efter, to my Ladie your mother.

Sir Robert and myself hes our humble service remembrad to your Lo^p and my Ladie, and to your young son, and M^r Charls. This letter I thocht fiting sould serue for you both, becaus I am suier to vret much, so, vith my most humble service, I rest my Lord, your treu Cusin to serue you,

HENRY BRUS.

And my Lord vas burrid Saturday the 7.

To the Richt Honorable, and my verry guid Lord,
The Erle of Tullibarden—or to M^r Charles.

¹ ~~Chesham, Bucks?~~
Chesham, Herts

On the breaking out again of the Civil War this year, the Marquis of Montrose entered England with a small force, and being joined by some of the King's adherents in Northumberland and Durham, drove a garrison of the Covenanters out of the town of Morpeth, and then proceeded to join Prince Rupert before York. He, however, only reached the Prince the day after the defeat of Marston Moor, which was fought on July 2nd. Montrose then sent the few followers he had, under the command of Lord Ogilvie, to join the King at Oxford, whilst he, disguised as a groom, made his way, with only two companions, to his cousin, Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, then residing at Tulliebelton, in Perthshire.

During July, Alastair McColla Chiotach¹ McDonald of Collonsay had landed in the West Highlands with a force of 1000 Irishmen, sent by the Earl of Antrim, and marching into Atholl, made himself master of Blair Castle on behalf of the King. There, early in August, he was joined by Montrose, who, accompanied only by Inchbrakie, had made his way from Tulliebelton on foot, and attired in the Highland dress. Being well known to the Athollmen, Montrose was speedily joined by 800 men from that district, who were, at their own request, put under the command of Inchbrakie, as the Earl of Atholl was at that time only thirteen years of age.

As soon as these forces were assembled, the King's standard was raised on a conspicuous knoll in the neighbourhood of Blair.² Towards the close of August, Montrose set out from Blair, and marched his little army by the head of Loch Tummel to Weem. In consequence of the maltreatment of a messenger whom he had sent to apprise Sir Alexander Menzies of his approach, and also because some of the Menzieses had harassed the rear of his army, Montrose gave orders

¹ Ciotach = left-handed.

² Napier states, on the authority of Colonel J. A. Robertson (Lude), that the standard was raised at a place called the "Truidh" on Lude, but this statement is uncorroborated.

to burn the village of Weem and destroy the surrounding country. An ineffectual attempt was also made to take Castle Menzies, whilst withdrawing from which Montrose was attacked by Sir Alexander, who rashly made a sortie with a portion of the garrison. This party was soon overpowered by numbers, and the old chief was wounded and taken away prisoner.¹

Montrose now crossed the Tay and marched direct for Perth, where the Covenanting troops were quartered. On Sunday, September 1st, the two armies met at Tippermuir, where Montrose gained a signal victory, killing 2000 of the enemy in the battle and pursuit. In this action, the right of the Covenanters was commanded by Lord Elcho, the centre by Lord Murray of Gask (who succeeded as Earl of Tullibardine four days afterwards), and the left by Sir James Scott.

After the victory Montrose took possession of Perth, where, however, he only remained for three days, and then marched north towards Aberdeen, which was also held by the Covenanters.

On hearing of the defeat at Tippermuir, the Marquis of Argyll at once marched north with a fresh army, the van of his forces, under the command of Lord Lothian, entering Perth on September 10th. On September 13th Montrose attacked and defeated the Covenanting troops at Aberdeen and possessed himself of that town, the Athollmen forming part of the attacking force.

Colonel the Hon. Charles Murray to Countess of Tullibardine.

PERTH, *the 25 of Sept.* [1644].

Deare Sister,—I humbly thanke you for your letter with your advertisement. I haue hard from others no lese then that you sent mee. I pray you streue as much as you can to know what they ar doing in the meane[time]. Because my brother is in Edinbrough I thinke it fit that

¹ Sir Alexander died of his wounds.

you send word to him that he cum not through the Ochyles, but rather cum first to this towne, where he may haue freinds to convey him hence.

Yesterneight David Gibson caime heare from England with the newes of my Father's death—landed in Fyfe, and hes not seen my brother. I thinke it best hee stay till my Lord cum, and waite upon you in the meane tyme. I pray you cause put meale and mault in your house, it is very needfull as the tymes goes. I haue no newes from the North more then you haue hard. Farewell.

Your louing and faithfull brother,

CHARLES MURRAY.

From Aberdeen Montrose marched through Moray and Strathspey back into Atholl, and on the 4th October again took possession of Blair Castle. There he established a garrison, under the command of John Robertson of Inver, brother to Lude, whilst John Stewart of Shierglas, Bailie of Atholl, undertook to provision the castle.

Colonel the Hon. Charles Murray to Countess of Tullibardine.

PEARTH, 3^o 5 of Oct. [1644].

Most deare Sister,—I beseech you to treate yourself well, and to take courage. The Rebels are yet in Atholl, for any thing I know, and my Lord of Craford is cuming heare. I hope in God wee shall bee able to giue them the half of the feare. Wee heare the Marquese is cuming. Doe not fear but wee shall advertise you before any danger.

My Lord commends him to you, but mead mee to writ. God bee with you Deare Sister, and good sister Diana.

Your faithfull Servant

CHARLES MURRAY.

Colonel the Hon. Charles Murray to Countess of Tullibardine.

LOGIE, the 9th of Oct. [1644].

Deare Sister,—I caime yesterneight to this place to see how things weare, and this day haue seen ane letter to Willyam to cum to Tullybaryn for tranceportine of you. I know no other newes then what was in my Lord his letter, & treuly I was of opinion for your removing,

but since I fynd not so suddayn danger but you may stay a litle longer, but howeuer that you haue your things aready for you shall bee sure to haue word long before danger cum, and Willyam with you—thus with my best wishes for yourself and sister Diana, I rest your most aff^{at} and faithfull brother

CHARLES MURRAY.

Let the horse of Gaske stay in the parke of Tullybardyne, that they may bee allways ready, till further advertisement.

Colonel the Hon. Charles Murray to Countess of Tullibardine.

PEARTH, the 11 of Oct. [1644].

Deare Sister,—I left my brother this day at Mouclouere with the Marquise of Argyle and my Lord Lothian.

The Marquise intends to goe east through Angus after Montrose till hee ether meete with him or put him to the hils agayne. My brother was to go to Elet¹ fyfe myles beyonde Cooper this neight with the Army, but no further for outh I know, it beeing nowayes needfull.

All the certayntie of Montrose is that hee was yesterday neere Fettercairne, and intends the saime round that hee went last if hee bee not prevented, but wee haue forcese left behynd in all the north parts.

The Laird of Lawers and Bowhannan there regiments ar in Murray with Major Campbell, and sum troops of hors with him.

My Lord Martiall with his troops, and Sir James Ramsay with an considerable body of hors ar in Aberdyne Shyre, and hes had sum litle bussenes with them yesterday, and sum feue ar killed. I intend to goe backe to my Lord this neight or tomorrow early, and shall haisten him backe. Rests your aff^{at} and faithfull brother

CHARLES MURRAY.

Colonel the Hon. Charles Murray to Countess of Tullibardine.

PEARTH, 22 [Oct. 1644].

Deare Sister,—I haue ane letter for my Lord from my Lord Louthian, but I shall send it to him from henc.

There is no newes but the Marquese is neere the rebels with an great armie. Wee know not which way they intend. As I get any news I shall let you know of it. Your very louing brother

CHARLES MURRAY.

¹ Alyth.

V. D. to the Countess of Tullibardine.[LONDON], 16 *Octob^r* 1644.

My deare ladie,—It is strange you should haue a hart to withhold the comfort you cannot but be assured I languish for to know how you haue escaped the dangers and feares that haue inuiron'd you by these barborous inuaders of that nation you liue in. Truly madame I am not able to expresse how M^{rs} Lillies and I haue regretted and bemoned yo^r absence from this place, w^{ch} of all the King's dominions is now the safest I know, and where you haue so manie well wishers, whereof though I am the unwortheest, yet I dare maintane as one of the heartiest.

Since yo^r la: was brought to bed I haue not heard anie thing from you but by my ladie Bruce, from whome I receiued a letter within these two dayes w^{ch} informes mee of the manner of your flight from your owne hous, w^{ch} would haue troubled mee very much if shee had not said you were at a place of safty.

There is not much newes heere of any thing can afford you great delight. My Lord of Essex has made a gallant recruite againe, & S^r William Waller's strength increases, and the citty has sent out 5000 men under the comand of S^r James Harrington, their generall Maior.

The King is intrenching neere to a hous of faire M^{rs} Rogers, neere Salisbury, & they say has a very great army. Likewise the parliament are about sending propositions to his Matie; I wish them good speed, but I feare it much they shall misse of it.

Their haue bin many houses burned in Oxford by accident in Oxford this last weeke. The Queene wee heere is well recouered, but has not drunck of the watters of Bourbon, though shee was neere them, euer since her being in france; but, by the two phisitions the Queene Regent sent, shee was aduised not to drinke of them. My Lord Goring, whoe is made Earle of Lewes, wee heere is out of office their, and my lord Jermin manages all affaires. her Matie has a guard of Cuirassiers, whereof Will. Crofts is lieutenant colonell. her Matie is to come shortly to paris, and from thence to goe liue at Cane in Normandy during pleasure. The abbys doe contribute very largely toward that they call her cause, which tytle will not att all comend it to mee. Your freinds

at the hague are all well, god bee prayesd, & the princesse Louise is somthing better. The prince of Orenge is come to the hagh by this time, hee was expected there when the last Ordinary came away, and there were great preparations to receive him.

The Conte de Stiran, Commissary Generall to his army, is dead, hauing bin design'd successor to Stakenbrook in the place of Lieutenant Generall. Sr Henry Herbert is likewise dead, & Sr ferdinando Knightley is made a Collonell. The young countesse of Deuonshire is going sudenly ouer to the hagh to meete her lord, whoe is there. My Lord of Newcastle is still at Hambourgh, very melancholly, & Collonell Cockraine is at present at the hague—Soe much for that. As concerning this place, yesterday their was thancksgiuing in the chapell at Whitehall for the deliuerance of the princesse & the Duke & their familly from danger of the plague, w^{ch} was, they find it was that the lady died of, for a child of that woman's that tended her is dead of it since.

The day before, the duke of York's birthday was solemnised wth a vension pasty, and the princesse Elizabeth inuited the prince Elector to dine with her, but his highnes, hauing some businesse to doe that day, sent his excuse, but came in the afternoone, and plaid at purposes & such like playes wth her highnes till prayer time. Their was noe other companie their but M^{rs} Couett, or the lady Diana Couett, w^{ch} you will, the meriest widdow that euer I saw, (Shee lyes in my lord of Hollands lodgings in the long gallery at Whitehall,) & my Lady Carr & her daughters, & my Lady Gray & M^{rs} Neuill, and M^r Harrington & prince Griffin. I was not their my selfe, but was told it, for my part giues mee not to goe often amongst them.

I doe not heere any thing of the prince Elector's going away yet, & I hope hee will not wthout his errand, w^{ch} I beleeeue will not bee dispatch'd in hast, it being supplys of mony, w^{ch} is not easily parted wth in this age. I forgott to tell yo^r la: that Sr Kenelme Digby has tempted fine M^{rs} Jerbier & her younger sister to turne nuns, & hee caried them into the cloyster himselfe, surely hee will have the maners to turne fryer. There is a report that my ladie d'Aubignie is married to my lord of Lyndsey, but I doe not beleeeue it.

Madame, the weather is very cold, and I haue noe further matter to trouble you wth at this time. If this letter bee wellcome I hope yo^r la:

will let mee know it, from your oune faire hand, that you accept it in the accustomed maner from her that faithfully honours your la: & is, Deare Madame,

Yo^r most affectionat freind
& reall humble & obedient servant

V. D.

I haue had noe letter from Sr William Drumond this weeke, but I heere hee is ouer head & eares in love wth Mademoiselle Henriette de Dona. Conte Maurice of Nassau hath the gouernment that Conte de Stearne had. Deare Madame lett me heere from you as often as you can, & lett me know how many of my letters you haue received, for I haue writt diuers. Collonell Hurry is wheeld about to London againe, but is a prisoner yet, hee was sent wth a guard from Sr William Waller's quarters to the parliament. My Lord Pagett is likewise come to the parliament againe. My Lord of Quenouille¹ is dead in Whitehall, and to be buried at Waltham Abbey by my Lord of Carlile. My Lord Say's daughter is to marry the famous Colonell Norton.

For the Countess of Tullibardine, My deare Cosen.

After staying a few days to settle the garrison in Blair Castle, Montrose marched his forces again through Angus into Aberdeenshire. Shortly afterwards Argyll advanced from Perth into Atholl, ravaging the country, and then followed the Royal army into Aberdeenshire, where, on October 31st, he was defeated by Montrose at the battle of Fyvie. In November Argyll established himself in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, but on Montrose's (whose army was now much increased) marching against him, he retired to Perth. In retaliation for the depredations committed in Atholl, Montrose proceeded, about the middle of December, into Argyllshire, where he remained for six weeks, laying waste the country; and finally, on February 2, 1645, defeated Argyll's forces at Inverlochy, in which action their leader, Campbell of Auchinbreck, with forty barons of the same name, and some 1500

¹ George, 2nd Earl of Kinnoull.

men were slain, whilst on the Royal side hardly any were killed, and only about 200 wounded. After this victory Montrose marched into Morayshire, where he had the misfortune to lose his eldest son, Lord Graham, who died in March at Gordon Castle, being only in his sixteenth year. From there Montrose proceeded through Angus into Monteith.

In the early part of April the Atholl district was much harassed by incursions of General Baillie's troops from Perth.

At this date money must have been a scarce commodity in Scotland, and the hardness of the times caused Lady Tullibardine to apply to her father for the speedy payment of her "tocher."

Earl of Perth to Countess of Tullibardine.

yo 14 Apr [1645].

Dochter,—I shall shortly, God willing, giue yo^r Lord content anent thes moneys I am auchten him for yo^r tocher, q^{lk} wolt haue bein payet long ago iff others (of better esteat than I) had keipet condition. Yet, howsoeuer they faill verie far to me, yo^r Lord sall not be a lossor, for hethertills I haue always giuein satisfaction to my creditors, and hops so to continow, for albeit now you mey sie yo^r father's esteat att ane verie low ebb, and iff thir troubles continow, lyken to grow wors, yit I sall perform to him what in resone can be requiret of me, altho' you had no troubled yo^r self so earnestlie to recomend the form.

remitting all further till meitting, I remaine your loueing father

For my welbeloved Dochter

PERTHE.

The Countess off Tullibardin. Thease.

Towards the close of April a Covenanting force under Sir John Hurry entered Atholl and proceeded to burn the country, upon hearing of which Montrose returned from Monteith, and drove the invaders before him over the Grampians.

During Montrose's campaign Blair Castle appears to have

been used both as a hospital and a prison, as is shown by the following pass granted to a sick soldier :—

26 April 1645.

Whereas the bearer hereof, Donnochy of Celly, he being a sick soldier, is to go to the Castle of Blair, these are therefore to will and desire all his Majesty's Officers and loving subjects whom this may concern, to suffer the said bearer to pass quietly, without trouble or molestation, either in body or goods, he behaving himself as becometh a dutiful subject. These are requiring the keepers of Blair to see the bearer well used, with the rest of the sick soldiers that are there.

MONTROSE.¹

May 9.—Montrose gained another victory (over Sir John Hurry) at Auldearn near Nairn, in which battle the Covenanters lost 2000 men.

Marquis of Montrose to John Robertson of Inver, Captain of Blair.

INVERESHIE, 27 May 1645.

Inver,—I received yours, and have directed along amunition unto you. You will be carefull of all that concerns your charge, until my coming in that country, which I hope shall be shortly. Also, you will *hasten the exchange of prisoners*; and shew *Crinmen*² that I am informed that there is one Mr Napier, brother to my Lord Napier, a prisoner with them, against whom they intend to proceed in a *seeming legal* way; which if they do, let him *assure them from me* that I will use like severity against some of their prisoners, and you will acquaint me with what answer you shall receive from them thereanent. Also, let me hear from you, with diligence, all such intelligence as you can learn from the *border*, and concerning Lindsay. You will shew Crinnen that if they will exchange Mr Napier, I shall be content to release another prisoner for him, of a like quality; and let me have a speedy and posetive answer thereanent.

I rest &c

MONTROSE.³

¹ Napier's "Memoirs of Montrose."

² Campbell of Crinan, whose brother Colin was then a prisoner in Blair Castle.

³ Napier's Memoirs.

Marquis of Montrose to John Robertson of Inver.

TULLOCHGORAM, 6th day of June 1645.

Inver,—I have oftentimes written to you before anent the Irishes who straggled in your country, and for *punishing* of them; and it is only the *neglect of my orders* which makes them so insolent. Wherefore these are to will and command you, that, immediately after sight hereof, you pursue such Irishes as can be found in the country with fire and sword; and that you burn of the houses of all those who reset them—as you will answer on the contrary at your highest peril. MONTROSE.

Receive this sword and see that it is well kept.¹

During June a force under Lord Lindsay of Byres marched into Atholl and desolated the district.

July 2.—Montrose gained a victory over Baillie at Alford in Strathdon.

*Marquis of Montrose to John Robertson of Inver, Captain of Blair.*CRAIGTOUN,² the 6th of July 1645.

John,—These are to show you that I marvel much that I do not hear more frequently from you, both concerning the prisoners, and other things from your place. Therefore these are to will you, that you be more frequent in relating to me what is done concerning the enlargement of the prisoners, and such other things as is requisite that I be acquainted with, which, hoping you shall do,

I rest your loving Friend,

MONTROSE.

*Ye will hasten to give particular notice and intelligence through all the country of the last happy victory.*³

Orders for John Robertson of Inver, Captain of Blair.

Whereas we did direct a speedy order for raising of two hundred cows furth of the country of Atholl, and bringing them to the camp for

¹ Napier's Memoirs.² Craigston in Buchan.³ Napier's Memoirs.

present supply of the Army, and, to the effect that the countrymen may bear *an equal burden*, and that they may be burdened therewith *according to his ability*. These are therefore to will and command, that, immediately after sight hereof, you lay a proportionate stent of the two hundred cows upon every one within the country, according to his quality and condition, that everyone may have his share of the burden; and that you assure the whole country men, that at the first convenient occasion they shall have *the same repaid to them solemnly*.

Given at our Camp at Little Dunkeld

the first day of August 1645.

MONTROSE.¹

Orders for John Robertson of Inver, Captain of Blair.

These are to will and command you, that, immediately after sight hereof, you receive *Captain Mortimer* within the Castle of Blair and *keep him closs*; whereanent these shall be to you a warrant; as you will answer on the contrary at your highest peril.

Given at our Leaguer at Little Dunkeld, the 3rd of August, 1645.

MONTROSE.¹

August 15.—Montrose vanquished General Baillie at Kilsyth, inflicting a loss of 4000 or 5000 men.

September 13.—Montrose at last met with a reverse, being surprised and defeated at Philiphaugh by General David Leslie. Montrose in this action had only some 700 men with him, and was far outnumbered, most of his best men, including the Athollmen, being away. After the battle a hundred of the Irish who had been captured were shot at a stake, and the women and camp-followers were cruelly put to death. Amongst the prisoners taken by Leslie was the Hon. William Murray, who had followed Montrose's standard, whilst his elder brothers, Tullibardine and Colonel Charles Murray, were engaged on the other side.

¹ Napier's Memoirs.

*Orders for John Stewart of Shierglas and the rest of the
Country of Atholl.*

James, Marq^s of Montrose, his Majesty's Lieutenant, and Governor Gen^l of the Kingdom of Scotland. Whereas we did direct a former order unto you, for apprehending all such straggling Irish as you shall find within your country, and sending them home to the Army: These be therefore to will and command you that, immediately after sight hereof, you take and apprehend all such straggling Irish as you shall find within your country, and send them fast bound to the Army, with a guard, except such as have our warrant; as you will answer on the contrary at your highest peril.

Given at our Camp at Buchanty, the 19th day of September 1645.

MONTROSE.¹

Orders for John Robertson of Inver, Captain of Blair.

COMRIE, 2^d Oct. 1645.

Whereas you did receive *former* orders from us, for causing of Alex^r and Neil Stewarts, brothers to John Stewart of Innerchanochane,² *restore and deliver back* such goods as they did take from Captain Rattray. These are therefore to will and command you, that, immediately after sight hereof, you put the said orders to execution, and that you take particular notice to see the said goods restored, as you will answer on the contrary.

MONTROSE.

You will receive from this bearer three hundred three score ball, and as occasion shall offer, your necessities shall be supplied. Meanwhile you will be doing what you can, and *be extremely careful of the prisoners*, especially of Archibald Campbell.¹

Montrose marched from Balquhidder through Atholl (where he recruited 400 fresh men) into Aberdeenshire, whence, however, he soon returned.

¹ Napier's Memoirs.

² Innerkynachan.

Marquis of Montrose to John Robertson of Inver, Captain of Blair.

CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR, 23 Oct. 1645.

Inver,—I am glad of this good news. I am advanced this length, and am God willing to be this night in Glenshee. Wherefore you will, immediately after sight hereof, convene the whole countrymen and direct them to meet me towards Dunkeld with all possible diligence. And let me be advertised what you can hear of Sir Alexander Macdonald, or where he is, and of all occurrences in the country, or what else intelligence you can learn. We rest,

MONTROSE.¹

Marquis of Montrose to John Robertson of Inver, Captain of Blair.

LOCHEARN, 25 Oct. 1645.

Assured Friend,—I have often willed you to keep those you have in hold, in terms of prisoners. Always [But] for some particular causes, which you shall know hereafter, these are to will and desire you, that, as you tender his Majesty's service, my respect and favour, and all and whatsoever concernments you, upon sight hereof, put those your prisoners *in most strict fermance*, without the least either manner of season of freedom whatsoever, all sorts of pretences laid aside; which, most assuredly expecting,

I am your loving friend,

MONTROSE.

You will by all means be careful that all the country people come out; that none of them be suffered to stay, by no means, at home; and if any straggle back, that strict notice be taken with them.¹

By the following letter from the young Earl of Atholl to Lord Tullibardine it would appear that he wished to avoid going to college.

Earl of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.

AROLLE, the 3 Nov^r 1645.

My Lord,—The necessitie of my owne cause, and the hard conditione of the tyme, q^{lk} to yo^r Lo^p is well knowne, compels me by these to impart

¹ Napier's Memoirs.

to yo^r Lo^p, as to my neirest freind, and in whom I relay most, that by you it may come to the rest, that sinc the rest of my codisciples ar going to colledge, and now holydes, my own mynd I think it derogatorie, and I hope you will think no lesse to my crēditt, to stay behind them. Therefore I humblie intreate yo^r Lo^p to give me yo^r best assistance in this, that therby I may be the better inabled when tyme shall inabelle me to remain.

Your Lo^{ps} cousing to serve you

ATHOLL.

Marquis of Montrose to John Robertson of Inver, Captain of Blair.

KILMAHOG, 9 Nov. 1645.

Inver,—Having a purpose to take a settled and solid course through the whole Kingdom, for levies in his Majesty's service; and being to repair to the country of Atholl for that effect—lest the country should be prejudged, either through our stay above a night or two, or in furnishings and provisions. These be therefore to will and command you, that immediately after sight hereof you convene all the country men of Atholl, to keep a rendezvous at the Blair of Atholl upon Friday next the fourteenth of this instant by nine o'clock in the morning; that we may take a settled and solid course by their own sights and advices, for a competent and proportional number to be kept upon service: wherein you are to use exact diligence; that we be not obliged to stay over a night or two, nor the country troubled with furnishings and provisions.

So we rest.

MONTROSE.¹

During November Montrose went home to Forfarshire to bury his wife, who had died there, and on his return to Atholl he found that his brother-in-law, Lord Napier, who had been left sick in Fincastle House, had died during his absence. His remains were buried at Blair.

In the meantime several of Montrose's principal followers who had been taken prisoners had been tried and executed, and William Murray, Tullibardine's brother, lay under sentence

¹ Napier's Memoirs.

of death. It has been stated in history that Tullibardine said that "since his brother had joined with Montrose he disowned him, and would take it as no favour if any mercy was shown to him." This calumny has been refuted by the following petition which the Earl presented in his favour:—

17 *Janv* 1646.

The Earl of Tullibardine humbly petitions the house that they would be pleased to pardon his brother William Murray's life, in respect as he avers on his honour that he is not *compos mentis*, as also within age.

The House after debate refused the petition, and ordained their sentence to stand.

There is nothing to show that this young man, not yet nineteen years of age, was in the least degree out of his mind. The plea of insanity was probably raised as a last resort to endeavour to save his life. On January 23, 1646, in accordance with the above sentence, he was beheaded at St. Andrews. On the scaffold he made the following speech:—

"I trust, my countrymen, that you will consider that the house of Tullibardine, and the family of Murray, are more honoured than disgraced this day.

"It adds honour to an ancient race, that its scion, without a stain on his character, and in the prime of his youth, should readily and cheerfully render up his life for the sake of such a King, the Father of his people, and the munificent patron of my family in particular. Let not my venerated mother, nor my dearest sisters, nor my kindred and friends weep for the untimely end of one whom death thus honours.

"Pray for me, and fare you weel."

In February Montrose sent Inchbrakie and John Drummond, younger of Balloch, into Atholl on a recruiting expedition. In a short time they raised 700 men, and proceeded

with them into Menteith, where, on February 13, they defeated 1200 of Argyll's men under Campbell of Ardkinglas at Callander, with considerable loss.

Regarding this action Bishop Guthrie writes, that "Argyll, on his way from Edinburgh to Ireland, encountered his few country people who had outlived Inverlochry and Kilsyth in a very sad posture, whereof the occasion was this—They having, at Macdonald's settling in Argyll, retired to corners and lurked until hunger forced them to come out; Ardkinglas drew them together, they being about 1200, and brought them to Menteith to have lived upon my Lord Napier's Tenants and other Malignants, but Inchbrakie happening to be in Atholl at the time, brought down 700 Athollmen and fell upon them at Callander, whereof at the first they fled like madmen, divers of them being slain in the fight, and more drowned in the river of Goodie, their haste being such that they staid not to seek the fords. The rest who escaped made no halt until they had crossed the water of Forth at the Drip and arrived near Stirling, where the Marquis (of Argyll) found them."

Wishart gives a somewhat different account, the substance of which is as follows :—

After having fallen upon the MacGregors and MacNabs, friends of Montrose, and being joined by the Stewarts of Balquhiddy, the Menzies's and other Highlanders, they laid Siege to the Castle of Edinample, but hearing that the Athollmen were marching against them, they raised the Siege and retired towards Menteith. They were overtaken at the Castle of Callander, where they prepared for battle. They occupied the Ford to the eastward of the present Manse, posting a strong party of Musketters on the rising ground immediately west of the Ford on the south side of the Teith. The Athollmen, notwithstanding their inferiority of numbers, resolved to charge. Posting a hundred picked men opposite the guard at the Ford, as if intending to force it, their main body made all

haste to cross at another ford nearer the Castle. The defenders instantly fled towards Stirling. The party of Athollmen at the lower ford crossed the river and fell upon the rear. — The slain of the fugitives amounted to four score. The assailants having that morning marched ten Scottish miles along a difficult road, and being unprovided with horse, did not long continue the pursuit, but, having accomplished their object in dispersing a force which had threatened to invade Atholl, returned home.

The Atholl men continued in arms for the King's service until Montrose disbanded his forces at Rattray on July 30, 1646. It is remarkable that throughout this campaign the only action in which Montrose's troops were not victorious (Philiphaugh) was the only one in which the Atholl men did not take part.

October 30, 1646.—The Earl of Tullibardine received a commission under the great seal by King Charles I., granting him for life the office of Sheriff Principal of Perthshire.

Elizabeth Ker (Viscountess Dudhope ?¹) to Countess of Tullibardine.

v^o xxi of dessember [1648].

My deir bern,—beir w^t my famelear styll nou In y^{es} sad & greuous tym off our derist frend² her sofering, & euer giue me leue to thank zou for the sensobelate & treu grief I parseue ze heue of her sad sorrou.

The truth is, sens sche wos x zeirs of egh I heue had her in a deir estem ze mor then ordener, albeit zour reletion be nerrer.

I well agre y^t non can loue her mor, exsep my saruant her auen Lord.

Hou oft heue I begon to wryt, & als oft bront it, being so far from recht sens. besyd, I wos wonderfolle dessapuntet off berers, so y^{es} is

¹ Probably Lady Elizabeth Ker, daughter of 1st Earl of Roxburghe, and widow of James Scrimgeour, 2nd Viscount Dudhope, who was killed at Marston Moor, 1664, although Douglas' Peerage gives her name as Isabel.

² Lady Anne Gordon, wife of James, 3rd Earl of Perth, and sister-in-law of Lillias, first wife of James, 4th Earl of Tullibardine.

my ferst, uech ze uel be pleset to send her in sefte. O me! hou gled neuis wold it a bein to me a month ago to a hard off her being w^t bern, as ze wryt—truly I pres our gratios God for it, & hertaly thanks zou—bott nou, ales, wee heir yer's no hop off lyf to her Father;¹ bott he sall sopher in y^e hee Stret, & neuer be sent to prusen, besed it's afermet her brother Aboyn² is deid for sertten.

Ales my hert, ze ken sche's bot gon if this be treu, & com to her knaulegh onpertenently. Therfor, go to her & byd by her, for y^er is no frend comperabell to that in neid. I heue neuer tocht anny thing consarnen ether Father or brotther to her.

Nou, heuing pouer to wryt no mor bot my best sarueis to zour Lord, & to my saruant zour worthe brotther, w^t them zê may talk frely.

Y^e Lord, of his infenet merse, send me goud neus from thens, feiring it ren resq w^t her lyf iff al be treu y^t I tell zou I heir, & then what wel becom of me if so sall happen.

ferueill, my deir Neis, a honder tymys, & stell estem me, as I sall euer quelefy my self, zour treuly louing Cosen, & afecktionat Seruant

ELIZABETH KER.

Marie³ begs leue to present her best sarueis, & to heue a constant ples in zour fafour by mane uthers.

Addressed—for the Counttes of telleberden,
my nobell worthe neis.

In 1650 a fresh rising in favour of Charles II. took place in Atholl, under the direction of Lord Ogilvie, General Middleton, and others, but it was soon suppressed by General David Leslie. The young Earl of Atholl, then aged only nineteen, took part in this campaign.

Earl of Atholl to Countess of Tullibardine.

DUNKELL, the 10 of Jannar, 1650.

Madam,—I can not bot be heartille soray that your La: should call it ane afront by my command. I could not a bellived that your La:

¹ George, 2nd Marquis of Huntly, executed 22nd March 1649.

² James, 2nd Viscount of Aboyne, died abroad 1649.

³ Hon. Mary Scrimgeour, daughter of 2nd Viscount Dudhope.

would a had such a pregedged opinione of me. I most conefes I could not a biene so apte to bellive anay thing, or anay afront as you so callies it, no for a worlld, for I shuld a head a mor constant good opinione of your La^s nobbles and frindlines to me, excepte I head knowene uari uell the trouth of it. Bot since it is so I most humbly pray pardone to uindicat myself, tho' I shall be loth to speak in that languais to your La: as it has pleased you to dou to me, and in spesiall to (a) Ladie, and one that I honor so much.

As for him that has donne that acte, trullay I disclame it, and, it is a trouth, [tho] he is under my command I neuer knew him beifor, bot he was recommendiet bee my measter to me, and, wer it not for that respect, I shoulld afrontiet him as he does deserue. Bot how euer I shall mak him acouncbell as it had bien to my self, and indied, Madam, beifor this leater cam to my handes I had sent for him, bot he, hering my rellone to your La:, and how inuell I touket, hie did not cum neer me, nor I haue neuer siene him siens. So, I shall desayr that I may know from your La: tou what ppleas these horses shall be sent tou, and when I know they shall bie immedittly seant. I shall onlay crave pardone for this troubell, bot, y^r La: will still be so cruiell as to continue in that undeserued opinione of me, I shall attributed to one of the greatest misfortounes I can haue, bot I can not bot still desayr that I may be louk'd on, Madam, as a humbell servant.

ATHOLL.

Mr. John Newport¹ to Countess of Tullibardine.

EDINBURGH, 10 June 1650.

Madam,—I rec^d yo^r Lad^{sp}'s letter wth an assurance of yo^r Lad^{sp}'s favour & assistance in anything w^{ch} shall happen wthin yo^r Lad^{sp}'s veiage. In confidence therfore I presume to beg the request of yo^r Lad^{sp} that you would be pleased to speake to my Lord, that he would doe me the favour as to let me haue som more money att this time, by reason that my Tutor haith purchasid a peace of Land for me w^{ch} formerly belonge to the familie, so he desired me to get what money I could, & that he knew my Lord would not be against anything w^{ch} might

¹ John Newport of Scupholme, Lincolnshire, *m.* 1649 to Lady Juliana Murray, Tullibardine's sister.

be so much for his Lord^{sp}'s sister or my advancement. My Lord himselfe saw a letter to the same effect. As for my part I doe not doe it through any doubt or dishonesty, but nearly necesitie, w^{ch} I shall comit to yo^r Lad^{sp}'s consideration. If his Lord^{sp} pleases to doe me this fauer I shall be very thankfull & redie to serue his Lord^{sp} to my life.

As for my wife, Madam, I shall not att all desire to excuse her unsiuill neglect, but shall leaue it to herselfe, & so soone as Vizeitella come out of the north the pictuer shall be finished & sent to your Lad^{sp}, & if yo^r Lad^{sp} will bee pleased to honour mee wth any more of yo^r Lad^{sp}'s comands, none shall be more redie, weall, & faithfull to obay, then

Yo^r Lad^{sp}'s most faithfull & humble servant

JO. NEWPORT.

Oliver Cromwell to General David Leslie.

[1650.]

Sir,—I received yours of the 13th of this instant, with the paper yow mentioned therein, inclosed, which I caused to be read in the presence of so many officers as could well be gotten together on a sudden, to which your Trumpet can witnes. We returne yow this answeare by which, I hope in the Lord, it will appeare that wee continue the same which wee have professed our selues to the honest people of Scotland, wishing to them as to our own soules: It being no part of our bussines to hinder any of them from worshipping God in that way they are satisfied in their consciences by the word of God they ought (though different from us) but shall therein be readie to performe what obligation lyes upon us by the Covenant. But that, under pretence of the Covenant mistaken and wrested from the native intent and equitie theroff, a King should be taken in by yow to be imposed upon us, and this called the cause of God and of the Kingdome, and this done to the satisfaction of God's people in both nations, as is alleadged, togither with the disowning of malignants although hee who is the head of them, in whom all their hope and comfort lyes, be received, who hath, at this verie instant, hath a Popish partie fighting under him in Ireland, hath Prince Rupert (a man who hath had his hand

verie deepe in the blood of many innocent people in England) now in the head of our ships, stolen from us upon a malignant account, who hath the French and Irish ships daily making depredations upon our coasts, and strong combinations by the malignants in England to raise armes in our bowells by vertue of his commission, he haveing of late issued out verie many to that purpose. And how the interest yow pretend yow haue receiued him upon, and the malignant interest in the ends and consequences centred in this man, can be severed, we cannot discern, and how wee should belieue that, whilst known and notorious malignants, fighting and plotting against us on the one hand, and your declaring for him on the other, should not be ane espousing of a malignant quarrell, partie, or interest, but be a meere fighting upon former grounds and principles, and in defence of the cause of God and of the kingdome, as hath beene these twelue years last past, as yow say, for the securitie and satisfaction of the people of God in both nations, or the opposing which should render us enemies to the godlie with yow, wee cannot understand, especially considering that all malignants take their confidence and encouragement from the late transactions of your kirk and state with your king; for, as wee haue alreadie said, so we tell againe, it is but satisfying securitie to those that imploy us, and are concerned in that wee seeke, which wee conceive will not be by a few formall and faind submissions from a person who could not otherwayes tell how to accomplish his malignant ends, and therefore counceled to this complyence by them who assisted his father, and haue hitherto acted him in his most evill and desperate designes, and now are againe set on foot against which how yow will be able, in the way yow are in, to secure us or your selues is (for als much as concernes us) our dutie to looke after. If the state of your quarrell be thus, upon which, as yow say, yow are resolued to fight our armie, yow will haue opportunitie to doe that, else what meanes our aboade here. And, if our hope bee not in the Lord, it will be ill for us. Wee committe both yow and ourselues to him that tryes the heart, and searches the reines, with whom are all our wayes, who is able to doe for us and yow aboute what we know, which we desire may be in much mercie to his poore people, and to the glorie of his great name. And, having performed your desire, in making your papers so publick as is before expressed, I desire yow to doe the like by letting state

kirk and armie haue the knowledge theroff. To which end wee haue sent inclosed two copies and rests, Your humble servant

O. C.

From the Campe at Pentland hills. For the right hon^{ll} David Leslie
L^t Generall of the Scottish Armie.¹

King Charles II. to Earl of Atholl.

ST. JOHNSTONE (PERTH), 30 *Sept.* [1650].

My Lord Athole,—What I writte to my Lord Tillibardine was to you too, and I am abundantly with your answeare and resolutions: Continew in these endeauors and be in as good and zealous a posture as the present condition of your affaires will permitte. You may be assured that I haue a particular care of you, and when it is opertune will giue you a testimony of my respects and will euer remaine, your affectionate frind,

CHARLES R.

King Charles II. to Earl of Atholl.

CORTACHIE, 4 *October* 1650.

My Lord,—Thais ar to certifie you that I am now in Anguss this Friday at night, and it is my expres will and desyr that your Lordship, w^t all yo^r freindis and followaris, fute and horses, repair to me w^t all imaginable dilligence and cume to the head of Cloway, quhair ze shall receave further ordours.

Your very louing frind

CHARLES R.

King Charles II. to Earl of Atholl.

ST. JOHNSTONE, *Oct.* 6 [1650].

My Lord Athole,—I command you that, vpon sight hereof, that you lay doune armes, and lett evry man retterne to his owne home, and likewise all that are with you do the like.

I am, your affectionat frind

CHARLES R.

¹ The above letter, amongst the Atholl Papers, is not in Cromwell's handwriting, but a copy evidently taken at the time.

*Earl of Perth to Countess of Tullibardine (extracts).**Satterdey about 1 a clok 1650.*

Dochter,—

It will lykways content us much to understand of my Lord Atholl's recoverie, and that his hous wer delyvered to himself.

The word is y^t yo^r Lord, Atholl, and my sone are to be named Crounners in Perthschyr. Ineid I wisch they wer able to doe ther King and Countrey Service, bot to undertaik suddenlie is perrellous. Q^rfor lett matters be thocht on maturlie, how such a busines may be compassed and acqueat w^t credit, who ar to be pertinoris, w^t manie other considerations whilk I trust yo^r Lord will think on befoir he engage rashlie: This I wold haue you to show him.

Albeit I long to sie you at Tullibardin, yitt whill the day grow longer, and greater securitie appeir, I can not urge the sam, w^tfor iff you all be well, albeit in a cold climat, I must dispence w^t the sam.

Dr Paton, as I am assured, is w^t you or now, who, be God's assist-ance, will further yo^r aune and sonne's recoverie.

Just now we haue hard a bruit y^t y^e Castell of Ed^r is randred to Cromwell, and y^t S^r Arc: Jonstoun is taikin at Bruntellin going to him. If thir things be trew ther is great apperans of fals dealling. Howsoeuer you will schortlie heare the truth. In the mein tym lett us be looking for other logins, if y^e worst should happin, and lett your husband bespeik in tym y^e Castell off Blair.¹ Our aune & frind's baggage wil be best kept thear to all apperance; for iff Ed^r Castell be yeilded, Sterlin will not long hold out. Sich is y^e bruit, I wish it mey proue otherways.

Taik good courrage, go the pley as it will, and be carefull to conserue yo^r aune and childrings helth—bid y^e Doctor taik good tent to the coff, y^{tt} it turne no till ectick, for in y^{tt} is always y^e greatest danger, namlie to sick as ar of a tender & delicat constitutione.

The Lord Wigtoun¹ is agaitward to St Andrews, thear to sattil his childring at y^e College. He is to sie you schortlie, and will inform you anent yo^r sisters welfair, so I wil sey no moir, being sumq^{tt} wried in troubling you w^t long letters, bot still preyis God to prosper & blis you, w^t yo^r husband & childring.

I remaine your loueing father

PERTHE.

¹ Perth's son-in-law.¹ The castle was restored to the Earl December 23.

(Wallace Annales.)

January 1651.—At the coronation of Charles II. at Scone the Earls of Atholl and Tullibardine were both appointed colonels of foot regiments.

Earl of Loudoun to Earl of Tullibardine.

COMRIE, 30 August 1651.

Richt Hono^{ll},—Seing the Government of this Kingdom, and the mannadging off publick affaires in the intervale of parlia^t, be intrusted by the King's Ma^y and the parlia^t to the comittee of estaitts, and that it hath pleased God to suffer the enemie to take a number of noble Lordes and other members of the Comittie, it is the deutie of all such as he hath yet preserued, and ar at libertie, to make the right use theroff for our greater humiliatioun, and to imploy our utmost endeauor and whole pour with all faithfulnes to oppose these trecherous sectaries, who haue most injustlie inuaded and ar destroying this Kingdom, and to resolute speedilie what is fit to be done for the saiftie of the Kingdome, and the seruice of our King who is hazarding his Lyff in the same cause (as we heare) with good successe, for which wee have reassoun to blisse God, and the more actiuetie to use all lawfull and possible meanes for preservatioun of religioun, our liberties, estaitts and lyues, from perpetuall slauerie and ruine, for w^{ch} end I haue appoynted a meiting of the comittie of estaitts to be at the Kirk of Killin, at the west end of Lochtay, vpon Friday next the fyfth day of Sept^r at two a clock in the afternoone, wher I desyr yo^r Lo/ most seriouslie to be p^{nt}, w^{ch} is so necessarie as I trust yo^r Lo/ will not fail to keip the same, as you regard the King and Kingdome.

I rest yo^r Lo/ verie aff^{at} freind,

LOUDOUN.

Countess of Cassilis¹ to Countess of Tullibardine.

[Aug. 1651.]

Dear Madame,—The neues I heir from Sterllinge is that the Secktuaries earmie is reteired bake towards Lithgoe: uhen they cam foruarde they marcht so furiously, as if they had intended to fallen on instantly, till they cam to the uther seyde of the uater, uher our earmie uar layinge,

¹ Sister of 10th Earl of Errol.

and both of them in uthers weiuē. That night, uery leat, the King uent to a Counsell of uar, uher they resolued to drau out the holl earmie, uich they did about naine a clocke at night, uith uery leitlle noyes sume wold aseyd to mead ane infall at seuerall pleases, by sume of ours, both horces, and fout, bot haueing the uater to pas it uas thought to great heaserd to meak such ane attemp, fearing ther reteiring in any disorder might haue indeyngerd the bodie of our earmie. The generall of the Artillrary undertouke uith his ordinanes to beat them from ther Leiger, uich he did and put them to disorder, bot they rallied, and mead ther retreat orderly enughe, so they haue not gainde much honor by this interpryses, God be blist I hop it sall be encouragement to ours. Our ea[r]mie is returnd to ther Liger againe. This is all I know of the particullars uich ye uill know mor perfytylly frome uthers. I shall uishe your Lord and you ane goud jurney, and a seaf returne. My selfe and chelderne ar in heallth, I thanke God; and Jeane is very sencsiabill of your Ladyships fauoure to her. Non shall mor heily esteime of your undeserued respeckes, nor mor feruently shall studie such ane returne as youre worthe deserues and mey chelleynge frome, Deir Madame, Your most afecttionat cusen and humbble seruantt

MARGARET HAY.

I humbly thank your Lord for his rememberans of my brother: he uas sumthing trubbled by his ryding to fast, in hot ueather, bot he is ueill nou: he went to the Earmie on Uedensday last.

Countess of Cassilis to Countess of Tullibardine.

[1652.]

Deir Madame,—this uarent I sall keip bot I expecke your La: uill be at Logie befor any thing uill be remoued. Ther is ane hot alarume heir by the Report of sume men landed upon the cost of Fyfe besyde Inderkeithen. They ar called tou thousande fout—sum sayes ther is hors alsoe, bot I thinke they be feu of this. Ther was sertenly thertie bots full with men. My Lady Calander is cum heir and seueralle uthers brings this word its bot to treu. They say if ther had bein bot tou or thrie hunder men that wold a stoud they had no landed. it hes bein ill guyded on all hands. This gifs us occatione of fears heir that knowes no what their deseyns ar. I trust our earmie uill send sume to beat them of, bot inkeas they get bruntellen, as its feard they mey, we can

be in leittle sekuretie heir, therfor I most haue Recourse to your La : and your Lord to help us to any hous out of the way—I mean in the hilands—If my Lord of Atholl hes aney, or a peart of ane—and in the mean tyme upon any suden alarume If he could speare any Roume, on or tou, in his hous in denkeall I soulld teak it for a gret faouore, for my chelderne is [*torn*] when suden alarumes cumes. [*torn*] not stur till I sie what this [*torn*] to turne to. althoe I haue Interest in my Lord of Atholle, yet I deseyr to Recaue that faouour be your La/ meines.

I sall meak ous of your uarent alsoe for sending my brother's things or my ounie to the Blair; and euer sall acknoledge my obligatione to your La/ with that sensear afecktion becumes your La^s afecttionat cusen and seruant

MARGARET HAY.

I haue heard nothing frome our earmie sines my last to you. Lord preserue them all, we haue many freinds ther, bot I sie no Resone for thos to atend that hes no charge.

Aleas bot Stet, Kirk, and earmie is deueyded—that fears me extremly.

Hon. Mungo Murray¹ to Countess of Tullibardine.

ST. ANDREWS, 13 May 1652.

Madame,—I am ashamed yo^r L: should make anne excuse for not wreting to me befor this, bot the omisczon is altogether myn, which I houpe yo^r L: will the sooner pardoone becaus it is freelie confest, and shal be amended as occasion offers. Madame, during my abod heir (I bliss God) my life has been contented, my helth good, and I houpe my tym [not] mispent, and I lack nothing if I hear frequentlie of yo^r L^s welfare. I wold haue wreten to my Lord bot I hear he is in Ed^r, and I houpe your L: wil excuse me at his hands, and present my seruice to his L: and to my deare Lord Patrick and M^r James,² and asure yo^r La: I shal serouslie endeuoire to approue my self allways

Yo^r most aff^{at} cusing to serue you

MONGO MORAY.

In 1652 Blair Castle was taken possession of and occupied by a garrison of Oliver Cromwell's forces.

¹ Atholl's brother, then at St. Andrews University.

² Tullibardine's sons.

*Lady Marie Erskine¹ to Countess of Tullibardine.*CANIGET,² the 3rd day of Oct^r. [1653?].

Dier Madam,—Your cousing my Grand mother is not ebiell to uriet ze, skers to spiek, at thes tyme: zet komands mi to gief to zour Le/ on acounte of zour busines in her handes at thes tym. Zou sal resief 4 ounces of siluer lese ze send for, and 4 drap weght, at 4^{lb} and 16 schelien the unce: and 4 disin of tetes, at sax shelien the diesn. Thes is the soum of that my Ledy pay'd for them at first. and for zour picter bocke, Cookie heth recued it bake from her to Kas kote the Krestel bay. The grien pikter kes is zet in her hand, wech sche bisiks zou remuf wothe rest, except zour oun picter be pict wieth in it. Sche bids mi tell zou that in her miend the goud smieth wald bi content to bi quiet of the thengs.

Nou thes is all her present indisposioen wol par miet her to spiek, only, if the Lord sal att thes tym make thei seipresion, zei wol bier her wotnes her profisiosions heth bin riel, which zet God me bi plised to progat her and meke her ebil to menifast in a gretre miser³ then hethr to hie heth doun. For the inglies⁴ koming hier, ales scienc fredy last that sche touk hier fisiek, her sister and she both heth bien sterifing⁵ quhilk of the twe sal first bi in hefien, for the ledy innerlieth, efer scienc the Quhemres⁶ put her from her oun hous, hethe bin as nier deth as women kan bei, and zet your grand fether niefr trobles hem self to send to si zeni of them, wech zour Le/ heth doun two tyms, wherof wi ar weri sencbell and griesiel,⁷ and heth often woscht zou hier to si the lietl falies woth the bof kots woth the waslend trouper,⁸ som of them woth out briedles, and som woth out strepes,⁹ and most of them on sodes redien;¹⁰ bot had zei sien lambert¹¹ zei wad not a bien werei frightet to a louked on hes fes in my mynd.

Thes bing on woling to wex zou woth my edil diskours, I humblei tek my lief as your Le/ most obliged and humbl seruant

MARIE ERSKIENG.

For the Countes of teleiberden,
my euier honored nobel ledy.

¹ Daughter of 8th Earl of Mar.² The Canongate, Edinburgh.³ Measure.⁴ English.⁵ Striving.⁶ Qualms.⁷ Grateful?⁸ The little fellows with the buff coats with the Westland trooper.⁹ Stirrups.¹⁰ Riding on sods instead of saddles?¹¹ Lambert, one of Cromwell's generals.

Elizabeth Ker (Viscountess Dudhope?) to Countess of Tullibardine.

the xxvii off Octo. [1653?].

My kyndest deir Neece,—I haue sent zour portret to zour Lord as ze comandet, and y^e grein box to zour self agen to I get zour auen pecktor in it.

Cokke taks for yee pris of y^e boxis a honder mark, I wold say for both—and to hes man fyf mark a drenk monne—for y^e crestell viii^{lb} Thes woth mane solem oth heth hee geuen non ofers for y^e box les then fourte^{lb}, and for y^e crestell xi^{lb}, so ze heue ten mark doun off y^e box, and three^{lb} off y^e crestell. Yers zet as I think in hes hand four grens off Gould, to be coumptet in hes payment.

So I heue dune w^t y^t coumpt upon a condution ze bed me do no mor: Thengs ar so schemlesle deir as ze may treule think me one euell merchant, to moch to zour los, wech I may suer is a genst my hertt: zet pour Cokke suers upon hes saluation he louis zour goud uoll, and well not for no geir want it.

Your Grandfather is in toun. I heue nocht zet sein hem. I heir he is uerrie well, God seue hem.

Resseue zour gret pektor from hollen. A man, that says he is my sone hes man, brocht it hom, bot not a letter to me, nether to anny uther woth it.

I can nocht heue a stoking worthe zour weiring in y^e toun at thes tym, as thay mak me belleue: for to my knoleg, both freses, sergis and uther stofis comis not nou, wech macks y^e rest off doubell prys; so I am aschemit to be callet nou ye byar off annetheng as y^e warld gois nou, therfor bed me nocht, tho upon my treu word zour bessenes sall nocht lly ondun if ze send monne or nocht—so long as yer ar anny by me: bot to confes injeneusle thir tymys petis me to y^e bottem of my cofers, and euen som tym to my scheft to: Zet thankit be God I want not both monne and credet to from fremet¹ folk, tho I am not a werre empudent borouer. Zet my hert, wee most leue as God well, so lang as pleses hem.

Zour Grandfather is gon hom Yes day, being apuntet, as they say, to tret lambeth² at hes hous. Ges ze my thochts and ze can? Present my sarueis to zour goud Lord. I hop hee well weir thes box for my sek, altho it cost me no monne.

¹ Stranger.

² General Lambert.

I wald wryt off bessenes of gret emportans, bot Georg says hee most be gon.

Sek as zour Segnora is yet down by a zong dog off myn both neket and ber, and bref heid. Sek metters as thes I comet to zour regret. Wer I by zou I wald tell zou hou seik I heu bein, wech belongs not to paper; bot zet both my sester and zour Marie contenouis werre euell: zet I hop in som days will proue mor plessent then thes heue dun, wee heueing bein all so lang seik I mein.

Nou for my best frend, sens words ar not a sophesceint wotnes off my treu respek to her worth, I content myself to say I am hir inchengabell saruant, and zours, treule afektionat to sarf zou.

ELIZABETH KER.

For the Countass of Teleberden,
My deirest Neece.

I heue a honder lb from yes berer, wheroff ze sall heue a treu accountt.

In 1653, when the Earl of Glencairn raised Charles II.'s standard in the Highlands, the Earl of Atholl (then twenty-two years of age) and his brother, Sir Mungo Murray, joined him with 100 horse and 1200 foot.

The following extracts from a Cromwellian publication entitled "Mercurius Politicus" relate some of the motions of the troops in Atholl at this period:—

"*Stirling, Nov. 26, 1653.*—The Earl of Atholl hath not got 40 men yet—the country do not rise, and the considerable Barons of Atholl have refused to assist them; whereupon they have imprisoned divers of them in a very disobliging way; insomuch that some have fled to the Governour of Blaire Castle for refuge; and I hope this usage will root up that foolish popular interest that he expected would have bin considerable. The gentlemen do tell, though they destroy all their goods they will not appear in this business, as having had too large a share in former sufferings for the King; and now having engaged to live peaceably, and give submission to the Union, they will rather lose their crops than their inheritance. And those gentlemen of Atholl, consisting of the name of Robertson and Stewart, if any be wronged, they all participate; and a few days will produce much from those parts."

“*Dalkeith, January 3, 1654*.—Wogan, with his 20 Cavaliers, are at present with Atholl, near Logiret, well mounted, armed, and several of them in rich apparel, which adds encouragement to the Highland fury.”

“*Berwick, Jan 11, 1654*.—The Earl of Atholl was lately with about two or three hundred horse, and five hundred foot, at Cooper, in Angus, and from thence went to Meagill, and so back to the hills.”

“*Dalkeith, Jan^y 17, 1654*.—On Thursday last Athol and Lorn were at the house of Balloch, near Lough Tay, since which Athol is very sick, and in Weem’s garrison.”

“*Dalkeith, Jan^y 24, 1654*.—The 19th instant, Colonel Daniel, Governour of St Johnstons, having intelligence that the enemy were in or about Dunkeld, sent out 100 horse and 100 dragoons, under the command of Capt. Lieutenant Ashley, of Col. Twisleton’s regt, who came very neer the town undiscovered; and the forlorn fell in with two of their scouts, they made some resistance at the Barracado, but our few dragoons beat them thence, entered the town, and killed six or seven at the entrance. Our forlorn went in the meantime to the other end of the town, and pursued them that (upon the alarum) got away towards the hills and passages betwixt the town and Blaire, and there were seven of them killed; many had the States mark, and most of Athol’s troopers made footmen; they brought fifty horses with them, and seven prisoners of Athol’s regiment, also many carabines, cloaks, boots, and other things belonging to them; and had they not escaped to the woods and crags, which are at the very town’s end, there had been more in our custody. Athol was there himself, and I believe this will be a great obstruction to his levies; he had about 100 or 150 foot with him, most of whom got to the hills. The horse pursued them above two miles beyond the town, and wounded many; but being very eager in the pursuit, and the woods within two or three yards of the very passage, they had no more to do, but being knockt off their horses, to run into the thickets, and then they were safe. It was a very seasonable mercy, both to ballance their height upon the business of Drummond, and also to lay a discouragement upon the temper of that wild people. There was one of Colonel Twisleton’s own troop killed.”

“*Edinburgh, Feb^y 1, 1654*.—In the late infall into the Earl of Athol’s quarters at Dunkel there was killed one Captain Robertson, one Captain Hunter (a young laird who attended Athol), the Laird of Bailachan, Major Mercer run into the body with a tuck, and through the arm.

It is believed he will not live ; there are about 20 more slain & desperately wounded. The 23^d instant Athol had a rendezvous of the country at a place called Cairane [Calvine ?], but had very slender appearance. Sir Arthur Forbes and Wogan lie ill of their wounds at Weems."

"*Dalkeith, January 31, 1654.*—There being a party of Scotchmen who have formerly done good service in a smaller party, the commander-in-chief gave them encouragement to raise about 40 horse, with which they have more advantage to come upon the enemy (by their Scotch tone) than our forces have. On Saturday last this party fell upon the Earl of Athol, took a captain, a lieutenant, cornet, and fifteen other prisoners, with 20 horse, and killed nine or ten in all."

"*Dalkeith, Feb. 5, 1654.*—Col. Wogan is for certain dead of those wounds he got near Drummond, and buried in the Highlands."

"*Dalkeith, Feb. 14, 1654.*—We hear also that Brockie, captain-Lieut. to the late Colonel Wogan, is dead of his wounds ; and the Earl of Athol, that fires and burns folks' corn and houses, threatened to shoot Holland, the chyrurgeon, unto death, for not curing Wogan and Brockie."

"*Dalkeith, Feb. 18, 1654.*—About four days since, Colonel Daniel, with a party of horse, foot, and dragoons, together with the conjunction of another party from Dundee, in all about 1000, marched towards Dunkel, where the enemies most considerable quarters was, and where they had newly establisht a garrison in the Lord Athol's house, near the church. And upon Colonel Daniel's approach, (the Lord Athol and Sir Arthur Forbs having intelligence, retreated to the hills, and left only the garrison, and a few to defend the church,) those in the church durst not stand, bustled to the house, which our men attempted likewise, and got under the walls with pick axes, and other instruments that were in readiness ; and in short time got into a part of the house, without the loss of a man ; and having slain only two of the enemy, the rest cried quarter, and had it granted, yet notwithstanding, unworthily began to resist a little, which quickened our men the more, and then they cried out quarter amain. In the house we took two lieutenants, one ensigne, with blue colours, Sir Arthur Forb's own quarter master, two sergeants, two cornets, 119 private rogues, together with eighty musquets and bandaliers, some firelocks and swords, about 16 pound of powder ; also 25 troop horses, 14 or 15 pistols, with much meal, malt, oats, which having no convenience to carry away, we set fire to a barrel of powder, and those provisions, and blew up thm and the house together. About 5 days ago, one of

Colonel Wogan's men, with three of his best horses, got his landlord to help him to water them, and ran away with them to Blair Castle, one of our garrisons; which made the English less trusted by Athol and the Tories."

"*Dalkeith, February 20, 1654.*—Since the writing of this, I have more particular relation of the business at Dunkel, but have not time to acquaint you with the whole. The names of the officers taken, are Captain Nicolson, Governour, Captain Fiffe, Lieutenant Charles Watson, Lieut^t William Rosse, Ensign Broughy, and Patrick Gray, Quarter Master to Sir Arthur Forbes. Arms taken, eighty muskets, and bandaleers and swords; some few firelocks, fourteen pounds of powder, but what was in their bandaleers. A great quantity of meal, malt, and oats, provided for the enemies forces, which we not being provided to carry away, blew it up with the house. Twenty-five troop-horses taken with fifteen pair of pistols. Athol and Forbes came into Dunkel the night after we were gone, with all the force they could make."

"*Dalkeith, Feb. 21, 1654.*—The Earl of Atholl hath drawn all the forces he can together from Weems and other places; and he, with the Lord Bruce, were the 14th instant at Glenshie, marching northwards to join Glencairn."

"*Dalkeith, Feb. 26, 1654.*—The levies that were made by the Earl of Athole are certainly spoiled, and the people now quite tyred out with them, seeing no help comes out of the Low countries, as they were made to believe it would be; so that they now despair of any assistance to come that way. Besides, there is among them the report of a vision seen lately by a gentleman in Fife. Athole is now with Glenlyon, and hath about 300 horse and foot. He hath sent forth the fiery-crosses, but they are little regarded. Some of his men are gone to Badyenoth, where it is said Glengary is. The old Laird of Glenvigs¹ has sent for a protection from the Governour of St^t Johnstons. Athole was there to desire the demolishing of his house, (as Weyms was,) but the old gentleman gave him absolute refusal. On Tuesday last Sir Arthur Forbs, with what horse Athole could make, marched towards Monteith and Lennox, in design (it is conceived) for the south. The 22nd instant, there was one of Colonel Daniel's regiment hanged at St^t Johnstons, for running to Athole, having bin taken again at Dunkeil the last week; and another was tyed up to the gallows, who had bin intercepted as he had bin running to Athole, who was likewise at Dunkeil; but saved by articles."

¹ Gleneagles.

“*Dalkeith, February 28, 1654.*—A party of the enemies horse and foot being before Downe Castle, Major Bridges went forth with a party of sixty horse; upon which the enemy fled. Our men pursued, and, about four miles from Downe, came in sight of them; but most of them got into the hills. We took only six prisoners, and about nineteen or twenty horse. Sir Mungo Murray was there, and escaped very narrowly. The 10th of March is appointed for the enemy’s great rendezvous about Badyenoth. Montrose and Sir Mungo Murray came with orders to Athol to prepare all the forces he could against that time. There was a late falling out amongst them, and one Graham shot Athol’s groom through the head. The enemy have put in a garison of thirty men into Garth Castle, about a mile from Wemys.”

“*Dalkeith, March 7, 1654.*—A partie of the Earl of Athol’s forces, horse and foot, came, the last week, and faced Blair Castle. The Governor, Captain Witter, sent out a partie, within protection, to skirmish with them; whereupon one Captain Johnston, and two more with him, charged up to our men on horseback; but himself and one more were killed. Then they came up, whereupon our men retreated. They fetched off their two dead men, and buried the said Captain with Colonel Wogan at the Kirk of Kenmore. His death is much lamented amongst them, being very stout; but in his business he was too fool-hardy. We had either one or two shot.”

“*Stirling, March 7, 1654.*—Sir Mungo Murray, with some horse, about the head of this river [Forth], and by night, makes in fals into the country, to plunder those that are disobedient to his warrants. Now he demands £23 Scotch for every horse and arms. His and his officer’s trade is only to fill their pockets, and oppress the country. Sir Mungo, yesterday morning, came with a considerable party of horse near a garison of ours to get in his levies. The officers of the garison, having notice of it, marched out; but the enemy lying in ambuscado, fell unawares upon our men, took nine of them prisoners and seven horse. The enemy had some loss.”

“*Edinburgh, March 14, 1654.*—The Earl of Athol and Sir Arthur Forbes have placed a garison in the Isle of Lough Tay, where they intend to have a stock of provisions, and also to keep such commissioners and heretors as refuse to bring in their levies, at 40 marks Scots for a horse, and £100 Scots for a footman.”

“*Aberdeen, March 24, 1654.*—The Earl of Athol is come to Glencairn with about 700 horse and foot.”

“*Aberdeen, March 28, 1654.*—All our enemies, Glencairn, Glen-

garie, Kenmore, Athol, Forbes, are north of Innerness, within twelve miles."

The following extracts from Whitelock's "Memorials of English Affairs" conclude the account of Glencairn's rising :—

"*June 9th 1654.*—Montrose's men marching through the country of Athol did so plunder them, that the people rose upon them, beat them, and took eighty horse from them."¹

"*July 24th 1654.*—Letters of Middleton's forces being about Dunkeld in Scotland, 800 horse and 1200 foot, much discontented, complaining of the King, and that amongst them four horses shoes were sold for 15^d. That a party of Colonel Okey's men fell upon the Earl of Athol's men, drove them up to their main body, killed three, and took four of them; upon which alarm the enemy fled, and the English being tired could not pursue them, nor gain intelligence where they were."

At the disaster at Lochgarry on July 16th the Earl of Athol's port-mantle was taken [the defeat of General Middleton by Morgan].

"*Sept. 2, 1654.*—Athol with his two Scots regiments submitted to Gen^l Monk."

"*Oct. 16, 1654.*—Sir Mungo Murray taken prisoner in the Highlands by Captain Elsemore, and his party routed."

Previous to the Earl of Atholl's submission the following Articles had been concluded on the 24th of August between General Monck, the Commander-in-chief of the Forces in Scotland, on behalf of the Lord Protector, and James, Earl of Tullibardine, plenipotentiary, by warrant of August 21st, of John, Earl of Atholl :—

1. The Earl and his party to come in, and deliver up their arms to Colonel William Daniel, Governor of St. Johnston's.
2. The Earl and his officers to give security for their peaceable deportment, and the soldiers to take an engagement.

¹ *June 24.*—A bond of Manrent, dated at Burn of Keltney, was entered into by a number of gentlemen of the name of Stewart in Atholl, Monteith, and Appin, to which each affixed his seal and signature, binding himself to support the others against all attacks and encroachments, especially from the Marquis of Argyll, who had sided with the Covenanters. (Stewart of Garth's Sketches.)

3. The officers to keep their horses and swords, giving the same security for their horses as others of the nation. The soldiers to sell them to Colonel Daniel or others, and to pass to their homes or beyond seas.

4. The Earl and his vassals to enjoy their real and personal estates, their conduct in the late war notwithstanding, they bearing their share of the burdens, but no estates disposed of by way of donation from the late Parliament, the Commissioners in Scotland, or his Highness, to be restored.

5. The Earl or any of his party to have power to levy 1000 foot, and take them beyond seas to any Prince or State in amity, and approved by the Protector.

6. Whilst the Earl lives in the Island he is to remain in a place approved by the Protector on pain of losing his security of £5000.

7. The Earl is not to appoint meetings of his tenants or vassals, except with leave from the Commander in chief for holding Courts Baron conformable to the ordinance of 12th April last for holding Courts Baron in Scotland.

8. Those who refused to rise, or have assisted our party, are not to suffer therefor from him, or any under him, under pain of the forfeiture of these articles.

9. The Laird of Edinample is not to have the benefit of these articles till he has paid £200 for cattle, &c., taken by him and his party out of the Lowlands.

March 9, 1655.—An order was passed that the Earl of Tullibardine's fine (reduced by the Commissioners from £1500 to £500), on General Monck's letter being read and considered, be further reduced to £200.

In 1658 John, 2nd Earl of Atholl, purchased from James Murray, 2nd Earl of Annandale and 3rd Viscount Stormont, the park, grounds, and castlestead of Falkland, with the offices of Keeper of the Palace, Forester of his Majesty's park and Ranger of the Lowmonds.¹ Lord Annandale died the same year, and the "Disposition" was ratified by Act of Parliament in 1662.

May 5, 1659.—The Earl of Atholl married Lady Amelia Stanley, 4th daughter of James, 7th Earl of Derby, who had

⁵
¹ About 1664 Annadale had been superseded and Sir William Lockhart of Lee nominated Keeper of the Palace by Cromwell.

been beheaded at Bolton in 1651 for his adhesion to the Royal cause.¹

February 24, 1660.—The Countess of Atholl was confined at Knowsley of a son and heir, who was named John.

This year, at the restoration of King Charles II., the Earl of Atholl was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and also appointed to the heritable office of Sheriff of Fife.

December 20.—The King granted the Earl's brother, Mungo Murray of Garth, a yearly pension of £200 for life, for services rendered to his Majesty.

January 1, 1661.—At a banquet given in Edinburgh by the Earl of Middleton, his Majesty's Commissioner, on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, his Lordship, as the representative of the King, sat at a table apart, where the Earl of Atholl, Hereditary Cup-Bearer, presented the wine, with the usual ceremonies of tasting, and *the knee*.²

February 28.—The Countess was confined of a son, who was named Charles.

August 16.—The Earl was appointed Justice-General of Scotland for life.

April 2, 1662.—The Countess was confined of a daughter, who was named Charlotte.

May 8, 1663.—The Countess was confined of a son, who was named James.

February 12, 1664.—James, Earl of Tullibardine, received a commission from the King confirming his appointment as Sheriff of Perthshire for life, and after his death continuing the office to his eldest son James, Lord Murray of Gask.

James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews,³ to Earl of Atholl.

EDINBURGH, 26 July 1664.

Whereas the King's Majestie has given Comission under the Great Seall to some select persons, (of which your Lordship is one) for visiting of the Universities within this Kingdome, for the ends specified in the

¹ See Addenda, p. xxx.

² Napier's "Memoirs of Dundee."

³ Assassinated 1679.

said Comission, and they who keept the first dyet of Meeting, which was the second Tuesday of March last, have appoynted that these persons who are in the Division for visiting of the University of St Andrews should meet and conveen at the City of St Andrews the second Tuesday of August, with continuation of dayes. Therefore, these are to advertize your LoP of that meeting, the said day and place, and to entreat your LoP^s presence and assistance, which will be notable service to the King and the publique, and putt an obligation upon your LoP^s humble Servant

ST ANDREWS.

December 10, 1664.—The Countess was confined of a son, who was named William.

January 2, 1666.—The Countess was confined of a daughter, who was named Amelia.¹

Countess of Atholl to Countess of Lauderdale.

Febr y^r 20 [1666].

Madame,—I still fund y^r LaP soe oblidging to me when I had the hapiness to wait on you, and since, as my sister Dorchester has informed mee, that I presume you will permitt mee to make but this adress, but I am ashamed that the first time I doe myself the hon^r it should bring along wth it soe much trouble, but when I consider yo^r goodness I shall not make any further apologise, but humbly beg you will speake to yo^r Lord on our behalfe, that he would bee pleased to represent our condition to the King.

His Majestie gaue my Lord a presept of 6000 pounds on the fines which will not proue effectuall without a new one, soe that now, the moitie of the fines being already payed into the exchequer, it is our most humble request that his Ma^{tie} would be pleased to lett my Lord haue a new and effectuall order that upon sight thereof it may imediatly be paid, for as yett he has receiued nothing in consideration of his great losses, and besides His Ma^{tie} was graciously pleased to promise some thing on my account, w^{ch} my sister Dorchester will informe y^r LaP more particularly when shee waites on you, but now y^s is all wee shall humbly beg of his Ma^{tie} to doe for us both. Wee doe wholly rely on your Lord for the procuring of it, and I beseech you intercede wth his LoP for it—

¹ See Addenda, p. xxx.

in doeing of w^{ch} both hee and yo^r La^p will put an infinite obligation on our familie neuer to be forgotten.

I shall not adde any further trouble, but to beg yo^r La^p pardon for it, w^{ch} I hope the more easily to obtaine in regard of the hon^r I haue in my relations to yo^r La^p, w^{ch} oblidges me to bee, besides all other ties, Madame, yo^r La^p's most humble servant and affect^{te} Cosen,

AMELIE ATHOLL.¹

In March, on the breaking out of the war with France, Holland, and Denmark, the regular army in Scotland was augmented, and the Earl of Atholl was empowered to raise a troop of horse in Perthshire, which was mustered in Edinburgh on August 14, and on November 28 he was present with his troop at the Battle of Pentland Hills, when the insurrection of the Western Presbyterians was finally crushed by the army under the command of General Dalziel.

Patrick Chisholm of the Earl's troop was afterwards awarded £20 by the Treasury on account of the "deidlie wounds" he received in the action.²

December 9.—The Countess was confined of a daughter, who was named Jane.

In 1667 the Government determined to raise a permanent force of Highlanders, who were to wear their own dress and be quartered in the Highlands, to preserve the peace, &c. The first commission for this purpose was granted to the Earl of Atholl as follows:—

August 3, 1667.—"Forsameikle as notwithstanding that there be many good and excellent lawes and acts of Parliament for quyeting the Highlands and Isles against theft, sorning, depredation, murther, fyre-raising, and such other odious crymes, and for punishing broken, lawlesse, and wicked men, committing the said crymes within the bounds forsaid, and those who doe harbour, resett, or give any supply or countenance to them, and albeit be the lawes and acts of Parliament all barrons, landslordes, and their baylies, Cheiftanes of Clannes, and other persons of power and interest within the Highland Shyres, be liable and oblidged to endeavour and concurr for the preventing and

¹ British Museum MS.

See *Addenda p.* xxxi.

² Andrew Goss's article on "The Atholl Troops" in "A Military History of Perthshire, 1660-1902."

repressing of the saids disorders, and that the saids lawes may be putt in execution, yet in respect the said trust and duty doeth ly upon many persons in generall, and noe person doeth make it his work and is interested and employed in speciall to that effect, the said disorders, the number, insolency, and villany of theives, sorners, and other wicked and lawlesse persons, doe abound and increase daylie within the said shyres, to the great affront of our authority and oppression of the people. For vindication whereof we, with advyce of the Lords of our Privy Councill, have given and granted and by this our commission give and grant, full power and command to our right trusty and well-beloved cousine and Councillor, John, Earle of Atholl, to raise and keip such a number of men as he shall think fitt, who are to be commanded by him and such persons as he shall employ, and are to be constant guard for securing the peace in the Highlands, and to watch upon the braes and in other places where he shall think fitt, and where theives and broken men doe resort within the shyres of Inuernes, Nairn, Murray, Bamff, Aberdein, Mairnes, Angus, Perth, Clackmannan, Monteith, Stirling, and Dumbartoun, with power to the said John, Earl of Atholl, his said company, and those whom he shall employ to command them, to doe exact diligence, to search persons, take and apprehend all theives, sorners, and broken men . . . and being sua apprehendit, with power to him, his said watch, and these whom he shall employ to command them, to secure their persons, and to present them either to the Justice Generall or Shereffes of the Shyres, Stewarts of Stewartries, or baylies of the regalities respective where the crymes were or shall be committed, that Justice may be done upon them according to law."

The strongholds appointed for the incarceration of offenders were as follows :—

Inuernes and Nairn	The Castle of Ruthven of Badyenoch.
Murray and Bamff.	Balachastell in Strathspey.
Aberdein, Mairnes and Angus .	The Castletown of Brae of Marr.
Perthshyre	The Blair of Atholl.
Clackmannan, Monteith, Stir- ling and Dumbarton }	The toune of Glengey.

The Act of Council proceeds :—

“And for the said John, Earl of Atholl, his encouragement, and the entertainment of him and his company, Wee, with advyce forsaide, Doe hereby give, grant, and assign to him the escheits of all persons who shall be convicted and found guilty of theft, receipt of theft, or the other crymes forsaide.”

The commission was ordained to take effect from September 11, 1667, and to continue in force until the “feist and terme of Candlemas 1669.”

“And to the effect the said Earl of Atholl may be inabled to raise a competent number of men for that service, the saide Lords doe recom- mend to the Lords Commissioners of the Theasurie to make payment to him presently of the soume of ane hundreth lib sterling.”¹

*Strowan Robertson to Lord Strathord.*²

KINDLOCHRANOCH, y^e 28 Aug. 1667.

My Lord,—I have doine w^t I could anent the oxen and horses taken fro your men, bot could get no confesione, only hie confeses hie and his acomplesses had nyine head of oxen and four peire of horse not belonging to anay of your Lo^s tenents.

Hie w^s content to meit w^t your Lo^s men heir to seie the goods proven againest hime, and to satisfie for them if anay honest man wold declair y^{at} y^e goods hie had belonged to anay of your Lo^s tenents, or hie wold caus his neibors cleir y^t y^e tuo oxen seine by yo^r Lo^s men weir y^e goods hie had and y^t hie had no other.

For his pairt your Lo^s men thinkes to get it proven and to persew by Law, bot y^e desosition is not very sufeitient. Y^r is no thing your Lo/ will comand me to doe in y^s, or anay thing else y^t laies in my power, bot shall be obayed by,

My Lord,

Yo^r Lo^s most humble Servant,

A. RO^tSONE OFF STROWANE.

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

² A Lord of Session—created Lord Naim, 1681.

August 30.—On the declaration of peace the army was greatly reduced, and on September 16th Atholl's troop was disbanded at Dunse, when the muster roll was as follows: ¹—

EARL OF ATHOLL'S TROOP.

DUNSE, 16 *Sept.* 1667.

CAPTAIN	Earl of Atholl.
LIEUT ^r	Sir Will ^m Murray. ²
CORNET	George Murray. ²
QUARTER M ^R	Alex ^r Murray.
CLERK	James McGie.
FARRIER	John Brown.
TRUMPETS	John Ferguson.
„	Will ^m Smyth.

CAPT.'S SQUADRON.	CORNET'S SQUADRON.	LIEUT.'S SQUADRON.
Capt ⁿ Ramsay, Corporal.	Capt ⁿ Innes, Corporal.	James Murray, Corporal.
Laurence Brace.	John Arroll.	Cha ^s Achmoutie.
John Brown.	Arch ^d Campbell.	James Achmoutie.
Alex. Byers.	W ^m Cowper.	Ja ^s Adamson.
Pat. Edmiston.	John Edgar.	Will ^m Aitchison.
Ja ^s Fyffe.	George Hamilton.	Edw ^d Burion.
Adam Haswell.	Will ^m Henderson.	Nicol Cairncross.
Abrah ^m Hume.	Mark Hume.	Pat. Chisholm.
James Hume.	Tho ^s Hunter.	Rob ^t Deans.
John Hume.	John Kirk.	Harry Douglas.
Cha ^s Kerr.	Rob ^t Livingston.	Will ^m Duncan.
James Lindsay.	Ja ^s Menteach.	John Johnstone.
Walter Maxwell.	John Moncreiffe.	John Murray (Falkland).
Harry Moncreiffe.	Ja ^s Murray (Tullibardine).	Pat ^k Murray.
Alex. Murray.	Ja ^s Murray.	Walter Rodome.
George Murray.	Ja ^s Oswald.	Harry Scott.
John Murray.	Alex. Seaton.	James Smyth.
John Murray (Atholl).	Will ^m Stewart.	W ^m Stewart (Atholl).
Will ^m Murray.	Gideon Watson.	W ^m Wilson.
Day ^d Ramsay.	Ja ^s Welsh.	

Absent.

James Moncreiffe, Geo. Murray, minor, John Strange, John Thomson.

¹ Register House, Edinburgh.² See Addenda, p. xxxi.

*Earl of Atholl to Earl of Lauderdale.**Sept. the 24, 1667.*

My Lord,—Though it bee very unⁿitt for me to bring yo^r LP trouble or business, being my first adress this way, yet I hope you will pardon me and blame Sir Robert Murray¹ for this confidence of mine.

My Lord, if you please to remember when I was last at London His Majesty was graciously pleased to promise mee the comand of his Troopes of Guards and giue mee a kiss of his hand upon it. Y^r LP did mee the honour and kindness to say you would his put Majestie in mind of it, and giue mee your efficacious assistance in it. Now I heare the Earle of Newbrough is dead. I leaue it to your LP to doe as you thinke fitt, but giue mee leaue to assure you what euer you are pleased to doe in this, there is none can bee more faithfully yours, and let your LP comand mee upon all occasions and in all difficulties and dangers. Euen those that can write and say finer things then I, yet they shall neuer performe this with soe much sinceritie and resolution as he who is, My Lord, Yo^r LP most ob^t and humble servant, ATHOLL.²

The death of Lord Newburgh mentioned in the above letter was a false report, as he did not die till December 26, 1670.

*Earl of Mar to Earl of Atholl.**TILLIFOUR, Oct. 19, 1667.*

My Lord,—I hade a letter from your Lo/ 2 or 3 dayes agoe complaining y^t Innerray and others of my Forresters destroys and kills bothe yo^r Lo^{pp}s deere and mine under a cullour of killing of a fiou for my use. Belieue it, my Lord, whatever they may doe of this kind they haue neither my directione nor allowance for it, neither haue they any warrand in the least from me to meddle with yo^r deere at all, neither need they make so bare ane excuse for covering any fault of y^t nature for the number is but verie small that they send to me amongst them all, and I employ but two of them for killing deere to me.

What other use they maye make of killing our deere, my Lord, shurlie I cannot know, living at so great a distance from these Forrests, but I would haue thought Innerray as free of faults of y^t kinde as any,

¹ Lord Justice-Clerk and Deputy Secretary of State for Scotland.

² British Museum MS.

for I never see him but still he complains y^r the Forrest ar not kept, nor deere preserved as they ought, and if my memory serves me well, he has a bond whiche I signed some years agow for helping such errors, and y^r Lo/s hand is likeways at it, and the late Lord Argyll's. And if he be now a destroyer of deere himself, and so much contrarie to his profession, I think it the more strange. However what your Lo^p has found amiss in thes thinges I am no ways to excuse it, being really

Y^r Lo/s aff^{ate} cozen and humble servant

MAR.

Marquis of Huntly to Earl of Atholl.

Boog, 27 Oct. [1667].

My Lord,—Y^u may be fullie persuaded that I am so veell satisfied with the choise His Ma^{tie} & the Councle have mad of yo^r Lo/ for rendering peacable the haylandes that I estime it as done to my selff, as my Uncle Georg can inform y^u, & ashur y^rselff lickvayes that ther is non of my mene bot y^u may fullie imploy, & it is my earnest vish & order to them that they be both faithfull & dillegent to y^r Lo/ for non shall vish y^u mor hapines then, My Lord,

Y^r Lo/ most aff^{at} cussing & humble servant

HUNTLY.

I recomend the berar herof, Robert Grant, to y^r Lo/ favor.

February 29, 1668.—The Countess gave birth to a son, who was named Mungo.

This year the Earl of Atholl issued various orders regarding the preservation of the Atholl Forest, and the persons complained of signed the following bonds:—

I, *Johne Robertson, fear of Eister Straloch*, conforme to ane order direct from ane noble Erle, John, Erle of Atholl, &^c, to Johne Robertstone of Fornoche, for takine notice of such persones as resorts in pasturing with thair goodes and bestialles in his Lordship's forrestes in Atholl, and in obedience theirtio I the said Johne Robertstone binds and obleisses me, my aires, executoures and assignais, and inacting my selff under the penultie of the soume of ane hunderyth merkes, toties quoties, to keip, detein absent, and nor to trouble nor molest with my saides goodes and

bestialles furth from the day and date of thir presentes his Lordship's forrest under the paines aboue writtine, in witnes heirof thir presentis writtine be Patrick Stewart, messenger, in Toldamff, I haue subscriuit the said act with my hand at Blair the seventh day of July j^mvj^c thrie scoir and eight yeires, befor thir witnesses, Johnne Stewart of Urrard, and Alexander Robertsons of Wester Straloch, and the said Patrick Stewart.

J. Stewart, witnes.

Al. Ro'sone, witnes.

J. RO^TSONE.

Pa. Stewart, witnes.

Precisely similar bonds were signed at Blair on the same date by *John Stewart in Croftcrombie*, in presence of John Stewart of Urrard, Alexander Stewart of Urquhillbeig, and Patrick Stewart, messenger in Toldamff; and by *William Mackintosh in Tirinie*, *Alexander Stewart of Urquhillbeig*, and *Allan Stewart of Strathgarrie*, in presence of John Stewart of Urrard and Patrick Stewart, messenger.¹

April 29.—The Earl was appointed Colonel of a regiment of Perthshire Infantry Militia, consisting of ten companies, and at the same date his cousin, James, 4th Earl of Tullibardine, was appointed to the command of a troop of Perthshire Horse Militia.²

January 28, 1669.—The Earl received an exoneration on account of his actions under his commission of Captain of the Watch.³ His Lordship was succeeded in this command by Sir James Campbell of Lawers.

February 28.—The Countess was confined of a son, who was named Edward.

January 1670.—The Earl of Atholl inherited the Earldom and estates of Tullibardine, on the death of his cousin and brother-in-law, James, 4th Earl of Tullibardine.

¹ A List of Shealings within the Forest was made out in 1669; see Addenda, p. xxxiii.

² For Officers' Rolls, see Addenda, p. xxxii.

³ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

February 23.—The Countess was confined of a son, who was named Henry.

May 6.—The Earl received the appointment of Sheriff of Perthshire, with continuance after his death to his son Lord Murray, which office had been held by the deceased Tullibardine.

This year the Earl's third daughter, Lady Jane, died of smallpox, aged four. His eldest son, Lord Murray, was also attacked.

At this date the Earl was appointed to the command of the Scottish Life Guards.¹

*Earl of Atholl to Earl of Lauderdale.*²

DUNKELD, *y^e 11 July 1670.*

My Lord,—Nothing can equall the great honnour and favour you have don mee by soe oblidging and kind a letter, but the reall esteeme I haue of it, which shall apeare in all the actions of my life, and my thankfullness for the gift of y^e shiriffship, which I solely owe to y^r Lo^p, as I must doe all that his Majestie is pleas'd to bestow on mee.

Giue mee leaue to say this great truth, that nothing can allter mee from a faithfull forwardness to serve y^r Lo^p, and interest, when I am commanded. I neuer thought myself soe hapie as now that you allow mee the honnour of yo^r freindship, and that I am own'd by soe great and generous a frend. I am soe ill att writeing that I cannot speak my heart, but rather shew what I would bee att then come neare the end, but I shall yield to none in gratitude and reallitie to the hazard of my life, because I am absolutely, my Lord,

Y^r Lo^ps most oblidged, faithfull, humble servant,

ATHOLL.

My wife humblie thanks y^r Lo^p for y^e hon^r of y^r Lo^p your remembrance, and is y^r most humble seruant.

March 9, 1672.—The Countess gave birth to a daughter, who was named Katherine.

November 20.—The Earl was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal for Scotland.³

¹ See Addenda, p. xxxiv.

² British Museum MS.

³ See Addenda, p. xxxv.

April 26, 1673.—The Countess was confined of a son, who was named George.

This year his Lordship was made an extraordinary Lord of Session. About this time his eldest son, Lord Murray, was sent to Perth to attend the Academy.¹

In 1674 the following articles were agreed upon between the Earl and his friends for the better management of his Lordship's estates :—

Att Tulliebardine the thirttie day of May one thousand six
hundered seventie and four years :

Att a meeting had the same day and place Betwixt Ane Noble Earle John Earle of Atholl and Tullibardine, &c., Lord Privie Seall, and his Freinds—To witt the Lairds of Gleneagles, Ochtertyre, Strowan, Ballaquhane, Lochland and Keillor, Anent the better management of His Lo^{ps} estate and uplifting of His Lo^{ps} Rents, and anent the more effectuell and better payment of His Lo^{ps} Debts and annual rents yearly, And for the better management of His Lo^{ps} other affairs in tyme comeing. His Lo^p with the advyce of his s^d Freinds have thought fitt that His Lo^{ps} Estate, Debts and other affairs shall be managed By His Lo^{ps} said Freinds in manner aftermentioned, To witt—

Imprimis, as touching the uplifting of the Rents of His Lo^{ps} Estate yearly it is condeschended upon That the Rents of the Lordship of Balquhidder shall be uplifted by the Laird of Strowan, The Rents of the Barronie of the Ochills by the Laird of Gleneagles, the Rents of Glenalmond by Harie Murray of Lochland, the Rents of Huntingtour by Patrick Murray of Keillor, the Rents of Falkland by S^r William Murray of Ochtertyre, the Rents of Atholl, Strathardle and Glenshie by James Murray in Tulliemett and Alexander Stewart in Blair His Lo^{ps} Chamberlains, and the Rents of Tulliebardine and Ballgour by James Rutherfoord, and for that effect that ther be subscribed Rentalls of the fors^d Estates given to the severall persons who are to uplift the Rents therof conforme wherunto they are to be accomptable.

Item, as touching the casualities of the said Estates It is Ordained that they shall be payed in yearly to His Lo^{ps} House to be disposed upon by His Lo/ or my Ladie as they shall think fitt, and for that effect that

¹ See Addenda, p. xxxvi.

ther be particular Lists of the wholl casualities of His Lo^{ps} said Estates extracted out of the Rentalls and given in to my Ladie.

It is thought fitt that ther be a perfytt and exact List of His Lo^{ps} wholl principall debts drawn up and subscribed by His Lo/ and coppies therof given by His Lo^p to his s^d Freinds.

Item, that ther be lykewayes a List drawn of the wholl bygone arents that are resting by His Lo/ to his creditors preceeding the term of Martinmas 1673 and coppies therof alsoe given to his Lo^{ps} freinds.

Item, It is hereby appointed that the Rents and duties of Atholl, Balquhiddel and Glenalmond shall be sett apairt for the payment of His Lo^{ps} wholl arents yearly, and for that effect His Lo/ ordains the Rents of the s^d Estates to be punctually payed in by the Reseavers therof to James Murray in Tulliemett preceesly at Martinmas or at fardest befor Candlemass, and does hereby appoint the s^d James Murray to receive the samen, and to make punctuall payment of his Lo^{ps} wholl bygone arents therwith, and to reteer discharges therfor to His Lo/ and his freinds yearly befor the term of Candlemass at fardest, and alsoe that the s^d James Murray be accomptable to His Lo/ and his s^d Freinds, and make effectuall to them at the same tyme the superplus Rents of y^e forsaid Estates more then what payes his Lo^{ps} arents, to be disposed of by them for the payment of principall soumes at the term of Whitsonday thereafter.

Item, It is thought fitt that the Rents of Falkland and Barronie of the Ochills, together with the forsaid Superplus Rents of Atholl, Balquhiddel and Glenalmond, more then what payes the yearly arents, shall be sett apairt for the payment of principall soumes, But in Regaird that ther are severall bygone arents as yet resting unpaid preceeding the term of Martinmass last 1673, Therfor, and to the effect that all the arents may be payed preceeding the s^d term, It is thought fitt that the forsaid Rents awritin appointed for payment of the principall soumes shall be employed for the payment of the fors^d bygone arents for that year.

It is thought fitt by my Lord that the Laird of Gleneagles, Ochtertyr and Ballaquhane, or any two of them shall be receivers yearly of the supperplus Rents of His Lo^{ps} Estate appointed for payment of principall soumes, and shall dispone of the samen accordingly by his Lo^{ps} advyse, and for that effect his Lo/ gives power to them or any two of them to call befor them all His Lo^{ps} chamberlains and receivers of His Lo^{ps} rents to accompt yearly for their intromissions to them, and for that effect to meet

befor them and the rest of His Lo^{ps} Freinds yearly at Perth the first tuesday of Aprile, wherof they are to give his Lo/ yearly ane particular accompt and report of their diligence theranent.

Item, as touching the furnishing of His Lo^{ps} familie with Bear & Meall and with oatts and Hay for His Lo^{ps} horses yearly, the Rents of Huntingtower and Balgower is appointed to be sett a pairt for that effect, and His Lo: appoints Keillor and James Rutherfoord who are to be receivers of y^e s^d Rents to buy up the samen at the best advantage in the beginning of the year and to be ansuearable to His Lo/ therfor.

Item, as for the white¹ and the flour to be furnished for the use of His Lo^{ps} familie His Lo/ has thought fitt to appoint Frances Stewart in St Johnstoune to buy the white and to keep it in a loft in Perth, and to send it to Tullibardine according as ther shall be use for it, for doeing wherof Frances Stewart is to receive money from My Lord or my Ladie in tyme of the year.

Item, anent the furnishing of His Lo^{ps} familie with Beeffs His Lo/ appoints the Laird of Ballaquhan for to buy the number of Thirttie oxen yearly in the beginning of the year, and to cause feed them in the sheallings of Phillaire,² and in the latter end of the year, when they are fatned, that they be sent to Tullibardine or elsewher for the use of His Lo^{ps} familie.

Item, as touching the coalls to be furnished to his Lo^{ps} familie it is appoynted that ther be four Loads laid upon everie merk Land. To witt

The Tennents of Glenalmond	270	Loads.
The Tennents & taxmen of Balquhidder	400	„
The Barronie of the Ochills	120	„
to more of them of Lyme	120	„
to the Tennents within the Barronie of Huntingtowr .	160	„
to the Tennents of Balgowr & Dalreoch	60	„

Item, as touching the payment of Servants Fees, His Lo/ thought fitt to take upon himself, and to pay them out of the readiest of his Lo^{ps} casualties.

Item, It is thought fitt by His Lo/ and his Friends that ther be noe precept drawn thereafter either by my Lord or my Ladie either upon His Lo^{ps} Freinds or Chamberlains for payment of any money, except it be upon Keillor or James Rutherfoord out of the Rents of Huntingtowr and Balgowr.

¹ Wheat.

² Fealar.

Earl of Linlithgow¹ to Earl of Atholl.

EDINB, 25 June 1674.

My Lord,—To give you a short account of what material things hais pass'd in counsell since your going from this. The commity hais bein going on in thair examinations and imprisonment of keepers of conuentikles, and the tuo zelous sisters, M^{rs} Campbell and Jonstoune, continous still vhair they vor.

Without aplicatione to the counsell this day the Fyff Gentillmen appired, being eleveln in number, all of them fyned and sent to the Tolbouth exsept the Laird of Naughtoune, quho deponed he neuer was at any conuentikle in his lyff. The actt of Parliament was the counsil's reull for euerry fild conuenticle, the half of ean yeir's valued rent; only one quho vas your Lop^s Stewart Deput is fyned in tuo thousand marks mor for hauing sheltered M^r Vaittch in his hous, and one Suet in faiff hundereth marks for his extrauagant spitches at the bar.

If we all doe our doutis I houpe this storm will be vethered.

I resseaued a Letter from the Douk of Lauderdale, quho is verry earnest that resolut courses may be taiken vith that krou, and he is in the right, for nothing els vill doe our busines, and I am shour I shall ansuer for one, and that he is, My Lord, yo^r Lop^s most humble faithfull servant,

LINLITHGOW.

The counsell has ordered one of the companies of fut that ar heir to quarter at Linlithgow.

Earl of Atholl to Duke of Lauderdale.

EDINB, the 11 of Julie 1674.

May it please your Grace,—I shall say nothing of what hes past in counsell for I know your Gr/ hes a particular acompt of it, nor neid I say much of what wee did in that meiteing that the Erle of Kincarden, the Lord Thesaurer depute and I hed in order to your Gr/ commands, that we might ofer our opinion as to forces, and the neames of the officers. To the first wee were unanimous, that it is absolutly nesesarie, as the conditione of Scotland is at preasant, and if his Majstie may have munnie. I wish we never wanted them, for wee will never be well governed without them; the neames and the number your brother will acquaint you, and our reasons.

Wee defered a litell concerning the officers of horse. Some of us wer of opinionne that the mor considerabell the captaines wer it wold be the greater aduantage to his Majste's service, and your intrest, that

¹ Commanding the Foot Guards.

persons of qualite that hes dependense and following wold add much to the reputatione and good of the forces to be resed. Thos that were not of that oppinion said, thos persons wold be apt to grumble if they were disbanded, and that they wold not tend ther charge.

The neames of both that ar ofered to your Gr/ is the Marques of Douglas, the Earlle of Errol and Lord Ross. The others is Mr Maitland, your Gr/s nephu, Sir Johne Keith Poss is still one.

I thought it my doutie to let your Gr/ knowe all that was said, that ye may the better judg in it.

I ame for euer yours. Adieu.

George Murray, my cornett, hes bene varie actiue in supressing conuenticles. It wer not amiss, if your Gr/ thinke it fitt, that he may haue some of thos fynes, and what of them ye think fitt. It will incourig him and others to done ther doutie the better.¹

John Murray to Steuart of Ballechin.

TULIBARDIN, 20 June 1675.

Sir,—My Ledie deseysers y^t ye wold be pleased to send to Blaire and caus your brother send down heir this weik, without feall, thrie pair of Inglis Blankites y^t is in my Lord's Chamer att Blaire, becaus ther is som strengeris to be heire att my Lord Perth's buriall. And hir La^p deseysers y^t ye wold caus gett wyld fowl and wenison agains that tyme. Hir La^p wreatt to fornach aught dayes agoe for wenison, and ther is non com as yett quich my Ledie thinks strange of. My Ledie and Ledie Jean is in helth, and hes ther service presentit to you and your Ledie, and so hes he quho is, Sir, your obliged freind to serve you.

JO. MURRAY.

July 31, 1675.—The Earl of Atholl acquired from the Hon. Robert Leslie (brother to Lord Lindores) the office of Constable and Keeper of the Castle of Kinclaven with the right to the feu duties payable out of the lands and lordship of the same, which post had been conferred on Mr. Leslie by King Charles II. at Newcastle in 1646. This charter was ratified by Parliament, April 6, 1681.

This year the Earl of Atholl received the following order from King Charles II. regarding the suppression of conventicles in Scotland:—

¹ British Museum MS.

Charles R.—Right trustie and right welbeloved Cousin and Councillor, Right trustie and welbeloved Councillor, We greet yow well. Although we have approved the proposition made to us by our Privie Council for putting small garrisons in such places in that our kingdome, where scandalous feild conventicles have been kept of late, (which we hope may be a meanes to curb that fachous humor) yet, because we will leave no lawfull way unattempted which may probably tend to the peace and quiet of that our kingdome. And becaus we have reason to beleiv that our good people are engaged into such seditious courses, by such preachers who have been declared fugitives, and yet runne up and doune to stirr up the people to sedition by feild conventicles, and that if they were apprehended our people wold be quiet: Therfor we doe authorize yow to imploy such persons as yow shall thinke fitte to apprehend Welsh, or such of those preachers at Feild Conventicles as are, or shall be declared, fugitives, and to bring them to prison, with power to yow to promise sutable rewards for this service,—The whole not exceeding five hundred pounds sterlin; and we shall immediatly dispatch precepts to our Thesaurie for such summes as yow shall promise. And, becaus this requires the greater secrecie, we have made choyse of yow two, of whose zeale for our service we have had great and many experiences: so, not doubting of your diligences, we bid you farewell. Given at our honor of Hamton Court the 4th of August 1675 and of our reign the 27 year.

By his Majesties command

LAUDERDALE.

February 7, 1676.—The Earl was created Marquis of Atholl, Viscount Balquhiddier, and Lord Balvenie.

For the past three years the Marquis's eldest son, Lord Murray, had attended the Perth Academy, and this year was sent to complete his education at the College of St. Andrews, on which occasion his father sent him the following letter of advice.

Marquis of Atholl to Lord Murray.

TULLIBARDINE, 3 *April* 1676.

Dear Jacke,—Remember what I told you at parting. Consider you have but little tyme to stay at the Colledg, therefore make good use of

it. You are growing towards a man and it will bee a shame for you not to take paines; and let not others that has not soe good a spiritt have the better of you by minding there bookes. Be busie now and ye will play enough hereafter. Dear Jack, remember you cannot bring back tyme: besides you cannot pleas me in nothing soe much as in this, and it will enable you to serve your king and countrie. Be sure you conferr your lessons with your Tutor before ye goe to schooles; it will be of great advantage to you. I will craue an account of this from Mr. John Hardie. Of all things forgett not your devotions; let that bee the first and last thing ye doe, for you know to fear God is the beginning of wisdom. Remember your Creatour in the dayes of your youth, and it will be easie to you when you grow old. This will make you hapie heere, and in the world to come. God bless you dear Jack, and grant you mind these things, and I assure you of a kind father.

ATHOLL.

The following account was sent by Lord Murray to his mother about the same time. The Charles McAra mentioned was the private tutor who accompanied him from home:—

Received from Charls Mackair 3 marks,	
& I had resting half a dollar & a groate,	Sterling.
which is in all,	00 . 06 . 02
Given to the broad week days & Sundays	
at severall times,	00 . 02 . 02
Given for a pound of reasons, w ⁿ the Earle	
of Buchan & other Lords cam to see me,	
which is the fashion of y ^e Colledge,	00 . 00 . 08
for 2 goff clubs,	00 . 01 . 06
for one goff ball,	00 . 00 . 01
lost at the goff,	00 . 00 . 06
for mending a club,	00 . 00 . 03
Given to the poor at severall times,	00 . 00 . 03
lost at the bull yards,	00 . 00 . 02
box of wax candle,	00 . 00 . 02
	00 . 06 . 02 ¹

¹ Should be 5s. 9d.

Ever since I cam hear I but spent 2 dollars and 3 marks of which I given my dear Mother an account of.

Since I writ this account I receaved from Charles 2 markes of which I have spent

for a club & 3 bals which I sent to St.

Johnstown for Struen, 00 . 01 . 10

Remains half a mark.

They say that I must give mony to all the Servants in the Colledg at Christmas & Charles has no mony nor I nether, we both are in great ned of it.

Warrant appointing Donald Mackintosh to be a Deer Forester in the Forest of Atholl, addressed to Alexander Steuart, the Chamberlain.

Alexander Steuarrt,—We haue appoynted Donald Toshiach to be killer of whatt deir we haue use ffor, therffor you ar to giue him eight bolls off meall and sixtin pound scotts off mony as satisfacione for his service betwixt Mertinmes jmvj^c threscor fyftine till mertinmes jmvj^c thre scor sixtine yeirs. This he is to haue yeirlie during our pleasor; with ane cu hyde¹ ffor his shoes.

Tack his receat ffor whatt you giue him, which shall be sufficient for yo^r warand and shall be allow'd to you in yo^r accomptis. Giuen under our hand att Dunkeld the senntine day off April jmvj^c thre scor sixtine yeirs.

He is to haue pouder and lead ffor killing off the deir ffor our use.

ATHOLL.

Lord Murray to Marchioness of Atholl (extract).

ST. ANDREWS, *Aprill 24, 1676.*

Captaine Carstaires, who came from Dunkell, told me that my brother George² was contracted to my Lord Strathoord's daughter. Indeed I was mightilie surprised at it, but as my Aunt sayes I wish the rest of my brothers had no wors luck.

May 29.—Lord Murray was appointed Captain of the troop of Perthshire Horse Militia formerly commanded by the late James, Earl of Tullibardine.

¹ Cowhide.

² Lord George (8th son) was at that date three years of age. The contract, dated 15th July, named Lord George, whom failing, his immediate elder brother, and so upwards.

Steuart of Ballechin to Alexander Steuart, Chamberlain at Blair.

BALLEQUIN, 10 August 1676.

Loving Brother,—This is Glenurchie's Greive. He promisses to leairin aney you please to buld y^e kilnes and to burin y^e lyme with peaittes. Hee can not stay, quherefor gett all y^e men you can to weirk. Hie wold a gone back againe if I haid not assured him off men to weirk, alsse manie as hie pleasees.

Give him ten pundis stairling for hie will be weill weirth it, and wyst y^e laist paittes.

My Lord Murray will cum to Blair fryday, and will be at y^e Ladie Luid's housse all neight. I rest

Your brother

PATRICK STEUART.

I have sent Hue Cumin, that was working at my Pairk, to leairin. Hie will seik nothing but his meait. Send for my horsse to taik to y^e markait with you. Sell him not under 120 markes. I will send for my yeald goods this weick. Feinla Gow in Blair got for thir deayets four merks Scots.

At this date the Marquis set about rebuilding Dunkeld House, which had been destroyed by Colonel Daniel's troops in 1654.¹

The committee of friends appointed in 1674 to look after his Lordship's affairs during his absence reported as follows:—

DUNKELD, y^e 15 August 1676.

May it Pleas yo^r Lo^p,—We wes cald by my Lady Jean to attend hier this day, and accordingly did miet, and have considered y^e building of yo^r Lo^p's house, and have ordered sutch things as are most fit for careing it so one as yo^r Lop: be not in mora.² Having perosed Ladiwell's accompts, already debursed, and Ballechen's for jesting, with what will be necessary for y^{em} to deburse as yet Befor the first of November to the measons & uthers, we find ther will be at Least 200^{lb} sterling niedet by & attour the 100^{lb} w^{ch} Ballechen had ane precept for, a great part

¹ See Addenda, p. xxxiv.

² *i.e.*, delay.

wherof most be reddy money about a month henc, so that we judged it o^r dewty to give yo^r Lo^p this accompt and to entreat yo^r Lo^{ps} advyc w^{ch} way y^e money shall be had. whither By precept upon Sr W^m Sharp or any uther way it shall pleas yo^r Lo^p to appoynt, w^{ch} we are confident yo^r Lo^p will take cair wth y^e ferst post to order.

The work goes very well on, and ther shall be nothing wanting that may be promised By, may it pleas yo^r Lo^p

Yo^r Lo^{ps} most Humble &

Obedient Servants

J. HALDANE.¹

P. MURRAY.⁵

W. MURRAY.²

PATRICK SMYTH of Braco.⁶

PA. STEUART.³

J. MORAY.⁷

HENRY MURRAY.⁴

May it Pleas yo^r Lo^p we Presume to Beg o^r most humble service & dewty with o^r Blessings may be Presented to my Lady March^{ss}.

PATRICK SMYTH of Braco.

It appears that this year the Marquis entertained an idea of buying from Lord Huntly the estate of Balvenie, which had formerly belonged to the family, but it came to nothing.

Copy or draft letter, apparently to the Marchioness of Atholl, relating to the proposed marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Mary to the Prince of Orange.

“October the 23 [1677].—Upon Sunday betweene 3 and 4 a clock his R.H. tooke Lady Mary into his closet and told her of the resolution was taken to marry her to the Prince of Orange speedily. It was soe great a surprize to her to be married and leave Father and Mother and all our little world here and all in 2 or 3 weekes that she exprest her resentment in teares onely. After half an hour being together [the] Lady Governess was called into the closset and the Duke told her the King thought fitt to bestow his daughter upon the Prince of Orange and hee thought fitt to lett her know it and desired her to prepare her self to carry his daughter speedily into Holland. Monday morn. a counsell being called and satt the Duke came to them and told them his Majesty had been pleased to think fitt to bestow his daughter upon the Prince

¹ Gleneagles.

⁵ Keillor.

² Ochtertyre.

⁶ Afterwards of Methven.

³ Ballechin.

⁷ Strowan.

⁴ Lochlane.

of Orange and that he was very well pleased with it; that some had reported that he intended to subvert the government and bring in Popery; that it never was in his thoughts, and that he hoped this marriage was a sufficient demonstration of his real intention with much more to the same purpose. Presently upon the Counsell rising the King came to Lady Mary, gave her joy and told her she was noe more his neece but his daughter and soe he should ever call her. About 3 a clock the Prince made his first address in the same closett the same persons being present. Att 4 a clock all the counsell came to give her joy; the Lord Chancellor spake but soe low that very few heard a full sentence. Madam, here is a generall joy bells and bonfires and too much drinking. This day the judges were to congratulate Lady Mary and the Prince in their severall apartments, Judge Rainsford being speaker. Att 4 a clock the Prince is to come to Lady Mary to make an acquaintance with her, the Lady Governess being present onely. The Duchess is very neare her time and is very much troubled to part with Lady Mary and soe are all that know her. 'Tis thought she will be marryed within 5 dayes and be carried away suddenly after. I have sent your Ladyship a prophecy out of Nostradamus by which you may see wee may expect a sonne. Deare Madam you may conclude by this that I shall not faile to give your Ladyship a true account of what passes here."

The following extract from a letter written by Dr. George Hickes to a friend in London informs us that at this period the Marquis had arranged for a marriage between Lord Murray and Lady Catherine Tollemache, youngest daughter of Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart,¹ relict of Sir Lionel Tollemache, and second wife of the Duke of Lauderdale, who was Lord High Commissioner to the Scots Parliament.

It is probable that Dr. Hickes was Lauderdale's chaplain.

Rev. George Hickes, D.D., to — (extract).

EDINBURGH, Oct. 23, 1677.

The match between my Lady Catherine, my Lady's younger daughter, and the Marquis of Athol's eldest son, is broke off, although the contract—according to the custom of this country—was sealed. They have dealt very unhandsomely with us, as I shall tell you when we meet.²

¹ Daughter and heiress of William Murray, 1st Earl of Dysart, descended from Ochtertyre.

² Duke of Portland's Manuscripts at Welbeck.

The Duke of Lauderdale does not appear to have had any difficulty in finding another husband for his step-daughter, as appears in the following :—

*Rev. George Hickes, D.D., to Rev. Simon Patrick, at
Westminster Abbey (extract).*

EDINBURGH, 8 Jan^y 1678.

I need not tell you that my Lady Catherine, my Lady's youngest daughter, was married last Wednesday by the office of our church, to My Lord Down, the Earl of Murray's eldest son.¹

Marquis of Atholl to Duke of Lauderdale.

TULLIBARDINE, 31 Dec. 1677.

May it please Y^r Gr/,—I receiued the honnour of your letter Saturday night, and an order and Comission from His Majestie's Privie Councill to haue the Heretores of Perthshire in readiness to march to Sterling the 24 of Januarie. I am to write to y^e Heretores to meet me the 8 of Jan^r at Perth that I may lett them know the councill's pleasure. I had waited on Y^r Gr/ the next councill day had it not bin for this, for it had bin imposible to haue them or my owne men in readiness without my stay, but I hope to kiss yo^r Gr/s handes before the 24 of Jan^{rie}.

I doubt not but his Majestie by your advice has made a very good choice of the Earle of Linlithgoe to be Major Generall and commander in chiefe of all forces, horse & foott raised or to bee raised.

I was neuer wanting in my advice when called, though it signified very little, much less shall I be wanting in any action I am capable off that conscernes His Ma^{ties} service, for I haue when others haue not and shall continue still in that duty, nor shall I euer faile in my faithfullness to your Grace, if you will but allow me still the honnour of the tittle of being sincerely

May it pleas Y^r Gr/

Y^r Gr/s most ob^t, oblidged and most humble Servant

ATHOLL.

In 1678, in accordance with the above letter, a body of Atholl men formed part of an army of eight thousand men, known as "the Highland Host," which was sent by order of the Privy Council to overawe the Whigs in the West. The Marquis and his two eldest sons took part in this expedition.²

¹ Duke of Portland's Manuscripts at Welbeck.

² The Marquis of Atholl's quota consisted of 88 horse and 2118 foot. After five weeks' free quarters in the west the greater part returned home.—*Andrew Ross's article entitled, "The Perthshire Militia," in "A Military History of Perthshire, 1660-1902."*

*Lord Murray to Marchioness of Atholl.*CORSHILS ^{y^e} 18 (*Feb.* 1678).

I was extreame glad with the good newes James Murray brought on friday of your good health which I pray God of heaven to continue. on Saturday last, being the 15, my father & brother and I came out of Aire hither to see the Highland men altogether, because he did not before this pritty while, & yesterday, being Sunday, when we were att church there came an express from the councell at Aire to him to goe thither this day & to be att it at ten a cloocke. it is thierteene miles so you may judge we have reasone to make hast it being now neare 8. We are all writing whilst the servants are att brakefast & they are almost done.

My father God be thanked keepes his health very well. it is fine weather here now, though not long since the worst that ever was. I wonder the bearer of my last is not returned.

God of heaven keepe you in perfect health.

My father mitt the man that I sent so he knowes he is gone to Tullibardine & is angry with me I did not tell him when he went that he might have writen. I durst not tell him the reasone. I hope you will. My duty to my deare Aunt. My father is on horsback.

*Lord Murray to Marchioness of Atholl.*AIRE,¹ the 20 off *Feb.* 1678.

On Monday the 18, as I write to you by James Murray, we came out of Corshils & dined att Irvine, we came to Aire about 3 a clock. My Father went to the comittie where there was litle done for all the express. Its impossible to tell when we shall returne, for the Councell themselves knowes not till the Councell att Edeng^h sends them orders. Every body thinks it will be about a fortnight. all are extreame weary here, many of the Perthshire gentlemen are going home without liberty; the bearer of this, Fullertone, who sayes he will be quite undone if he does not. He just now sayes he will tell you all the newes he can. I was very glad of the Clarkes coming yesternight, who brought me your kind letter with assurance of your health, which I pray God longer then I can express to continue.

I told Mackenzie what you bid me who is very glad att the newes.

I cannot thinke of anything more to tell you only they say that within 5 or 6 dayes there will not be a bitt meate in the town, its beginning to grow scarce already. The reason is, the country people dare bring nothing to the town for feare of Mar's and Caithnes' men, who will

¹ Ayr.

intercept it, so they choose rather to eate it themselves, but I belive we will soone change our quarters, so then there will be no want.

We have just done dinner. My Lord Marr and Glencarne and Caithness has been dining with my Father, who, God be thanked, keeps his health very well, & eates his dinner very heartily, but little or nothing to supper.

None that dwels in the west dare keep a hors aboute 50 pound scoth after the first of March.

Lord Charles Murray to Marchioness of Atholl.

AIR, y^r 20 (Feb^r 1678).

I had scarsly time to writ to you Deare mother by James Murray he was in such hast, but now this gentleman is a goeing home I shall have more time to write to y^r LP. I forgott to tell y^r LP of my Lady Grace is letter which my brother gave me when I came to this place.

Every one here is very weary of this town having noe thing to doe, but I belive for all y^t they will be forsced to stay 8 or 9 days yet. The Lord of y^e Committe has commanded y^t all the armes y^t are in this countre most be taken frome them, & y^t they most have noe horses that's worth above 5 or 6 pounds which is a great grivance to them.

My father God be thanked is very well, soe is my brother who is now writing to y^r LP. I desire y^r LP to present my duty to my Aunt Jane.

It appears that at this period the Marquis and the Earl of Perth combined with the Duke of Hamilton in opposition to the Duke of Lauderdale. In the face of a Royal order that none should quit their post in Scotland without the express allowance of the Privy Council, Hamilton hastened to Court, and was followed by Atholl and Perth and a few other nobles, with the intention of stating their grievances to the King.¹

Duke of Rothes to Earl of Queensberry (extract).

LESLIE, 16 April 1678.

My dear Lord,—

The King having appointed the Duke [of York], and others, to hear those gone up, as is said, upon Wednesday last, we doubt not this post will bring an account of it; which can not choose but be very significant, and certainly afford reasonable considerations how to take measures. One thing may haply be news to you. The Marquis of Atholl being denied access to the King, allowing the Duke to receive him, the Duke told him, that he wondered to see him there without the council's allowance, he being not only one of the number, but one

¹ Napier's "Memoirs of Dundee."

of the committee of the west, and an adviser to that way. The Marquis answered, that he was made believe there was necessity for their going; but he now found no such thing; and that he had staid till most of all the council's acts were obeyed; and till the Duke of Lauderdale threatened to take his places away from him; which he was now come to lay down at his Majesty's feet, from whom he had received them; and that the Duke of Lauderdale had taken up a spleen against him, he knows not what for, unless it was because his son would not marry his Duchess's daughter; and that the Duchess had absolute power and influence over him; but he was come to complain of nobody. The Duke said he had never heard anything concerning his places; and did advise him not to meddle with the Duke of Lauderdale; and that he should not meddle with the members of parliament; nor tamper in the least with the French Ambassador; either of which they are mad if they do. Both the Duke, and the Duke of Monmouth, are thought now to incline to allow that antipathy, I know they have always had against the Duke of Lauderdale, to appear. But the King, every body says, sticks close to him, and positively says he will see none that are gone up, but will consider what they say to others.¹

The result of this difference with Lauderdale was that the Marquis was deprived of the command of the Life Guards, which was given to the Marquis of Montrose.²

*H.R.H. the Duchess of York (Mary of Modena) to
Marchioness of Atholl.*

ST. JAMIS, the 18 of March [1679].

I beleue you will wonder as mutch to haue no answer of your letter to me as i did to be so long without any from you, for i had not yours of the 2^d till within these three or four days: the truth is, if I had had it before, i had hardly been able to answer it, for I haue had no time to myself at all between the company, and my owne werinesse for my journey, weich no sooner ouer but i gott a uiolent cold, for which i was forced to keep my bed som days, and be lett blood; now i thank God i am quitt well, and haue been this weeke in this howse, wher I am always better plaised then in any other, beeing near my children. The Quieen, King and duke are at Newmarket but i stayd behind to haue the satisfaction of seeing my mother, whom I haue expected this weeke, and hope she well be hear tomorrow: she coms on purpose to see me befor she gos back into Italy, for then God knous whether i shall euer see her

¹ Napier's "Memoirs of Dundee."

² For Muster Roll, see Addenda, p. xxxvii.

again. Now that I haue giuen you an account of myself, whiech i am sure you loue me enough to be glad of, i must thank you a thousand times for all the kind expressions of your letter to me, and a thousand times mor for all your kyndnesse to me all the time that I was with you : i do assur you you cannot be kynd to one that is mor your friend then i am, or that will take mor peines to find out the occasions of showing it to you ; pray beleue it and be assured that my friendship to you shall last as long as I liue.

MARY.

If you loue me dont writt to me with any ceremony.

This year the Covenanters again broke out, but their rebellion was speedily crushed by the Royal troops under the Duke of Monmouth at the battle of Bothwell Brig on June 22nd, at which action the Marquis was present.

During 1679 Lord Murray and his brother, Lord Charles (~~who had just received a commission in the Scots Greys~~), proceeded, under the charge of a "governor" named Elphinstone, to Paris, where they entered the Academy.

July 20, 1680.—The Marquis was appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland.

This year Mr. Elphinstone died of a fever in Paris ; Lord Murray and his brother returned to England through Flanders and Holland, and in November the former returned to Scotland in the suite of the King and Queen.

In 1681 the Marquis was chosen President of Parliament.

March 11.—A process stood at law between the Marquis of Atholl and Struan, arising from a service of Struan as heir to an ancestor who lived 250 years before, and amongst points debated was an alleged superiority of the Marquis over some lands held by Struan. Struan's business being under discussion, he told the clerk that he was no vassal of the Marquis's. John Fleming, servitor to the Marquis, contradicted him, saying that not only did his sasine of the lands of Tulloch clearly

show him a vassal, but there was a mutual contract between him and the Marquis, obliging him to hold those lands in that manner, and on this a decret had been obtained from the Court of Session. Struan broke out on Fleming with passionate violence, calling him rascal, knave, and villain. He would see the Marquis hanged before he would be his vassal, and he did not care a snuff for the decret of the Court of Session. Then thrusting his hand under the breast of his upper coat, "where his dirk and pistol are secretly kept," he said he did not know what held his hand from writing his case on Fleming's skin. In a few days Fleming had him up by a petition before the Privy Council, who, finding the charge proved, sentenced him to imprisonment during pleasure in the Tolbooth, to crave pardon of the Council and the Marquis on his knees, and to give Fleming security for the expenses incurred (limited to £100 Scots).¹

At this date the city authorities of Perth having asked for the loan of the Marquis's hangman, his Lordship wrote the following letter to the Provost complying with their request:—

Marquis of Atholl to Provost of Perth.

ED^S, 25 Nov. 1681.

Sr,—I reseued ane leter from you w^t y^e dessyer of y^e town counsel off Pearth for the hangman att Dunkell. Ye know y^t I haue nott ane other, and y^t I can nott want ane, bott how euer to show my wilingnesse to serue y^e town in any thing I can doe, I am wiling y^t you haue y^t man, ye obliging your selvaes y^t quhen I or any of my deputs cales for him for execouting of any y^t sall be found giltie w^t in my regalities or Intrest y^t they may haue him, and he sall be returned to you Imeadlie y^efter. I haue wretin to Gilbertt Stewartt, bealzie att Dounkell, to caus delyver him to any ye send for him hauing your order to that effecte.

I am your louing freind and seruaut

ATHOLL.²

¹ "Domestic Annals of Scotland."

² City of Perth Records. The Provost is believed to have been John Glass.

1681.—Lord Charles Murray was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons.

In March 1682 Lord Murray accompanied the King's suite by sea to England.

June 22.—The Marquis received a commission as Colonel of a foot regiment of Perthshire Militia, and Lord Murray was appointed a Captain in the same.

This year Lord Murray made a proposal of marriage to Lady Katherine Hamilton, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton.¹

Marquis of Atholl to Lord Murray.

from Benniglo, the 12 of Sept. [1682].

I receued yours deare Jacke at the hunting. I am uerie well pleased that D. H. is content of a mitting.

I shall uarie cherfulie wayt on his Grace on Wedsenday com ayet days, the 20 of this munth. It is not posable for me shoner to done it. You wreat Edinbruch is the please if D. H. be plesed with tyme & plese. Lett me knoue it als quicklie als posable.

I hed wret to him but I haue nether peaper nor inke fitt to wreat to His G.

I haue hed uerie goud sport this day, I wish you hed sine it.
adoue dearest Jacke.

Towards the close of the year the Marquis's second son, Lord Charles, engaged himself to Catharine, daughter of Mr. Robert Watts of Hertfordshire, and grand-daughter of Colonel Werden, Controller of the Household to the Duke of York.

Marquis of Atholl to Colonel Werden.

EDEN. De. 7 [16]82.

Dear Co^{ll} Wourden,—I reseued yours of the 25 of Nouember which giues me ane acompt of my sonne Charles' proposition of Marige to your Grand Dochter.

¹ Lord William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk (created Duke of Hamilton for life, 1660), and his wife, Anne, Duchess of Hamilton in her own right, daughter of James, 1st Duke of Hamilton.

When I first hard of it I was far from dislykinge the Grand Dochter of my worthe friend Col^l Wourden, nor the Dochter of M^{rs} Wattes, whom I alluays hed a gret estime of her wertiuou & worth, & no less of the modestie & wertiuou of her Douchter, but I could not choise but take ill from my sonne that he should haue made a proposition of that neator without first aquanting his mother & me, but I construe it to his youth reathe then want of dieuty to us, but sinse he hes med so goud a choise, I not onlie forgiue him, but giues my consent cherfulie, & my blishen. I dout not of your indeuors to make them liue easilie & happilie, as you haue wrett. Nor shall I be wanting what I am eabell, nor can this tay [tie] make me mor, my deare Col^l Worden, then formerlie,

for I am most fathfullie yours

ATHOLL.¹

Lord Charles's wedding took place before the end of the year.

About January 1683 the Marquis's fourth son, Lord William, entered the Navy.

April 24th.—Lord Murray's marriage to Lady Katherine Hamilton took place, on which occasion his father made over to him the estate of Balquhidder.

The following letter gives a rather comical account of a carriage accident which befell the Duchess of Hamilton and her daughter Lady Katherine Murray in the spring of 1684:—

Lady Katherine Murray to Lord Murray (extract).

KINNILL, 5 *M^{rch}* 1684.

I thanke God I am very well & not atall y^e worse of eather fall or fright, which I thinke is next to a mericall; & for my mother she is very well, & did not so much as keepe her chamber y^e nixt day, but

¹ Dunmore Papers. In which it is also stated that in 1609 several grants were made by the States-General of the United Provinces to the children of the Prince of Orange. One of these, Charlotte of Nassau, Princess of Orange, married the Duke of Tremouille. Her son (the Duke of Tremouille) conveyed his mother's share of the Dutch grants to his sister Charlotte, Countess of Derby, who made them over afterwards to her daughter, the Marchioness of Atholl, and they were given by her, by way of patrimony, to her second son, Lord Charles Murray.

went up and down and saw y^e roomes ordered, which we wer all much against, but there was no hindring of her. It is a wonder I thinke to see her face so well as it is, tho' it is a most sad one yet, for both her eyes & one of her cheeks are blew & black & red; the wounds are straingly well heal'd up already, so, God be thanked, there is no need of a Doctor, eather for her or me. We can lafe heartly (when we thinke of some pasages of our fall) now, which wou'd be too deadeys¹ to repeat here. I belive the wind helped well to y^e overturning of the coch, but I think it was more there falts who was riding by, for y^e poore coachman was a strainger & knew not the way, & one caled to him to goe by y^e bridge, & a nother caled to goe by y^e water, so y^t they confounded him y^t he knew not where to goe, & made him goe up & doun I know not how often. . . . Tho both my mother and y^e coach box fell a top of me I was not a tall hurt. . . . I made Gorie goe to y^e pictor drawer's before I came away for your dear pictor, but it was not done.

In another letter from Lady Katherine (18th April 1684) to Lord Murray she mentioned that Moffat had brought his "goufe clobes"² from Edinburgh.

May 6th.—Lady Katherine was confined at Kinneil of a son, who was christened John.

Earl of Arran³ to Lady Katherine Murray.

from the camp before Luxembourg the 3^d of June 1684.

I am verie glad to hear that you are saiflie brought to bed of a son, I wish you much joy of my nephew; I hope this will find you perfectly recover'd.

We have bein in a meighty hurrie ever since wee arrived hier, and I have had but verie litle tyme to wrytt to my Lord & my Lady, but the litle tyme that I had I employed itt in telling them that my Brother & I ar weel. Wee have suftred a great deall of Fattigue, & wee thought that this Town would have rendred them selves two dayes agoe becaus they sent out to capitulatt, but they only mead eusse of that pretence

¹ Tedious!

² Golf clubs.

³ Afterwards 4th Duke of Hamilton.

to meak upp some of ther workes that wee had destroyed, & begune that night to fier hearder then ever, which they did for two dayes, but Last night they found themselves so prest that they were forcet to yield, so the Town is ours now & this Sige is over. I ame so wearie I can heardlie hold the pen in my heand, for I have bein in the Trinches above thes 30 hours, but befor I would goe to bedd I would wryt thes fiw Lines to you to expresse my joy for your having a son & meaking me ane uncle.

I was ill when I caime first heer of a Feaver, but it did not hinder me from goieng upp & down during the sige. My Brother has bein ill of a feaver this three or four dayes, but is now much better. Both he & I lie in the Prince de Conty's Tent, and ar taiken as much cair off as wee could be at Hamilton.

I am to goe post from hence to find the King, which I doe beliv will be at Versailles; but I shall only staye a day or two ther, and ask leave to goe to Marishall de Shomberg's armie, which is in Flanders. My Brother goes streight thither.

I know you'l sho this to My Lo: & My Lady, & I'm sure you would present my humblie deutie to them. If I can have a minutt of tyme I shall wrytt tomorrow.

Wee have lost in this siege about two thousand five hundred men, & about 150 officers, killed & wounded, which is but verie litle, considering the strenth of the place, which is look't upon by all Yeourop as the best fortification in the world. If the Town had not yeilded when it did, wee had taiken itt by assault tomorrow, for all the orders weer given out for that purpose.

My Service to your Lord. I saw his Brother, Lo: Cherles, in good health yesterday.

They say wee ar goieng to besidge some towns in Flanders; when I know the certainty I shall wrytt to my Lord, but now you must meak a great manie excuses for my Laziness—but in truth it is verie heard to express the litle tyme one has to them selves. Adieu, Dear Sister. I wish you all the happines imaginable.

In the following letter the Marquis appears to refer to some act of disaffection towards the Crown on the part of Lord

Murray, but what it was is now unknown. Neither can the estate in Argyllshire be identified which he mentions he had recently purchased.

Marquis of Atholl to H.R.H. the Duke of York.

29 July 1684.

May it please yo^r R: High^{ns},—The secret committee haue thought fitt that I be employed with a comission of Liuet^{cie} to pass into Arguileshire. I am not to debate what is conuenient or inconuenient, but to obeye what shall be comanded in his Mat^{ties} seruis, for I am glad to giue my age, as I did my youthe, wherein I can any waye be seruisable to his Mat^{tie} & the Roy^{ll} Family. Whateuer defects maye be in mee for this imployment, I am sure I shall not faile in good will & dilligense, & I am hopefull not onely to preuent any mischief whilest I am amongst, but incapacitate them for doinge much after I leaue them, if his Mat^{tie} & yo^r R: High^s instruct mee for that effect, for yo^r High^{ns} comands shall be my rule.

I am giuen to understand what hath lately occur'd in my poore family, which did giue me much grieffe, hath not byn very satisfactory to yo^r R: Highnes, which doubles myne. I am sure I did educate all my children in those loyall principles that I did belieue woulde haue preuented all contrary impressions, nor will I altogether dispaire to finde it so in the effects, but this I am sure off that tho' I haue giuen the greatest share of my estate to my eldest sonne, yet that part which is most important to his Mat^{tie} & yo^r R High^s seruis is yet altogether at my disposall, & shall neuer be giuen to any who are not oute of doubtte bownd by inclynation, as well as duty, unseperably to the Crowne, & since I haue no ground to doubtte my sonne Charles' principles, who besides his education, being now hon^d in yo^r R High^{ns} seruis, will be confirmed in fidelity beyond danger of change, & understandinge by My Lord Treasurer yo^r R Highnes inclynation of hauinge that little thinge I haue lately purchased in Arguileshire giuen to him after my death, I do very freely submit to it, but howeuer it is represented, it is but a small inconsiderable thinge clirre to mee. But I do humbly propose besides what will make him as usefull to his Prince as any other subject here, wherein the difficultyes I hope maye be remoued by yo^r R: Hig^{ns} favor. The particulars I haue giuen to Earle Middleton & Col^{ll} Werden, that if yo^r R: High^{ns} thinks it worthe so much yo^r notice, they maye informe yo^r R. High^{ns}, & impart

to mee yo^r R. High^{ns} further pleasure in it, or in any thinge else concerns him who is, & euer was, wholly deuoted to bee

Maye it please yo^r R. High^{ns}

Yo^r R.H. most humble, most faithfull, and most obt^t seru^t,

ATHOLL.¹

Marquis of Atholl to Colonel Werden.

29 July [16]84.

Dear Coll^l Werden,—I haue presumed to write to his R. H^{ns} concerninge my sonne Charles. His High^{ns} gaue mee a rise to it by my L^d Treasurer, that I might put Charles in that estate which I purchased in Arguile, after my deathe. I am uery willinge to do that, & what more is in my power, but to tell you the truth the share I am to haue in it will not bee aboue 150 a yeare, I payinge those that I am obliged to paye. But I haue made a proposition to his High^{ns} which maye by his favor put Charles in as good a condition, & much better to serue the Kinge & his R. High^{ns} then his elder brother, which is to giue him the estate of Atholl after my deathe. It is true the debt is considerable, beinge ten or twelue thowsand pownds that is upon it. The Estate will be near too thowsand pownds a y^{re}, & I doubt not if his High^{ns} concerne himselfe in my poore familly, & by all yo^r assistance, to make Charles uery happie, for I woulde desire nothinge but to bee his stuard while I liue, for I will take all the just measures in the worlde, & make it the whole busines of my life to raise that estate to, & preserue it in, his person, for I knowe hee is dutyfull to his Parents, & that which I consider moste in him, is his Loyallty to his Prince, for withoute that I shoulde neuer owne him as my sonne.

Liuet Murray can help to clirre some things, hee is at Bath, & you maye call for him, & hee will come. I haue writt more fully to Earle Middleton, whose letter you maye see. Hee understands the lawe of Scotland, & conueyances of o^r estates, better then you can. Praye, as soone as E^{le} Midd^{tn} & you consider of all this, be pleased to lett mee hear from you, & lett it be kept as close as maye be, for it maye do hurt to be discourd before it be done.—I am faithfully, My Dear Coll^l Werden's most reall humble seruant,

ATHOLL.

I forgott to saye any thinge of the Tytle, which I hope his high^{ns} will be pleased to do for him when he thinkes fitt.¹

¹ Dunmore Papers.

In 1684 the Marquis of Atholl was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of Argyllshire in place of the Earl of Argyll, who had, in 1681, been found guilty of high treason and imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, whence, however, he succeeded in making his escape, and fled to Holland. Argyll was then proclaimed as a fugitive, and tried in absence, when the Court of Justiciary passed sentence of death against him, ordered his arms to be reversed and torn at the Cross of Edinburgh, and declared his title and estates forfeited.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

10 o'clock, 31 July 1684.

Right Honor^{ble},—Your comision as Leut: of Argyle & Tarbatt are returned.

The reasones for hasting to move in this are more pressing then when your lo^p parted, Therefore be pleased to hast as soon as you can to meet wh^h.

Your lo^{ps} most humble servants

PERTH.

ALEX. S^t AND:

QUEENSBERRY.

DA. FALCONAR.

GEO. MACKENZIE.¹

GEO. M^cKENZIE.²

The Marquis, having received commands to proceed immediately into Argyllshire with an armed force, now issued orders to his vassals and other gentlemen of Perthshire to prepare to march there under his command. Amongst others called on was the Laird of Grandtully.

*Marquis of Atholl to Sir Thomas Steuart of Gairntuly.*³

TULLIBARDINE, 8 August 1684.

Sir,—It hes pleased his Majestie to give me a commissione of Liveteinandrie, and being to goe to Argyllshire to put the said com-

¹ Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, advocate.

² Sir George McKenzie of Tarbat, created Viscount Tarbat, 1685.

³ Red Book of Grandtully.

missione in executione, and being warranded theirby that yow and severall other Gentlemen that hes Heighland interest goe along ther to attend the King's service, therfoir I desyre that ye may have threescore of your best and ablest men weell armed with gunnes and swords, be in readienes to goe along one tuentie four hours advertisment, with eight dayes provisione; and when I come to Dunkeld, quhich will be verry shortlie, ye shall have tymeous notice quhen and wher they shall march.

Your affectionat friend and servant

ATHOLL.

Shortly afterwards the Marquis of Atholl received from the King the following gift and tack of the houses, park, and mill of Inverary :—

Charles R.—Our Sovereigne Lord, with the speciall advyce and consent of his Matie's right trustie and right weill beloved coosine and familiar counsallour William Marques of Queensberry, Lord high The-saurer of his Matie's ancient Kingdome of Scotland, and of his hignes' trustie and weill beloved counsallour John Drummond of Lundine, his Matie's Thesr deput, and of ye remanent Lords and others of his highnes exchecqr of ye said Kingdome, his Maty's Commissioners Ordaines ane Letter of Gift and Tack to be made & past under his highnes privie seall of the said ancient Kingdome, in due & compt forme, makeing mention that his Maty considering that in ye settlement of ye forfaultur of ye Last Earle of Argyle amongst sea^{ll} oyr partlars he hes reserved to himselfe and his Royall successors the houses, Park & Myllne of Inveraray to be disposed of be them at pleasure, And that it was still proposed that the same should be imployed for helping to defray ye expenses of the Lievetennancy of ye shyre of Argyle & Taret, & oyt^s comprehended within ye same, And seing his Maty hes beine pleased to confer the said Lievetennancy and justitiary of the said shyre and bounds, upon his Matie's right Trustie and right weil beloved coosine and familiar Counsallour John Marques of Atholl, &c., Lord Privie Seall of ye said ancient Kingdome, dureing his Matys pleasure, Therefore, and for the said noble Lord his better Incurragement, and more enableing him to execute the said office, Giveing, granting and dispoing, and in Tack and asseda^{ne} Latting, Lykeas his Maty w^t consent forsaid

be thir p^{nts}, Gives, grants and dispones, and in Tack & assed^{one} Latts to the said John Marques of Atholl, his aires, assigneyes or subtennants, dureing his Lop^s continouance in the said Office of Lievetennancy and justitiary aforesaid, aithir be vertue of y^e gift and patent already granted, or that heireafter shall be granted to him be his M^{ty}, All and hail the houses, Park and Myllne of Inveraray, Thirlage, yairds, pairts, pendicles and universall pertinents of the same, Lyeand within the Shirefdome of Argyle, And assignes the said noble Marques and his forsaides to the Maills, fermes, profites, sucken fewdueties & oy^r dueties, profites, casualities, caynes & customes of y^e same, since y^e said Lait Earle of Argyle his forfaulture, which was upon the — day of — jmvj^e — yeares, and yearly and termely in tyme commeing during the said continouance, and all action competent thereon forever, with full power to y^e said noble Marques and his forsaides to intromet w^t, uplift, ask, crave and receive the maills, fermes, thynes, customs, casualities, fewdueties, Myllne Multure & oy^r dueties, benefit, profites & casualities, belonging to and due & payable furth of y^e said houses, park & myllne, yairds, pairts & pendicles thereof hereby assigned, And to charge and persue thereof, And to take and apprehend po^{sone} immediatly of the said houses, park and Myllne, w^t y^e yaird and pertinents, and to sett & raise tennents, use warneing, prosecute removeing, and upon paym^t to grant discharges which shall be most valide and sufficient to y^e receivers, and gn^{ally} all and sundry oy^r things thereanent, to doe, use & exercise sicklyke and als freely in all respects and to all intents & purposes as to y^e said possession, intromission w^t & uplifting of y^e said Maills, fermes, fewdueties, Thirlage and oy^r dueties & casualities as his Ma^{ty} might doe y^m himselve befor y^e granting of this p^{nts}. And for all which thir p^{nts} shall be to y^e s^d noble Marques & his fors^{ds}, and to y^e debtors, possessors and payers a sufficient, valid and effectuall warrand and exonora^{one}, and that freely, quyety, weill & and in pace. And that the said Letter & Tack be extended in most ample forme w^t all clauses needfull. Given att the Court at Windsor Castle the 16th day of August 1684, and of his Ma^{tie}'s Reigne the 36th year.

May it please your Maj^{tie}.

These contain your Maj^{ties} warrant for a lettir of Gift & Tack to be past under the Privy Seale of y^e ancient Kingdome of Scotland, giving,

granting & disponing, and in Tack & assedation, Letting unto John Marquis of Athole, Lord Privy Seale, his Heirs, Assigneys or subtenants, during his continuance in the office of Lieutenantry & Justiciary of the Shire of Argile & Tarbett, & others comprehended within the same, either by vertue of the Gift and Patent already granted, or that hereafter shal be granted by your Maj^{tie} unto him, all and hail the House, Park & Milne of Inveraray, Thirlage, Yards, parts, pendicles & universall pertinents of the same, lying within the Shirefdome of Argile, and assigneing the s^d Marquis & his fores^{ds} to the mailles, fermes, profits & casualities, Kaynes & customes of the same since the late Earle of Argile his forfeiture, which was upon the — day of — 168—, and yearly & termely in time coming during the s^d continuance; and all action competent therupon for ever, in maner fully above mentioned.

MORRAY.

According to his instructions, the Marquis set out to take up the duties of his Lieutenantcy, and marched into Argyllshire with a force of about 1000 Highlanders. On arrival there, he proceeded to apprehend Campbell of Ardkinglas and others who were suspected of treasonable correspondence with Argyll.

He also seized Argyll's charter-chest and papers, and forwarded them to the Secret Committee in Edinburgh.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

28th August 1684.

My Lord,—The committee rather have Ardkinlas at Glasgow then Sterling because he most be sent hither with a strong guard.

As to the gentlemen who were to be secured, wee cannot so weell know who are most dangerous as y^r lop/ being on the place, and Therefore wee referr to your lop/ to pitch on those who are of greatest importanc & most suspect, & that you send those with guards hither, together wth what probation can be had of any crime or guilt against

any who shall be so taken, that wee may the better know how to deall with them.

We are, my Lord, your humble servants

PERTH.

QUEENSBERRY.

DA. FALCONAR.

J. DRUMMOND.

GEO. MACKENZIE.

GEO. M^CKENZIE.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

ED^R, 6 *Sept.* 1684.

My Lord,—Wee are very weell satisfied w^t your lop^s procedures, & are glad of your successe as to the Charter Chest. Wee look on the bond as an good expedient for secureing these people, but when there late Cheeff intends so much mischeeff all men most excuse the King's servants to take all rationall methods for preventing him.

It will be fitt y^t ye writts be sent to Ed^r & put ther in public custody. As to the allowing of the country people to cary armes, wee dare not adventure on it at present untill y^r lop/ try further in ther temper, & untill some further resolutiones be taken for securing agst Argyle's designs.

By what is discovered in Argyl's papers since your parting ther is ground for the more & more rigorous prosecuting what may break of his hopes, & wee are confident y^r Lop/ will continue to end what you have so weell begunn.

I have acq^ted the Duke by the Secretar of what is done by you.

Wee shall examine Arkinlas as you desyre; mean while try what probation, as weell as information, can be had of his roguery.

Goe on against the indulged M^{nrs},¹ & your Lo^p would indeavour to find out honest men to plant in these churches, to recommend y^m to the Bishop for these peroches wherof he is patron, & such as are the King's acq^t y^e Lo: Treas: w^t those persones you judge fitt for y^m.

In the band there are two things to be amended, viz the obligation most be to the Lo: Treasurer & not to the councell, for y^e failie and y^e citation of 10 dayes most be at the paroch Kirk, & the Kirk exprest in y^e Band.

¹ Ministers.

All we have to add further is to acquaint y^r Lop/ that the E: of Midlton is made Secretar for England in place of Godolphin who is presid^t of the Treasury in place of Rochester who is president of the councill.

Wee are, my Lord, your most humble servants

PERTH.

QUEENSBERRY. J. DRUMMOND.

DA. FALCONAR. GEO. M^cKENZIE.

My Lo/,—its absolutly necessare that M^r Bannerman be hasted heer as soon as possible, for his presence is necessare.

Argyl's letters now discover'd show a plaine open notour intended rebellion both in England and heer. Spence's help hath open'd all the letters plainly. Carstairs is just now coming to a confession also. When he hath deponed, by the next y^r lop/ shall know what it is.¹

Since the writting of the letter Arkinlas is examined. He acknowledges that there was 50^{lb} sterl. collected for the late Argyle in y^e end of y^e yeare 1682. Dugall Campbell of Saddell, bayly of Kintyre gave 8^{lb} str.—the Captaine of Denoon 5^{lb} ster.—Dougall Campbell in Kintyre, brother to Cardell, gave 50 merks, & about 300 merks out of Ila & Kintyre, but he knowes not y^e persones. The Councill desyres y^t these three or any other y^r lop/ can have information of in this crime, be apprehended & sent to Ed^r, & y^t all inquiry be made of this or any other contribution.

At Innerera the second day of Sept^r jmvj^c & eighty four yeares, In presence of John Marques of Atholl, His Majestie's high Livetenent within the shyres of Argyll and Tarbet, compeared

M^r John Duncanson, Minister at Kilbrandon,

M^r Robert Duncanson, Minister at Campbeltown,

M^r John Cunison, Minister at Saddell,

M^r Patrick Campbell, Minister at Innerera,

M^r David Symson, Minister at Kilcalmonnel,

M^r Duncan Campbell, Minister at Knapdell,

¹ William Spence was a servant of Argyll's, had been arrested in London, and sent to Scotland for examination by the Privy Council; was tortured with "the Boots," kept awake for five nights, and then tortured with the "thumbikens" (a newly invented instrument), before he would inform against his master. *See Advertiser, p. xxxvi.*

Mr. William Carstairs was also tortured with the "thumbikens" before the Privy Council (Burnet's History).

Mr. William Carstairs was Principal of the University of Edinburgh after the Revolution.

sex indulged Ministers, and being interrogat anent their observing of the councell's instructions, They and ilk ane of them did confes and acknowledge that they have brocken and violated the fors^d Instructions.

[Signed by the six.]

My Lord Livetenent, in respect of the above written declaration and confession, does declair the indulgence in favore of the s^d Mr John Duncanson, Mr Ro^t Duncanson, Mr John Cunison, Mr Pat^k Campbell, Mr David Symsonne and Mr Duncan Campbell void and null, and prohibits them to preach or exercise any pairt of the ministereall function in tym coming, and further ordaines them and ilk ane of them to give band & sufficient cautione to delyver y^r persones to y^e clerks of privie councell to be disposed upon as y^e Lords of privie councell shall think fit, betwixt y^e date hereof and y^e — day of —, under y^e failzie of —, and that in y^e mean tyme they nor ether of them shall exercise any pairt of y^e ministeriall function under y^e fors^d penaltie, and ordaines them to goe to prisson till y^e fors^d cautione be found.

ATHOLL.

Earl of Perth (Chancellor) to Marquis of Atholl.

ED^R, 6 Sept. 1684.

My Lord,—I am very glad that your Lop: keeps your health so well in that vile place where you are, & that you succeed so well in your employment. It shall be represented with all the fidelity & affection Imaginable.

My Lord Reg^r communicated your Lop^s letter to the S. C. & your Lop: has their return, so I have the less to say.

I hope you belive that, with much sincerity, I am, my Lord, y^r Lop^s most humble servant

PERTH.

INVERERAY, 11 Sept. 1684.

Robert Campbell in Wige, in the prouest of Killmunes Land, being interogat by The Marques of Atholl, Lord L^{vt} of the shyres of Argyll and Tarbat, anent the privat convoyance of the peapers belonging to the Late Earle of Argyll, declares as follows—

1. *Item.* The s^d Robert confess he recaved ane half barrall of the said peapers for Robert Campbell, Brother to Ardkinglas, since the said Ardkinglas was apprehendit.

2. *Item.* That John Campbell, merchant in Glasgow, alias Culbartson, Brought from Robert Campbell's house the said peapers on Tusday the second of Sept^r, being the night before the divisione of Cowall was to appeir at Innerray to give upe y^r armes, and put the same in ane kill wthin half ane myll of the said Ro^{ts} house, and from thence they war conveyed to wige and put in ane barn, the number was about eight or nyne.

3. *Item.* Declairs that the said John Campbell recaved the said cask w^t the papers from him on Monday last at night, being the eight instant, w^{ch} was carried from wige by horse to the hollie Loach, and y^r put aboard of ane scout.

4. *Item.* The s^d Robert declairs the night the peapers was recaved by John Campbell from Ro^t Campbell, Ardkinglas' brother, that he was at his house that night, but not present at the delyvrie, and in the mean tyme was within 4 or 5 p^r of But of the house.

RO: CAMPBELL.

ATHOLL.

JA: MENZIES, wites.

I William Campbell, broth^r german to Sir Collin Campbell of Ardkinglas, being Interrogat by John Marques of Atholl, his Mat^{ies} Lord Liev^t of y^e shyres of Argyll and Tarbat, for acquenting some Gentlemen y^t they were to be apprehended for suppliing the lait Earle of Argyll: the persons names following are Dougald Campbell of Sadell, Walter Campbell of Skipnidge, Ronald Campbell in Kilchammaige, sone in law to Skipnidge, Dougald Campbell, Glainkaridells brother: and by informatione this flowed from the Ladie Ardkinglas. The bearer's name was Gideon Campbell, servitor to David Duncane, sadler in Ed^r. As wites my hand at Inveraray Castall, the eleventh of Sept^r jmvj^c four score and four years.

W^M CAMPBELL.

At Innerera y^e 15th of September 1684, In presence of John, Marques of Atholl, Lord Livetenent of the shyres of Argyll and Tarbet, compeared M^r Andrew M^cLean, minister at Killerrrol in Ila, being ane indulged Minister, and being interrogat anent y^e observing of y^e Councell's instructions granted to Indulged Ministers, the said M^r Andrew M^cLean did confess y^e violating and bracking of y^e said instructions.

A. M^cL AINE.

ATHOLL.

The s^d day my Lord Livetenent, in respect of y^e above written confessione, does declair y^e indulgence in favores of y^e s^d M^r Andro M^cLean void and null, and prohibits him to preach or exercise any oy^r pairt of y^e ministeriall functione in tyme coming, and further ordaines him to find cautione to exhibit himself in y^e hands of y^e clerks of his Majestie's privie councill betwixt and ye — day of — and in y^e mean tyme that he sall exercise no pairt of y^e s^d ministeriall functione, under y^e failzie of — to be payed to y^e Lord high Thessaurer of Scotland, and ordaines him to remayn in prisson till y^e said cautione be found.

ATHOLL.

Sir George McKenzie¹ to Marquis of Atholl.

17th Sept. 1684.

My Lord,—Your letter, dated the 10th, sent hither by M^r Bannerman, I read to the S: Com: , they resolved to forbear meddling any further w^t Arkinlas, or to order any thing concerning the houses till y^r Lop & they meet.

Yours of the 14th came just now to hand. The Chanc^r is gone, the Councill adjourned, the Comissioners all home to fitt themselves for ther expedition, but I shall shew y^r letter to the Lo/ Treas: .

In my owne opinion, haveing taken those appointed to be taken, w^t such others as you know guilty or dangerous, your Lo/ may returne, but, lett y^m know you will speedily return, to keep y^m in fear of the S: Cou[^]ell.

The plott for riseing in Scotland is now fully discovered, many more are guilty nor wee imagin'd, and it is a great danger which God deliver'd this nation from. The whole confession of severals of the conspirators are sent up to the King. Many are apprehended, but severals guilty, who were conscious, kept ymselves out of our grips.

Philhach's ingenuity I hope will saf him, but he was decply in.

Since some of Argyle's papers are found I wish all were.

I am going to speak y^e Treas: on Arkinlas' intelligence, & so cease writting till I see q^t shall be done.

Wee have examined & find all as your Lo^p informs of Arkinlas' intelligence, tho' it appears he is no very honest man himself; so lett yo^r Lo^p look out for all that are guilty in y^t contribution. The S: Com: :

¹ Secretary to the Secret Committee.

comanded me to writt y^t of all things y^r LoP should press, by such mediums as you think fitt, to see if the shyres of Argyle and Tarbat will consent to pay a company to stay constantly ther, to prevent y^e farr more troublsome way of haveing forces sent still amongst y^m, & during y^e standing of that company they will have no other quartering, & also be free of ther owne Militia, q^h cannot but be expensive to y^m if they oft called out with provisiones, as certainly they will be.

This all the comittees are to indeavour in the severall districts.

Lord Neill Campbell is heer w^t us, & consents for his owne part, & promises to be active in it w^t oy^{rs}.

It's no matter tho' they condiscend to it but for a yeare, to bring it on. On this acc^t he is allowed to goe home.

My Lord, the confusion wee are in allowes me to say no more, but q^t you know, y^t I am yo^r servant

GEO: M^cKENZIE.

Having carried out his instructions in Argyllshire, the Marquis now set out on his return to Atholl, drawing off the greater part of his forces at the same time. Before leaving he appointed Patrick Steuart of Ballechin to be his Deputy Lieutenant, and also posted a garrison in Inveraray.

On his return home he drew up the following reports for the information of the King and the Secret Committee :—

Ane particular report given in by the Marquess of Atholl, Lord Liftenant of the shyres of Argyle and Tarbat, with relatione to his instructiones.

To the first of his Maties instructiones, the Lord Liftenant marched to Argyleshire with ane number of men, towardes ane thousand, and who maintained them in the march thither, and for some days thereafter, untill a regular impositione was cast on the unconfirmed vassalls according to the instructiones, and which impositione was employed for ther intertainment during ther abode in the s^d shyre, and whill they returned home. The quota imposed and the particular distributione q^rof is in ane particular booke of accompts to be given up upon demand. The

same was employed for mantaining the comon souldiers, The Lord Liftenant and the gentlemen living upon his lop^s expense.

To the second instructione, Lord Neill Campbell was at Edinburgh and bound over by the counsell befor the liftenant went from it, nor did he return so long as he was in it. Ardkinlas was taken and sent to Ed^r, as to the rest who wer desyred to be apprehended by letter from the secret committee, dated 28 August last, he was commanded to pitch on thos mentioned in the instructiones, or others mor suspect as he should judge fitt, But he finding no probatione against them upon the place, judged it more proper to bind them over by sufficient caution to compear upon ten dayes citatione when called, which bands ar to be given in when desyred.

To the third, it is obeyed, non haveing refused to give the bands in the terms desyred.

To the fourth, the liftenant did take in all the public armes, both Kinges & Militia armes, upon oath, which wer dispersed throw the country, and left them at Inneraray, ane particular accot & list wh^of is ready to be given in when called for. As also he altogither disarmed thos who refused to take the test, who wer oy^rwayes mor suspect, & ther tenants, and ane list of them is also ready.

To the fifth it is altered by ane additionall instruction given by the secret committee, and the liftenant is ready to give in his opinion, anent what houses ar fitt to be garisoned, and what to be demolished.

To the sixt The indulged ministers wer all discharged from ther officiating, and put under sufficient surtie to appear befor the counsell at certane dayes mentioned in ther bands, which ar ready to be delivered q^u called for, this was warranted by a letter from the secret comittee on 11 August.

To y^e 7th, The same is fullie answered in the fourth.

To y^e 8th, — barrells of peapers belonging to Ardgyle wer found, and ly at Inneraray.

To the 9th, Proclamations for y^e houses wer issued furth according to the additionall instructiones.

To the tenth, it could take no effect since the liftenant cam.

To the 11th, The liftenant efter diligent inquirie could gett no notice of any armes brought in, nor of any correspondence such as is mentioned in the instructions, only that severalls, if not all, in Ardgyle ar guilty of contributing and supplieing the late Ardgyle wants. The liftenant could not persew, both because he was not instructed for so doing, and likwayes because he could not restrict it to ane arbitrary punishment, and to have forfalted them all was to haue turned them desperat, which he knew not if it would been allowed in the present circumstances, not being particularlie instructed.

To y^e 12th, diligent inquirie was made, but no probatione was found that oy^r such men wer at that tyme in the country or formerlie, except only with Ardkinlas.

Ane report made by the Marquis of Atholl to the additionall instructiones given him by the secret comittee.

To the first of the additionall instructiones it is ansuered in the fifth of the prin^{ll} instructiones.

To the second, it is ansuered in the fourth. As to the imbeziling of them, the quality of them is ready to be given in under the hand of y^e deliverers.

To the third, the same was punctuallie obeyed.

The fourth is fullie ansuered in y^e former report.

The fifth was obeyed.

To the sixth, ther was only on called John Campbell, alias Cuthbert, who made his escape, but by no intelligence could be gotten notice of, nor quher he were, notwithstanding of all diligence used.

The seventh was punctuallie obeyed.

The 8th was punctuallie obeyed, and not only suspect persons but all tooke y^e test except four or five persons, and thes tooke the oath of alledgance, which test and oath of alledgance ar ready to be given in, & Kintyre, being y^e most suspect place, y^e most of y^{em} tooke the test or the oath of alledgance.

To the 9th exact obediance was given, and non wer found, and if any were y^r they fled before the listenant cam thither.

The 10th is ansuered in y^e sixt of y^e former instructiones.

To the 11th, neither of y^m was in y^e district.

The Lievtenant did procure ane bond from all or most of the Heritors, feuers, &c, ffor paying as much more as will defray the expense for a year of ane companie consisting of ane hundred shouldiers beside ther officers, albeit not instructed for that effect. The one half payable at Candlesmas and y^e oy^r at Lambes.

May 19, 1684.—The Marquis's third son, Lord James, was appointed a Captain in the Royal Regiment (1st or Royal Scots), and about the same date he married Miss Murray of Cockpool.¹

The following letter shows that at this period the people of Perth held rather curious ideas on the subject of a fit place to be used as a hewing shed.

¹ In 1658 James, Earl of Annandale, had devised his lands to Sir Robert Crichton of Glenmuir on consideration that he took the name of Murray. The Earl died the same year, and Sir Robert buried him in Scotland and paid his debts.

The following year Sir Robert went to Ireland to take possession of the estates, which was disputed by Richard Murray, yr. of Broughton.

In 1684 Sir Robert Murray, *alias* Crichton, Knight, of Castle Murray, County Donegal, revoked a will previously made in favour of John Crichton, his brother, and made a fresh one, leaving his estate to the Marquis of Atholl, for the behoof of Lord James Murray, his son, and Anne, Sir Robert's daughter, who intend to enter into marriage.

Marquis of Atholl to Provost of Perth (J. Glass).

DUNKELD, 29 Sept. 1684.

Sir,—Being informed that it is customarie to heugh stones in the new church of Perth, I intreat you will allow John Smith, meason, libertie to heugh som for my house at Dunkeld.

I am y^r affectionat freind to serue you

ATHOLL.¹

In 1685 Lord Murray obtained from his father the Falkland estate, and took up his residence at the old palace.

February 6, 1685.—King Charles II. died in London.

February 26th.—The Marquis was reappointed Lord Privy Seal for Scotland.

This year the numerous disaffected British subjects who had congregated in Holland resolved on attempting a double invasion of Great Britain.

One descent, under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, was directed against England, and the other, under the attainted Earl of Argyll, against Scotland.

May 2nd.—Argyll sailed from Holland with three ships and 300 men. He proceeded first to the Orkney Islands, where two of his followers were seized by the Bishop and sent prisoners to the Privy Council in Edinburgh. From Orkney Argyll sailed for his own county, and landed in Kintyre about the middle of the month. There he was speedily reinforced by some 1200 of his own clan, amongst whom was Campbell of Kilberry, the writer of the following letter :—

Dougall Campbell of Kilberry to the Laird of Lamont.

KILBERRY, the 20th May 1685.

Much Honored,—The Earle of Argile has commanded Dunmor² & me & some other Gentlmen, w^t ane pairty of men, to this cuntry, and comanded us to charge you to come in to him for maintaineing the Protestant religioune, our lives and liberty, conforme to declarations emited thairanent, otherwise to stand to your hazards. & if in case ye come not in, with all yo^r tenants & freinds heir, we are also desyr'd to cale upp the cuntry goods, and drive all befor us.

Ye need not doubt bot we think this to be hard, & much against our inclination, bot we durst not bot obey orders, soe we wold be content to see you, Silvercraigs, & Strlan,³ that we might take ane word of it, & if ye goe not condescendingly I doe heirby promise you of my honor, & as a gentlman, that ye shall not be trobled by us, bot shall have free liberty to pass q^r you please, so let me know yo^r answer, & if ye come I

¹ City of Perth Records.

² Campbell of Dunmor.

³ Strathlachlan?

intreat ye come this lenth, otherwise wee cannot be answerable bot to obey order. This is all from him qho is & shall continou yo^r coosene & servant
 DUG. CAMPBELL.

Excuse wax & paper.

The Privy Council, on receiving intelligence of the invasion, ordered the Marquis to levy a force of 500 men and return immediately into Argyllshire to oppose the rebels. This force was divided into seven companies, under the Lairds of Grandtully, Weem, Faskally, Ashintullie, Strowan, McFarlane, and Lenny. (Privy Council Register.)

*Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.*¹

EDR, 20 May 1685.

My Lord,—My Lord Chancellour gave us your Letter with the Account ; all we can say to you is that it seems necessary that Inverrary be burnt and destroyed as much as can be, the meal and armes either carried securely off or totally destroyed ; and not it only, but also all the other Houses ye can reach ; And the Houses, goods and Persons of any who joyns with Argyle must be destroyed by all kind of Hostility.

My Lord, for God's sake let all possible Diligence be used, we doubt not of it, But we must incite one another. Lochyiel is to part this day, and will haste to joyn with your Lordships with a competent Body of men, and no doubt will be useful. We cannot learn that Argye hath any strength but what he hopes from his own Highlanders, and how little you need either to apprehend their Number or Quality we leave to your self, but his Parties wherever they are should be snapt. We find there are no Ships on Clyd, but if Boats or Barks can be usefull to Annoy the coasts, and these fitted with Land men, so soon as the Army is at Glasgow, as you desire they shall be sent : We shall not keep your Servants one Hour undispached, let us hear frequently from you.

We are, my L^d, your aff^{at} Friends & humble S^{vs}

PERTH, Chancell. I.P.S.C.

We approve of y^r Declaration
 sent through Argyle.

Pray hast to relieve Ballachin, & of all things beware that no meal or Aray fall in their hand. There will be a Chyrurgeon ordered for you.

*Earl of Breadalbane*² to *Ballechin*.

CASTLE GLENURCHY, 9 at nyt [May 20, 1685].

S^r,—I receavd yo^{rs} just now. I first thank you for yo^r piper, you shall hav groats of yo^r own keal. My pairty is not in the rebells reverence if they wer never so many. I hope & I pray you order yo^{rs} so that if they come to you they may be such fools as to fight with lime walls, & secur the rest of yo^r men so as to joyn the Marquis, for by keeping up our men he will be defeat, & its not good conduct to ventur

¹ The two following letters are not amongst the Atholl papers, but are printed in the "Additional Information for the Marquis of Atholl against the Earl of Argyll."

² Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, 1st Earl of Breadalbane, who adhered to the Royal cause till the subsequent Revolution.

the first reputation one equal terms, which both of us as yet ar not, they having got the start so farr of the King's affairs. This may be done without any discouragment, but upon the contraire that you leav yo^r garison well man'd & provyded, & he can not lye 4 dayes befor it when all the Kings forces will be up, who ar from all places gathering. The morow the M: hes his randevouze at the Foord of Lyon.

I understand not what ye would mak of these 200 men if you had them, for in my opinion its our busines now to secur these his houses well, & as many men as they can hold, and with the rest to march out to joyn my Lord M: A:, so soon as wee here they come near the shyr, to mak a full bodie which they will not resist & upon ye noyse of it its thought many will steal away. By yo^r lettre it seems yere ar but 300 of this shyr and how far its reasonable to Ingadge upon that hops I can not say because you nam non but Skipnes. My men ar dayly coming up in smal partities from Perth shyr & Lorn. The long Dyet of the Randevouze occasioned them to be so long of coming. They hav seasd on the koues of my lands on Lochow for y^r not rysing. I hav order'd the men to come to me upon sight, & I will pay ther kowes which will incurage others to do the lyk. The bearer sayes he mett after he partied with you w^t on was in Mr Char: C: camp, who sayes they ar yet in Kilmichaell & w^out his Fay^r. Wee here so many lyes that I know (not) what to credit except what is reasonable, & I think Ye late A: coming up through the cuntree most unreasonable if he miss yo^r party & mine, which to ingadge most be his designe, therfor for Gods sak disapoynt him, & as I trust to doe that, the marquis may hav the affair entire in his hand. I hav sent for the M^cDougalls this day. the scarsty of meal, or ray^r the penurie, maks me suer¹ to bring them untill near ye time I expect ye Marquis, or else it will be spent or our own will come up, & then it will be excuse to return home; for it most be well advysed how far to trust the men of this shyr, who ar generaly I find not to be trusted, therfor I value not a force made up of ther numbers.

I hav wreat to Jon M^cNachtan to send you the two barrells with lead and to send me on.

If yo^r garisons in Skipnes & Tarbet can come saifly to you I wish with all my heart you had y^m, & all the boats this syd of Strondour, but its not tyme now to divide or pairt with yo^r men if the enemie be on

¹ *i.e.*, averse.

his march. In which caise I continow still of the opinion I gev you, with submission to what you think better.

The King's armie is drawn to the park of Stirling, & from thence I imagine they will send detachments^e to this shyr. I shall send ane express with yo^r letters to M : A :

I am yo^r affect^t cusine

BREADALBANE.

I think on second thoughts that the partie or a gaird may convey the two barrells powder & lead to the M : from Dundarawe easier than from Inveraray if they come for it, which I think they will not be such fools, seing they will not get it on a fright, and they have not provision to lye befor it nor will it be saif. But you hav to consider whither to cause hold it out for som dayes, & mairch of the rest of yo^r pairty to cary away the provision & amunition, & burn it & so mairch all yo^r pairty. Do any of them you think most conducable to the kings service, but do anent them timously & not in a hurry.

Earl of Breadalbane to Marquis of Atholl.

CASTELL GLENURCHY, *May 20th [1685],*
being Sunday at 10 at nyt.

My Lord,—Just now I received these other letters which occasions this express. Balechan wreats that he hes 300 of this shyr's men besyds his oun pairtie, which I judge besyds the garison not to be so many. I continow of my former opinion to secur that house well & march the superplus w^h the amunition to meet yo^r Lop : on the breas of this cuntree, & if he finds difficultie to keep the house, then in y^t caise to put yo^r order from Sterling in execution about it, removing amunition & provisions, which in oy^r caises he is to do tymously & not in ane hurry, if he finds the enemie approaching. This preserves all entire for the king's service, the conduct wherof to temporize all y^t may be.

I shall post all that will come from Lorn or Argyll to me so as they shall God willing be saif, & yet free to joyn yo^r Lop : upon advertisement, and to leav this house secur.

I can not understand the conduct of late A : coming up throw this cuntree if he miss Balechan's party & myne which I think is easie for us to doe, for as I am posted I can stand & look to him w^hout danger, & if

Balechan judges not the walls about Inneraray good fence for Green men he may with honor enough march to joyn you, especially having amunition to gaird, which I beleev yo^r Lop wants.

I sent a pairty the nyt a came to Dunstafnage, but they ar returned. The Lady came out & told shée was to deliver it to Brolos so soon as he cam for it, which to me is alyk if it be trow, which I suppose, and if it be otherwayes the Captan most pay for it.

Balechan has wreat to you for 200 men, but I see not the use of them. If yo^r to judge it mor reasonable whether he draw himself & his whol pairty from that place & disable it from harm, or if he should continou a Garison (who I think will not be beseaged) & draw off the rest.

Ther is noe certan news about the shippis. Yesterday & yesternyt was very stormie & a north west wind. I am

My Lord, yo^r most humble servant

BREADALBANE.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

ED^R, 21 May [1685], be 12 a clock.

My Lord,—The Lo/ Chancler hath writt to Machanie to obey your call, but y^r Lop: would consider mor, it will be most unfitt to break a Regiment; if so great a number of low country men will not embarras your affaire mor then y^e want of y^m, but this left to yourself.

The Earl of Dumbarton hath now the ordoring of armes and ammuni- tion for you from Stirlin, since y^e oy^r is stopt at Glasgow. If y^r Lop/ want armes haveing y^r owne, & what you found in Argyle, what will others say, for in y^e stores there are few or none.

My Dear Lord, things are not as wee would desyre in provisiones, & so matters most be carried on with what wee have, every one for him- self, the event wee hope will satisfy all.

The standing forces are posted twixt Air & Renfrew. The Militia troops at Glasgow, for no man can solidly conjecture what way he will take, and y^e greatest feare is for the west and borders.

Lochiell is just now dispatcht to levy, & to hast to you. A letter is also sent to Glengary to be ready on your call.

All is quiett like sleep in England.

The Yacht wee hope is or now on y^e west coast, & wee hope the Mermaid will be at Ila or this be at your hands.

The gentlemen of Argylshire are imprisoned this day.

Hast frequent intelligences to us be Sterlin.

We are, My Lord,

Yo^r Lop/s most humble servants

PERTH, cancells. I : p : d : s : i.

If Achimbreak be there doe you secure him ; if he be heer wee will secure him.

May 21.—Lady Katherine Murray was confined of a daughter at Edinburgh, who was named Anne.

Before the Marquis marched from Atholl, the following letter, describing the preparations for the march, was written by Mr. Fleming, his secretary, to the Marchioness, who was then resident at Tullibardine :—

Mr. John Fleming to Marchioness of Atholl.

DUNKELD, 22 May 1685.

May it please y^r Lap :,—My Lord, after sealing of his letter, commanded me to acquaint yo^r Lap : that he thought it fitt to have Megie Philp to goe alonges for washing of his Lop : s cloathes, and the rather that she can speak Irish, and that she may not make any difficultie of going, my Lord will gett some other woman out of Balloch, w^hr she was borne, to goe with her. My Lord received ane letter from Machinie this morning that he is ordered by my Lord Chancelor to march with my Lord as he shall receive orders. Two officers in Marr's regiment have been waiting my Lord's coming heir this eight dayes. Ther names ar Duncan Menzies, the clerk's wyfes brother, and Siddey M^cKenzie—two very fine men.¹ My Lord hath received as yet no other accompt of Ballachan then what I writ yesterday to yo^r La^p but his Lo^p expects to hear of him this day.

¹ Captain Kenneth Mackenzie of Suddie and Lieutenant and Aide-Major Duncan Menzies of Fornoth, of Mar's Regiment, now 21st Scots Fusiliers.

The wholl country is so forward in this expeditione that I hope My Lord will have ane considerable force. He dispatched more than twelve orders efter his Lo^p came heir last night—on to the Earl of Marr's vassals, from whom his Lo^p will have the assistance of four hundred strong, and ane other to the Duke of Gordon's baillie, who will I suppose bring three hundred men to the feild, ane other to Locheill, from whom he may expect four hundred men, so that betwixt thir three (besyd the wholl Mackes in Ardgyleshire) and his own men he will make neir three thousand men, and the Mackes will be above fiftein hundred men.

begging pardon for this long letter and praying for the continuance of My Lord and yo^r La^p's health, and all the noble branches of yo^r familie,

I am yo^r La^p's most ob^t servant

J. FLEMING.

Stewart of Ballechin to Marquis of Atholl.

OITTA, 22^d May 1685.

My Lord,—I received your Losp: Letter yesterday from Ronald Moir McAlastair & did dispatch him to Kintyre to bring me intelligence, for all confirmes ther was manie shoits off cannon heird since Sunday last about Kintyre, & we judge the King hes men off wair hes meitt with them.

The rissime I hav for Leing heir was want off shiping to carie me over to Killmichael, w^{hr} the Rebaills ar, & this Couaill is allse ill as the devitione off Ardgyll, but now I hav gottin bottis to trensport the partie from this, but haveing received Letter from Robert Fyleming¹ & my nepheu² to heasten to Envereray to secure it, I am goeing ther because our meal & amunitione is ther. Kilberie³ & Dunmoir⁴ since I cam out of Ylla Saturday last, y^t same day leait Ardgyll landit, & all Eylla is risen with him except the balzie, who has tacken him to the hills. I saw him just as I was goeing off, he promised to be at me with 200 men this day. Ballachylly⁵ is secured himselfe in Lue⁶ Ylland, & has retaken the 30 bolls meal was coming to me. Craiginteraiv⁷ has secured himselfe in Inch Connel, John McNachton in Dundarav. I never heird from non

¹ Robert Fleming of Moness, governor of Inveraray.

² Neil Steuart.

⁴ ——— Campbell of Dunmor.

⁶ Luing Island.

³ Dougal Campbell of Kilberry.

⁵ Ivor Campbell of Ballochyle.

⁷ McLachlan of Craiganterve.

off them, for they at Envereray has wrytten several tymes, but still intercepted, but I doe my bussiness with trustie men & muney.

I assur your Losp: ther will not be 500 men with theis Reabbells in Ardgyl devitione, & they maik the pōpell believe that the Duik off Munmouth is landett in Ingland with 3000 men, & soe manie landit in Eyrlland, & soe manie in Orkney, that the poor peopell is cumming in fast to them.

I assur your Losp: I can not learne off hany men was sine to land that cam in thos 3 shipes, & yet 's streng I never heir from the Mull men, nor from Lochaber nor Appin men, all of which I advertissed from Ylla be John McLean, Torloiske's brother, & sent a man to Atholl to my brother.

I allweyes incuredge thois that cum in that your Losp: is to be at Envereray this weick, with hae considerabull partie.

All thos that is cum to me adwysed me to dismisse the garrisones off Sadell, Skipness, & Tairbett, which I did and ordered them all to cum with Ronald Moir to Envereray, for upon pretence off ther garrisones they keip all the baist men & our amunitione.

Iff Ardgyl be in Kintyre Ronald is promiss'd to be at me tomorrow with shur intelligence, he has likewayes promiss to reaisse all the prettie men in Kintyre, & bring them & all the wictuall hie can to Envereray.

Iff Ardgyl be gone your Losp: will not want cornes, but expect no meail, therefore your Losp: will be pleased to send 500 bolls meail from Stratheirn & carie it to Envereray, & send me 200 men out off Atholl, with gentillmen to comand, & I hope in God to force them to ther gerisone or to cheaisse them to the sea.

Kilberie is bein kiping coraspondance with me since Sunday & Dunmoir everie day. I gave them orders to cum heir or to march to Envereray yesterday q^r I wold meitt them. They compleand off want off airmes, but this day I have certan intelligence that hie cam with hae 100 men well airmed, and Robert Flying wold not lett him in.

They lay in the Kirk, and ther resolutions was to taik the garrisone by surprise, & Ardgyl's force is to be ther this day. I hop to be neir them this neight, either be land or sea. The wind is contraire, But assuredly I am

My Lord, yo^r Losp: faithful servant,

PA. STEUART.

All I have with me is Straloch, Killiehangie, My Sone Cairlls & Sandie's son Neill.

*Viscount Tarbat to Marquis of Atholl.*ED^R, 22 May 1685.

My Lord,—The Lo/ Comm^r & E: Dumbarton will tell you that all busines goes on heer as you left them; & the amunition is ordered to be sent to balquhiddel.

No stir in y^e least appears in England.

I pray God send you a fair opportunity, for if Arg^{ll} fix in Argyle he is twixt you & y^e ships. Pray acq^t the ships to beware of fyre ships & Argyle's knacks; for I feare these litle ships may be some such. Hast on by some way to forewarne them.

Nothing can be fitter for all affects then frequent intelligence; the Magistrats of Stirlin are ordered to have posts ready to come & goe, but spare not expresses.

The Lo/ Com^r & Comittee hath nothing to say, & so you will excuse not writting.

Spare your meall weell. Adieu.

*Duke of Queensberry to Marquis of Atholl.*ED^R, 22 May 1685.

My dear Lord,—Yesternight I had yo^r Lop^s and am very well satisfied with the accompts you give & the Reddines you are in. I intreat yo^r Lop: continou yo^r dilligence for much is expected from you, And you can not fail to bring a great deall of honor & advantage to yo^r self & family by yo^r forwardnes on this ocasion.

I was a litle surprysed after you parted from this to hear that the meall & armes & any other provisions that were Left at Inveraray wer seized by the Rebels, and am very glade that it has proven a mistake. However, to prevent any thing of that nature, I intreat yo^r Lop: take care that for the future any thing of that kynd which cannot be transported or preserved from the Rebels may be destroyed or Rendered useless to them befor it fall in ther hands. And that all the houses which cannot be conveniently secured may be slighted & demolished.

I expect full & frequent accompts from you in every thing, And I beg yo^r Lop: order yo^r correspondence so as you may be able to give me daylie & exact intelligence which will be of very great Import.

Things above continow in the same condition as when you parted, and heir we are putting affairs in the best condition can be.

My Lord Dumbarton will shortly take the feilds, and the Militia appears in better ordor then we expected.

I shall not fail to give those accompts above from tyme to tyme of your Lo^p's proceedings as may be for yo^r advantage, and shall doe all the faithfull service to you and yo^{rs} that's in my power, for I am unalterably, my dear Lord,

Yo^r Lo^p's most faithfull & most humble servant,

QUEENSBERRIE.

My service to my Lord Breadalbane.

Earl of Breadalbane to Marquis of Atholl.

CASTLE KYLHORN,¹ 23 May 1685.

My dear Lord,—I did hardly dispach my o^{vr} l^{re} to you be the way of Breadalbane when I receav'd Intelligence y^t Achenbrek is joyn'd w^t M^r Ch: Ca:;² which got me in my mind at Stirling & I sayd it to Weem. He givs out that D: Mon:³ is landed in England. Young Kilberrie, Balachyl, Ila, Kintyr, and most of the shyr ar joyn'd y^m yesterday: He drivs the kowes of any who do demur, & having secur'd Argyll division, he is now in Lorn.

Lochneall's family, Dunstafnage, & Cãldar's men in Mukarne⁴ hav not yet. I wonder if they com not hither, as I hav desyr'd, nor gon to Innerary.

I wish the pairty I sent to Dunstafnage succeed, I fear the stormines of the morning stop ther passage at Connel, & to send y^m the south syd was not saif, ther pairties being over that cuntrie.

I have given ane accompt of this to the Conc^l be Dumbartan, & advysd the heasting a pairty of the King's forces, w^t all the Highland men in the South, be Dumbartan.

I know that yo^r Lo/ will lose no time y^t ye can recover w^t yo^r conveniency, although befor I can expect you all who resolves it will joyn them.

I hear not yet any word of the Maks & Clans.

Adeu, My dear Lord.

¹ Culchuirn, on Loch Awe.

³ Duke of Monmouth.

² Charles Campbell, Argyll's third son.

⁴ ~~Meggernie, in Glenlyon.~~

Cambell of Calder's men in Muckhairne.

*Steuart of Ballechin to Marquis of Atholl.**Thursday, 3 a clock [24 May 1685].*

My Lord,—This day I received your Losp^s about nyne a clock. All haid¹ out for intelligence, & I employed McAlister off Loch heaid who sent ane boy yesterday to Kilmichael in Glaisrie, & hie just now returned. All meitt leat A: at the Tarbett this day. Ther went out off Ardgyl devitione four hundred men. what is come out off Kintyre & other pleaces with A: can not be known. Lutherdeall² wrytt ane letter to his interest in Glassrie commanding them upon paine of death, q^rupon they have all deserted, & ane partie off 40 men sent to reaisse them or destroy ther coues.

A: hes all his shipes this day at the Tarbett. Ther is not ane man cum to him out off Loirin. This is all the men from that pleace.

Wee hav men in Kintyre, & I expect to heir from Major Balfour this day.

I expect Lamond with his men this neight or tomorrow. Your Lo^{sp} wrytt in the poisteripe to send all the armies to Clachindissairt to be dressit ther. Saving your Lo^{sp} pleasure this is a fair better pleace, for in caiss your Lo^{sp} send for this partie I can not gett bagage horse that will transport them & us, & besyd the airmes will gett wroing, & ther is a great manie here that hes nothing a doe but scur them to munt your Lo^{sp} men.

The accompt I will send your Lo^{sp} by the next.

I am incamped upon the littell hill under Dunequoich, soe that all the rebells can not wroing me iff ther men haid airmes that is cum in.

I am shur the McAllasters is honest men. I lett non doe deuatie but your Lo^{sp} men & McNachton, and hes the Castill sufficentlie man'd.

So shune as I gett neues your Lo^{sp} shall have them. I am, My Lord,

Your Lo^{sp} faithfull servant

PA: STEUART.

*Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.**ED^R, 26 May be 10 in y^e morning.*

My Lord,—Hearing from Broadalbin & judging y^t officers will be most necessar for you (that being on of the Traitors greatest strength

¹ Hied.

² Lauderdale.

that he hath many,) wee have therefore sent Major Buchan, Capt: Douglas, and Capt: Oliphant, all of y^m very good men, & who are in present comission abroad.

Wee doubt not y^r Lop: will treat them in ther quality, & wee can not prescribe.

No doubt good officers will be of great use, & evry on of them, as weell as y^e two comissionat officers who ar with you, beeing on y^e head of severall brigades, may keep them in order. As to all oyr intelligence wee know you have it better & sooner then wee have, so recomending these gentlemen, who are frank to serve y^e King under you, whether in comand of brigades, or to stay w^t yourself, wee ad no more but that wee are my Lord yo^r very humble servants

QUEENSBERRIE, Com^r.

PERTH, Cancell^r.

DUMBARTON.

TARBAT.

The ammunition & armes was sent to Capt: Bell, as yo^r Lop: desyred, by y^e earl of Dumbarton.

Earl of Breadalbane to Marquis of Atholl.

CASTLE KYLHORN, *Sunday at 8 in
the clock in y^e morning [27 May].*

My Lord,—I received yo^{rs} of y^e 22 yesternyt at on at nyt at this place, & shall obey your comand. The Inclosed will help to mak this the shorter. I hav by Dumbarton acquainted y^e com: with the contents, & in return I wreat at 2 a' clock this morning to him that he sease on all the boats on Lochfyn this syd of the Ottar, & keep them at Inneraray, which may be very usfull for yo^r Lop/, & this is the first hour of calm I hav seen upon Lochow to send a pairtie to sease all the boats upon Lochow, which ar 18 or 20, & to secure y^m at this house or in Inchconell, wher Craiganterv is, & keeps loyall, & at Freogh Iland, wher McConachie's Lady is & securitie taken of it. These boats may also be usfull to you, and in the mean tyme it stops ther intercourse, ther being hardly 4 of y^e name of Campbell but have joyned them, & all the lowlanders of Kintyr, which I told the K: they would do. Craiganterv was here from Inchconell & tells me that Arg: hes lost on of his least shipes, having sent her to sease ane Irish ship

loadned w^t victuall, but she having 24 gunns, so soon as his ship came up gav her a broadsyd and sunk her, but then w^t the oy^r two he y^rafter seasd her. The report of the appearance of y^e Kings shipp^s continous, which if so, hes driven Arg: to make a highland warr of it, and he will come up through Kintyr & joyn his sons about Kilmichaell this day or the morow, & its supposd march up as farr as he may. I hav advys'd Balechan to post his pairty about the castle & the walls therof, which is a very fast ground, & I hope I am out of danger if he wer 2 or 3000 as they say he will be in a day or two.

Its fitt to tell you this if trew or false that you may come as strong as is possible for you & as soon, having alwayes regaird to yo^r provision. The amunition is safe at Dun-Darav. I spoak yesterday w^t Joⁿ McNachtan, he sayes yo^r Maks will do great things again y^r randevouse, yet I see a l^r to Craiganterv from M^r Ch: that Joⁿ Camron w^t 120, McEan & some McDonalds ar joyn'd w^t him, & Achinbrek wreats a threatning l^r to him to joyn, they had already plundered his lands & mine upon Lochow for not rysing, but I hav Ingadged to repay my men, & hes orderd them to come hither.

Pray you forget not to heast after you the lather gunns w^t a gunner & amunition for them, both for feild service & to fright them out of any house they wil garison if they goe to Kintyr & mak that the seat of the warr, it being a good cuntree, which they cannot well do if y^e Kings shipp^s be ther. I hav sent ane express just now to y^e com: with this accompt, & to advyse that on or mor of y^e K^s shipp^s ply about the Mul of Kintyr & the mouths of Clyd & Lochfyn, untill the event of this affair, which may serve yo^r men or yo^r baggage passage by water to Kintyr, for baggage horses you will hardly get, all will be driven out of the way. My present busines is to get all Intelligence & to invit all to wait on you on Thursday here, & to endeavour to bring off the tennents who for fear of ther kowes hav joynd, many whcrof ar armles, & what else I think considerable to the service. I get not 2 hours sleep in a nyt but am up directing dispatches which hourly grows stronger. I hav this day sent for the McDougalls w^t regaird to the securitie of Dunoligh. I hope all is quiet in England, & in y^e south y^t wee hear not, altho the Rebels here report it otherwayes for ther interest. I doe dayly once or twice wreat to Balechan. This is all at present from My dear Lord Yo^r &c. &c.

BREADALBANE.

*Earl of Kintore to Marquis of Atholl (extract).*EDIN^R, 28th May 1685.

My Lord,—I am glaid of the occasion of this Bearer, who I hope may come tyomously enough, with his surgeons chist, for yo^r use; I used all indeavour possible to get it, which at last I did, telling my Lord Commissioner that I had ordered on, and iff the King did not allow it, it could not be wanted, though it should come out of your own charge, which was not very reasonable, and which my Lord Commissioner consented too. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The Bearer will tell you mair then I can at present comitt to paper, and prayes the Lord to direct and prosper you in this affair and send us a happy meiting.

Y^r Lop:s very faithfull & humbl servant

KINTORE.

Captain Hamilton, H.M.S. "Kingfisher," to the Marquis of Atholl (extract).

DUNBART: 28 of Meye 1685.

May it please yo^r lo/,—The honor done me by yo^{rs} from Dunkeld I doe most thankfully acknowledge. Ther hes nothings heor occurred since, meriting yo^r notice, butt the burning and demolishing the Castell of Carick, which I did on Mundaye last, as I was ordered by the Secrett Comitie, and really I beliuie it was so tynously done as it prevented the rebells posing of it, ther being a pairtie of eight score of them near, probably with that design. &c. &c. &c.

Y^{or} Lop most humble & Ob^t Sv^t

WILL: HAMILTON.

Earl of Dumbarton (Commander-in-Chief in Scotland) to Marquis of Atholl.

AIRE, 28 May 1685.

My Lord,—I am this neight com heir, wher heiring that the laite E: of Argylle is at the tarbat, I have consulted with Lieut: General drumond, and Coll: douglas.

We ar of the opinione, that be raison of the good armes he may have that yo^r Lop: should not hazard rashly anything, but post yourself

so that you nid not be forced to faight, but as yo^r Lo: plaíses. the wech I must intraitte you to dow, and what ammunition, armes, or men, yo^r Lo: dissaires, I shall casse send you.

I expect with impatience to heir from you, & am

My Lord, yo^r Lo^s most humbl servant

DUNBARTON.

Latt me know yo^r strength.

The Marquis's Orders to Murray of Strowan.

CLACHAN DYSERT, 28 May 1685,
att six o'clock att night.

These are apoynting the Laird of Strowan, the bearer heereof to go to Steerling and reseave what arms and amunition is apoynted by the Councell to be sent up to me, with power to him to order anie gentelmen & inhabitants to furnish horses for bringing up the s^de arms, aither from Steerling or the countray, and to press the samen, and that the fewers of Doune come along with them, and to putt in execution anie former orders granted be us to him for seasing and bringing up anie powther, Lead, and flint stones. And for that end to carie bake his own companie to gairde the samen hither, and it being for his Majesties speciall service these are to order all Majestrats of Burghs, Heritors, and Baylies to assist him in the same, as they will be answerable. For which theschall be a warand.

Given under owre hand, day & place as above.

ATHOLL.

Earl of Breadalbane to Marquis of Atholl.

CASTLE KYLHORN, 6 at night.
Tuesday [29 May].

My dear Lord,—I received yo^r last of the 25th from Ford Lyon (it names no hour). I did imediatly send ane express to Balechin w^t yo^r Lop:s l^{re} to him; I did three dayes agoe giv him the same advyse yo^r Lop: hath now done, which makes me proud, but what he hes done I know not for I hav not heard from him since yesterday morning. Probably he will tak his misseurs as he hears of the Rebels motion, wh'rof he is alwayes Informed as I am, besyds what he hes otherwayes.

On hour agoe I am informed from a good hand & ane honest man

that the lat E: of A: did yesternyt order his sons, Achinbrek, and Barbrek, to march night & day to his Randesvouse this day at 12 of y^e clock at Tarbet. That his motion from thence is uncertane, but by beakins fyred on the top of Ilsa and Mull of Kintyr, its conjectured he is to shipp in his partie at Tarbitt, & land wher he made his first apoyntment; but if it holds q^t is reported of the shooting of cannon, its lyk his passage is stopt, and in that caise necessitie, (if not choyse) will oblige him to come up to this cuntree if he hes any party near to equall you.

I hav imployd persons to goe amongst the comons to persuad them to leav them whom fear for ther kowes mov'd them to follow, although the gentrie be joynd by affection. The tools they work by is, the danger to the protestant Religion, that the D: of M: is in England w^t 20000 men, & Lord Gray in the west.

Since wreating I heard from McNaughtan that Balechan will be here this night or tomorow early. I shall wreat you all occasions as I hav done thrice this day and yesterday to yo^r Lop: & directed to be sent by the first comanding officer the express meets, because report sayes yo^r Lop: comes be Breadalbane, & oy^{rs} say be Glen [*torn*].

Such men as would joyn us out of Argyll & Lorn ar altogether disabled by the force y^t is upon them. Craignes was coming to me with my men under his comand, but he was glayd to tak his castle on his head, & they have kiled all his kowes. Some others are in the same condition.

This is all at present from, my dear Lord,

Yo^r Lops most faithfull servant

BREADALBANE.

Young Kilberrie & on McMillan ar reasing y^e men of Couall to joyn the Rebells.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

ED^R, 30 May, 10 in the fornoon, 1685.

My Lord,—Wee dispatch on ane express to yo^r Lop: be Tullibardin to inform you y^t at consults keep latlie in Cowall, it was resolved y^t severals of y^e Campbels resolved to flee from Mr. Ch. Campbell & joyne you, and that they, and they hop't many of Breadalbin's men with

them, would leave you at a nick & perhaps to seize your person or bring you be advices into snares. Be carefull, and all not sure to you, sett y^m asid to some oy^r post, for ther owne and your security. This wee send ye oy^r way be Orbestes, with whom you shall keep correspondence y^t both ye on & oy^r way, wee may hear from y^r Lop: & you from My Lord,

Yo^r affectionat Servants,

QUEENSBERRIE, Com^r.

PERTH, Cancell^r.

TARBAT.

DA. FALCONER.

GEO. MACKENZIE.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

ED^R, 30 May, 10 a clock, 1685.

My Lord,—This information came to y^e comiss^r from a sure hand, keep it to yo^rself, both for feare of discovering y^e informer, & for disoblidging & discouradging y^e E: of Breadalbin.

Manage it to yo^r advantage & be carefull. Wee have sent ane express to Tullibardin. Such as you have any doubt of, or are not very sure of, lett them stand aside, or come to some other post remote from Argyle to show ther loyalty. Advise wt y^e E: of Dumbarton (if you have tyme) whether you might not exchange some souldiers & companies with him. Hast allowes us to say no more but y^t we continue My Lord,

Yo^r Lop^s faithfull friends & servants,

QUEENSBERRIE, Com^r.

PERTH, Cancell^r.

TARBAT.

DA. FALCONAR.

Information enclosed.

The 18th day of May or therabout, there was a consult held by some gentlemen in Cowall, where was present John Campbell of Dergachie, Rôbert Campbell of Orchard, Donald Ervine of Bearness' & his son, Robert Campbell brother to Dergachie &c., where the Rysing in arms

'Ervine of Bearness'.

with Argyll was debated, whene it was unanimously Resolved to joyn with Argyll. In this consult was read a letter direct from Mr Charles Campbell to the gentlemen of Cowall, Requiring their assistance, wherupon it was debated whether it was saffer for them, and better and more effectuall service for Argyll, first to joyn with Atholl, and then either to slip away from him at a convenient tyme, or stay with him to watch ane opportunity to ruine him, or to run presently to Argyll. The former was agreed to, and the said Robert Campbell, brother to Dergachie, was sent to Mr Charles to tell him their result, and amongst other Reasons, he was to represent that this method would preserve their goods from Atholl, since they were to joyne with him.

The 22^d of May there was another consult held, and the former Resolution againe debated, where was read a letter from Mr Charles to the Baillie of Glendarowall & others requiring them instantly to Repair to him. It was resolved that the greatest part of the country should immediatly goe to Mr Charles. The reasons of this resolve were that it were not saffe, for too many of them to be with Atholl, Because it might through jealousies, discoveries, or otherwayes ruine their plott, and that many of the people, who could not be made privie to their Resolutions would run away to Argyll without leave; But they returned answer to Mr Charles, requiring him to send a party to them to force them away, and that they who should mannage the plott, should run to the hills, to keep themselves for joyning with Atholl. At this consult they did encourage themselves with hopes of sucesse, for the following reasons, ffirst The comon reasons used by Argyll viz. Monmouths Invading of England, which would give work enough there, Gray & Melvills Landing in the south and west of Scotland, which would divert the King's standing fforces. As for Atholl and the power of the Highlanders with him, They knew how much many of those were affected to Argyll, such as McAlaster, some of the McDougalls, Lamonnts &c. but especially my Lord Breadalbine's men. They did not doubt bot they would be made effectuall Instruments for caryeing on the plott. But some had consultations of a greater consequence, viz. they know that Breadalbine's advyces will be followed by Atholl, and tho they think that Breadalbin himself may be true to the King, yet of necessity he must be Informed & advysed by his own men in many things, so that Atholl may be determined & entrapped by Argyll's ffaction. They know their old ffreind

Colonell Menzies may lykewayes doe good. They know how to work upon John McNaughtoun, whose advyse also Atholl takes, and by thir means, they hope at Least to draw Atholl & his own men, with the McLeans & others, that will be true to the King, to destruction tho the rest of the Army were saffe, and then they have a great part of their desyne effectual.

It is humbly offered to consideration that great prejudice may come to the Kings Interest by the dangerous designes abovement'd, ffor considering Argyll's fitnessse for such undertakeings, and the great fframe he has already acquyred, how much many people are disposed to wish him wele, If any of the abovement'd designes be execute against Atholl, It will mightily encrease Argyll's Army & his fame.

Mr. J. Fleming to Marchioness of Atholl.

INNERARAY, 30 May 1685.

May it please yo^r Lap,—My Lord Marquess and all the army under his command came heir last night. His Lop is three thousand men strong, tho none of the McCleans, McDonalds, or Camrones (from whom he expects a considerable assistance) be as yet joined. The late Ardgyle hade his wholl men posted at the tarbet this last weeke till fryday's night, qⁿ he upon the first noise of my Lord's coming transported his wholl men to Cowale. This my Lord understood last night by his intelligence, but least it might not be trew his Lop hath sent ane express away to bring him the certainty of it. This sudden removing of himself from the tarbet makes it very uncertane qther he designes to stay in this shyre till he engage with my Lords or that he resolves to goe to the west country. My Lord cannot yet learne that the late Ardgyles partie is two thousand men, and the most of these forced out of the houses, so that my Lord only feares he will not have the opportunity to fight them, but that they will withdraw themselves. My Lord Murray came to my Lord on thursdayes night, The commissioner hath sent four officers to command my Lord's men who will be of great use to my Lord. My Lord, blessed be God, agrees very weele with the journey and is very merrie. I forgott to tell yo^r Lap that the horses wer at first devyded in two troupes, my Lord W^m commanded the on, and the M^r of Kinaird the o^yr, but efter my Lord

Murray came, they were devided in three, so y^t my Lord Murray commanded the third troupe of horse. I begc pardone for this trouble. I am,

May it please yo^r Lap^e

Your Laps most humble, most

faithfull & most obedient Servant,

J. FLEMYNG.

My Lord W^m is very weele

and is weele pleased with his command.

For my Lady Marquess of Atholl

At Tullibardin.

Smyth of Braco to Marchioness of Atholl.

INVERARY, y^e Last of May, 1685.

Madam,—It wer a cryme & unworthy of the Honor I have ever had of yo^r Laps verteouss and great goodness, to be silent when yo^r Lap hath so noble a haisord with this company where my Lord Levtenant is so well Beloved, that as one man, Gentell & simple are Resolved to live & die with him; and its no small Happiness for a Generall to have a force so fyne, to adventur all out of love & Resolution without any prospect of self. I thank God I never saw him more helthful and better Pleasd, and I think non that love him bot wishes his conteneuing in this Implay! that setts & becoms him so wiell, the Perthshyre gentrie only Regrait that they are not lyk to meit with Rebels! So soone as he hier^d of my Lord Levtenants march, he ship^d in all his force in Barks & boats, and is gon to the Ile of Boot,¹ and will goe to the main land when he pleases & will attack when he pleases, and not untill then. He makes his people Believe he has great forc to meit him, Bot we know the contrary. My Lord Murray arryved hier and was very mutch weelcomed by my L^d Thursday last & all his freinds; he is Collonell to o^r horse & has my L^d W^m one of his Captans & the Master of Kinaird ane other.

O^r number growes dayly hier, Bot o^r victual for the souldiary growes scarser Bot My L^d Levtenant has taken cair for it.

O^r Newes presently (since I began to wreat) is that the Rbel &

¹ Bute.

his boats are past Boot, & gon to Cambry: w^{ch} we^r excieding vexed at and must stay hier now by force untill we Receave funder order.

I begg yo^r Lap send for my wyff, who I know is not a little afflicted w^t my bieing hier; w[']for I only stay out of the Love I have to my L^d, and its lyk tho the Rest had ther liberty, I woold stay a little with my L^d If I had halff the Incouragement I had from the last wyff.

I Begg yo^r Lap Pardon for this trouble, and I humbly begg the inclosed may be sent to my wyff & that misleardnes & this presumption pardoned to him, who is & will be constantly

Madam The most faithfull

of yo^r Lap^s most humble servants,

PATRICK SMYTH

of Braco.¹

I humbly begg my dewtifulnes
may be presented to my Ladie
Lovet² if her Lap had adventured
upon the month of May.
I long to see my L^d Lovet hier.

For my Ladie March^s of Atholl—these.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

EDINBURGH, May 31, 1685, 4 afternoon.

My Lord,—Your Lop^s dated 29, with the little Note Writ a little thereafter, we received by 8 this day. We have given Account of your great Diligence and service to his Majesty by a Flying Pacquet this day.

We never ordered Lochziel, nor the Brae of Lochquhabar men, nor Glengarie, to joyn Duke Gordon or any but you: Your Lop^s did not

¹ This Laird of Braco purchased the estate of Methven.

² The Marquis's second daughter, Lady Amelia, married Hugh, 10th Lord Lovat.

desire the Captain's men when you was here, but we have writ two days ago to Duke Gordon to assist you with few, many, or all his Body as you desire. It will be a while or many of those appointed to be at Lochness can be there, but we hear that Duke Gordon and Grant are ready, and no doubt Lochziel, Keppoch and Glengarie are : so your Lop^s may call them as you judge expedient.

We wonder that the Mackclains, Stuarts of Appin, and Mackdougles are not joynd you timeously. This day Intelligence informs us certainly that Argyle is in to Bute, they say with 2000 Foot and three Troops of Horse cloathed with Buff coats, attended with his Frigot and five other Vessels, and about 40 great and small Boats ; so it's like he is to waft over to the west. If he do it seems to us expedient that in that case your Lo^{ps} with your forces should follow him, and joyn the Earl of Dumbarton, or the Body at Glasgow, and desire Duke Gordon, or a Party from him to fall in to Argyleshire, to destroy such Rebels' Goods and Houses as you do not overtake, to preserve any Goods that is left to honest men by sending them to a safe place, and to prevent Argyle's retiring thither again : And if Argyle return from Bute towards you, then if the Earl of Dumbarton be secure that he will not waft over to the west, either by Argyle's far advance towards you, or by the King's ships, then he is to enforce you with some standing force ; for much of all the three Kingdoms' affairs depends on that Important first Rencounter. But we must leave all this to the Earl of Dumbarton and to your Lo^p. The Charlet Yacht is in Clide under shelter of Dumbarton Castle, where we fear she is scarce safe. The Letter you mention as not received was sent by the Lord Murray.

There is a Regiment of Fife Militia Posted at Stirline. Four hundred Rebels convocated and affixed a Treasonable Declaration at Sanquhar. All England, for what we hear, is absolutely quiet, and never so Loyal a Parliament there. This Parliament here will shortly Adjourn to October.

Mean while Destroy what you can to all who joynd any manner of way with him. All men who joynd, and are not come off on your or Brede Albine's Advertisement, are to be killed, or disabled ever from

fighting again; And burn all houses except honest men's, and destroy Inverarra and all the Castles; and what you cannot undertake, leave to those who comes after you to do. But all this is with submission to your Judgement who are on the place. Let the Women and Children be Transported to remote Isles.

We are, My Lord, Your Lo^{ps} Affectionat humble Servants,

QUEENSBERRY, com.

PERTH, cancel.

TARBAT.

DA: FALCONER.

GEO. MACKENZIE.

Countess of Caithness¹ to Marchioness of Atholl.

June 1st 1685.

Dearest Madam,—I have just now received the honor of yr^{rs} dated May 31. I was comanded by my Lord to giv y^r La: an acount from time to time of what he writ to me; and I only delayed it hitherto until I could say to y^r La: that my Lord Marquis was now on ther head, yet I hav not got a letter from my Lord, w^{ch} was written after all the forces wer joined; only a tenent, who was not wel, who hath a pas to returne, told me that the Marquis cam to Glenarchie on Thursday's night, that his Lo: randivous all his men, foot and hors, on Friday, and thereafter marched stright to inverary.

My unfertunat and unhapie brother is at the Tarbet w^t such men as hath joined him, w^{ch} is a place about 24 mile from inverarie. His ships is also ther, and whether he will continue ther, or ship and goe to the west is not known yet. A post from Caithnes went this way on Saturday, who told that too days befor he cam from thence, 3 great ships of the King's past that coast, going westward, so I hop they hav found out the rebels befor this time.

¹ Widow of 6th Earl of Caithness, wife of 1st Earl of Breadalbane, sister to Argyll.

After I had writ this farr, the Minister of this place is returned from Glenorchie, who did goe ther to have seen his patron, but mised them, the Marquis and al the Companie having marched som hours befor he went ther. He informs that my L^d Marquis mustered 4000 good foot, and neire 600 hors, al resolut men; and that ther is not above 1500 of the rebels, and the on half of thes men are forced, and taken out of ther houses, and beds in the night time; he also says that Argyle doth not stay at night a Land but alwis doth at night goe a shipboard; this is al I know at present. I doe hourly expect on from my Lord, and as soon as he coms if ther be any new thing to tell your La: I shal imediatly advertic y^e of it. I find ther is on of y^r oficers who doth liv neire this place, and I shal hereafter send my leters to him as oft as I get any inteligenc.

I hop Almightye God shall derect and protect our freinds, and bring this rebelious shamful atempt of Argyls quicklie to nothing; Adew.

Dear Madam, I humbly beg y^r pardon that I doe not send this w^t on of my own men, for to tel you truth I hav not a servant at home at present, al ar som erent or other. I doe hop ye wil

[*Remainder torn off.*]

The Marquis also received the following from two McAlastairs who were commanding at Skipness:—

SKIPNISSE, Jun 2^d 1685.

My Lord,—These are to inform yo^r Lordship of Argills proceedings in Kintyre. All those of his Celan, either kindly or Lowlanders, in Kintyre, hes joined w^t him, all excepting y^e few gentlemen y^t left y^e countray, & p^{rt} of y^e Kinlyes & relates q^o keiped y^mselves out of his way. He boasted verie much & threatned w^t all vigour to raise fyre & sword upon all y^e contrare to him & to his designes.

The number of men he brought to Scotland w^t him will be about four-

scoir or fivescoire men of forraigners, & no more: he has caused print se^{all} declaritnes at Campbeltoun and Tarbirt contrair to his Majesty person, the Lawes, and governm^t of y^e nationes.

He sent us a message to this place to render y^e garrison, w^t all y^e boast & threatning he might or could be able to enforce upon us, & after his marching to y^e Tarbirt & intending, as we were informed, ffor y^e south country, he hath piladged bute, & burnt severall places; to witt, y^e Shirefs house, w^t y^e Bishops, & y^e Com^{rs}. They inform us that they are houghing the horses y^r, notw^tstanding of any o^{vr} thing they can lay y^r hands to to take.

There is seen this two or three dayes bypast a number of ships upon the coast of Kintyre, is seen to . . . , they apear like men of Warr.

The greatest number Argill may be yett will be som fyften hundred men.

This is directed from thos q^m apointed for y^e Castle of Tarbirt, & waitts for yo^r lop^s answer & order q^{never} y^e demand.

This is all, ffrom, My Lord,

Yo^r most humble & reall sr^{vts}

JOHN M^cALLESTER.

JOHN M ALLESTER.¹

Marquis of Atholl to the Laird of MacNaughton.

INVERARAY, June the 2^d 1685.

Whereas we are Informed that Thieves and Robbers do convocate upon pretence of being soldiers under our command, and do committ Thifts and Robberies upon the goods of his Majesties Loyall subjects within this shire, Therefore These are Impowering the Laird of MacNachton to keep out a Watch betwixt Glenshira and Glenaray, and to sease all persons whatsoever who have not passes, or that cannot give a good account of themselves, and in case they Resist he is Hereby Impowered to ——— them, ffor which be vertue of His Majesties Commission of Leutennancie granted to us he is hereby Indemnified, and if he find any Robbed Goods in their possession he is to restore the same to the just

¹ The second was John Dubh Liath McAllester in Killcalmonell.

owners, he retaining as much as will be meat to his men since there is no other allowance for them, and in case he have any prisoners he is to send them to Inveraray, the Governor thereof being hereby required to receive them.

ATHOLL.

Patrick Murray of Dollery to Marchioness of Atholl.

INVERARA, 2 Junie 1685.

Madam,—Tho I know your Lad^p will consider a letter from me verie litell, when by the same berer you gett on from your Lord, yet to keep my promise, you commanded me att parting, I wret this, since yow will lyke to heer from others, that your Lord is in as good helth as your hairt can wisch, and that I litell doubt but this expedition schall prove to his honor and interest best of anie ever he made upon anie publick account, he hath not yet made on stepp in it from the first motion of this undertaking, both before and since he came from Eden^r, but what makes evidentlie apire his zeal and prudence in his Maj: Service, but I will say no more of this to your Lad^p who will easelie be convinced of anie thing to my Lords advantage but it will be that which his enemies will not be able to deny. The only trouble he hath is the fear of your melancholie apprehensions, which I hope your former tryals both in his frequent absence, and some of them in busines of the same nature, and how God hath delivered him always saife to yow, will support yow att this tyme, tho yow hade not that stock both of prudence and Grace which is able to carie you thorow all the tryals of this lyffe, so as not to be dejected whatever you meet with.

I hope to waite upon my Lord the Lenth of Tilibardin where I hope yow schall have as great occasion of joy as the subdewing of all his own enemies can give you.

I say no more but my greatest caire is of your Lords helth & person and he gives me litell thanks, so it is for your carese and not for his faire words that I am so much to him & Madam

Your Lad^s most obedient servant

PATRICK MURRAY.

For the Right Hon^{ble}

My Ladye Marquies of Atholl—these.

Mr. J. Fleming to Marchioness of Atholl.

3^a junij 1685.

May it please yo^r Lap,—My Lord upon intelligence that the late Argyles son Charles was to be in Cowall Munday last for conveying all the men he could, for joining his father, his Lop sent out Captan Suddey M^cKenzie with ane partie who discovered him fleeing to his boates, he followed so closslie that he tooke four prisoners, and killed o^rs in the boats. This success tho it be not very great yet sure it will both make many, already joined w^t y^e late Argyle, fall from him, and discourage o^rs from joining, which is as much as my Lord could desyre. I hope in God it is a good begining, for had not they conveyed themselves away in thr boates the rebels haill partie had bein defeate. This accompt my Lord had this morning from Suddey M^cKenzie, but he is not yet returned, he is expected this evening. I am

May it please yo^r Lap

Your Laps most humble most obedient

and most humble servant

J. FLEMING.

My Lord Lifenant & Lord Murray and Lord W^m is blessed be god very weele. I begg pardon for this ill writ.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

3^a june, 12 forenoon, 1685.

My Lord,—Wee have received y^rs of ye 31 May 1685, and as wee are & should be weell pleased with y^r actings, so in what wee did writt as to detacht parties of y^e rebels, was farr from insinuating neglect, but only as wee give what informationes comes to us, so wee offer our conjectures, but wee are as certainly perswaded of ye easienes of Argyls passages & difficulties, & of y^e difficulties w^h you must be at, as if wee were on ye place; wee have ane intire confidence in your conduct, & leave his Ma^ties concerns there upon it.

Wee wonder how you are disapp^ted of those armes from Stirling wherof wee did some dayes agoe writt to y^e E: of Dumbarton, to whom is left all y^t concerns army store or Magazin.

We wish constant intelligence twixt y^r Lo^p & him.

All news from England are good.

Wee are hasting to close this session of parliam^t, & shall only add y^t wee are, my Lord, your Lordship's faithfull servants,

QUEENSBERRIE, Com^r.

PERTH, Cancell^r.

TARBAT.

DA: FALCONAR.

GEO: MACKENZIE.

My Lo: Com^r did show y^e E: of Breadalbane's letter. Wee are weell content of his loyall resolution, but have nothing to writt but q^t is in this. Pray writt oft to us. I hop y^e parlm^t shall now clois in feu days, & I'm att present so Hurried as I can n't wrytt to you in perteicolar, w^{ch} I know ye'l nott mistock, knowing me Intyrlly y^{rs}. So, M & L, adieu.

My most humble servis to Earl Breidalbain.

Deposition of Archibald Clark of Bralechlane being solemnlie sworn be
My Lord Lieutenant Depones as folowes :—

1. That Duncan roy Campbell latelie in Tulloch and Duncan Groinich¹ alias Campbell both in Donnmoire's lands wer sent as spyes from Kil-michell be Master Charles Campbell & old Barbreck throw the braes, and the s^d Duncan Groinich and Donald M^eVicar in Killean wer sent at another tyme towards Inveraray and the braes to hear of my Lord Lieut^s comeing to the countrey and that they reported that my Lord Lieut^t wes come the lenth of Glenurchy.

2. That Donnmoir and young Kilberrie brought intelligence from Cowall that my Lord Lieut^t wes but eight hundreth men at that tyme.

3. That one Johne Campbell in Kilmund or therabout and Johne Campbell of Ardtornich^{arich} gave the greatest intelligence in all Cowall.

4. That young Bernice, Innernedane and Dreep, notw^tstanding of ther being w^t my Lord Lieut^t, they wer in armes with Argyll in Cowall.

5. That Alexander Campbell, brother to Ardkinglas, Duncan Campbell in Lochgoilhead and Alexander Campbell ther, wer appointed to wait at Lochgoilhead to intercept my Lord Lieut^s I^{res}, and accordingly they intercepted some I^{res} and bisket.

¹ Probably *Greannach*, crabbed-looking.

6. That Stronedowre after he left Inveraray wrote to Achinbreck.

7. That John McPhadrick McConachie bane, alias Campbell, offered himself w^t twentie men to Argyll by intercession of Dergachie and Alex^r Campbell, brother to Ardkinglas, the quhilk offre Argyll refused.

8. That one Gilbert roy McClerich in the head of Loch Strivine was sent as spy to my Lord Lieu^t his camp, and that the deponent heard that he spoke w^t Locheill and Glendeisharie, & that they gave the spy a view of the severall Battalliones, & that the deponent heard that the Camrones & McLanes wer to joyne w^t Argyll, & that he heard in token therof that Locheill sent w^t this spy ane fir tree bogh and that the Rebels wer a wholl night in ther armes waiteing for ther comeing to joyn at Kilmichell, and that the tyme the spy wes sent wes when they wer at Cowall, but the tyme they wer expected to joyne wes at Kilmichell before they went to Cowall.

9. That it was genellie reported in the Rebels camp that the Laird of Grant had fallen in upon my Lord Lieut^s Lands, and burne and slay ther, and that he wes to joyne w^t the rebels within few dayes.

10. That Sir Johne Cochrane said that he wished that — in the west country, w^t fyve troupe of horse, wold meet and joyne, but at p^{nt} cannot condescend upon his name.

11. That Argyll sent Donald McVicar in Killean, and Duncan McNokaird ther as spyes to Inveraray from Glendarowell, and when they returned that Donald McVicar told y^e deponent that he spoke to Widow Graham and that she went to M^r Alexander Duncanson, her brother, and that she told the spy thereafter that my Lord's forces wer at that tyme four thousand five hundreth or therabout, and that McVicar the spy himselfe spoke to y^e s^d M^r Alexander Duncanson, Coline Campbell, and Donald McNeillan, miller of Corlundane,¹ and that Duncan McNokaird the oyer spy reported nothing to him.

12. That Argyll said that he had the Bailzie of Ila his bond for ten thousand pounds Scots money for sending him sex score men with what he had formerlie out of Ila.

13. That Johne Campbell of Ardintenzie conversed w^t Sir Johne Cochrane and met him upon the rod w^t meat and drink to Sir Johne and his company. M^r Duncan Campbell, brother to Ardintenzie who wes frequentlie w^t Argyll went w^t Ardintenzie to meet Sir Johne.

¹ Carlanan.

14. That the old Barron McGibbon wes severall tymes in the camp att Glendaruell.

15. That Johne McArthor of Mylntonne joined at Stralauchlane and does not know if he had comand, but ther came in w^t him and others ther twentie one fyle of men, and that he wes severall nights in the castle of Ellengreg.

16. That he saw Jⁿ McAulay, brother to Dowfeorling, and Robert McAulay, drover, come in to them at Stralauchlane, and stayed with them all the tyme and ferried w^t them at Loch Long.

17. That he heard that Skelmorlie's brother came in to them at Bute disagysed, and heard that he conversed with Argyll, Sir J^{nc} Cochrane, and oyers, but knowes not if he stayed any tyme ther.

18. That he heard that Robert Campbell of Orchyard kepted correspondence w^t Argyll and wrote a letter to him.

19. That M^r Archibald Campbell, sone to L^d Neill Campbell, joined at Kilmichell of Glastrie w^t fyftie men of his father's tennents & went from thence w^t M^r Charles to Tarbet, & met the late Argyll and forward to Bute & Ilandgreg, & parted w^t them at Stralauchlane.

And this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

Subscribed att Inveraray the third day of June jmvj^c & four score fyve yeares, Before thes witnesses, M^r Johne Ramsay, Shirrefdepute of Perth, Capⁿ McKenzie of Suddie.

KENNETH M^cKENZIE, witness.

AR^p. CLERK.

JO. RAMSAY, witnes.

ATHOLL.

Earl of Dumbarton to Marquis of Atholl.

AIR, 4 June 1685.

My Lord,—I doubt not but yo^r Lo^p has heard of Argyll's being in Buit, and y^t his sone Charles in Cowall has sent about the firie cross; his ships have been cruising up and down the coast near Largs, and this morning I have news of his having Landed some men at Greenock, whither I have sent some horse and dragoons to observe his motion, and will march myself as I shall have nottice of his being Landed. If yo^r Lo^p hear of his Landing you must march y^t way with all possible dilligence.

Yesterday Captain Talbot, with the Falcon friggat, came upon this

coast, and sent his Lt ashore, who tells y^t the Mermaid friggat, commanded by Captain Jefford, went into Mull, and, as he imagens, may be cruising by the back of Cantyre: if yo^r Lo^p can send to him, give him notice to come upon this cost with all possible speed.

I have news y^t y^e men y^t were landed at Greenock are gone again, and, as I was writting this, the King's Fisher, commanded by Captⁿ Hamilton, who also commands y^e whole squadrone, came to an anchor in this Bay, so wee are now in a prety good condition to recieve the Rebels, both by Sea and Land, & wee are preparing somewhat else for him; so I intreat yo^r Lo^p to take great care and be in readiness, in case he should offer to make towards you, y^t you be not surprisid.

Just now there is a gentleman come from my Lord Granard to me, who tells me y^t there is 4000 foot & 900 horse ready to land in Scotland in case wee should have use for them, and I also here y^t y^e three Dutch Regim^{ts} are come to Leith.

The yacht we^{ch} came first, and is now lying under Dunbarton Castle, I have ordered to be in readiness to saill when I send her word.

I am, my Lord,

Yo^r Lo^{ps} most humble & ob^t servant,

DUNBARTON.

This was not sent away till the 5th at 2 in y^e afternoone.

Unsigned letter to Marchioness of Atholl.

ED^R, June 5 [1685].

Madam,—I receved yours by my Lord Lovat. I have frequently conversed with him since he came heire. I lyk him the more I knoe him the bettere. I dar undertake he will mak a verry good husband, for he is a verry well natured young noblman and dos not want judgment. He resolves to go soon to the north, and to mak haest with his men to my Lord Marquis, for he is resolved he will not serve under anny other since my Lord Marques is in the feild, let the councell ordre it as they please, but I am told that all the forces that is to randevou the 9 of this month with the Deuk of Gordonne is ordred to marche to Argyllshyre, but in all apearance they ar lyk to have litell or nothing to doe. I dout not but yo^r Lap: hes leters from Hindoraira,¹ I have on of the 2 of this munth from Sir Patricke who tells me of my Lord Marques good health,

¹ Inveraray!

my Lord Murrays, & Lord William's, and all freinds, and that Argyll hes quit the seas at Tarbat, they knoe not wher he is. They have sent out strong parties to discouradg the country to joyn with him and to aprehd anny parties they can fynd of his dryving coves. We heire the King's ships is certinly cum up towards his Quarters, and they will force him ether to fix himself in the Hielands or low lands, but I belivie he will ouse all possibill meanes to land in the west, in soum harbour in or neir Galoway, for he hes no more hopes of anny mor to joyn with him in the hielands.

Satrday 6. Since yestrday we ar informed that Argyll has takine two ships belonging to Glasco ladne with dealls and throune out the dealls; this confirms me in my opinione that he will shipe in all his men, and if he can escape the King's ships in the nicht tyme he will certinly land in Galloeway, being in hoops of asistance ther, fynding no hoops of doing anny good in the hielands. He is certinly in a most miserabl desperat conditione. By the inclosed wiche cam yestrday with ane exprese to my Lord Comisioner yo^r Lap: will easilly knoe that his men nethr dar nor will fight. &c. &c. &c.

I have just nou received neues that the Reybells in Galloeway hes proclamed the D: of Munmuth Kinge, & that Argyll was indevoring to land at the Larges in the west but was beat of.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

ED^R, 5 June 1685.

My Lord,—Wee have not heard from you since y^r letter dated from Ineraray on y^e 31 of May. The E: of Dumbarton is still posted on the west coast, and now by his last wee understand that the falcon frigate is now at Air by y^e king's comand. The E: of Granard is to have 1000 men to waft over when called, if y^r Lop: judge this for his Maties service; wee most leave it to you, to call y^m or not as you judge fitt, & wee have writt so to y^e E: of Granard to keep correspondence w^t y^r Lop: and to doe as you desyre.

The 300 rebels who went to sett up there treasonable proclamation at Sanquhar are persued by Clevres¹ w^t severall troops both of the standing forces and Militia neare Entreken pass, and did hear Sir John

¹ Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount Dundee.

Cochrane and Polwart landed at Greenock and caried meall and drink with them.

All is quiett in England and Irland, which is all can be said at present by My Lord,

Yo^r Lop:s affectionate servants,

QUEENSBERRIE, com^r.

PERTH, cancell^r.

TARBAT.

D^A FALCONAR.

GEO. MACKENZIE.

acq^t us freq^{tly} & lett us know what you resolve as to y^e Irish. They are to be transported by Irish vessels and a frigat to convoy them.

Wee have writt to y^e sea captaines, and left it open and blank on y^e back that y^r Lop: may direct it.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

ED^R, 7 June 1685, 8 fornoon.

My Lord,—If Argyle move towards Stirlin, then the importance of y^t place will move y^r Lop: to be in his treasses; but wee give nether rules nor orders, since you most know better what will be fitt to doe then wee can.

Wee have hasted what people wee could to Stirlin to keep y^e post.

The reason of our apprehension is y^t wee heare Argyl hath landed in Cowall, w^t all his forces, and now that the ships are in y^e sea about Boot, He most ether fight y^r Lop:, come doune on Glasgow, or Stirlin; on which account this is hasted from My Lord,

Yo^r Lop:s affectionat servants

QUEENSBERRIE, Com^r.

TARBAT.

The Lord Comm^r could not writt, he hath not slept two hours, but will writt with the next.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

ED^R, 8 June, 12 a clock, 1685.

My Lord,—Your Lop:s dated 5 June came this morning. Wee pray God give y^r Lop: good success against these execrable traitors.

Wee have hasted to the E : of Dumbarton to dispatch a thousand bols of meall with all possible speed by a ship, under convoy of a man-of-warr, to any place y^r Lop : shall appoint, therfor haste ane express to acquaint him to what place to send it.

England is still peacable ; Sir fran : Wheeler has taken a ship comeing from Holland to pool with 5000 armes, and some Dutch officers, to have begunn a Rebellion there.

D : Gordon hath a greatt number together, so concert with him as y^r Lop : finds proper.

Wee weil approve all you writt in y^r resolution as to y^e houses & y^e acting in that country.

We are my Lord, y^r Lop:s aff^{at} humble servants

QUEENSBERRIE, Com^r.

PERTH, Cancell^r.

TARBAT.

DA. FALCONAR.

GEO. MACKENZIE.

Turne over.

There was shooes ordered at Stirlin, lett y^r lo^p call for as many more as is usefull ether at Glasgow or Stirlin & writt to y^e provosts there for this end, for wee thought it had been done. Wherever y^r lo^p calls for them they shall be answered and payed.

Duke of Gordon to Marquis of Atholl.

ST GEORG CASTELL IN BADENACH, 8 Jun 1685.

My Lord,—I had orders from the Councell to corespond with your Lo : in the affairs concern'd y^r Lieutennandry off Argyll. I did wreet to y^r Lo : the other day aboutt sum₂bussines but the pacquett was miscaried, and in itt a letter to the Earll of Dunbarton, desyrring munitions off poudder, bullets, macth and sum other nesesarrys for the expedition aboutt w^h I am now going.

This inclos'd is to the seam purpus, w^h I intret y^r Lo : wold caus dispatch, itt beeing for his Majesty's servis, and I have the Councells command to communicat with my Lord Dunbarton by y^r Lo : adress.

The berar I have sent to weatt off y^r Lo: by whom I expect y^r Lo: will informm me off the affairs in the cuntrey wher y^r Lo: is.

I am extremely satisfy'd with hopps of seeing y^r Lo: or long, and I am
Y^r Lo: most humble servantt

GORDON.

Marquis of Atholl to the Laird of Orbiston.

INNERERAY, 9 June 1685.

Sir,—I have sent ane express to the Earle of Dumbartan showing him that the rebclls are certainly in Stralachlan in Cowall, and that they had sent all ther shippes about, and ordered them to meet him in lochfyn syd, from wher they ar to come up to Innereray, and have prayed his Lo^p to order the Kinges shippes to follow them closslie, so that I intreat if any of the Kinges shippes lyes near you, that they may be sent hither with all the saile they can, and they will have them in a perfyt hose nett.

I am, in haste, your affectionat ffriend & servant, ATHOLL.

Earl of Dumbarton to Marquis of Atholl.

GLASGOW, 9 June 1685.

My Lord,—I have 1000 Bolls of meall to send to yo^r Lop, w^{ch} I will send to y^e men of War lying before the coast of Cowall, under whose protection the meall may be Landed at any place wher yo^r Lo^p shall think fitt, therefore you may send a Boat to them to give them notticc where you will have it landed. I am informed y^t Argyll is marching towards yo^r Lo^p: therefore I would have you to post yo^r self so y^t you need not fight but as you think fitt, and I intreat you not to precipitate or hazerd any thing, as I writ to you by my former, for there is 2000 foot w^{ch} I expect every day from Ireland and I intend shall joyne you immediatly. The three Holland Reg^{ts} of Scots were to part the 3rd, and I believe are at Leith by this tyme. If Argyll do not come towards you, but marches any where ells, you are to follow him and observe his motions, but so as you be not ingadged but as you think fitt. I have Rec^d a leter from the Duke of Gordon, who writes to me y^t he would be the 12 or 13 in Argyllshire. There is three Lieutenatcys, w^{ch} is Duke Hamilton and y^e Earle of Arran joyntly, namly the shires of Lanrick, West Loudwn, Ranfrew and Dumbarton, & the Duke of Gordon and yo^r Lop^s; as for the commands the King

has sent me an order as followeth, y^t in whose Lieutenantcy any of y^e Lieutenants is, he commands who is Lieutenant of y^e place, and when you happen to be in a place belonging to neither of yo^r Lieutenantcys you are to cast lots who shall command, w^{ch} I thought fitt to give you notice of.

I intreat you to let me hear from you as often as possibly yo^r Lo^p can. There is by this tyme the King's Fisher, the Falcon, the Maremaid, and a yacht, commanded by Capⁿ Hamilton, Capⁿ Talbot, Capⁿ Jefford, and Capⁿ Clement, all cruising about y^e Isles of Buit, and will strive to be in today with a fire ship at Ellen Greg¹ to Burn the Rebell's ships, and I am impatient to hear w^t Argyll does.

I am, my Lord, yo^r Lo^ps most humble servant

DUNBARTON.

Captain Stewart to Marchioness of Atholl.

STIRLING, 9 Jun 1685, Seven A clock at night.

Madam,—I received your La^{ps} Letter just now, the advice come from the E. of Dunbarton this day brings that the Rebell Argyll, if he cane, intends for this place, but, Madam, ther is no fear of anything. he is forced from his ships by the King's men of Warr, and I bellieve he is in soe desperatt a condition that he knowes not what hand to turn him to. Generall dallzel is heir, and above four thousand men, besides the Lord Marquoes of Atholl's armie on the right hand, and the E: of Dunbarton's on the left. All the forces Argyll has is not above two thousand, and many of them pressd. I think a few dayes will ane end to this Affair.

God be thanked all goes so weill in England that the King demands nothing from his parlm^t ther, but what is emediatly granted.

Pray Madam be not in trouble, for I hope in God you have no reason. My wife gives her most humble service to your La^p.

Madam, your La^{ps} most humble serv^t

ARCHIBALD STEWART.

Madam, being in hast to dispatch the bearer, excuse this ugly paper.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

EDR, 10 June 1685, 12 forenoon.

My Lord,—before your Lo^ps, dated 8 June, came to us there was 1000 bols Meall ordered to be sent by sea from Dumbarton, as the

¹ See Note p. 236.

nearest & surest way to you, which the E: of Dumb: writts he was a doeing on ye 9th of june. No doubt it would be satisfaction to all y^r true freends that the rebels should fall by your hand, but lett not too great earnestnes in y^t make yo^r Lo^p doe any thing ether hastily in rashnes or w^t disadvantage. Victory is ye point of honor, and not hardines. All your conduct is too good for our short praises, but a just accompt will be faithfull given where it should be. We are, my Lord,

Your most faithfull friends & servants

QUEENSBERRIE, Com^r.

TARBAT.

On of ye two taken at Orkney, called Blackelde, hath confest wee think all he knows, & Argyll hath all his strength w^t him, litle money, many arms, furnished to him by privat persons. I say all I would say still in the publick letter, for no oy^r tyme is allowe^t to y^r serv^t T.

Mr. Fleming to Marchioness of Atholl.

INVERARAY, 10 june 1685.

May it please yo^r La^p,—Nothing occurred since my last to yo^r La^p, only my Lord, upon informatione that the rebels had a designe to alarme this campe last night, did send out two hundred men under the command of Lochiell, who upon a mistake in the midst of the night fell upon some of the horse Guards instead of the enemey, and hath killed three or four and wounded as many. This acc^t I belive my Lord hath given yo^r La^p, which I judged necessar also to doe. The Rebels are encamped on ye oy^r syd of Lochfyn but my Lord is in no apprichension of any hazard, for he is double ther number, besyd that many of them ar forced, but it is thought if they could have safe passage, then they would goe to ye west. The Kinges friggates ar come to Air five dayes agoe, but we have no accompt q^r they ar now, but I hope in a short tyme they will attack the rebels.

I am yo^r La^ps most humble & most ob^t serv^t,

J. FLEMING.

My Lord and my Lord Murray and Lord William ar, blessed be God, weele. do^r Irwinges sone is come.

In Drummond of Balhaldie's "Memoirs of Lochiel" the following account of the above-mentioned affair is given :—

"My Lord Atholl commanded fifteen of Lord William Murray's Troop of Horse, consisting of Perthshyre gentlemen, with ane officer, to post themselves att a ferry called Kilbride, which is about three miles from the town,¹ in order to watch the motions of the enemy. A party of the MacLeans were posted about the distance of a mile from them, and between them and the town were the Brea of Mar men; and what was surprizing, non of these partys knew of the other's being out.

It happened that Locheill was ordered by Major-General Buchan to march out with his men, towards the evening, to reconnoitre the fields, without being any ways informed of the partys I have mentioned, nor could he know anything of them, for they had taken their posts but some few hours before. When Lochiell came in view of the first party, he took them for the enemys, and prepared to attack them; but, upon a nearer approach, daylight not being yet quite spent, he began to discern their collours, and soon understood his mistake.

He had also very near fallen into the same error, when he advanced towards the MacLeans, but they being his neighbours, he came likeways to know them. Some of the gentlemen of that name joynd him for company's sake; and as they marched forward, it being now dark night, they descerned several fires att a distance, and some people on horseback rideing about them. Hereupon they concluded that the enemy had taken the advantage of the night to ferry over the Loch, att that narrow passage; but, in order to be better informed, Locheill ordered two of his men to take a full view of them from ane adjacent eminence, and in the mean time prepared to attack them att all adventures. When the spyes returned, they confirmed him in his oppinion, and assured him that their numbers exceeded 1000, among which they observed severals on horseback; for att the place where the gentlemen were posted, their being a great deal of shrubs and bushes, they by the light of the fires mistook them att a distance for so many men.

The gentlemen, in the mean time, hearing a noise, and being therewith allarmed, advanced a little forward, and called out to stand. But Locheill, convinced that they were of the enemy, making no answer, one

¹ Inveraray.

of them rashly fired a pistoll, and wounded one of the Camerons, whereupon the rest fell upon them, and would have undoubtedly cutt them all to pieces, had not Mr. Cameron of Callart accidentally known My Lynton of Pendrich, as he lay on his back endeavouring to defend himself from the blows of the broad-sword, by a blunderbush which he held with both hands across his body. This happy discovery saved the rest of these loyall Gentlemen, whereof four or five were killed and severals wounded."¹

Who the writer of the following undated letter was is unknown:—

Anna McLeane to Marquis of Atholl.

My Lord,—Their came twe leatters from yo^r Lordship to this countrie from hand to hand, which I received yisterday, directed to Allan McDonell of Morer and to Alexander McDonell of Kenloch, for the number of two hundred men, well armed, to meet yo^r Lo^p att Strafillan. I theirfor lett yo^r Lo^p know y^t everie one of y^e Lairds kine & kindered want to Wist² to burry y^e corps of our maister y^e Captaine of Clanranald, and are not as y^t come back, and I have dispatch y^e leatters to y^e persones to whom they were directed to Wist, and so soon ever they shall come to y^r hands yo^r Lo^p may be sure of satisfactorie ansure. I hop yo^r Lo^{ps} pardone for my boldness, because I doe not know how to behave y^rin saving to acquaint yo^r Lo^p of y^e intercat state of y^e countrie, which I hope yo^r Lordshipe will tak to consideration, & rests my Lord, yo^r Lo^{ps} humble servant

ANNA McLEANE.

Countess of Caithness³ to Marchioness of Atholl.

[BALLOCH?] June 12, 1685.

Dear Madam,—I shall not need by this bearer to give y^r La: any acount of our dear freinds at Inverarie, being he doth carie letters to ye from thence, but I shall tell ye that yesterday passed by this place the Duke of Gordon, the E: of Dunfermlen, the M^r of Salton, the Laird of Grant and a great many other gentlemen of qualitie whos nams I hav forgot.

¹ In this unfortunate business the following casualties are known to have taken place among the Perthshire Horse:—Doig of Ballingrew, William Napier (who was there for the Laird of Gartur), Jas. Pearson of Kippenross, and a gentleman named Drummond, killed. Linton of Pittendreich, Stewart of Ardvorlich, &c., wounded.

² Island of Uist.

³ Widow of 6th Earl of Caithness, and wife of 1st Earl of Breadalbane, also sister to Argyll.

The Duke told me his men were on ther march to Argyll: he stayed a very shot whil, being in heast to overtak them, having put himself out of the way to com hear.

I pray God give good suxes to his Maj^{ty}s forces, who will now be very numerous in that shire. I am,

Dear Madam, y^r La^s most faithful and humble serv^t

M. CAITHNES.

The Lord down and the Laird of Inis is to pas this way also to Argyll in a day or too.

Duke of Gordon to Marquis of Atholl.

FINLERG, 13 *Jun* 1685.

My Lord,—I am this lenth in obedianc to the Cuncell's orders. I belive y^r Lo: is aquanted with them, yett befor I shuld enter y^r Lo: government of Argyllshyr (bee Castell Chulchurn) I thought necesair to aquant y^r Lo: iff his Majesty's serves requeer that wee joyn forsses, itt war fitt that y^r Lo: and I shuld ajustt all matters as to the conveni- ancys off our troupps marchings and Lodgings. I shall be verry glad to have the good fortun and honnor off seeing your Lordshipp. And I am
y^r Lo: most humble servant

GORDON.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

ED^s, 13 *June* 1685, *late*.

My Lord,—Y^{rs} of ye 10th the Lo Comm^r shewd us, wee are very glad of yo^r force, regrate extreamly the sad accident that hath fallen out, by that mistake twixt Lochiell & y^e horse, & wee shall be more troubled if your men want provisiones than if wee wanted them ourselves, but wee judged the sure & neare way to send meall to y^r Lop: was by sea from Dumbarton, now that the King is master of the seas; but my Lord if Stirlin can help you, appoint a way to have it securely caried it to you, & oy^r or both wayes shall be ordered to furnish you. but wee are persuaded that it is at you or now: Our Intelligences from Capt Hamilton aboard the King's fisher assure us that he and the falcon hath Argyles ships locked in within Elangreg,¹ so that we hope his ships will not

¹ Eilan Dearg (Red Island), in the Kyles of Bute.

trouble you in Lochfyn. but wee are apprehensive that he may have boats in Lochfyn: & it may be that if he be straitned he will indcavour to steall in these boats, in by y^e coast of Kintyre & strive to goe to the west as yett, wherof wee wish both the King's ships & your Lo^p to take nottice & care.

My Lord you have all y^e good wishes & shall have all the service that can be afforded by, My Lord, Yo^r most aff^{at} servants

QUEENSBERRIE, Com^r.

TARBAT.

DA: FALCONAR.

GEO: MACKENZIE.

Earl of Dumbarton to Marquis of Atholl.

GLASGOW, 14 June 1685.

My Lord,—I do hazerd this to y^r Lo^p not knowing whether it may come to you or not.

The meall has been aboard since the 11th, and this morning fell down from Greenock wth y^e Yacht, and will make all y^e haste she can to yo^r Lo^p.

There is four of the King's ships and two yachts lyeing before Ellengreg, where Argyll's ships and boats are, and will hinder them to stir, & waits only for a wind to enter upon y^e Castle to sink them or burn them, so y^t yo^r Lop: may hazerd your boats to send to the ships, and to Clydmouth for intelligence.

I am, my Lord,

Yo^r Lo^{ps} most humble servant

DUNBARTON.

Duke of Gordon to Marquis of Atholl.

STRAFILLIN, 14 Jun 1685.

May it pleas y^r Lordshipp,—This morning I had the honnor off y^r Lo: off the 12, a few hours therafter I was informm'd off yo^r Lo: s march towards the leat Earll off Argyll, and just now this was confirm'd to mee.

I shall be verry glaid to have the good fortun off accompaning yo^r Lo: in y^r atacqu, and itt is not the first tim that y^r Lo: s fammily and

myn have been together in such ocasions. My company will mack but a small wing off y^r Lo: armmy, all the men I have with mee not exceeding betwix a thousand and eleven hundred. I shall expect y^r Lo: ^s answer to this with impatience, and I am

Y^r Lo: most affectionat and humble servant

GORDON.

Duke of Gordon to Marquis of Atholl.

STRATHPHILLIN, 15 Jun, 7 in the morning, 1685.

My Lord,—Sinc I did wreet to y^r Lo: last night I have receav'd sum orders from the Privat Committe, off wh^h I'll inform y^r Lo: att meeting, wh^h oblidg mee to show y^r Lo: thatt iff itt bee not conterar to his Majesty's servis, itt is the counsell's thoughts that I should joyn with y^r Lo: iff you design annay action in heast. I assure y^r Lo: off my willingnes to compley with whatt can advanc the Roy^{ll} interest, and that I shall be particularly satisfied to express so much especellay in y^r Lo: company. iff your Lo: thincks not our joynning convenient, I most desyr thatt befor y^r Lo: goe far from the seae cost you wold assist mee with six or sevn hundred foott, provydded with amunitions, and when my wholl cumpany cumms upp I hop to return them to your Lo: thankfully and saffly. Tho his Majestys servis requeers this, ther will bee no use for itt iff y^r Lo: thinck convenient thatt I joyn with y^r Lo: which I desyr extremly. In that cais y^r Lo: wold send to meat mee the above mentiond number to conduct mee to y^r Lo: camp, iff Argyll bee lying in this syd off y^r Lo: armmy. I assure y^r Lo: that I am sincerely

y^r Lo: affectionat and most humble serv^t

GORDON.

The following unsigned¹ and unaddressed letter gives an account of further movements.

GLENDERREWELL,
This Teusday 16 Junie [1685].

Dear Cousing,—I have hitherto givne you or Sir Will: Bruce some accompts of the progres, so' tho I know naither when or how this schall

¹ In the handwriting of Patrick Murray of Dollery.

come to your hands, yet being now att Laisour in owre campe, I schall lett you know to this tyme what is hapned since my last, where I told you of the Rebels coming back from Arkinlas towards there ships, and that same verie night my Lord gott intelgence of the King ships coming up so neer Iland Grage, where the rebels ships and boats Lays, that it was impossible for him to make anie more use of them. Thereupon wee immediatlie marcht from Inverera about Lochfyn after him and came to this camp yesterday about two in the clocke, and upon the rebels getting intelligence of oure coming up after him, he immediatlie marcht from this, which will be the mater of fyve myles from the castle under which his ships was laying, in great confusion, and sent ane order to those in the castle and schips to provyde for themselves, for wee were coming up and he was resolved to take some other course. Upon which those in castell & ships fled without leaving on single person in aither, or imbasling anie thing was ther in there possession, & leaving those prisoners they brought from Orknay in the castell, who immediatlie gott some signe to the Kings ships, by getting off a bote with a whyte cloutt instead of a flagg. The ships shott a bett to know 'the mater, and immediatlie came & entered both ships & castle, whilst wee were drawing up our armie heer in some oncertentie where to folow Argyll, or to go summonde the castell to yeild, wherein wee thoght always Argyll hade left att lest a considerable garioson to protect his ships, so my Lord Lieutenant resolved to incampe heer this last night, & immediatlie sent a considerable partie under Lochyel's comand after the rebels, where he had some notice where the late Earl was marcht, and that he should immediatlie send notice to the camp of Argyll's motion, and accordingle to send strong parties after him on his riare, and wee to go tray what the castle wold doe this morning, but arlie this morning getting notice of the rebels, as I have told you, leaving both ships & castle, my Lord immediatlie marcht himselve with the whole hors and a small partie of fott, and left his Legace¹ laying still heer till oure returne, & to be in reddines to march immediatlie after. So when wee came up to the castle this morning wee founde a leutenant of on of the ships with some sea men in the place with a great deal of emptie caske where there hade been Arms, some broken caske where there was some Arms, and a store of caske Lykways on broke up, wherein I persaved there was

¹ Luggage.

some full of holsters, some with Bandoliers, some with match, & some I beleve with arms yet ontucht, as also a good store of powder, and litell barrells full of ball of all syses, and some bundels of pykes, & some back & breast I see, which could be only for holding out the pouce of a pyke they were so slender, but there is no doubt better for horsemen; but because I am confedent there will be a considerable imbaismment by the sca men, I advysed my Lord to resaiue non but upon inuenter, so he hath sent Strowan Murray to resaiue what is there, with the mater of twentie men, to be governor till furdur order, & to resaiue the amunition, where there is and hath been such store as if the whole Kyngdoome hade been to conuere, with drums, trumpets, and amunition, without men & horse. Oure last intelgence is that he hath crost Loch Long in to the Lenox. Wee are to march all this night & leave our bagadge if wee immediatlie got not some other intelgence, for some wee expect everie houre, for owre Lord Lieutenant spairs no chaarge nor pains for that, as in evrie thing for careing on the Kyng's service, tho oft owre intelgence fails us. Thus stands owre affairs att fyve a clock att night. Now when I have told you all, you see what that Late Earl's conduct is, and you can bear me witnes, by all the accoumpts ever I gave you, if ever I was aprehensive of it, & yet it was that only, which evrie bodie was of opinion to be the only thing to be aprehended, but it is the actions of his lyffe that I considerd, more then a methodicall or reddie giving ane account or narating of maters, and I thank God wee have now owre greatest minister of stat, that can doo both the best att the materiall parte of it, and if Argyll hade been but of ordinarie conduct, wee have marcht thorow grounds this two days bygon, where in spyte of all we could doo he might by parties have gald us att passes and wods & securd himselfe, tho wee did what was possible for the securitie of owre march, but hitherto he hath never attempted anie thing lyke a war aither of curage or conduct, tho this derogats from owre own repute if wee schould beat him, when wee come up to him, yet I cannot want my own reflections on things, especialie where I think myselfe anie ways concernd. Now as all things lays in the tell, when I wret to you, so I most tell you without vanetie I beginne to wearie of this campaine, since I see it is not by faire feighting wee are lyke to have a speedie issew of it, for I have realie to tender a hairt to take plaisore in the Lowing of herds of cows, and bleeting of sheip, and shriking of women folowing them in to

owre camp, and if my honore, which I am possiblie more tender off then is nessessaire for a man in my sircumstancis, hade not obliged me, and will still, to stay so long as I think it concerned, I was never att a Lyffe more onplaisant to me, amongst such a pack as I could not have thoght hade been on arth, and I have no plaisore but in saving the countray so farr as possible, which goes schort way with me, for tho the whole men in it were rebels, the countray is the King's, and if wee schould destroye the stocke on the ground, & burn and plunder the houses, how schould the King's sesses be payed. I beelve by this tyme you repent ever you desired me to give you ane account of what past amongst us, so for this tyme Adew.

This being writ in the open feilds without anie conveniencie I doubt you will hardlie get it redd. If Sir Will: Bruce be in toun present my service to him & all frends.

Another account was written by J. Haldane, of the Perthshire Horse, to his uncle, the Laird of Lanrick.

In my Last as I remember which I writ to you from StrathLachlan, daited the 25, I did giv you an acompt that wee wer just going to march against Argyl who was then lying at Alan Grieg, which accordingly wee did that sam day, and cam to Glenderroul, wher wee got inteligenc that he had left his ships at Ilan Grig, wher they wer Bloke up by thre of the King's men of war, and that hearing of, and being frightned with our suden march, he was Gon with all his men towards Loch Goyl, and this morning wee got the neus that the Garison which he had left in Eylan Grieg, and in his ships, had deserted them both, and Laid a train of match burning amongst his Amunition for blowing up of the castel, but it was prevented by some of the Orkney Gentlemen, whom they had most inhumanlie left upon the top of the house to be blowen up with it, for they Got some way to win down, and got a boat and acquainted the King's ships with the condition of the Castel, and they imediatlie sent Boats, and did Accordingly fynd the Castel discarted, and the match within an inch of Giving fyr.

Upon the neus of the taiking of the Castel and ships, we marched down from the head of this Glen, where wee nou ar with thre trups of

our hors and som foot, and did Go in to the Castel wher wee sau a verie Grit Number of Arms of all Sorts Left by the enemie, as Muskets, carobyns, pistols, suords, pyks, bagonets and a considerabel quantitie of pouthier and Bal and flynt stons, and a Grit deal of horse Greath of all kynds, but not so much as on Granad or anie thing of that natur. Having Left al those things in so Grit a confusion, ye may I think judg what is to be expected from them after this.

We hav just nou Got inteligence that he is Gon with al the force he can maik, both of horse and foot, doun towards Rosneath and to the Lenox, and we ar just marching after him with al the heast wee can, so that it may chanc that we may see you shooner then ye do expec; I intreat you If ye plase to send this sam Lyn, Alongs with this Leater, to my Lord Madertie, because I can nether Get tym nor occasion to writ to him my self as promised to him at parting. And I should be verie Ingrait if I faild of what I promise to, an that I am so manie ways bound too. I hop ye will present my servic to my Aunt, and all my other freands, and let her and them knou that al heer and ther freands in this camp ar weal.

This in heast is al from your most doutifoul nephew

J. HALDANE.

from our camp at the
head of Glenderoul.
the 16 of Jun 1685.

For the Laird of Lanrick.

C. McKenzie to Marchioness of Atholl.

STIRLING, 19 June 1685.

Madam,—I have nothing to add to the accompt Captain Stewart has given your Lap: off our good news of Argyle's total defeat, his own being prisoner at Glasgow, having been taken with some Renthrou Lairds.

My Lord Ross and Sir Adam Blaire's being wounded in the neck, Captaine Clealand killed, five hundred of them fled back towards the hylands, who wer yesternight at Buchanan; ther was lykwayes a Dutchman, that hade been with the Rebels, taken at Kilsyth, who tells he knew of no forrainers with him bot 4 or 5 Dutchmen, all the rest Scottsmen, whose names he could not remember, only he remembered off Mr Charles Campbell, Sir John Cochran & his son, John Balfoure the

Bishop's murderer, and on Lapnes, whose name is Elphinstonne. The Dutchman's own name is Clowes Johnstone.

Madam, I hope you will pardon the shortnes off this accompt, since tym will ad no more but that I am in all humble deutie, Madam, your most faithfull humble servant
C. M^cKENZIE.

After writing hereoff we have gotten ane accompt that Sir John Cochran, M^r Rumball and the partie with them, who hade killed Clealand, & wounded Ross & S^r Adam Blaire, are fled in to a house near to Paselaye, & no doubt we will have ane accompt off them shortly, which, with all other good news that comes to my hands, y^r La^p shall be acquainted off.

C. McKenzie to Marchioness of Atholl.

STERLING, 20 June 1685.

Madam,—I have litle to add to whatt I wret yesternight, only I have gott a more particular accompt off Argyle's being taken, and some few more ; he was taken flying all alon, in disguise, with a blew bonet on his head ; he came by a troupe off gentlemen, under my Lord Cochran's command, and passed them, being so disguised, without being noticed, till he came to a litle water beyond Paseley, still in veiu of the forsaid troupe ; and when he came to the water he quitt his hors, and was passing the water on foot, which some of the troop perceaving told ther officer that certainly he behooved to be a rebell that quit his hors so, on which, the commanding officer sent doun on off the troupe,¹ who was ryding for the Laird of Beltries, to bring him back ; he overtook him just in the midle off the water, and called to him to yeeld ; bot Argyle, instead of yeelding, fyred his pistoll at the trouper, bot missed ; then the trouper lighted from his hors to reach him the better ; then Argyl fyred ane other pistoll att him, bot missed lykwayes ; then the trouper gave him 2 slight wounds on the head, on which he surrendered himselfe ; be this tyme the wholl troupe came towards them, & severalls off them, att first sight knew him, and he them, particularly young Greenock, to whom Argyl gave two

¹ He was a weaver named John Riddell, as proved by the precept and receipt under his hand for the pecuniary reward of £600 Scots, or £50 sterling ("Exchequer Papers," Register House, Edinburgh). It is further stated that he incurred the popular indignation, and that to this day the name of Riddell is abhorred by the Clan Campbell (Sir W. Fraser's "Sutherland Book").

purses of gold, his gold watch, and a gold box, in which they say ther was a good many jewells. Arkinbrake and Collonell foulertoun were lett slip away, be some off the Rawnfrew gentlemen, who hade them in ther reverence. Collonell Elet (who is thought a considerable person) with other 2 rebels, were sent in prisoners to Glasgow, be Dougalstoune, Sir John Cochran, and polwart, are fled in to the mosses twixt Rawnfrew and Cuningham, and two hunder off the preettiest men amongst the rebels with them. Collonell Douglas, and the Rigeiment under his command, with some troupes off hors and Dragounes, are gone to stope ther escape ; and Dumbartoun, with the rest off the forces, are marched straight after them. This is as particular ane accompt off all our news here (besyds whatt your Lap heard last night) as I can give att p^t, and when more comes to my hand, your lap shall be informed off them be,

Madam, your laps most faithfull humble serv^t

C. M^cKENZIE.

The first line of the following letter is torn off, and it is unsigned :—

We wer all wating to see Ar: cum in, and go up the way, in great disgrac, which he was not much consernd in, yet, when the hangman tyed his hands about his bok, with ane tow tyd about his midell, & then to the hangman who went befor him, I confes it mad him chang colours. When he cam to the watergait, wher Cap: Gram riseaved him, he put it in his opscion ather to go in a cart, which was ther redy for him, or go up the way on foot, as have wryt befor ; he said, tho he was not very strong for waking, he had rather wak, for he nather lovd that coch nor the cochman, which was the hangman. This day ther is a great many prisoners coming in to town ; his Lady hes not got liberty to sie him yet ; I doe not know if she will.

I had a leter from Sir Pat: last night, but was wryt four or 5 days ago ; he said my Lord was in very good hailth. It is thought my Lord Marquess is in Glesgo by this tym. Your Lap: will sertainly get ane acount of all that past at Ar: his ships and the Castell ; I have sent your Lap: all the printed peapers, & the late gazet, with Sir pa: his leter, which I think no wors then a Gazest ; they ar still in pershut of Sir Jon Couchran & I trust in God he is taken.

Mr. Fleming to Marchioness of Atholl.

ARDKINGLAS, 21 June 1685.

May it please Yo^r Lap:,—My Lord Marquess upon Sunday last marched with his wholl armie to a place called Stralachlan, within four myles of the place wher he heard the rebels were encamped, but that night the late Argyle, hearing of my Lord's advancing, went to Iland Greig (a castle wher he had all his armes & amunitione) and drew of the most considerable part of his bodie, and interposed, betwixt him & the way that my Lord behoved to march, great hilles, & fled away. The same night my Lord sent out ane partie under the command of Suddey M^cKenzie, Ballachen, and Duncan Mcnzies, to discover the place wher the rebels lay and ther condition, and upon intelligence of this foir partie, the rebels within the castle thinking that the wholl bodie of my Lords armie was at hand, they deserted both the shippes and y^t castle, and followed closly the rest of the rebellious partie that fled the night befor, and so gave occasione to the captanes of the Kinges shippes, who lay within a bow draught to them, to seaze y^e shippes, the castle, and armes and amunitione, whill as the terror of my Lords advance upon them wrought only the effect, as is evident by the rebels fleeing night and day untill they wer out of the shyre. My Lord upon informatione of this, followed closslie with the wholl armie, untill he came neir the ferrie at which they boated, but finding y^e winds contrarie, and having intelligence that they intended towards Monteith, he altered his course and came straight heir, to have followed them wherever they might direct ther way, and as he was resolved to march from this, he gott intelligence from James Murray, collector, that the rebels wer dispersed by the Kinges forces near Kilmaronach in Dunbartonshyre, and had it since confirmed by severall persones who wer taken prisoners, but my Lord as yet hath no accompt of it from any publick persones. Ye maner of y^e defeat is not yet certane, only that ther was not ane drop of blood drawn on ay^r sydes. Argyle himself and the oy^r ring leaders escaped, y^e rest dissolved in small bodies, and are now scattered up and down the mountans in this shyr, and my Lord hath sent out severall parties to seize them in ther returne, and untill thes rebellious parties be destroyed the country can never be quieted. I beg yo^r La^{ps} pardon for this tedious

letter. We had ane accompt yesternight y^t y^e late Argyle was made prisoner, but what certaintie is in it is not known.

I am, may it please yo^r La^p

Yo^r La^p^s most humble, most obedient,
and faithfull servant,

J. FLEMYNG.

June 23.—All I can add to this, of ane old date, that Argyle is taken, & y^t Archimbreak, Argyle's son Charles, & oy^{ts}, have garisoned ane house in Argyle, which will be necessar to be reduced befor his Lo^p stirr hence.

Earl of Perth to Marquis of Atholl.

These are warranding you to march home with your regiment of foot and disband them, and we, in his Majestie's name, give you thanks for your ready and hearty concurrence in his service at this tyme. So, we desyre you will thank all the inferior officers and people, and assure them of his Majestie's protection, and desyre them to be ready to serve his Majesty if he call them for his service, and their oune safety.

Given at Edinburgh

the 23^d June, 1685.

PERTH, Cancell^s.

I: p: d:

Earl of Perth to Marquis of Atholl.

HOLYROODHOUSE, 23 *June*, 1685.

My Lord,—Since many of the Rebels are returned to Argyleshire, Therefore yo^r Lop shall keep or *gather together* such a number as ye judge *fitt for the affair*, and you shall aither kill or apprehend *all who joined with* the late Argyle against the King in manner following, *first all* Heritors you can apprehend you shall *presently execute them*, conform to your power of Justiciary, and forfeit *their estaits to the King*, and you shall take a hundred of the chief *ringleaders of the tenments* and commons and execute them to the death *in severall places*, as you judge most expedient, and dispose of all their goods; and for the rest who are guiltie you shall shortlie have orders for them.

Your Lop: shall disband all the rest, except these ye keep for this end only.

If the Earle of Dunbartan shall Desyre 500 men to be sent to Galloway by boat, you shall be pleased to send them, takeing a proportion out of your oune Localitie in Perthshyre and out of yo^r Lieutenancie, and send them in such manner as the said Earle shall Desyre. The Duke of Gordon is Lykewayes to send 500 if desyred: all the thousand must be sent in your boats from Kintyre or Tarbat to Lochryan, but the particular directione of this wee leave to the Earle of Dunbartan, and continues My Lord y^r most aff^{at} & humble servants

PERTH, Cancells. I: P: D:¹

Earl of Perth to Marquis of Atholl.

EDR, 24th June 1685.

My Lord,—Your Lop is earnestlie disyred, how soon this comes to yo^r hands, to repair to this place that the Councill may receive from you a full account of what you have done in prosecution of yo^r commission, and concerning other particulars relateing to his Majesties service.

This in name of the Councill is signified to you By

Yo^r Lo: most humble servant

PERTH, Cancells.

Viscount Tarbat to Marquis of Atholl.

EDR, 24 June 1685.

My Dear Lord,—If you want meall I have lost labour & care, for I never omitted to cause it to be sent evry way.

I am hopefull to see you heer shortly & will referr all history till then, & then there will be a tale of two drinks.

I heare my sonne & many others are neare you, & are altogether in want of bread.

It is not possible for to say any thing till I see you, & therefore nothing shall be said by, My Lord,

Your faithfull humble servant

TARBAT.

¹ It is said that in obedience to this order seventeen heritors were executed. At Inveraray there is a monument in memory of Colin, brother of Campbell of Skipness, one of the victims.

Mr. Fleming to Marchioness of Atholl.

INVERARAY, 25 June 1685.

May it please Yo^r Lap,—I have nothing to add to my last but that my Lord Marquess, upon informatione the castle of Carnazereth belonging to Achinbreak was garisoned by the rebels, marched yesterday, with six hundred men, within three myles of the place, and from thence sent out ane partie of two hundred men with a drummer to charge the rebels to deliver up the house, which they flatlie refused to doe, so the partie returned. This morning his Lo^p sent ane partie of four hundred men to lay seige to the castle, for hindering all men and provisiones to come in to the house for their relief. My Lord hath returned heir this afternoon, he hath had no accompt of what is done as yet.

When his Lop^s men comes from Atholl, with Ballachan, he is to send a considerable partie of them to strengthen the seige. My Lord, blessed be God, is weele. Non of his own people ar with him but ye M^r of Kinaird, Lenie, and Dollarie, with the officers.

I am, May it please yo^r Lap,
Yo^r Lap^s most faithfull, most humble,
& most obedient Servant

J. FLEMING.

For the next ten days the correspondence is missing.

*Council Record (extract).*EDINBURGH, 29th June 1685.

The same day Bailie Robertson and Bailie Spence produced an order from the Lords of the Justiciary, for executing the late Earl of Argyle, which being read, the Council appoints the same to be recorded in the Council Books, whereof the tenor follows—

Forswameikle as Archibald Campbell, lait Earle of Argyle, as being found guilty of the cryme of treason, is, by Warand of his Majestie's Prive Counsell, founded on a letter from his Sacred Majestie, adjudge by us to be taken to ye Mercate Cross of Edinburgh, on the threttie day

of this instant month of June 1685 years, and ther, betwixt two and five of the clock in the afternoon, to be beheaded; and thereafter his head to be affixed on the tolbuith of Edinburgh, on ane high piece of Irone. These therefor require and command the Magistrates of Edinburgh to see the s^d sentence and dome put to deū execution in all poynts, as they will be answerable.

And for that end, to receive the person of the s^d Archibald Campbell, lait Earle of Argyle, at the castle-gate of Edinburgh, the said threttie day of June, at twelve of the clock precisely, from which they are to carie him down to the laich town counsell House of Edinburgh, with a strong guard, where they are to keep him till the ordinary tyme of execution. And for the doing of all which, thir presents are to be to them ane sufficiend warand.

Given at Edin^r, the twenty nyynth day of June 1685 years.

	LINLITHGOW.	JA: FOULIS.
J. LOCKHART.	ROGER HOG.	P. LYONE.
DAVID BALFOUR.	J: BEATONN.	

GEORGE DRUMMOND, Provost.

McLcan of Coll to Marquis of Atholl.

INVERARAY, 6 July 1685.

May it please yo^r Lo/,—I am verie much concerned, to hear that I am misrepresented to yo^r Lo/ in my carriage in this countrie, as that these with me, should be guiltie in abuseing and spoileing the countrie without order; I can say upon my credit and reputaⁿ, I neither have nor shall design any advantadg. Bot according to my power to advance his Maties service; and to obey yo^r Lo^s comands, and keeping good order, pittieing these abuses that are comitted be some; I doubt not but it will appear, That these who misinform of us will be found to be themselves in the fhalt: For my part I shall say to vindicat myself, of these asspersiones, That yo^r Lo/ may intertain that character of me, That I doe verilie abhorr the comitting of such villanies. I beg yo^r Lo/ may take ane accompt of Ballechan what he knows of my cariage. I shall make it my studie, (as my duetic is) To be alwayes obsequious to yo^r Lo^s comands, and shall earnestlie intreat to receive yo^r orders whither

to continue here, or goc home, wishing yo^r Lo/ all health and happines,
I am always

My Lord yo^r Lo^s most obedient humble servant

J. M^cLAINÉ OF COLL.

My Lord I have sent home my men according to yo^r Lo^s order, And
hes given them strict direction that they sturr not anywhere, And I
myself do still continue here, waiting for yo^r Lo^s further comands. I
have sent for yo^r Lo^s hauks to come hither, And if it be yo^r Lo^s desire
that they be sent to Ed^r it shall be obeyed.

For the Right Noble & Potent My Lord Marquess of Atholl.

*A Report made be The Marques of Atholl, Lord Lieut^t of
Argile & Tarbatt, to the Lords of ———.*

On the 18 of May at night I went from Edinburgh to Perth in
obedience to my Comissione, I did convocat within my Lieutenancy at
first about 2000 of my owne people and with these I marcht with all
diligence to Inveraray and arryved at it on the 30 day of May. By the
way the E: of Braadalbine with about 300 was at Lochaw head & joyned
me. With these I was resolved to march to the enemie, who were at
Tarbatt, But at the very tyme, I hade notice They were all gone aboard
and sailed, I knew not then, whither, The Rebels being altogether masters
of the Sea. But in two dayes tyme it appeared that they were gone
to the Isle of Bute; Then the Earle of Marr's people about 400 came
& joyned me, and in two or 3 dayes yrefter Locheel with towards 300:
Then Appin and the M^cEanes with 100 men, Then Glengarrie and
Kappoch with towards 300 men, and after them, The M^cLeans towards
400 on the 7 of June, so that towards this tyme I was about 4000 men.
I found Ballaquhan at Inneraray efter he hade reterved from Isla be
Kintyre.

On the 4 of June I was informed That Charles Campbell came with
a partie from Boott, and was forcing those of Cowall to rise with
him, wheron I detached a party of towards 300 with Captain Suddie
M^cKenzie to attacque them. How soon Charles perceived Suddie he
fledd to his Boates. Suddie persewed them, wounded sealls & did

take oyr prisoners, which stop'd Argile's Leavies in Cowall at that tyme, and at the same tyme that Suddie was ordered to Cowall, on informatione that oyr 200 men were comeing from Isla to joyne Argile, haveing affoorded him with towards 300 before, wheron I sent Ballaquhan with 500 to secure the pass at Tarbatt from being seazed either by the Isla partie commanded by Campbell of Airds, or be Argile if he returned from Boott, that being the pass of farr greater importance in all that shyre. Ballaqⁿ stayed at Tarbat till I wes informed that Argile hade pitched on Ellengreg as the place to post his armie & secure his ships. It was on the 7 day of June that Argile posted himself at Ellengreg, where he stayed till the 10th, ffor on the 11th we discerned him to march up towards Arkinlas on the coast opposite to us at Inneraray, and that very night we discerned him marching back towards St Catharines. On this, that night, I ordered Suddie McKenzie with 300 men to march up our side of the water and to make discovery hou he wes posted or whither he marcht, and ordered him not to engage But on seen advantage. Suddie found that Argile hade returned againe to Arkinlas y^t very night, for his partie wes about Arkinlas, where also he hade left a partie of horse & foott at his first turneing back, albeit we did not then know so much. Suddie sent 8 men in a boat to goe neer & observe them, Those contrar to order left the boat & marched towards the house, about 24 horse from the house persewed them, the 8 men reiteired to a hill, & secured themselves from the horse, But a Bodie of ffoott being sent out to cutt them off, Suddie sent off fffitie men to bring y^m off, wherupon the enemie advanced a body about 500 foott & 80 horse agst them, which obleidged Suddie to come doune with all the rest of his partie to bring the small party off, But wes not able to stand in y^e plaine ground agst the enemies horse & foott, so he returned to a stronger ground But wes not able to stand, it being warmly attacqued by Rumbold, so he returned to the hill, & the enemie advanced up the hill on the oyr side of a Denn, But a partie of 24 men were sent be Suddie to take the tope of the hill, which the enemie takeing for a retreat they advanced in haist up the hill, Suddie & the Body of the enemie fyred at oyr in distance, wherupon the 24 men descended brisquely on the enemie and the enemie runn doune the hill to the plaine, where the rest of the horse & ffoott were drawn up. Be this tyme the whole body of Argiles people were come up; Wee did ly still at Inneraray. Suddie in the mean tym of the actione,

acquainted me of what wes past, wherupon I sent Major Menzies with 300 to inforce Suddie, on whose approach all Argile's partie reitired to Arkinlas, a very stronge ground where they could not be attacqued with any safety, and whence he might march off with security ffrom ten tymes their number. From this post Argile could either march doune Lochfyne to Lochaw or towards Stirling. On consideration wherof I called a councill of warr, and we judg'd it altogether unfitt to march from Inveraray that night It being Lait. Least he should returne & cross over Lochfyne, ffor his ships were plying up all the mouth of Lochfyne, and if I hade removed all Argileshire and the whole north highlands hade been open to him, Duke Gordon haveing marched southward. So it was resolved we should keep that post ffor secureing agst his crossing Lochfyne, and from whence we should be in his treasses, if he should march either to Lochaw or Stirling, and the Earl of Dunbartoun & the armie were before him on the oyr way he hade to pass, we alwayes resolveing to come close up to him the nixt morning and to attend his motiones, but that night Argile slipt back the way he came in the night. That same night I had notice of the Kings frigetts Lying in the Kyles of Boott, so that Argiles ships were blockt up, wherupon I immediatly marched about Lochfyne to pursew him, judging him past escape since I marched above the loches which surrounded him on all sides, and concluded that he could not possibly have boates to ferrie him over any where. This was on the 13th of June.

On the 14th I marched to Stralachlan within 4 myles of him, and on intelligence that the enemie was posted at the church of Glenderewall and hade fortified himself in a stronge ground & cast up ditches or trinshes, this the Lamond informed as certain, whereon I sent out Suddie with 400 men to discover what they did and to acquaint me. Suddie found that the Lamond's intelligence was wronge, ffor he neither did cast up trench nor made any stay y^{re} & hade marched away. Suddie could have no intelligence anyway of the enemie all the people haveing fledd, so Suddie went towards Ellengreg with 4 horse to gett intelligence But could finde no persone, all he could doe was to goe near Ellengreg, where he saw the enemie and the ships aground, the castle possest be them, and the King's ships lying in the Kyles of Butē. So Suddie returned, and be this tyme I had marched towards ye head of Glenderewel, where Suddie came to me, and gave accompt of what he saw, w^upon I marched with

all the horse & 500 foott towards Ellengreg, & ordered the rest to follow, Resolving to lye by the enemie to waite oppportunity ffor actione. But on my march I had certain accompt that on the approach of Suddie's partie, the enemie hade deserted both the ships & castle, this was on the 16 of June. But before I marched towards Ellengreg on informatione that Argile hade gone with a Body of his men towards Lochgoyle, I sent Lochiel with 600 men to interrupt & stope the enemie or to keep close in his reer, & to acquaint me that I might come with the rest, If it should prove that Argile hade left but few at Ellengreg, and was marchd with his armie towards the Loch heads. The first accompt that Locheel returned was that he was neer the enemie, on which I marchd early on the 17 to come up to them. But Locheel did not goe up to the enemie, but his partie fell a plundering, and so Argile having got boats from Clyde to my admiration, whilst I could not apprehend but that all boates y^{re} were destroyed. The Secret comittec & myself havinge so oft writt to have all boates y^r either broke or secured, but Locheels partie never comeing up to him, and he procureing boates from Clyde, and the yaught not comeing in tyme about, albeit I had desyred it, Argile past over to Loch Long on the 16 late. Locheel neither havinge stopt the enemie, nor never returned above 40 of his partie to me, all havinge runn home with y^r plunder, it was impracticable for me to crose after him, and on notice that the rebells were marcht towards Dunnoone, and conchidering that they behooved either to fall doune towards Glasgow and so fall to the armie, or march for Stirleing or steall back through the hills I marcht back to Arkinlas, being the centricall place either to march to Loch Longe or Straphillan, the only wayes by which I could soonest come at ye enemie whatever way he marcht. On the 18 I came to Arkinlas, and there hade notice of the rebells being defeigt, & comeing back in parties wherof I acquainted the D. of Gordone who was then at Loch Longe head. On this, I sent parties to Cowall, to Lochaw, Loch Longe head, and Glenfallach to intercept the rebells, who returned with 6 or 7 score or more prisoners, and I stayed to refresh the wearied people all the 19, 20, & 21. On the 22 I returned to Inveraray. Be this tym all my people hade left me of necessity ffor want of meatt, except the M^cLeans & Captain of Clanranald who hade come but short while before. On the 23^d hearing that Carnassarie house was garrisoned, and 200 men with Auchinbreck and Parbrake were there, I marcht that night towards

that place and next day was w^tin 3 myles of it, where I was informed that y^r was only 80 in the house resolved to defend it to the last. I sent Suddie with a partie to sumone it, and sent with him the captain of the garrison his son, and two of his relations, with order to hang them, if they refused to surrander. They fired briskly on the Drummer and those who w^ent with him to summone the house, wheron his coosen the Prisoner who was taken in armes, was hanged up. They within the house were upon this divyded, and the comones were allowed y^r lives. The comanders and Heritors rendered at mercy, but a rogue in the house hade sett a traine to blow it up after it was randered & Suddie in it, and hade the poudere concealed in cloathes to keep it from being discovered. But the poudere found vent at 2 windowes & blew up the door, and so the house was saved. This was on the 26 of June. On the occasion of this treachery the McLeans did fall on the Campbells & killed unhappily Auchinbreak's brother, the only honest man of y^e family, who came there on my command to take off the people that were in the house. The tumult was so great, that it was unpossibile to suppress it so soon as to save him, the treachery putting the shouldiers in a rage. Be that tym I returned to Inverary where some fresh men came up to me, about 1000, whom I disposed of thus. I sent 500 home, 300 towards Kintyre, 100 to Cowall, & 100 to the division of Argyle, ffor searching for the Rebels and secureing the peace, and on the councells call on the 3^d of July I came off from Inverary towards Edinburgh where I arryved the 7 of July tymly.

This accompt was given be the Lord Lieut^t
 Before sea^{ll} of his officers at Edin^r
 upon the 9th of July 1685.

After the Marquis's arrival in Edinburgh the Secret Committee sent the following favourable report of his conduct to the King :—

May it please yo^r Maj.,—The Marquess of Atholl haveing now for 12 moneths been almost constantly employed^a as y^r Maj^s Lieutenant in Argyle and Tarbat shyre, where he allwayes kept a body of people for suppressing the rebellious intentiones of that people, whom he disarmed &

brought them to give all ye obligations which ey^r law required or humane faith could bear, by which many have been kept of from joining in ye late rebellion & others who did were rendered less hurtfull, and that at this tyme he was dureing the whole course of y^e commotion w^t a body about 4000 men acting so as the great design of Argyle's prolonging the warr, & sculking securly amongst these almost inaccessible mountaines, was therby defeat & he forced to leave them & hast to his ruine, and all this with so great toyll & expense to the Marq^s all that y^r Maj. was put to charge on y^t body beeing towards 500 p^d sterl. for meall, to suply some militia & oy^r assistants after ther 20 dayes provision was exhausted, wherfor wee judg'd ourselfs oblidged by the nature of y^e trust wherwith y^r Maj. hath honored us, to lay such services befor your Maj. as on of y^e motives which may incite others, & further encouradge him to so examplary service, which hath been now & may be heerafter of so good use to y^r Royall interest, the more particular account given by him to us wee have transmitted to y^r Maj. Secretaries. Yesterday wee had further information of the takeing of Charles Campbell, sonne to y^e late Argyle, by on of the Marq^s officers left by him at Invereray & wee hope mor of y^r Maj. enimies will come to y^e like fate, he haveing imployed severall parties in search of y^m, & that all of y^m may so fall before y^r Maj. is y^e earnest wishes & shall be diligently indeavoured by

May it please

Y^r Maj. most humble, most faithfull

& most obedient subjects & servants.

The Secret Committee at the same time wrote to the Secretaries :—

My Lords,—The Marq^s of Atholl haveing returned on our call hath given y^e report heerw^t sent to y^r lop^s for his Matys information, since yⁿ on of his officers hath taken Charles, sonne to y^e late Argyle, & he hath 5 or 6 score prisoners beside & hath parties in search through all that shyre. Some rumor there is from there, of ships appearing on ye sea twixt Irland & Kintyre but wee can writt nothing positivly of it as yett. Capt. Ham. they say is up at them. Severall litle parties doe still appear now & then through y^e west & south: God forbid that they have great incouradgment to rise ey^{re} by ill news from England, or by too great

distance of our few forces from these places, but wee have litle reasons to doubt his Maj's great prudence & heavens great care for him, so wee are confident in both, & his Maj: may be assured of all possible care & absolute fidelity in

My Lords Yr lops faithfull freends & servants.

The following appears to be an order in favour of gentlemen sent from Scotland with dispatches for the King:—

By the Right Honorable James Earl of Perth, &c, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland and Privy Councillor of both Kingdomes of Scotland & England.

To all Postmasters on the road betwixt Edinburgh & London, or any other part of His Majesties Kingdoms of Scotland and England.

You shall furnish the bearers, Masters John Ramsay and John Hamilton, with post horses and guides from this to London, or any other part in the Kingdome of England His Majestie's service shall require them to travell to, and that at the ordinar rates, and this you are not to faile in as you will be answerable.

Given under our hand and seall att

Edinburgh this tenth day of July 1685.

Earl of Breadalbane to Marquis of Atholl (extract, undated).

I am just now informed by my tennents in Glenorchay in Breadalbane that the brea of Lochaber men hav stolen ane hundreth gott from [them]. For Godsak secur us from these base villanes befor you leav that shyr, from these murthering base villans who never serv'd the King, & yet ther loyaltie must be cry'd up beyond my poor men who hav left all they hav to their mercie for to serv the King. If the lyk of this be sufferable, judge of it, for I will not get a man to stay w^h me if I secur y^m, which I hav done to them by alowing y^m in their rents, wherof if I be not re-venge, I hav only y^r Lo: to blame. I am very angry. Adew.

Steuart of Ballechin to Marquis of Atholl.

INVERARAY, 11th July 85.

My Lord,—Your Losp: would be pleased to doe something with the prisseners heir. 200 men will not be suffitient to gaird them. when I goe away itt will be hard to gett aney to stay heir in this gairissone, because off the great deuatie the sojors is at in keiping the prisseners. all the McLeaines is gone home, and all the brea off Lochaber men is gone out off Cowell upon my orders to them. Yesterday the brea off Lochaber men & some off Breadallabaines men took away out off the tutor of Inverlivers Lands, four hundred coves besydes horsse, & hes left nothing ther & wunded eght off the countrie men deffending ther coves, sume can not Live. I having 100 men in Cowell & 80 men at Lochgilpes heaid, thoe I haid beine tymuslie advertissed I culd not speair men ffrom this pleace, they being neir 200 men off the robbers. all is peacabell at present except the brea off Lochaber, I hope your Los^p will taik curse with them, for now since they have begune to taik coves in Loirin, one the north syd off Lochow, it wold taik all this pertie to deffend Loirin. when I heard off it I wright to Lochneall & to the tutor off Appin to reasse the cuntrie, & to recover the coves and to gett ther neames comanded the pertie. I heir it was Keapoches men, but himself was not ther, & hue Campbell. The inclosed cam to me yisterneight from Lochneall; I wright to Brolas,¹ Ardgouer¹ & who ever comands the castill of Dunstaffnag, to delyver it to Lochneall to be demolished & brunt confforme to your Losp^s comands. They wold destroy all the coves in that cuntrie under pretence of keiping that housse, as McAlister governor of Skipnes is doeing. it simes your Los^p forgott to give instructiones consarning that housse, it can be of no usse for saftie of the cuntrie. I wright orders to him yesterday to give the housse to the Ladie & cum heir himselfe with the amunitione. Aquaint me off y^{ur} Losp comands consarning that housse.

I am my Lord y^{ur} Losp Servant

PA. STEUART.

My Lord I heir the Shiraffe of boot is gone to Curt² hie is to gett all the wholl coves and goods ther to maik up his Lossesses. The Ladie Skipnes told me this. I wait for your Lop: comands give I shall goe to

¹ McLean.

² Court.

Eylla or Kintyre or Lorin. I culd not leave this pleace shuner otherways they haid destroyed all Cowell.

Enclosure letter, Campbell of Lochnell to Steuart of Ballechin.

ye 14 July 1685.

honoured Cussine,—Thes are showing you y^t I went to Dunstaigh-nighe upon reseitt of your letter but nether Brolose nor Airdgower was y^r soe y^t y^r was none to give ane answer, but Airdgower is to be y^r this nighte and I shall yⁿ follow my ordors, only yea will send ane wairrainte to me to receive ye brasine gune y^t is y^r for you to be keeped for your use.

Y^t sprai^h¹ y^t was taikine from Inver Liver, ye halfe of y^m was taikine to ye braes, under ye comande of Donald Mc^cDonald of Inveroy, and ye other halfe to Glencoe, under ye comande of Achantritane. they were ye two comandes. Ye tutore of Appine hes arreisted what went to Glencoe of ym I heir, q^{ch} are going to Ylae, and if it be your will I will send ane boatt and some few men of my owen to waite upon y^m, and if need requere I will waite upon y^m myselve if called. Send ye order anente ye gune, otherwayes Brolose will taikie it w^t him, for I hav deteaned it as yet. My respects presented to you I doe continou

Your affectionat cussine & servant,

CA : LOICHNELL.

For the Laird off Baillaichichaine—these.

Upon reaching Inveraray, McAlester, the governor of Skipness, and McNeill of —— made the following representation :—

INVERARAY, 15 Juillie 1685.

May it please yo^r Lop,—Wee are informed that we are misrepresented to y^r Lop in the trust reposed to us by yo^r Lop. That we have more kowes then we will compt for to yo^r Lop, or any haveing yo^r order, we hope yo^r Lop hes more charitie for us then to beleeve such reports, ffor we know it is malice by those who wer takinge them out of the countrey, which we wold not suffer. Whatever our intromissiones be we shall give just accompt to yo^r Lop, or any haveing yo^r order. for malice we cannot help it, But when yo^r Lop is fullie informed of the trew state of the busines, yo^r Lop shall find as just ane accompt from us, as any

¹ Booty.

others yo^r Lop hes intrusted in the lyke affair, and expects yo^r Lops comands to Ballechan to give us such instructiones as yo^r Lop thinks fitt, from tyme to tyme, which shall be obeyed by

My Lord yo^r Lop^s most obleidged & most humble servants,
D. M^cNEILLE. J. M^cALESTER.

Secret Committee to Marquis of Atholl.

EDR, 19 July 1685.

My Lord,—Be pleased to send all y^e prisonners taken in Argylshyre with a sufficient guard to Dumbarton, and deliver them to such officers as L^t Gen^l drumond will appoint with a guard to receive them, and amongst the rest send Charles Campbell, sonne to the late Argyle, with a speciall care of custody.

Wee are My Lord

Your Lop:s affectionat servants,

PERTH, Cancell^s I : p : d : / : e.

The widowed Countess of Argyll¹ to Marquis of Atholl.

EDR, the 3^d of Agoust 1685.

My Lord,—Sinc y^r Lo/ so generously disayred, I hear y^t a petition should be giuen in to the counsell; and now y^t my Daug^r is in y^t affair recommended to yo^r Lo/, is y^t I am so well setisfyed w^t, y^t I am not by this to make long solisitations for whatt I am assured verie much y^r Lo/ will doe to on broght so low as now she is. This is rather to give y^r Lo/ my humbell thanks for y^r advising the petition, and for y^r Lo/ doing, I must say, nobelly and generously in all y^t hath been disayred of y^r Lo/ as faueurs to

My Lord

Y^r Lo/s most humbell servent,

ANNA ARGYLL.

Viscount Tarbat to Marquis of Atholl.

EDR, 6 Agust 1685.

My Lord,—You should justly challenge me if I had heard anything of so much importance to you as what is in y^r lop's letter, ether from

¹ Daughter of 1st Earl of Seaforth, second wife of Argyll, who had been executed on the previous 30th of June.

Lochiell or any other, & not acquaint you. But I assure you, my Lord, I never heard anything like it. Lochiell if he spok such things to another, he was so descreet as to speak farr o^otherwayes to me, for he regrated exceedingly y^t you accused him, or was angry at him, and all y^t ever I heard him say was that as to intelligence or correspondence w^t the rebels he would defy the world, & that he was sure you would witness his earnestnes to be at them, and as to busnes of y^e party which he comanded, that Argyle was crost near to y^e tyme he was sent out from you, & long or he could come at them, y^t his not overtaking y^m he counted his greatest misfortune; he blames the disobedience of severall of those he comanded, & y^e guide which you gave him: but for a word reflecting on you I never heard of him.

The Treas: hath writt to you of his goeing up, & hopes to see you. I did not know of it till the letter allowing it came to y^e S: Com: yesternight. I shall leave other little stories till meeting, since he makes me hope for it. [Unsigned.]

The Right Honor^{ble} The Marquis of Athole,
L^d L^t of Argyle & Tarbat.

*Declaration by Officers of the Regular Army in favour of the
Marquis of Atholl.*

We Captan Suddey McKenzie,¹ Captan William Oliphant,² and Leiftenant Duncan Menzies,³ do heirby adhere to the report given in by the Marquess of Atholl Lord Leiftenant of Argyle and Tarbet to the Lords of the Secret committee on the 9th July last, And wheras we ar informed that Lochiell hath maliciously and calumniously suggested to the Lords of the Secret committee, that the Marquess of Atholl had severall opportunities of ingadgeing the late Argyle and defeating of him, we heirby declare we had non, but as is mentioned in the report, only on Munday the 15th of june The Marquess upon informatione of tuo boyes, that the late Argyle with ane partie of the rebels wer within three or four myles of his camp at the head of Glenderuell, Detached Lochiell with ane partie of 600 men consisting of his own, McLeans, and others in whom he reposed most confidence, to discover the treuth of it, and therupon

¹ Of Mar's, now 21st.

² Of the Guards.

³ Of Mar's, now 21st.

marched betwixt six and eight a clock at night. About twelve a clock the next day Lochiell returned ane letter to the camp that he was in closs pursuit of the rebells, and hoped to give ane good acco^t of them by the next, and because the Marquess was marched that morning with the whole horse and a partie of foot, to Elandgreig, upon intelligence that a partie of the rebells wer ther, Captane Oliphant who was left in the camp did open the letter, and did dispatch the same to the Marquess. The Marquess sent immediatlie orders to Lochiell to follow the rebells closlie, and to inveigh ther rear, and that he should come up to him with all diligence. And the next day marched to Kilmund, wh^r he was resolved to stay untill he got further intelligence from Lochiell of the rebells motion, But he ather throw negligence or treacherie suffered Argyle to ferrie, befor he gave any other intelligence, wherupon he ordered him to bring back his men, and efter twenty foure houres stay he only returned with about fourtie or fifty men, all the rest having in all probability croshed and joined w^t the late Argyle, or gone home with ther plunder, And as this is evident, so many other misdeameners ar offered to be made out against him.

At Ed^r 17th August 1685.

KENNETH MA^cKENZIE.

WILL: OLIPHANT.

D. MENZEIS.

Charles Campbell, Argyll's third son, had been sent a prisoner to Edinburgh, where he was tried before the Justiciary Court on 21st August, and sentenced to banishment. Whilst waiting for trial he wrote the Marquis the following undated letter:—

My Lord,—It is littell or no service on in my circumstances can be capable to render. But my hearty prayers and good wishes shall not be wanting for your Lo^s kyndnesse at this extreame, and let my fate be the worst, if God hath so determined it, my good wishes for your Lo/ shall never be the lesse. I cannot nor will not defend myself in my misfortuns, and all I am Resolved upon is to Beg the intercession of those who are pleased to commisserate me, and to committ all my concerns to God Almighty, and my Life to his Majestys mercy. I shall beg of all my

relations to acknowledge your lo/ generosity, what ewer my fate be, with all the service in ther power, so fare as I can prevaill with them.

I am my Lord

Your lo/ most humbell servant

CHARLES CAMPBELL.

During the autumn the following depositions were taken concerning the conduct of Argyll:—

At Inveraray y^e first of Octo^r jmvj^e eightie fyve yeeres, In presence of John Boyle of Kelburn & Patrick Stewart of Ballechan, Lievtenant deputs of ye shyres of Argyle & Tarbert, compeared Thomas Ore son to M^r Thomas Ore schoolm^r at Lochhead in Kintyre, and being examined concerning the persones who joyned with, and wer accessorie to ye Late rebellion, or yet Keeped corospondence with ye rebels any maner of way.

The said Thomas being a man unmarried, of ye age betwixt twentie fyve & twentie sex yeeres, depones as followes:—

1. Imp. the deponent declaires that ye tyme y^t ye Late Argyll was at Tarbert their was a Letter presented to ye s^d Late Argyle, and ye deponent being neer by, he looked over Argyll's shouldier, and saw ye subscriptione of ye letter q^{ch} was Ewan Camron, and the deponent haveing interrogat — Elphinston of Lapnas (who cam with ye s^d Argyll from Holland) from whom ye s^d Letter was sent, who replied y^t ye same cam from the cheif of ye Camerones, and y^t s^d — Elphinston of Lapnas is ane Orknay man & married in Holland, at Least ye deponent heard ye s^d — Elphinston himself say he was married in Holland.

2. The deponent depones y^t ye tyme the s^d Leat Argyll was at Bute, ye deponent being sick at ye tyme, was informed that y^r was ane Liverie man with read Liverie, in ye ship with ye s^d Argyll, who cam from ye Laird of Locheall cheef of ye Camerons w^t letters.

3. The deponent declaires y^t ye Late Argyll writt a letter to Colonell Eleiss, Englishman, y^t he haid gotten accompt y^t Lochieall hade fallen upon my Lord Atholl's outer guairds and haid killed considerable of them. This accompt cam be eight of ye cloak in ye morning to Elangreg q^r ye ships Lay the same day ye slauchter was committed. Causa patet Coll. Eleiss told particularlie y^rof to ye deponent, and to ye rest of the rebels.

4. The deponent declaires he heard the Leat Argyll severall tymes say, that he haid freinds within ye Marques of Atholl's camp, and y^t it was a generall report amongst ye rebels, y^t Lochiell if he wer in ye van he would have no ball in his guns, and y^t if he wer in ye reir he would fyre upon Atholl's men, who wer ye King's forces within ye shyre of Argyll, and y^t, whenever y^r should be any ingadgement betwixt the King's forces & ye rebels.

And this is the truth as ye deponent sall ansyr to God, befor thir witness^s Rot Flemyng governor of Invereray castle, and James Bissat notar and writter of this depositione.

RO. FLEMING, witnes.

JA. BISSAT, witnes.

THOMAS ORR.

JOHN BOYLE.

PA: STEUART.

Colin Campbell of Iland Greg, being examined upon his great oath, declaires that Gilbert Roy M^cIlclerich sade to the late E: of Argyle, that having come in to the Marquess of Atholl's camp, he mett with John Camron of Glen Deshirie, and that John Camron asked him what number the late Argyle's armie consisted of, and that his answer was that it was about two or three thousand men, and that John Camron said if he wer but half that number, if he came to the Marquess of Atholl's camp he would gett enough to joine him, and pointed wher Lochiell and M^cLeans men lay, and y^e rest of y^e camp, and that they sould raise a firr branch for a signe.

And Iland Greg further declares that the night after that the Marquess of Atholl's armie marched towards Ardkinglas from Kilmund the spie mett with Lochiell, and John Camron, and talked a great tyme with Lochiell, and that it consisted with Ilandgreg his knowledge, that Lochiel knew him.

And this he depones to be all trew as he shall answer to God.

C. CAMPBELL.

ATHOLL.

KENNETH M^cKENZIE, witnes.

JO. RAMSAY, witnes.

Duncan Campbell, eldest sone to Ilandgreg, being solemlie sworne upon his great oath, depones that he heard Gilbert Roy M^cIlclerich the

fors^d spie, declare to the late Argyle that having gone in to the Marquess of Atholl's camp, he spoke to Lochiell, and that he asked him what number of Men Argyle's armie consisted of, and that his answer was such ane number, and that Lochiell said to him, if his armie wer near so great, he neided not to fear to advance, for he would gett assistance enough from them, and y^t Lochiell did show him wher all the severall companies of men lay, and that he gave him meat befor he came away.

And further depones that he see him in companie on y^e way with Lochiell that day after my L^d Marquess of Atholl marched from Kilmund to Ardkinglas, and that he heard that Robert Campbell of Orchard did keep correspondence with the late Argyle, and that he writ a letter.

And further depones that McArthur of Milntoun did joine the late Argyle with a certan number of men, and that he never parted from him untill a Munday that the Marquess of Atholl sent a partie towards the Castle of Iland Greg, y^t he gott the Alarum that his hors and his wholl armie was following, and that then he was the first that brook of from y^e Castle of Iland Greg. And this is trouth as he shall answer to God.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

KENNETH M^cKENZIE, witnes.

ATHOLL.

JO: RAMSAY, witnes.

Thus ended Argyll's insurrection of 1684-85.

The Marquis of Atholl continued Lieutenant of Argyllshire till the Revolution of 1688, when Lord Lorn (the late Argyll's eldest son) accompanied the Prince of Orange in his expedition to England. In 1689 he was admitted as Earl of Argyll into the Convention of Estates in Scotland, and the same year an Act of Parliament was passed rescinding the forfeiture of the deceased Earl of Argyll, and declaring the same to have been from the beginning, to be then, and to be in all time to come, null and void, and restoring his son Archibald as Earl of Argyll.

Ten years later (in 1699) Argyll brought an action of "repetition and restitution" against the Marquis of Atholl, which was given in Argyll's favour.'

Argyll's claim was as follows:—

'The draft of the Marquis' vindication and the approved copy produced in the Court of Session, are given in vol. v., Appendix, b. clxi.

The rents of the Barony of Ardnamurchan and Sunart for five years (1684-88) . . .	£13,668	0	0	Scots
The rents of Glen Shira, Glen Aray, Inch Trynoch, and Inchconnel for four years . . .	15,798	1	4	„
The rents of the houses of Inveraray, Milne of Carlunnan, and parks of Inveraray for two years (1685-86)	4,448	0	0	„
Total	£33,914	1	4	Scots

Also that in 1684 or 1685 the Marquis, or others by his orders, did cut the growing wood (mostly oak) in Glen Aray, lying within the parks of Inveraray, and which was within the prospect of the house of Inveraray and a part of the avenue thereof . . . £6,000 0 0 Scots

And did carry out of the orchard, enclosures, and shrubberies—

600 Silver and Spanish Fir trees, six years' growth	1,800	0	0	„
500 Pinaster trees, twelve years' growth	500	0	0	„
500 Pine trees, ten years' growth	500	0	0	„
400 Yew trees, sixteen years' growth	266	13	4	„
6,000 Holland (holly) trees	1,800	0	0	„
600 Beech trees	600	0	0	„
2,000 Lime trees, four years' growth	400	0	0	„
400 Buckthorn trees, eight years' growth	120	0	0	„
600 Black and white Poplar trees, thirteen years' growth	200	0	0	„
400 Chestnut trees	266	13	4	„
200 Horse-chestnut trees	200	0	0	„
300 Walnut trees	200	0	0	„
200 Fir trees, five years' growth	400	0	0	„
20,000 Ash, Planc, and Elm trees	2,400	0	0	„
200 Pear and Apple trees	400	0	0	„
200 Plum trees	200	0	0	„
300 Cherry trees	300	0	0	„
1,000 Apple and Pear stocks	300	0	0	„
	£16,853	6	8	Scots

	Scots.	=	Sterling.
Argyll's claim for trees ¹ . . .	£16,853 6 8	=	£1,403 8 10 ² / ₃
Do. rents . . .	33,914 1 4	=	2,826 3 5 ¹ / ₂
	<u>£50,767 8 0</u>	=	<u>£4,230 12 4</u>
Claim for trees was settled for .	£16,000 Scots	=	£1,333 6 8
Do. rents (after deductions for unjust claims), for	24,000 merks	=	1,333 6 8
			<u>£2,666 13 4</u>

The Marquis had to seek his eldest son's assistance to borrow part of the money for payment of this demand, and assigned to him a locality for his reimbursement.

1. The Earl of Tullibardine² consequently borrowed from the Bank £500 sterling (which is 9000 merks), for which he gave bond together with John Murray, merchant and late Bailie in Edinburgh, and Mr. James Murray, writer there.

2. He also borrowed another £500 sterling from the Bank, and gave bond with Sir Patrick Murray of Pildinnes, Mr. James Murray of Glencarse, and Mr. Robert Murray of Livielands.

3. His Lordship borrowed from John Hamilton, bailie and under-keeper of the Palace of Holyrood, 3000 merks, and gave bond with Lord Basil Hamilton.

4. His Lordship borrowed the remaining 3000 merks from Mr. Robert Lauder of Beilmouth, and gave bond with Lord Basil Hamilton for the same.

The total sum borrowed amounted to £1333, 6s. 8d. sterling.

Viscount Melfort to Earl of Perth.

LONDON, 17 April 1686.

My Lord,—The King is resolved to know the mind of all on the Secret committee in order to what he designs to propose in the insueing

¹ Several of the Argyllshire trees are still extant on the Atholl estates (1895).

² Lord Murray had by this time been created an Earl.

Charles Murray
1ST EARL OF DUNMORE
D. 1710



CHARLES, 1ST EARL OF DUNMORE

2ND SON OF 1ST MARQUIS OF ATHOLL

b. 1661. *d.* 1710

parliament, and if they will concurr in it; and therfor, considering that the Lord Privie Seale was absent when others signified their opinione, his Matie does now order your Lo^p to require the Lord Privie Seale to signifie his intentiones in thes maters contained in his letter to the S: committee, that ye may transmitt the same with all diligence. This by his Matie's commands I am obliged to signifie to you, and that the King is resolved to know how his servants incline to please him, that he may take meassures accordingle.

I am, My Lord, Yo^r Lo^ps most humble & most ob^t servant

MELFORT.¹

July 20, 1686.—Lord Murray's daughter, Anne, died at Falkland, aged fourteen months.

August 16, 1686.—Lord Charles Murray, the Marquis's second son, was created a peer of Scotland by the titles of Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, and Baron Murray of Blair, Moulin, and Tullimet.

September 28, 1686.—Lady Katherine Murray was confined at Hamilton of a daughter, who was christened Mary, after the Queen.

Earl of Melfort² to Marquis of Atholl.

WINDSOR CASTLE, 28 *Sept.* 1686.

My Lord,—I had ane accompt from My Lord Dunmore of the apprehensions yo^r Lo^p had from a comission given to the Viscount of Strathallan to go into Argyle &^c, as if the same had bin intended to inquire into yo^r Lo^ps acteing, I thought it my deuty to aquent your Lo^p that as I am persuaded the accompts y^r lo^p/ has given are true in so far as you had had any knowledg, so that your lo^p/ will be as glad as the King that if anything has bin done without your knowledg it should be punished. as for what you orderd, or your men did, I think ther can be no disput. of that you stand exonered and they by y^e orders or for the nessesity and weill of the King's service acted undoutably, and you can never be concerned in it. and for other things, as wood, &^c, if any thing has bein

¹ Younger brother of Lord Perth, and Secretary of State.

² Created Earl 12th August 1686.

done y^r lop may assure y^rself that shall not come as a complaint to the King if I can hinder it. I am confident the King is persuaded you did him good service ther, and it will not be easy to mak him believ otherways; nor shall any malice, if it be intended, take place in thes mater. I doe declair I will interest myself in it on y^e King's accompt, and I am confident you need not apprehend any foul play from any. I shall be most glad on this or any other occatione to hav yo^r lop/s commands that I may show myself

My Lord, Y^r lo/s most humble & most faithfull S^{vt}

MELFORT.

Græme of Balgowan to Lord Murray (extract).

BALGOWANE, *Sept.* 29, 1686.

My Lord,—I did see a letter of yo^r Lop: to M^r Chambers. . . . I find in it likewise an accompt of som new grounds of mistak betwixt y^r Lo/ Father & yourself, which I was surpris'd with, but as to your Lo/ I am confident ar verry groundlesse, & I am confident ther ar some, ether about your Lo/ Father, or your Lo/ self, of Salamandar spirits who certainly will in ther oune time geat y^r reward, & I am sorry y^t your Lo/ so nier relations should believ any such reports till they had made it first known to your Lo/.

February 15, 1687.—The Marquis's fourth son, Lord William, was appointed Lieutenant in General Werden's Regiment of Horse, and on November 22 his sixth son, Lord Edward, was appointed Ensign of Major James Murray's¹ company of the Guards,² in which regiment he had previously served a short time as a cadet.

December 9.—Lord John Hamilton wrote from Hamilton to Lord Murray, informing him that he had brought his seal with him from London.³

December 31.—Lady Katherine Murray was confined at Falkland of a daughter, who was named Amelia Anne Sophia.

¹ Brother to Philiphaugh.

² Now the Scots Guards.

³ A steel seal, engraved with Lord Murray's arms, now at Blair (1894), is doubtless the one referred to.

During 1687 King James revived the Order of the Thistle, and the Marquis of Atholl was appointed one of the Knights, of whom at that date there were only twelve.

At that time the colour of the ribbon was blue.

The year 1688 witnessed the Revolution against King James II. Intelligence of the approaching invasion by William, Prince of Orange (the King's son-in-law), was received by the Marquis at Dunkeld about the 4th October, and communicated to Lord Murray.

Lord Murray to Marquis of Atholl.

FALKLAND, Oct. 5 [1688].

I hope this will find my deare Father well at Dunkeld. I have just now receav'd a letter from Mr John Fleming.¹ He writes that James Murray came post from London yesterday, who brought an accompt that the Prince of Orange had embarqued 22,000 men & 12,000 hors, & that he had communicatt his resolutions to the States of his going to England for protecting the Protestant religion. If this be true its the strangest thing ever was heard, but I alwayes think there is something in it we doe nott yet understand, but a little time it seems will clear this affair.

Earl of Perth to Lord Murray.

EDINBURGH, 16 Oct. 1688.

My Lord,—His Ma^s Privy Councill considering also weel the ease of the Leidges as the Security of the Government, Instead of keeping any of the heritors together at this time are resolved only to bring out a fourth part of the Militia of the Kingdome, both Horse and Foot. You are therfore desired by the Councill to give these gentlemen, who so chearfully convened in his Maties service, their hearty thanks, and to allowe them to returne home that they may assist in the out reick² of the present proportion of militia now to be drawn out.

¹ Written from Dunkeld?

² Outfit or fit out.

And you are hereby authorized to appoint such a person as you shall think fitt to receive under his command the proportion of Militia Troupes now to be drawn out of your Division of the shire of Perth (which the Shireffe and his Deputts is to prepare for you with all diligence, and who hes the Councill's command for that effect), and with them he is forthwith to march to Stirling to receive the Councill's orders. In whose name this is signified to you by, My Lord, your Lo/ humble Servant

PERTH,
 Cancell: i. p. d.

Marquis of Atholl to Lord Murray.

EDINB: the 21 of Octobr [1688].

Deare Jacke,—It hes pleased God Almighty to take my poure deare Sister¹ to himselfe. It is a grett comfortt to me she dyed so well, & touke the Sacrement with grett deuosion. . . . I most desyre you to sie my pour deare sister buried, sins I cane not, which is no small truble to me. I inklyne to burie hir priuetlie in the night, with flampos. I wold haue nobodie ther but sume neare relesions, & sume feue nebors that ar uarie neare, & sume of my wasalls. Ther nedes be no meate, for I do not loue it at such tymes, except it wer a publicke one for pipell at a grett distans. The tyme I leue to you, but I wold haue it one Fraiday, Saterdag nixtt, or Sunday at the fardest. The shoner the better sins it is to be priuet, & the condision that the kingdome is in at the present.

November 5.—The Prince of Orange landed in the west of England, and in December King James fled to France.

About the same time Lord Perth fled from Edinburgh, and sailed from Burntisland in a ship for France. He was, however, overtaken near the mouth of the Forth by an armed boat, and brought back and thrown into the common prison at Kirkcaldy.

¹ Lady Jane Murray; her Bible, published 1648, is in the possession of Mr. Bagshawe of Ford Hall, Derbyshire.

✱

Earl of Perth to Marquis of Atholl.

KIRKCALDY ROAD, 21 Dec. 1688.

My Lord,—I was retiring from Brittain, never to have seen it more, when the people of Kirkaldy pursued me and took me. I intreate y^r Lop to call the councill, and sett me at liberty. I have address'd a letter to the Honorable Board, to the w^{ch} I hope yo^r Lop will procure a favorable ansuere & a speedy one. It is in yo^r Lop^s power to do a great deal, and I shal never wish for more favor from you than I wold have showed in the instance of a lyke case in y^r Lop, from the w^{ch} I pray God to preserve you.

I am, My Lord,

Y^r Lop^s most humble & most faithfull S^{vt}

PERTH.

From the prison of Kirkcaldy Lord Perth was removed to Stirling Castle, where he remained in custody for nearly five years before he was released.

In the meantime courtiers were flocking to London from all parts to greet the Prince of Orange. Lord Murray went up in December, and took lodgings "at M^r Foxes in Leister fields, nixt door to the three Gold Balls."

Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray.[EDIN^R], 3 Jan^y 1689.

It is a great trouble to my Lord, Dear Jack, not to hear a word from you since y^r arrival in London, which is y^s day seventeen daies. It is true letters have bin open'd & stop'd. My Lord beleeves that may hinder him of some, but I am glad it has not my daughter, for she has receeved 3 or 4 of yours. . . . My Lord intends, God willing, to goe next week, & you will wonder when I tell you I have bin allmost tempted to wish he had gon from me with the crowd, who consider'd their own interest & safety, w^{ch} *he* did not, for I swear he has nothing but trouble heer to keip y^e poore country from being alltogether in confusion, & every

* See addenda page xli.

body thinks there would haue bin nothing but cutting of throates if he had not stayed. God help us when he is gon. . . . D. Q. [Duke of Queensberry] went wth his great traine 3 daies agoe.

3 jan: late at night.

Since the writeing of my letter, 2 houres agoe, my Lord has receiued one from my L^d Bradalbane, the only one from any of you since y^r parting hence, wherein he tells him you all desire his comeing up with all the hast imaginable, which accordingly he intends, God willing, tuesday next, & had not made any delay, but that he thought his stay more necessarie for the Prince of Orange service, & the good of his countrie, which certainly would haue bin in the greatest confussion imaginable if he had left it sooner.

The first day of the new year he made his Highness' declaration; proclaim'd with sound of trumpett, & with all solemnitie, at the cross heer in Edin^r.

[*Continued in the Marquis's hand.*] The E. of Pearth hed med his escape if I hed not ordred the louking beter to hime. I haue put upe others that wer disafected to the P. of O. Neuer mane hes bene in troubell I haue bene in sinse you want. Pray lett the P. of O. knowe so much. Sir Johnne Derumple & all cane giue me wittnes of this, and if all this be not considred as uarie goud seruise I haue ill louke; howeuer I haue done my doutie for my religion, the p: of o:, & my countrie, which is satisfacione to me. Adoue, my deare Jacke.

January 6.—Lord Murray's second daughter, Mary, died at Falkland, aged two and a half years.

Earl of Strathmore to Marquis of Atholl.

EDIN^r, 9 Jan^y 1689.

My dear Lord,—I had the honour of yours w^t the enclosed orders. They were delivered to me by Captⁿ McKeinzie, upon w^{ch} I immediatly sent for M^r Drummond, & gave him those which concerned him. This I did befor McKeinzie, but it was too late for stopping the officers of the Town's Militia ther pay, for all was payed both to officers & souldiers some two hours befor the order came. The Provost was w^t me in the

forenoon, & so was the receaver Drummond. Wee wer all very anxious to get them payed off, for the rascally souldiers continued ever after your way-going in numbers together, & upon the streets all night, & this forenoon, running to the provest's hous & to John Drummond, threatning them, and that they would come to me & procure ane order from me to quarter upon Mr Drummond till they were payed, & that they knew I was a good man, & that they would obtain it from me. However they gave me no trouble, nor came they that errand. I have indeed reason to beleeve they were held up in this humour by some malevolent persons, & it will be very fitt to inquire in't after things are setled, but not at present. Your Lo^p may be satisfyed that it was industriously done, but I am afrayed, when it is inquired after, it will not be prov'ne.

I gave the receiver Drummond lykewayes your order for paying off the seventy men which were added to Pet: Graham's company of the Town of Edin^r; but withall, since he declars to me that he has no money, the declaring the designe of disbanding them must be delayed till money be got in to pay them off till the very day wheron they get ther money, for ther will be no less humour in ther being disbanded then has been at this tyme of the Militia. The commanding officer, Graham, who has a complex interest w^t the provest, does not love to have his forces impaired, as now indeed they are, to fifty men.

As for the fourty men in the Castle, the receiver Drummond says that order is founded on a mistake, & he promised to speak w^t Moncreiffe in it, & both of them to wreat to you. By what we hear, your stay at London, as of all our countrey men, will be very short.

I resolve, after my Lady Marques goes to-morrow, to goe for Leith, & so home, but I shall return upon the first notice I have, if my being here be requeset, and this afternoon I have ordered the quarters of this new company at Leith, & of the half of the Troup, for the Scots army at present is so small that the orders are soon giv'ne. I have also spoke Mr Drummond very earnestly about ther punctuall pay^t, but ther is the Loyall shyre off Fyfe, & all besouth Forth, will pay nothing till they see such a force as they cannot resist, and therfor it will be necessar that ether some new forces be levyed, or some of thos forces w^{ch} are in England sent down. If the Prince have use for thos above, ther will be no difficulty of new levyes here.

Captⁿ Cockburn, your Goldsmith, was w^t me this day. I find by him

he has bought from the Earle of Perth's people & doers the farr greatest part of his plate, to the value of a thousand & fyve hundredth pound sterline, & the fellow has paid ready money for it all. I have made a little bargain with him. the plate is very good, so if you have a mind for a cheap bargain (at least six or eight pence ane ounce cheaper then you can buy new plate for), you may send some order about it. Some of the deshes are new, wherin meat has never been served. The buying of plate at London, w^t the deerness of the exchange, is not to be done. At least you may wreat to him not to dispose of it till you return. Again you be at London I will wreat to you, and am, w^t all possible affection,

My dear Lord, y^r Lo/ most faithfull, & most humble servant & cusin
STRATHMORE.

Earl of Perth to Marquis of Atholl.

STIRLING CASTLE, 7 Feb. 1689.

My Lord,—I received y^r Lop^s letter of the 6th of the last month upon the 2nd of this, w^{ch} will excuse me at y^r hands that I have been so long in giving thanks to you for the trouble you were pleased to give y^r self upon my account at that time, and for the oblidging assurance you give me of what kindness is in your power to do me; I wil hope to find the effects of y^r Lop^s endeavors, and shal always continou,

My Lord, y^r Lop^s most humble Servant

PERTH.

Sir Robert Murray to Marquis of Atholl.

LONDON, 5 March 1689.

My Lord,—Long er this I hope your Lordship is safe in your own country, which most be a satisfaction to all your friends with you, tho' no smal lose to us here. The Earle of Arran is in the Tour for treason, bot not close; Doctor Burnot is made Bishop off Salisbury; the Earle of Notingham joint Secretary with the Earle of Shrowsburry. The king hauing quit the chimney money, hes wonderfully pleased al the people off England. It is not to be douted bot your Lordship will promot his Majesties interest to your pour, for therin is the only safty of the protes-tant religion. The great God hes honored him to be the happy instrument off delivering his church; it will be your glory, my lord, to be active for

his Majesty, and I am sure your lordship will have abundant peace and satisfaction in your owne mynd, and much esteem from all good men in so doing at present, and praise for ages to come in the churches. You know who says a good name is better than great riches.

I know your lordship stands in need off no argument of myn to appear in so great and so good a work ; pardon my zeal and allow me the great honor always to be, My lord, your lordships most humble and most obedient servant

London 1689.

ROBERT MURRAY.

Mart 5.

Many of the bishops have taken the oathes to the king. It[s] said the most part will that have not yet. We ar nou very unanimous. Ther ar thre regments going from this to Scotland. Major general Mackais, Ramsay and Balfours. Eight thousand men ar going to Holand. Threteen regments ar to be raised here at present.

April 11.—William, Prince of Orange, was crowned King of Great Britain.

April 14.—Lady Katherine gave birth to a son in Edinburgh, who was named William.

In May 1689 an agreement was projected in Edinburgh, by which the Marquis was to infest Lord Murray in his whole estate, and to put him in present possession of as much as would answer the interest of the Marquis's debts, which Lord Murray was to undertake, and to sell, when occasion offered, part of the lands for payment of them.

Lord Murray was also to concur in defending any lawsuits affecting the estates, and, if necessary, to sell land to answer the expenses of the pleas. Lord Murray was further to be burdened with a faculty the Marquis reserved of £2000 sterling in case of any exigency, with £2000 to be paid to his brother Lord Dunmore and £2000 to Lord James (£1000 of the latter to

be advanced at once, to assist Lord James in a lawsuit he was engaged in concerning an estate in Ireland, and the other £1000 only in case there was no chance of his gaining the suit—both to be repaid if he gained it); also with £2000 laid out by the Marquis in the lawsuit, and also with the interest of £2000 to Lords William, Mungo, and Edward, being £60 to each during their lifetimes, and to return afterwards to the family.

Lady Charlotte was provided for by her uncle, Lord Strafford, and Lady Lovat by the vassals' bonds in Atholl.

The Marchioness to restrict herself to a jointure of £500 over Tullibardine.

At the same time Lord Dunmore denuded himself of any right the Marquis had made to him of the estate of Atholl¹ for £2000 out of the said estate, and £2000 out of the Irish estate,² in case Lord James should recover it.

This agreement was not carried into effect until June 28, 1690.

In 1689 the occupancy of Blair Castle as a stronghold was the immediate cause of the battle of Killiecrankie.

Early in May that year the Committee of Estates desired the Marquis to send an order into Atholl to have his men ready to stop Lord Dundee (who was then in the North) in case he should come through that country. He accordingly wrote to that effect to Steuart of Ballechin, his bailie in Atholl. Meanwhile, however, during the second week of May, Dundee suddenly descended from Badenoch and passed through Atholl, accompanied by a small force of cavalry. *On the 10th* he entered Dunkeld, and marching again that night, surprised the city of Perth by 3 A.M. *on the 11th*. Here he captured the Lairds of Blair and Pollock, captain and lieutenant of a troop ordered to be levied in the county, with two lieutenants of

¹ See letter to Colonel Werden, p. 186.

² No particulars of this claim are known.

General Mackay's, and two or three officers of new levies, and all the troopers that were in the town. By 11 A.M. Dundee had retired again as suddenly as he arrived.

The following unsigned letter to Lord Murray describes the affair :—

PERTH, *May 11, 1689.*

My Lord,—This day, be 3 in the morning, Dundie, withe about 80 or 90 hors, entrd the toun and surprise the laird of Blair, and all his officers, and hathe caried them withe him prisoners, and taken all ther horses and airms withe severall horsis belonging to the new leavie. Amongst the rest of the prisoners I was on my self, & my airms taken from me, but I recouerd them againe. This will make a great noyse at Edy^r, & its like the shire may suffer for it, althohe I am confidente bothe this toun and shire is verry innocent.

There is parties just nou searching for ammonition, and he is just nou refreshing his horses in the Inshe, and it is thought he will call at Scoon. Where he gose after this I knou not.

I would gladly knou when yo^r Lop: intends for Falkland.

Shortly after this the Marquis (accompanied by the Marchioness) set out from Edinburgh for Bath, to take the waters for the benefit of his health.

Towards the close of May some troops under command of Colonel Ramsay were ordered to Inverness to reinforce General Mackay, who was lying there. On passing through Atholl, Ramsay saw many men in arms, and heard rumours of Dundee being before him, which occasioned him to return with his command to Perth, whence he sent a report to Edinburgh.

Mr. Fleming to Lord Murray.

EDR, 27 *May* [1689].

May it please yo^r Lop:,—Ther ar soe many reportes heir anent Collonell Ramseyes retreat to Perth, and particularlie as to some things wherin my Lord and yo^r LoP may be concerned, that I judge it my deuty

to signifie to yo^r Lop: the accompt that the gentleman sent by Collonell Ramsey gives.

He says that as they marched thro^u the country they found a great many men in armes dispersed on severall hills, and that the collonell, being apprehensive of ther designes, sent out a partie to inquire efter them, who said that they wer only in armes for the defense of the country, but would not declair to whom they would joine.

That they saw Claverhouse's grome in liverie, waiting for ane ansuer to some letteres sent to Ballachen, and that efter he was dispatched that Ballachen sent two men for a safe convoy to him.

That Ballachen had intercepted letters that wer sent by Major Generall McKay to Collonell Ramsey, and from the Collonell to the Major Gen^l, and had imprisoned the bearers; and that efter they had marched sixteen myles beyond Blair, "the post" from McKay, being then at Liberty, did overtake them, and told them that Claverhouse, with about 5 or 6000 men wer in Badinoch, which occasioned them to returne, and that in ther returne on of ther men was killed,¹ and ane other disarmed and stript.

I humblie conceave that thes things ar of so great consequence that its worth yo^r Lo^{ps} time to examine and inquire in the truth of them, and to transmitt a new representatione of the matter of fact, for I am persuaded some people's malice will so precipitat them that they will writ to Court that all thes stories ar trew, which I confess I have not faith to belive as yet.

*"Lady Struan" to Faskelly, Caluien, Hachlickes, Blarpetie, and
all the rest of the Ro'sons in Atholl.*

CARIE, May 25, 1689.

Gentellmen,—Tho' you heave no kindnes for my son, yet, for God's seack, heave it for the Lard of Stroun. He is going to Badenoch just now; for Criste's seack com in all heast and stop him, for he will not be aduaised be me. I am your humbell seruant,

MARI BAILLIE.²

¹ A well (called "Fuaran nan Trupair," "the Troopers' Well") is by the side of the *old* road through the pass of Killiecrankie. In Browne's "History of the Highlands" it is stated that as Mackay's army passed through before the battle, a Highlander, named Iain Ban Beag MacRaw (fair little John McRaw), fired aecross the Garry and shot a soldier there. Mackay makes no mention of this, so I think it much more likely to have been the scene of the death of Colonel Ramsay's man, here mentioned.—A. 1894.

² Daughter of General Baillie of Torwoodhead.

Donald Robertson of Calvine to Alexander Robertson of Struan.

CALVEIN, 26 May 1689.

Honoured Chief,—It seems our trist will not hold, therfor I wish you to take the most credable way to begin in your King's service, and gine you can, delay your journey with credit a day or two till all the countrie men be ready to march along with you; for we (know) thatt your men will not allow the command off the halff of the countrie men to non but to you, and gane you cannot delay your journey, excuse your selff the best way you cane one my Lord Dundie's hand till the countrie men come to you, be reasonne that they are not readie to march. No mor, but wisses you happy journey. Adeu.

Yo^r Obedient Servant,

DO: ROBERTSON.

Lady Struan to Lord Murray.

CARIE, May 29, 1689.

My Lord,—I am informed that yo^r Lo^p is to be at Logreat, wherfor I thocht it fet to asueir yo^r Lo^p in all humulety that I never was nor wil be acsaseray to any thing that may ofend you eather in thocht, word, or deid, and if that child who is cal'd the leard of Stroun heath spock any-thing that did not becom him, I humbely beg yo^r Lo^p may impute it to his childesnes, which is alwayes acompnied with folie, and be so good as to pardon him. As for me he heath altogether discarted my intrest and aduices, and is only reuled be his frindes in Atholl, and indid I am not ill plised with it, bot the most part of them have wronged me extremly, bot I will not trubell yo^r Lo^p with it till the teimes grou beter, and then I hop yo^r Lo^p will Right me. Only this, sinc I am in this desolet pleas, yo^r Lo^p wold be plised to give orders to the men in bonranoch to com and help me, if any trubell com upon me be the ocasion of thifes & Robers, when I send them word. I belive this is too mucche for me to aske, bot not for yo^r Lop: to grant.

I am with all my hart My Lord

Yo^r Lop:s most humbel seruant

MARI BAILLIE.

My Lord, consider my letter to the Ro^tsons, and Calvien's to Alexander, bot let it not be knoen, for God's seck, that I sent it, for they will kill me.

Colonel Ramsay sent to Edinburgh so unfavourable a report of the disaffection of the Athollmen that Lord Murray immediately set out for that district. In accordance with orders received from Lord Murray, Ballechin called a meeting of the Marquis's vassals, when the following proceedings were agreed :—

“*Logierait*, 28 May 1689.—The said day Patrick Steuart of Ballechin & the most part of the gentlemen of Strathardle & Glenshee being convened. They find it necessary for the saiftie & securitie of the countrie to use the method following :—

“It is thought fit that there be a man raised out ilk two merk land, which men are to be in readiness to ansyr the order of ye severall captaines, and ilk two merk land get two pecks of meall. Besyd y^r severall souldiers w^t y^r arms to be always readie.

“*Donald Ro'sone of Kilchangzie* captain of the divisione betwixt Lakidow¹ and Dunkeld benorth Tym mell.

“*Robert Stewart, Tutor of Kynnaird*, captaine of the divisione of Balnagaird and all downward besouth Tay till ye water of Brane together with Ladiwell's Lands be east Brane.

“*John Robertstone of Easter Straloch* and *Mr. Leonard Robertstone of Wester Straloch* captaines of My Lord Marques his interest in Strathardle and Glenshee who are to devyd the same in two equal companies.

“*Young Foss* captaine of ye divisione of Sheerglass, Strathgarry, Pitdornie, Tenandrie, Bonskeid, Fincastle, Grenich, Bohallie, Kynachan, Foss, Duntanlich.

“*Donald Robertson of Calveine* captain of ye division of Glenerachtie, Faskalie's lands of Beluan, Innervack, Bohespick, Drumquhein, Drumchastle, Tulloch, Dalnamoon, Dalintaruainie, and the new lands.

“*Alexander Stewart, chamerlan*, captain of the divisione of Carrick, Urqlmore, Urqlbeg, Clunes, Lude, Kincaigie, Little Lude, Tyrinie, Campsies, Glen Tilt, Blairwachter, Drumnacreich, Toldamf, Kincaile, Blair, Urrardmor, Urrardbeg, Easter Beluan, East Maynes, Cultbeg, Cultmor, Glen Bruar, Rynakylach, Croft campsies and ye lands possesst be Paull Ro'sone and Duncan Stewart.

“*Young Ballechan* captain beginning at ye burn of Boltachan and

¹ This place cannot be identified.

eastward benorth Tay to Logierait and westward fra Logierait besouth ye T'ill [Tummel] to Camoch.

“ Ilk captaine is impowried to name his own Lieutenant, Ensign, Serjants and ye particular souldiers and to keep and hold randivouzes at the places used and wont.

“ It is ordained that the watch be set furth as formerlie. A man out of ilk 16 merk land, and ilk man to have 2 pecks of meall weeklie, and that over and above the man out of ilk 2 merk land—and to randivouze Munday next.

“ *John Stewart of Kilchassie* captain of ye watch in Strathtay ye first week.

“ *Pat. Butter of Pitlochrie* captain of ye watch for Strathymmel ye first week.

“ Baron Reid and Straloch are to name captains in Stratheardle and Glenshee.

“ The 31st May 1689.

“ Ye qch day, John Lord Murray relative to ye above nam^d hath signed comissions to ye req^{te} captains as also hath written two letters, one to Glenlyone and ye other to Collonell Menzies that they may bring out their men of Glenlyone, Bolfracks, Fortingall and Bonrannoch according to ye former method.”

Lord Murray in his memoranda mentions—

“ Friday, May 31, 1689.

“ We went to Blair, where I had appointed the vassals and wadsetters to meet me, to whom I recommended to live peaceably and join with non without orders, read my Father's commission, and to secure the peace of the country, and for that end appointed captains who were ordered to be in readiness on the first advertismen with a man out of every 2 merk land whose master was to give them 2 pecks of meal, which was to serve 8 days.

“ The Lairds of Struan, Weem, Ashintully, Glenlyon, & Faskally¹ engaged to concur in the same method and join with me and the Atholl men.

“ There came by my orders some of the taxemen of Balquhiddier to whom I recommended the security and the peace of the country and putting out watch.

¹ Not the Marquis's vassals.

“Wednesday June 5th.

“I settled a garrison in Blair (as my Father ordered) of 50 men, 25 of which were then put in, and the other 25 to be chosen out of the nearest places to it to run in on the first advertismēt of any armies approaching.

“I appointed *old Auchleeks* captain, and *his eldest son* and *young Orchilbeg* Lieutenants.

“I gave a precept to the Chamberlain to allow to each of the officers a firlot of meal per week with a boll of malt amongst them per month, and two pecks of meal and a sixpence to each soldier, and two pecks and a shilling to each serjeant per week.

“The vassals having petitioned that they might be relieved of the bonds each of them gave my Father for 500 merks which they were to pay whenever they or their tenants were guilty of killing of deer or of wildfowl in regard they were now forced to allow their tenants the use of arms, on which consideration I promised they should not be used with severity in case of faults committed by their tenants during these times provided they still use their endeavours to hinder them.

“I recommended to them the preserving my Father’s and their own interests as much as possible from any did offer to trouble the country, and assured them they should be answerable for their tenants if they joined any others without leave.

“I also left orders that the fourth part of every company should stay out a week about, which at the rate of two pecks of meal a man would last a month. I went this night to Dunkeld.”

Early in June two of the Marquis’s sons, Lord Dunmore and Lord Edward, and his son-in-law Lord Lovat, were arrested in Edinburgh and confined on suspicion of disaffection. Lord William Murray, passing hurriedly through Edinburgh on his way to Atholl, managed to evade capture.

Marquis of Atholl to Lord Murray.

BATHE, June 23^d [1689].

I am in peane I have not hard from my deare sonne sins I came from Scotland, nor indede from any. It was no small trubel and gret surprise

to me to heare that the Atholl menne, by Beleachen's conduct, had caried themselves so ill in his Majestie's servis, and to refuse to declare themselves for King William, and to kepe upe a messenger sent by Major Generall MacKayie. If thos things be troue Balachen was mad or grown sensless. You know vari well he had positive orders from me to intersepe Dundie if he came that way, and to securè theme selves frome the depredesions of thos that joined with hime. I besiche you let knowe what trouth is in it, for if he had bene studing a way to wronge me he had done it, and has betraied his trust to me, for my enemies gives it out as if I had come a way a purpos to lett them joyne with Dundie and myselfe to pretend otherwayes to the Kinge as if I knowe nothing of it. None knows better then you howe fals this is and how unlyk it wold be to the former actions of my life. I dout not if ye spoke to Ar: Hamilton but he will represent the mater of fact trulie as it is to his Majestie and so cleare me of thos ill things that is sed one me and to wreat yourselfe to any of your friends at court. what I desyr is to live retired and not medel with the world for I have served it for long and now it is mor then tyme to live to God and myselfe. I have mealice to no man and I hope may enemies will lett me alone now sins I am resolved to retire from them and all business. Deare sonne I am glad to heare by the Gazet and the nouss letters your zeal for the protestant religion and the Kings service and that you have med thos people in Atholl understand themselves better and done their douttie. I must tell you again I longe to heare frome you. My blessing to my deare Dochter and to deare littel Johnnie. Adeue deare Jacke.

Send your leters to Mr Soutie's factor.

Subsequently Lord Murray issued the following orders for Glenalmond:—

“ June 29, 1689.

“These are ordering you *John Roy in Mill Rodgie* to be one of our captains in Glen Almond and *William Roy in Downie* his levetenant for the east end of the countrie.

“and *John Roy M^cGregor in Dalmore* to be captain for ye west end of the Glen,

“and *John Dow M^cGregor, y^r* your levetenant.

“You are to convene the countrie and make choice of fourtie of the ablest men in the countrie, every captain and his Levetenant is to command 20 for preserving of our countrie from Roberie, thrift and deprecations and to obey whatever orders ye receive from us.

“Every man are to have 48 hours provisions with their arms to be always ready when required by their captains under the pain of fourtie shillings for ilk time they are absent and we ordaine the officer to go upon the captain’s order to poynd therefore, and ordains those that are not listed by the captains to goe out that they pay in their proportione of the 48 hours provisiones at ye rate of 2 pecks of meall in the week for ye fourtie men.”

Early in July Robertson of Wester Straloch wrote as follows to Lord Murray, forwarding a proclamation he had received from Lord Dundee, who was then at Strone in Lochaber.

Robertson of Wester Straloch to Lord Murray.

STRALOCH, July 14,
11 o’clock att night 1689.

My Lord,—Letters of the tenor of the inclosed directed to these and everie particular gentellman in both countries.¹

There is likways 300 hundreds of Kintyrmen and hilanders come yeiste night to Blair Atholl and joynd Pitcurr, who lyet there with his associats. Its said they are all to be in upon our country. It’s concludid y^r Lors^p’s countrie’s inevitable ruine is hard att hand, except protected by yo^r Lors^{ps} personal presence, which with all convenient heast is apealed by

Yo^r Lord’s most humble and obedient Serv^t

M^r LEO: RO^tSONE.

*Viscount Dundee to Mr. Leonard Robertson of Strathloch
and John Robertson of Bleatoun.*

STROAN, 10 July 1689.

Sir,—By certain accounts from Irland I am sure the King is just at the landing. The enimie knows this and are now designing, I hear, to make

¹ Strathardle and Glensheec.

a last endeavor, being in dispair to prosper if the king land. They struggle to ruine all honest men. I hope, seing you have caryed yourself so well hitherto, and that so litell tym will relieve us and yow from your trobel intirly, that yow will not loose your honour, nor wrong your consciences, by joyning with the rebels or looking on till honest men be ruind, which is wors. Therfor I require you in the Kings name and authoritie, and intreats you as your friend, to rise in armes and come to Blair of Atholl or any other place, in that contrey, that shall be thought most convenient by Pitcur and the rest of the loyall gentrie of your countrey who will joyn him. You need not haue the least aprehension; I will bring such a body of men to your imediat assistance as will confound all the enemies dares appear. Som are marcht already. I will be with you, or meet you, with 4000 Highlanders, Islanders, and Lochaber only, besyds all that will joyn us from Badenouch, Atholl, Mar and other loyall contries. I have a boat goeing imediatlie for Irland, to acqueant the King of all this, and to heasten to pour in troups on all hands, and advise himself to land in the west. I sent Mr. Hay to him who landed in Irland ten days agoe, to press his landing, which I am sure you will see imediately: so you have a glorious occasion, and no great danger, and I will assure you I will bear testimony of all your good actions, and see you rewarded. I am, Sir, your most humbl servant,

DUNDIE.

I am resolved that whoeuer refuses, in any part of the kingdom, to joyn the kings standard, at my call, who have his Maiesties commission and authoritie to make war, I will hold them as traitors, and treat them as enemies, but I need not suspect any of you, and I designd not to have stirrd for som tym, had I not heard that Major-General Makay wes to fall upon your contrey and Mar.

Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray.

BATHE, 13 July 1689.

Since my Lord pumped his head there is falln so sad a defluxion in one eye y^t since Saturday last he has not bin able to looke up, eat, drink or sleep, soe y^t tis with much adoe I can write atall to my Dear Son.

My Lord is in such perpetuall torm^t y^t I know not w^t to doe, but for all that will have me write y^s to tell y^u how well-come y^r second l^{re} is,

29 June, but y^t he is surprised to find in it y^r Br^o Will: shou'd goe to Blare, for he wonders what he has to doe there. Wherefore desires you to send imediately to tell him my Lord charges him upon his blessing to come to you straite without delay, and then my Lord will think what way to dispose of him. For his last fitt of sickness, (w^{ch} I was surprised to hear of, not knowing it till I came to my journey's end, by chance concealing it from me) it were the properest place for him to be heer. But I can add no more, I am in such confussion with my Lords illness, but our blessings to my dear daughter and y^r self, Dear Jack, adieu.

My Lord bids me add y^s one word more, y^t if William will not obey y^t order of coming to you, that he wou'd have you by all means to make him to be secur'd.

Being informed that Lord Dundee had sent several gentlemen into Atholl to endeavour to entice the people to join him, Lord Murray again set out for that country, appointing a rendezvous of his men at Blair. On his way up to Blair he received the following letter from Ballechin, informing him that, by Lord Dundee's orders, he had secured the castle for King James's service.

Ballechin had effected an entrance into the castle with an armed party on pretence of increasing the garrison; he had then disarmed and kept prisoners some of the guard, and turned out those who refused to join him.

Steuart of Ballechin to Lord Murray.

BLAIR CASTILL, 17 July 1689.

My Lord,—Itt will be impossibell that the companies can be reddie with the eight dayes korn, for manie off them has it not, soe that it is my humbell oppinione that yo^r Lo^{sp} be pleased to stay this day, & wrytt to the captaines of Strathtay & Strathtummel to have ther men in good order at Pitlochrie tomorrow, & to stay y^r till your Lo^{sp} cum.

I crave pardone that I cannot waitt upon your Lo^{sp} at Pitlochrie, for I have receaved orders from his Majestie's Livetenant to deffend this place for his Majestie's service, quhilk I resolve, God willing, to doe.

Lykwayes my Lord Dundie wrytts to me that the forces that cam

from Iyrland landed at the castill off Douairt the 12 instant, & that the King wold land shortlie with ane great airmie. Certainlie they ar at Lochaber yisterday, the wynd blauing soe fair. Ther is not ane man betwixt this & Lochaber except that partie off Ardgylshirmen that was heir, who marched with _____ to the north Munday last.

My Lord, I doe not doubt but your Lo^{SP} will maik up the breach, and declair for K. J., quhilk I hope in God will preserve your anciant & most nobell Feamallie. Ther is nothing I wishe moir, nixt to his Majestie's restoratione, quhilk I trust God Almighty will doe in his apoynted tyme.

My Lord, I assure your Lo^{SP} that ther shall be non moir redie to serve you nor myselfe, according to my weick pouer it shall be faithfullie performed, & I dair affirme all your Lo^{SPS} Vassalls will obey your Lo^{SPS} comandes better nor aney men in Scotland, but iff your Lo^{SP} be off ane other mynd, as God forbid, it is to no purpose your Lo^{SP} cum to this cuntrie, for it will bring all the airmies heir, & maik it the Seait off the wair till it be reuin'd, whereas upon your Lo^{SPS} assurance, My Lord Dundie will not cum neir it, which will maik all your Vassals both feight and pray for you. I crave pardone for preshuming to give your Lo^{SP} my adwysse. I am, My Lord, Your most faithfull servant

P^A STEUART.

On his arrival at Blair, about the 19th, Lord Murray was refused admission to the castle by Ballechin, and not being provided with artillery, could do nothing except form a strict blockade round the house, which he accordingly did, after having assembled 1000 or 1200 of his father's followers.¹ At the same time Lord Murray wrote to his father-in-law, the Duke of Hamilton (then in Edinburgh), asking him to desire General Mackay to send some petards to Blair, and a man that could make use of them, hoping with their aid to force his way into the castle. The General, however, replied that he had only one man who understood them, and that he could not be spared, but that he would bring both along with him when he

¹ General Stewart of Garth states that on this occasion Lord Murray was aided by 300 Frasers, under his brother-in-law, Lord Lovat; but I have never seen any other mention of them.—(A.)

marched into Atholl, which he intended to do shortly, and in the meantime desired Lord Murray to continue the blockade, unless Dundee's army should advance, in which case he was to retire nearer the Lowlands.

Soon after reaching Blair, Lord Murray received the following letter from Lord Dundee, who was still encamped at Strone:—

Viscount Dundee to Lord Murray.

STROAN, July 19, 1689.

My Lord,—I was very glaid to hear that yow had appoynted a rendezvous of the Atholl men at Blair. Knowing as I doe, from your Lo^{ps} owne mouth, your principals, & considering your educatione, and the loyaltie of your people, I ame persuaded yo^r appearance is in obedience to his Majestie's commands by the letter I sent yow; which is the reasone why I give yow the trouble of this line; desiring that wee may meet, and concert what is fittest to be done for the good of our country, and service of our Lawfull King. I doubt bot yo^r Lo^p knows that it hath pleased his Majestie to give me the command of his forces in this natione till his aryvall, and he is forced to putt in my hands many other trusts for want of other persones, many of his loyall subjects being imprisoned, or fled, or out of the way, so as he cannot know their inclinations. Your Lordship is happy that is at liberty, and on the head of so considerable a body of loyall men; by declairing openly for the liberty of your country, & the lawfull right of your undoubted soveraigne, you may acqyre to your self and family great honours & rewairds, and the everlasting blissing of Almighty God, which is above all. Yow are wiser than to thinke, tho' yow were of other principles, that the Atholl men can be, contrary to their inclinatione, ever induced to fight against their King, no more than D. Hamilton, were he never so loyall, could think to make his Streven & Lishmahaygoe men be for the King, notwithstanding all the power and interest he hes in that country. . . . As I writt now to your Lo: so I have done to all others I can reach with letters. I am sure whatever evill befall the country, the King is innocent, and I have done my duty. . . .

I am, my Lord, yo^r most humble serv^t

DUNDIE.¹

¹ Earl of Leven's Papers.

Lord Murray made no reply to this letter, but forwarded it straight to Lord Melville, Secretary of State.

Dundee now sent the following commission to Ballechin :—

John, Viscount of Dundee, Lieutenant Generall, Commanding his Majestie's forces in the Kingdome of Scotland.

Whereas his sainted Majesty King James y^e seventh did send a commission to the Marquess of Atholl to rais all his men and followers in that country for carrying on his service and makeing war agst his rebellious subjects, and being disappointed of y^t assistance by the said Marquess being off the Kingdome, and non of his relations takeing on them to supply that great duty, We by vertue of his Majestie's authority, takeing to our consideration your constant loyalty, and tryed couradge and conduct, w^t your forwardness in this occasione for his Majestie's service, do appoint you Patrick Steuart of Balleachan to command es Collonell all men of Atholl, Vassalls, Tennants, and neighbours, who have been in use to serve under the Marquess of Atholl, and heirby require them, all and every on of them, to receive your orders and obey you in every thing relating to his Majestie's service. For doing q^of these shall be to you and them sufficient warrand.

Wee doe alsoe declair that a Commission of Collonell, signed by his Ma^{tie}, shall be sent to you soe shoon as it can come, it being already sent for.

Given at our quarters at Stroan

July 21, 1689.

DUNDIE.¹

Whilst Lord Murray was blockading Blair Castle he received the following letter, with some supplies, from his wife :—

Lady Katherine Murray to Lord Murray (extract).

FALKLAND, 22 July 1689.

I receved my dearest's by Donald yesterday between sermons at Leslie. . . . I could not forbear lafing when your brother Will: told me of Balaquen's giving it out y^t he is to be Marques of Atholl, w^{ch} I asure you I do not feare atall, unless popery gain y^e day, (w^{ch} I am confident it

¹ George Smythe of Methven's "Letters of Dundee."

will not, at least long time,) & yⁿ we must resolve to part w^t our lives as well as fortunes, or do worse, to turne papists. Ramsey's Raigement came to this toun yesternight, and is to goe to Perth this day. Drums is in a very great reage at y^m, & at Bailly Marshall for his going out of y^e church to writ there biletts, for an offeser came before y^m to get them ready agenst they came, & out of malise to him wou'd have him put out a bage [baggage] horse, & told him he thought he should be made to cary there bagege himselve on his back for his being so ready to serve them. Ye Bailly bid him hold his tonge, for he wou'd not be hectored w^t him, naither wou'd he put out a horse for him, for by the law he was not oblidged to do it.

I have sent you hear inclosed a note of all y^e things are sent to you, w^{ch} goes on y^e two cart horse, as you directed, w^t Thom and John Broune. I have given y^m 3 fourteens, so now all is ready, w^{ch} I have ben up since six a clock in y^e morning to get don.

Your Brother Will: came very leat on Saturday & went away on Sunday.

Lord Murray now received another letter from Dundee :—

Viscount Dundee to Lord Murray.

[STROAN, undated.]

My Lord,—Since the writing my last, I hear Ballachin has obeyed the order I gave to possess that castle of Blair for the King. I hope, since it was in obedience to the King's authority, you will not blame him. Your Lordship will see that it has pleased God to put me in that conditione that your Lordship, or any declairs for the King, will not need to fear. Soe, for God's cause, doe now what you ought.¹

In the meantime Dundee was about to set out on his march from Lochaber, as appears from the following letter :—

Viscount Dundee to Cluny Macpherson.

STROAN, July 22, 1689.

Sir,—Our people coming from this country, which doeth not abound in provisions, will want meat when they come into Badinoch. I am

¹ Earl of Leven's Papers.

unwilling that they should go loose in your countrey (to seek provisions as they did last) for fear of ruining it, wherefore I send you this advertisement, that you may cause provisions come in again to morous night near to the place of Clunie, for fiveteen-hunder men for two dayes, the rest of our men are provided, if you fail in this lett the blaim of all the disorders that shall be comitted be upon you. those who bring in the provisions shall be fully satisfied. For them I expect that the country will be raidy in arms to join us, seing Marr & Atholl are immediately to do it, and I may say almost all benorth Tay and a good pairt besouth, so now is the time, if ever, for to shew yourselves loyall men. I pray you, force me not to do things to you against my inclination.

I am, Sir, your assured friend and humble servant,

DUNDIE.¹

I answer to yours, you and your friends are to meet me tomorrow night (without fail) at Garva.

Sir, Back these Letters, and send them to the most considerable gentry of Badenoch.

Dundee now made a further attempt to secure Lord Murray's co-operation :—

Viscount Dundee to Lord Murray.

July 23, 1689.

My Lord,—Tho' ther be no body in the nation so much in my debt as y^r Lo: having written tyce to yow without any return; yet, being concerned that yow should have no ground of offence that might in the least alienat your inclinations from the King's service, or discourage yow from joyning with us his faithfull servants, I have thought fitt to venture this line more to yow, to let yow know that it was no distrust of your Lo^p made me take possession of the Castle of Blair, but that I heard the rebels designed to require yow to deliver it up to them, which would have forced yow to declare before the time I thought yow designed. I thought it would oblige yow, to save yow from that lotche of either delivering up, or declairing; and for Ballachen, knowing him to be very loyall, I forced him to it, by requyring him in the King's name to do it.

¹ Cluny Macpherson's Papers.

If, after all I have said in my former letters and this, I gette no return, My Lord, I most acknowledge I will be very sorry for your saike, for I am very sincerely, my Lord,

Your most humble Servant,

DUNDIE.

My Lord, upon my word of honour, I can assure yow Derry was taken this day 8 dayes; they gotte their lives.

There are 20 French frigatts at Carrickfergus, and 2000 men to transport from thence; the great fleet is at sea. I have assurance of all the north. The great army is from Dublin. I beleive this week the west will see strangers.¹

At this time Lord Murray again appealed to the Duke of Hamilton for aid.

Duke of Hamilton to Lord Murray.

HOLYROODHOUS, 24 July 1689, 10 at night.

I received yours of the 23 just now, & shall dispatch one to M^cKay to haste to you, who I beleive will be tomorrow night at Dunkell, &, if he gett yours, I doubt not but he will make all the haste he can. The countreys are very bakeward to put out bagage horse to cary proveissions w^t his army, which, if he be not quickly w^t you, is the reason that retards him. If your men stand true to you I hope you are in little hasard, but if you be not sure of that, you should quickly retire yourself to M^cKay's Army for you owen safty; but if you can keep your men together, and keep the Castle of Blair blocked up till M^cKay come, he will quickly take it, & it will be good service to gett these gentlemen that are in itt, who will relieve the prissoners that Dundie has. Wee have taken a boy, that came from Dundie's camp here to bring intelligence, who says he had not above 100 foot & 50 horse w^t him when he came away, & that all the officers that came from Ireland, returned again in the ships, when they saw the condition Dundie was in. This he sayed was write to a highland Leard sent him here, after he left that camp, for the Irish foot had not joined Dundie when he came away. I had w^t me this morning a captan

¹ Earl of Leven's Papers.

of Coll: Berkeley's Dragoons, who came from the M^r of Forbes, w^t whom that Regement of Dragoons was, & gave me an account of what the MacCleans & Inveray was doeing, & is much as you write. They keep themselves on such strong grounds as the Dragoons could not gett to them, & the foot the M^r of Forbes had w^t him was so ill armed, that they signified litle, but they have put all that country in great confusion & disorder. Yett no doubt so soon as they hear of McKay's march, and your being in arms, they will quickly return from that cuntry for fear of McKay's getting betwixt them & Dundie, & if your men st^v with you & join McKay, you will quickly reduce Dundie, and all the highlands, which will tend much, both to your honor, & the interest & advantage of your family, so I pray God direct you, and send you good success.

Lady Katherine Murray to Lord Murray (extracts).

FALKLAND, July 24, 1689.

I think Thom might have ben w^t you yesterday before y^{rs} was writ, but sartainly he is long or now. I am very sory I did not send cheases w^t him, w^{ch} I remembred a litle after he was gone, but could not yⁿ help it, so I hope you will forgive me. You guess very right as to our nighbors hear abouts being mightly pleased w^t y^e betraying of y^e castell & y^e trouble you are put to, & soome are so malitios as to say it is by your Father's directions y^t Balequhen has done what he has, & for you, they say y^t being alied to D: Hamilton's family has ben y^r reuien, but they are pleased to give me y^e compliment (w^{ch} truly they might have spaired) not y^t I was so ill a wife, but y^e ill counsell you gott in y^t family, w^{ch} how trew God & y^r owne selfe knowes. . . . Receve a box w^t wafers, in w^{ch} there is a bitt of paper you may need to. I shall ad no more, but I send J. King w^t this (for Donald is at Edⁿ), I shall order him to be weakened as soone as it is day light. . . . O! y^t my Deare, since you cannot be here, were in as warme & good a bed as I am in. I am afrayed you get cold w^t lying in y^e fields.

Steuart of Ballechin to Lord Murray.

BLAIR CASTILL, 25 July 1689.

My Lord,—I receved your Lo^{ip} letter quhairin your Lo^{ip} shoues me that I haid noe warrant from my Lord Dundie beffor I cam heir. I haid

ane off y^e deait the nynth instant, and I knowing the usseffulnes off it ffor King James' service at this tyme, I did it, and I sueair out off no prejudice to my Lord your ffather, nor to yourselffe.

I spoik with the gentillmen, quho wold not give me ane possetive ansuer till ther horsse came, or the returin they sent for; nether they nor I knew quher they wer. My Lord, I beg your pardone that I can not leave thir Gentillmen, nor this please, without ther consent, neither is it in my pouer; iff your Loⁱp wilbe pleased to delay till ther returin come, they will give your Loⁱp ther possetive ansuer.

I am, my Lord,

Your Loⁱp most humbell Servant,

PA: STEUART.

Steuart of Ballechin to Lord Murray.

[BLAIR CASTLE], 25 July 1689.

My Lord,—I think it my deuatie to send the inclosed doubell that your Loⁱp may perusse it, & I beg your Loⁱp make me ffrie off it, for I am content to serve King James with my ffoffie¹ so loing as I leive.

I am infformed that my Lord Dundie wil be heir with his quholl armie this night.

In my humbell oppinione your Loⁱp wold be pleased to cause your wassells lay down ane method to provyd meaitt for them that our pleace off the cuntrie doe not be reuined, but that all the cuntrie bear a lyk burdin, till yo^r Loⁱp be pleased to advyse. I creav pardon ffor my presumptione.

I am, my Lord, yo^r Loⁱp's humbell Servant,

PA: STEUART.

Having received no reply to any of his letters, Lord Dundee now sent two officers, Major William Graham of Boquhapple and Captain Gilbert Ramsay,² to wait on Lord Murray at Blair with the following letter:—

¹ Fusee? "Philocaballus" described Ballechin as an old man standing at the gate of Blair with a gun in his hand.

² Killed at the battle of Killiecrankie.

Viscount Dundee to Lord Murray.

July 25, 1689.

My Lord,—I have written often to your Lordship, and not only desired yow to declare for the King, but endeavoured by reasons to convince yow that now is the proper time, which the state of affairs may easily show yow; to all which I have never had any return from yow, by word nor writ; tho' I can tell yow there is none of the nation has used me so; and I have tryed all that have not already joyned Major General McKay, on this side Tay, who have any command of men. Yet, that I may leave nothing untryed that may free me from blame of what may fall out, I have sent these Gentlemen to wait on your Lordship, and receive your positive answer; for you know, my Lord, what it is to be in arms without the King's authoritie. Yow may have the honour of the whole turn of the King's affairs; for I assure yow, in all humane probability, turn it will. Ther is nobody that is more a weel wisher of your father and family, nor desires more to continue, as I am, my Lord, your most humble servant,

DUNDIE.¹

This letter produced no better result than the three former ones, which had not been replied to, as Lord Murray refused to see the two officers.

In the meantime Mackay was advancing slowly with his army towards the Highlands. On arriving in Perth he received a letter from Lord Murray (delivered to him by a gentleman whose name is now unknown) requesting him to avoid marching through Atholl, but with this request the General declined to comply. Having delivered the letter, the above-mentioned gentleman sent the following report to Lord Murray:—

——— *to Lord Murray.*

PERTH, 25th [July], 5 o'clock.

My Lord,—The Generall Major cam heir at twell o'clock. I delivared your LoP's leter to him, and delt with him that is armie might not march

¹ Earl of Leven's Papers.

the Atholl road; he tould me that it was a thing impossible that he could pas by Blair Castell untill it wer in the Kinges hands or your Lo^{ps}.

The Generall, with most of the armie, marches tomorrow, and ar to incamp neir Dunkeld. McKay declaires if the castell is not in yo^r hands or he com, that he will get it, cost what it will, and declaires that he will hange Ballachin over the hiyest wall of it; he also declairs that if yo^r Lo^p wer not ther on the head of your men, or in the least he wer oposed, he wod burn it from ye on end to ye uther.

Macay desyred me to wreit to Dunkeld that meal and drink might be provided to them for ther money. I had wrett a leyn to Robertson for that efect, if ye think fit ye may second it, and if ye judge it convenient Macay wold gladlie see you at Dunkeld, but if ther be any hazard in leveing of your men, he much rather ye wod stay. If ye hav any furder commandes for me, if it be possbell, I will be at Dunkeld ye morow.

[Endorsed] July ye 26. Dispatched from Dunkeld
at 5 of the clock in ye morning.

Major-General Mackay to Lord Murray.

ST. JOHNSTON, July 25, 1689.

My Lord,—I am com here from Sterling today and doe intend for Dunkeld tomorrow, and from thence to Blair, for I will not leave that fellow behinde mee in the castell, but yo^r Lo^p can freely cause tell him that if he oblide me to goe out of my way, & to hinder my march, I shall cause hang him at the gate, for his Rebellion now, as well as what he did before, by imprisoning my messengers and sending my Letters to the Ennemy. If yo^r Lo^p could light upon som trusty men to send them to Lochaber, to get sure inteligence of the motions of Dundie and the Highlanders, it wold be of notable advantage to us, and haply be a meane to spare us som marches to which otherwayes wee might be subject som tymes. If the Castell of Blair did surrender I might haply take my march another way.

I wish your Lo^p may take mesures to sound the Athol men to the end wee may take our mesures as wee know ther inclined.

This is all at present from, My Lord,

Yo^r Lo^{ps} most humble and obedient Servant,

H. MACKAY.

Lord Murray, who had now been blockading Blair Castle for about a week, hearing on the 26th that Dundee was on the march towards him, proceeded, according to his orders, to raise the blockade. Before leaving Blair, his Lordship discharged any of his people from acknowledging Ballechin as bailie, or his brother Alexander as chamberlain, in all time to come.

That night he marched to Moulin, leaving one hundred men to secure the west end of the pass of Killiecrankie.

General Stewart of Garth (quoting from Balcarras) states in his book that "when Lord Murray rendezvoused his men at Blair Castle in 1689, and announced to them that he was in favour of King William's cause, they rushed from their ranks, ran to the adjoining stream of Banvie, and filling their bonnets with water, drank to the health of King James; and then, with colours flying and pipes playing, 1500. of the men of Atholl, as reputable for arms as any in the kingdom, put themselves under the command of the Laird of Ballechin, and marched off to join Lord Dundee."

What Lord Balcarras did write was as follows:—"The men he [Lord M.] had raised were of another humour, and began to suspect by his refusing to see those two gentlemen [Major Graham and Captain Ramsay] that his designs were not for your Majesty's service: so all with one voice desired to know his resolutions; and if that he would join with the Viscount of Dundee, they would all follow him; but if otherwise they would quit him. The great subjection which the heads of clans had over their vassals made him believe he could reduce them with threatenings, but they continued firm to their resolutions, and perceiving plainly his intentions, they filled their bonnets with water and drank your health, and so left him."

There was probably some foundation for Balcarras's story,

but Garth dressed it up and exaggerated it very much—1500 men marching off with colours and pipes headed by Ballechin is a pure fiction, and it is well known that no Athollmen took part in the battle of Killiecrankie, except those few who formed Ballechin's garrison of the castle. In the letter Lord Murray wrote to Lord Melville on August 1 (given under that date), he appears to have given a very truthful account of all the occurrences on this occasion.

On the afternoon of the 26th Lord Dundee arrived at Blair Castle, from whence he despatched the following letter, possibly the last he ever wrote :—

*Viscount Dundee to Cluny Macpherson.*¹

BLAIR CASTLE, July 26, 1689.

Sir,—My Lord Murray is retyred doun the contrey. All the Atholl men have left them savid Stratherel, Achintully, and Baron Read, Straloch, and they will not byd my doun coming tomorow. The rest of the heritors will be here tomorow; they will joyn us, and I suppose tomorow you will have an answer; so if you have a mynd to preserve yourself, and to serve the King, be in armes tomorow, that when the letter comes you may be here in a day. All the world will be with us, blessed be God.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant

DUNDIE.

My services to all the loyall gentrey of baddnoch.

Major-General Mackay to Lord Murray.

DUNKELL, the 26 July 1689.

My Lord,—Having heard that yo^r Lo^p hath retired from the Castell of Blair, to a mater of six mile on this syde of it, and, not knowing the raison of ther, I sent this expres desyryng yo^r Lop: may give speedy account what you have learn'd of the ennemy, and whether his approach be not the reason of your retreat, which, if it be, I desyre yo^r Lop: may deffend the passe & keep it free for us till I be with you, which, God willing, shall be

¹ Cluny Macpherson's Papers.

tomorrow in the forenoon. Yo^r Lop: then, shall be pleased to post yourself in the entry of the passe, on the syde towards Blair, and let mee know by an expres how maters goe there.

My Lord, it shall be ill look'd on if your men should now favour the enemy, & certainly very disadvantageous My Lord your Father, and the contrarie is the readiest way to rub of the jealousies which the former behaviour of that contrey did beget of him in men's spirits.

My Lord, I am yo^r Lop's most humble & ob^t servant,

H. MACKAY.

In answer to the above, Lord Murray reported to the General that he had placed a guard at the pass of Killiecrankie, but was not sure that he could trust them to remain there long, and urged him to advance some regular troops to relieve them.

Accordingly, early on Saturday the 27th July, Lieutenant-Colonel Lauder was despatched with a detachment of 200 Scots-Dutch Fusiliers for that purpose, being provided by Lord Murray with a person to guide him through the pass.¹ Mackay followed with his whole army, which consisted of six battalions of foot, three British, *Hastings's* (13th), *Lord Leven's* (25th), and *Lord Kenmuir's*, and three Scots-Dutch, *his own*, *Balfour's* and *Ramsay's*. Also two troops of horse, *Lord Annandale's* and *Lord Belhaven's*, and some "leather" cannons.

The General reached Pitlochrie about 10 A.M., where he was met by Lord Murray, who told him that none of the Athollmen had joined Dundee with the exception of Ballechin, his brother Alexander, and his three sons, and the party who had occupied Blair Castle, some thirty in number. He said that many of his men had left him to save their cattle, but that withal he thought he should get them kept from joining Dundee, so long as he should stay at their head, but that Mackay need expect none of

¹ Lord Murray, in a representation he drew up afterwards, stated that on the approach of Lauder's party his men retired and came back to him, whilst Mackay stated that Lauder afterwards told him that he found no guard in the pass. Which was correct does not signify, as any way, Dundee was not in possession of the pass.

them to join him. Under these circumstances the General told Lord Murray he could remain where he was and see the issue of the matter, and then proceeded on his own march north. Dundee, who had reached Blair the previous afternoon, set out on the morning of the 27th to meet Mackay. Instead of marching by the public road, however, he took his route by the back of the hill behind Lude, and thence to the high ground above Urrard (then called Runrorie), where he formed line of battle fronting to the River Garry.

As Mackay issued from the west end of the pass, he observed Dundee forming up on the hill on his right flank. This obliged him to change front to the right and ascend to the flat ground behind Runrorie House, where he formed line facing the Highlanders, with his rear to the Garry. The General left his baggage with some 1200 pack-horses on the haugh by the bank of the river.

Mackay's army was drawn up in the following order from right to left :—

1. *Hastings's*; 2. *Mackay's*; 3. *Leven's*; 4. *Kenmuir's*; 5. *Ramsay's*; 6. *Balfour's*, with the two troops of horse in rear—in all about 3000 men.

Dundee's army was formed as follows, right to left—

1. *Sir John McLean's*; 2. *Colonel Pearson's Irish*; 3. *Clanranald's*; 4. *Glengary's*; 5. *Lochiel's*; 6. *Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat*, and some fifty horse in the centre—total about 2000 men.

As the battle of Killiecrankie has been often described in history, it is unnecessary to do so here; suffice it to say that the two armies remained facing each other for two hours till sunset, when on a sudden Dundee charged down with his whole line, receiving a heavy fire as they advanced. Before the regulars could fix bayonets after firing, the Highlanders were amongst

them with their broadswords, and in a very few minutes Mackay's army (with the exception of a part of Leven's and Hastings's regiments) was routed and in flight.¹

Mackay's loss in killed and wounded amounted to between 1500 and 2000 men, including Brigadier Balfour, his second in command, who was killed. The General himself escaped in the darkness in company with Colonel Menzies, younger, of Weem.

The victors also suffered severely, losing between 800 and 900 men, including their gallant leader, Dundee. His death has always been shrouded in mystery, some saying that he was killed dead on the spot, others that he was carried to Blair, where he lived long enough to write a despatch to King James. There is no doubt that his funeral took place three days after the battle, and that his body was laid in the vault of the old church of Blair Atholl.²

¹ Mackay's leather guns, known as "Sandie's Stoups," from their inventor, General Alexander Hamilton, were made of a combination of tin, leather, and cordage, and could not have been very formidable weapons. An anecdote is told of a gentleman named Grant, who served in Glengarry's regiment. During the advance, a shot from one of "the stoups" struck him fair on the target and knocked him down. He rose again immediately unhurt, and laughingly remarked that "the Bodachs were in earnest now!"

² According to General Robertson of Lude (Napier's "Memoirs"), the vault having been opened about the end of last century, Dundee's body was discovered buried in his armour, and, in the absence of any of the parish authorities, the armour was unfortunately consigned to a tinker. The breastplate and helmet were, however, afterwards rescued, the former being preserved at Blair Castle, and the latter at Lude.

Dundee is believed to have been shot under the arm, but the breastplate has a shot-hole right through the centre. There is a tradition that this hole was made by John Christie, carpenter to the 4th Duke, presumably to improve its warlike appearance.

On the occasion of the bi-centenary of Killiecrankie a tablet was placed on the wall of the ruined church of St. Bride at Old Blair bearing the following inscription:—

WITHIN THE VAULT BENEATH
ARE INTERRED THE REMAINS OF
JOHN GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE,
VISCOUNT DUNDEE,
WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF KILLIECRANKIE,
27 JULY 1689, AGED 46.

THIS MEMORIAL IS PLACED HERE BY
JOHN, 7TH DUKE OF ATHOLE, K.T.

1889.

Two letters to Lord Murray (given at their respective dates) point to Dundee's having been killed on the spot; the first, written by Lord James Murray from Tullimet on the 28th (the day after the battle), who had heard of Dundee's death, the other, from the same place on the 29th, from Stewart of Stenton, in which he distinctly states that Dundee was shot dead at the head of his cavalry.

The first intelligence that Lord Murray received of Mackay's defeat was from the runaway dragoons, who came flying through the pass and reported that the whole army was routed. Fearing that his men would break away in search of plunder, his Lordship immediately marched them off in the direction of Tullimet. The temptation, however, was too great, and during the march young Ballechin (who till then had adhered to Lord Murray) stole off in the darkness with some of his men in order to plunder the fugitives.

Lord Murray halted his followers for the night at Tullimet, and, after strictly charging them on no account to join King James's forces, desired them to disband on the following day and return quietly to their homes.

From Tullimet Lord Murray proceeded south and returned to his house at Falkland.

The following day, Sunday, July 28, some five hundred soldiers of Mackay's army, who had been captured up and down through the country during their flight, were carried prisoners to Blair by the Athollmen.¹

Lord James Murray to Lord Murray.

TULLIMET, y^e 28 July 1689, 6 clock night.

Sinc I parted from my Dear Brother I found y^e Athollmen, for all the kare you tuck to keep them from joning, is so ingaged in blod & plonder, y^t all of them weer redy to jone, which mead me writ to my Lord Dundie,

¹ See Addenda, p. xlii.

considering what hasserd my Father's papers & other considerabel dangers which ar lick to fal out on y^e contray mad me writ, but sinc y^t I have heard y^e neous of L^d Dundie beang kiled, w^{ch} is a gretter loss then all ther vicktoray will gane them. It will hinder people from going to that partie, ther being non y^t has y^e King's commition for janral. I will doe my best to ous this argument now to the Athollmen. Pray let me know what is feetest to be done as soon as possebl & I will doe all I can to be servesable & obay my Dear brother. I have no partikular account yet of the losses, but sertenlay y^e losses is grat. Ginnerall McCay eskaped with Weemes to his hous.

Stentoun thinks its best for the papers to go for Falkland, but wee shall doe no thing till wee hear from my Dear Brother, which I shall long extreamly for. I am my dear sister's humbel Servante & ever yours

JA. MURRAY.

Lord James Murray to Lord Murray.

TULLIMET, y^e 29 July 1689, 1 afternoon.

Sinc I writ last night there is leettle nous, but y^t Canan is commander sinc Dundie is gon, and intends to pershou the Victoray, & to be all at Dunkel tonight, wher next I knou not.

All the Athollmen will sertenlay join. For my part I have don nothing as yet but writ y^e latter I tould you in my last, but its come to y^t nou y^t all my Father is conserved in is without dout risened hear. If I doe not join, & sinc it consistes in my poure sille pearson to heasard, I knou not for what ells it serves.

I wish my dearest brother well, & y^t y^e good serves you did in this contray may be belived as you relay intended it. I pray God preserve you & our dear parents, with our fammiley.

For my part I will doe nothing, pleas God, y^t will reflect upon the fammilay. I should be glad to have your advice, & any frindes, when it may be safe for you. I supos Glenegles will be with you by this time. I hope my Dear Sister will pardon me for not answing hir letter.

I am, Dearest brother, both y^r humbel Serv^t

JA. MURRAY.

This same day Lord James went to Dunkeld to see to the safety of his father's papers. There he fell in with a party of Cannon's army, who had arrived there, and was induced to join them.

Stewart of Stenton to Lord Murray.

TULLIMET, *Julie the 29, 1689.*

My Lord,—Ther cam heir yestarnyt, one ther march to Dunkeld, the Leard of Strowane Robertstone and Duncane Menzies vith ane fore partie of King James' forses, and the rest is to follow this day, going for Anguse, threating all vho vill not joyne vith them in the King's service they vill kill and slay all vho refuses to joyne. So we ar all heir in ane sad conditione for ther is none to meit and doe ane thing for the cuntre. So I beg your Lordship's advyse vhat I sall doe vith vhat goodis ye haue at Dunkeld, if they distroy not them befoir they leave it, for ther is nothing to be expectit from them but sewer vsage vho joyns not.

Ther orderis is now givine owt, since the death of my Lord Dundie, be one Cannone, ane Scotis Offir who cam from Irland.

Ther vas no persone kild of anie not but Dundie, 2 brithren of Glengarieis, ane second sone of Sir Donald McDonaldis, and Gilbert Ramsay. Pitcur deadlie vowndit. My Lord Dundie vas shot dead one the head of his horse. Ther is severall souldiour kild and vowndit, but vho of King William's partie ve can not give ane accompt, there is so manie. Ther vill be 4 or 5 hundreth prisonaris.

I dout not but Glenegise hes givine your Lordship ane full accompt of the maner of the feight.

I have sent to your Lordship the sheip your Father haid in the forraist according to your Lordship's comandis. Cause grant ane receipt for them. The number is 156. I have payit them that cam vith them.

They threatine your countrie very hard.

I ame so dampt vith ther tyrnies that I cannot act nor doe anie thing as I vowld, but I ame, and sall continneu, your Lordship's servant, and sall doe vhat lyes in my pouer to preserve vhat I can that is your Lordship's intrest. God pitie vs, for it is sad tymes. However, I ame, and sall continou, My Lord, y^r Lop^s faithfull Serv^t

THOMAS STEWARTT.

Duke of Hamilton to Lord Murray.

HOLYROODHOUS, *Monday, 5 in the morning*
[July 29].

Just now I received yours from the Queen'sfery, your boy haveing been keeepd prissoner there by some mistake.

The sad news of MacKay & the army under his comand, wee had last night by 4 in the afternoon.

By all means come here with all hast, & I think you should bring your wife & son w^t you, or follow as quickly as can be, & wee shall have a boat waiting for you at Brunt Iland. So, till meeting, & bein in hast, Adieu.

I think all the countrey should be in arms & ready to receive orders. All our standing forces wee have appointed to march to Stirling.

On the 29th King James's army was reinforced by 2000 additional Highlanders; in this number were included the Athollmen, who had been called out by Lord James.

Campbell of Glenlyon to Lord Murray.

CHESTHILL, *the 29th of July 1689.*

My noble Lord,—I receaued yo^r Lo/ letter the Last night—it was sent with ane “fyre crose.” I know it wase not by yo^r Lo/ order sent so, bot by this person y^t hes bein euill instroment betwixt yo^r Lo/ Father and me. My fault only consists in not informing yo^r Lop what opresion I haue sufered by Colonell Menzies, by procurung severall orders agenst me contrarie to all the bargon y^t pased betwixt me & my Lord Marquis, and only procured by small methods, so as I could not command not so much as ane hors to carie bread for my famalie, and fining it imposable for me to informe yo^r Lo/ of my sufering and opresion in wrett I shall forbear, bot yo^r Lo/ will be aquented with it. I shall only say y^t what pays yo^r Lo/ Father anual rent since the tyme my Lord had it I haue not troubeled for one sex pens, and, my Lord, I hope yo^r Lo/ will pardon me to say y^t the men of Glenlyon are not yo^r Lo/ Fathers, it being in my pouer to redeime it for money, below the half of the worth of it—and if

Colonell Menzies had not contrdicted the order yo^r Lo/ giue me, I and my men both had waited this day one yo^r Lo/, and am shure will serve yo^r Lo/ with more realitie. . . .

Yo^r Lo/ most humble & ob^t Servant

R. CAMPBELL of Glenlyon.

From Dunkeld the new commander of King James's army wrote to Lord Murray, endeavouring to induce him to declare himself for that side, but he met with no better success than Dundee.

Colonel Cannon to Lord Murray.

DUNKELLD, July 31 [1689].

My Lord,—I am sorry that you Lo^p hath had so bad counsell, for (as I am very certain that your own inclinations ar Loyal) I hop now is the tyme to shew your self for his Majesty's Interest, and assur your self that, whatever il people may say to you, you shal be Recaved hear with al kynd of Respect by,

My Lord, your Lo^s most humble, and obient^t servant

ALL. CANAN.

Lord Murray to Lord Melville (Secretary of State).

EDIN., 1st Aug^t 1689.

My Lord,—I writt to your Lo: about a month agoe, and enclosed a letter I had then receaved from my Lord Dundee, but never had any return; I send now here enclosed three more I had receaved from him, which are all I have had, and to none of which have I ever returned any answer, neither would I see the gentlemen with whom he sent the last, but caused tell them I woud not convers with them, nor return any answer to my Lord Dundee's letter, but that they might show him I would not joine with him, to which your L^p may see he has not been wanting to use all methods and arguments he could devise; but so far have I been from harking to any thing of that nature, that I can freely say on my honour that I have never taken more pains in anything then to hinder the Atholl men's joining, which I confess they have been too

much inclined to, and were too far engaged before I medled with them. It is publickly known what effects my first going there had in stoping many hundreds of the Atholl men, who were then ready to join Dundee. And now about ten dayes agoe I went the second time, hearing they were like to break out againe, but on my roade received a letter from Ballaquhen, who has been above 20 years baily in that country, that he had secured the Castle of Blair for King James; this piece of treachery did extreamly surprize and iritate me, but made my endeavours in ordering the Atholl men not so effectual as otherwayes they had been, he having so great and long authority in that place. But, for all this, I went straight to require the Castle from him, and on his refusal, blockt it up, and sent to get petards from M^kKai to take it by force, which he promised to bring with himself very soon, and desired I might continue where I was till his coming; so I stayed in the fields about the castle six dayes, till Friday last, that I had certain intelligence that Dundee's army was within 16 miles, so I was forced to retire about six miles on this side of Blair, Dundee having encampt that night about 3 miles on the other side of it.¹ I did send about 100 of my men to secure the pass of Gillichranky, which I acquainted M^kKai with, and told him my men should keep it, if he intended to goe that way, till he should send to relive them; accordingly he immediatly sent about 150 to that place, on which my men may return to me.

About 12 a clock on Saturday M^kKai's army marched past the place where I was, with what men I could gett kept with me from joining Dundee, which was betwixt 3 and 400, many having gone from me the day before to put their goods out of the way, when they heard armies were approaching their country, which I could not possibly hinder them from, their cattell being all their stock and riches; before which time I had kept alwayes above 1000 with me. After M^kKai had passed me about 4 miles, he perceaved Dundee marching towards him, which I doubt not but your L^p has a particular accompt, and how many of M^kKai's men deserting him was the true cause of that unfortunate defeat, which so soon as I gott the accompt of, I marched away quite from the road of those that fled, lest the Highlanders, according to their ordinar barbarous custom, should fall to plunder the runawayes, which I am since informed many of the country men did as they fled, which I am very vext att, but

¹ Dundee came on and slept at Blair himself. See his letter of July 26.

its what cannot be helped off almost all country people, who are ready to pillage and plunder whenever that can have occasion.

My Lord, this is the true state of this affair and of my carriage all along, which I beg your L^p will represent to his Majestie, that there be no sinistrous constructions put on the service I have done, which some here, to excuse their too soon running away, are ready to put off themselves on others. M^kKai, who knows all my carriage in this affair, can testifie what trouble and pains I have been att in hindering the Atholl men from joining Dundee, which he also knows is all could be expected from them, and it was all he desired me to doe. I must also justifie my Father so far as to let your L^p know, as I think I did in my last, that it was my Father's positive orders that I should doe all in my power to hinder his men to joine Dundee, which he heard they were inclining to when he went to the bathes for his health, from whence, if he were able to come to look to his own interest and country, it would be a great satisfaction to me to have the trouble of such an affair, in part, off my hands. I hope y^r L^p will be pleased to let me know you have received this. I am your most humble servant,

MURRAY.

And when you have shown the inclosed to his Mat^{ie} to return y^m to my Lord Selkirk, that they may be kept for my vindication.¹

Colonel Menzies to Lord Murray.

2 Aug^t 1689.

My Lord,—I received your this day. Ther is a Levie imposed one Atholl, a man out of ilk mark land. Lord James sent the orders, bot whether he will gett comand off them is one sertan.

This contrie is distroyed w^t thiffing and broken men.

The report is that Coll. Canone, w^t his armie, marches tomorrow fra Dunkell, bot what way I know not. Ther is a number cam to them sinc y^e Battell.

Adieu, My Lord.

From Dunkeld the Highland army marched to Braemar under Colonel Cannon.

¹ Earl of Leven's Papers.

To return to General Mackay : from the field of battle he fled across the Garry and made the best of his way to Weem, and thence direct to Stirling. There he remained a few days collecting fresh forces, and then marched north towards Aberdeenshire in quest of Cannon's army. In passing through Perth he received a letter from Lord Murray and replied as follows :—

General Mackay to Lord Murray.

ST JOHNSTON, *the 4th August 1689.*

My Lord,—I have kept your servant a little longer then he wished, because I had very litle tyme to wryt. What men may speak to my disadvantage I doe not much care, for I deffye them to get a man more zealous and upright for the cause; & if they attack mee in point of conduct, they must know the trade beter than I, to condemne mee withall. When the King thinks he can be beter served of another in Scotland no man shall be more ready to resigne the charge in an others hand then myself, to serve his Maties interest elswhere, if he have occasion for mee : so that those men who will charge mee with any blame, will loose their aime, for I am prepared for those rencontres, having no other interest in the whole mater but that of conscience for my Religion, and affection to my souveraigns, and the countray wherin I was born, for whose peace & settlement I shall, not only pray, but with God's assistance, willingly fight. What touches your Lop in this mater, I can neither say lesse or more of it; only that I thought myself bound to beleeve your declaration to mee till the contrarie appeared, & for your inteligence that the enemy was but two thousand strong, I can assure you that, in the oppinion I was then of my own forces, if you had spok of double that number, I had not made one step otherwayes then I did; for certainly, by all the judgement I could make of their forces, they were not stronger then I, so that I had more thoughts to attack them in their camp, then to see them cum to meet mee, but their resolution, as well as my men's lachetei were by a providence which wee must reverence, though wee can't comprehend the raisens of it: however, I value myself in nothing but affection & sinceritie for the advancement of this cause, wherin, I thank God for it, I am unstained; for my own conscience is worth a thousand witnesses to mee.

Whether now my Lord the cariage of your men was by connivance

or against your inclination and commands I can testify nothing of it, but charity would make mee beleeve rather the later; but surely your men have ruined those disorder'd forces three tymes more then the ennemy, and LtCol Lauder tells mee hee found none of your men upon the pas as hee came up; withall your Lop gave mee much assurance they wold not joyn Dundie as long as you were in the countrey, notwithstanding that, I know your brother, whom I saw with you that morning, to be actually at present with that party, with the greater parte of the Athollmen, so that, my Lord, I can say litle or nothing to your Lop vindication, and as litle to accuse you, except it bee by the practis of the Kingdom who make the chiefs answerable for their clans and followers. I confesse that I, who know the custom of Highlanders, am hardly persuaded that the Athollmen wold take these violent mesures against the government, if they had no other grounds for it then Baleachan & his brother's authority; but, that the fault should lye at your door, I will not say, but sure I am it lyes somewhere. I wish with all my heart it had been otherwyse for the respect I had allwayes for my Lord, your Father, & his family; for I thank God for it that the ennemys have goten but sober advantage by their Victory; If your Lop: hath any credit with your countrey men you should advyse them to draw off in tyme, as, I am informed, they will take the hills shortly, I mean their guests, but I leave this to your own consideration and their hazard.

I am, my L^d, yo^r Lop:s most humble & obed^t Serv^t

H. MACKAY.

In the meantime Lord Murray was engaged sending letters to the Atholl vassals urging them to withdraw their support from King James's cause. Amongst the replies he received, the following, from the Laird of Urrard, is of interest, as the battle of Killiecrankie had been fought on his estate.

James Stewart of Urrard to Lord Murray.

RINRORIE, 6 of August 1689.

My Lord,—I humblie thank yo^r Lop: for y^{re} cair and offer givine your vassalles.

I hop ther will be feu, or non, soe foolish, as not to imbrace and lye

hold one it. For my oun pairt God is my witnes I neither acted nor connieved att any misdemeanours, and am soe represented to the Highlanders that I had ane hand in what came vpon them, that all my cornes and movabills, and my tennents alsoe thers, are quyte destroyed. But all I say God forgive y^m y^t occasioned it, and I assure yo^r Lop: albeit they should burne all my interest (as they have severall tymes threttined to doe), I shall, God willing, doe nothing w^tout yo^r Lop:s comands, and to my pouer shall be readie to obey what yo^r Lop: shall injoyne.

I forbear to trouble yo^r Lop: further at pre^t, but refer to y^e bearer to show yo^r Lop: y^e condition I am in.

I remain, My Lord,

Yo^r Lop:s most obedient & humble servant q^le I am,

JAS. STEWART.

Mr. Leonard Robertson of Straloch to Lord Murray.

BINVRACKIE, 7 Agust 1689.

My Lord,—I had wretten shooner to y^r Lop: were not that I durst not send ane bearer. Houevere, our countrey hath exactlie folloued y^r Lop:s instructiones, although somewhat to there prejudice as to there moveables.

I have seen yo^r Lop:s letter to the wassalles, which I think non but ane madman will refuse to imbreace. I find Robert Ro^tsone is att extraordinarie paines, which I hope will prove wearie successfull.

As for our cuntrie I know they are fullie resolved to live and die w^t yo^r Lop: excepteing werrie feue, whom I shall deferr att meeting.

Waiting still yo^r Lop:s comands I am,

My Lord, y^r Lop:s most humble servant,

MR. LEO. RO^tSONE.

The 8th August John Robertson of Lude wrote from Balnagrue to Lord Murray approving of his Lordship's letter to the vassals, and denying that he had been in any way concerned in any misdemeanours.

The same day Robertson of Faskally wrote to say that he would not fail to support his Lordship, and that he would do nothing without his allowance and approbation.

The Government in London, sore vexed at the reverse their army had met with at Killiecrankie, proceeded to vent their wrath on the unoffending Marquis of Atholl by sending for him from Bath and imprisoning him in London, as is detailed in the following letter.

Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray.

LONDON, 8th August [1689].

You will wonder when you see a l^r of mine dated from hence, but most of all at the reason, w^{ch} is y^t my Lord was sent for from Bathe, when he is ill, Prisoner to this place yesterday; God knowes for what, being innocent. But y^t which was the greatest surprise ever came to him, w^{ch} was next day, when he received yours 19 July, of y^t base Balaquaine's betraying him & you. A man y^t he had bin doing good to all his life, y^t he should be treacherous in soe horid a manner, and his brother, is such a miracle, y^t amongst all the wonders in the world, it is the greatest to me, and I am sure is a greater trouble to him than anything.

But he is fast now that he cant come to help his Dear Son as he desires, but pitties him heartily that has bin in such hard circumstances.

Praying God to be y^r Guide & director y^t you may be hapily delivered, and we too, out of all our troubles; mine is soe great of all kinds I can say noe more, but most of all for my Lord's health, y^t it should be destroyed wth such a life. Lord God pittiy us.

We send our blessing to my dear daughter, and Johnny, and y^r Bro: James, who I hope is still with you. We love him the better for having bin soe constantly

My dear Jack, Adieu.

The following letter from Alexander Stewart (who appears to have been in command of the men from Balquhidder) describes their return march to their own country after they were dismissed by Lord Murray.

*Alexander Stewart to Alexander Douglas.*GLENOGLE, August the 9th, 1689.

Sir,—I hade the occasione to be at this place seeing Robert McConachie (who is verie seick) when I received yours, and I am verie glade to heir of my Lo:s being safe at home. When we pairted w^t his Lop: we stayed that nyt upon y^e mure above Tullimett, and cam west, Suntay, to Ardeonack, and home threu Glen Beich, and did not trouble or molest no man.

We saw some of the poor men that eskaipd frome fyght about Logierate, bot they were all disarmed and spoyled before we mett w^t y^m. Ther wes some knaves in our companie y^t took a coat or two from y^m, unknouene to me in truth untill I cam home. Ther is ane order com'd, as you may sie; Lett my Lord consider on it.

Ther is seaveralles in the countrie stealling, dryveing in goodes to y^e countrie, p'ticularlie the Ministre's men in litle Stronvare, and some other associates, and, if my L^d intendes to prevent such knavrie, lett him send ane order to the Chalmerland, and (God willing) whom we shall asist to execute justice.

This is all the accompt that I can give of our p^{nt} conditione. Ther is sevall threatninges upon us to ryse in K: James's Armie, bot we shall stryve to wait upon our Maister.

I am y^r humble servant

ALEX. STEWART.

[Endorsed] For Alex. Douglas

Servant to My L^d Murray,
in Falkland at p^{nt}.

Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray.

LON: 13 Aug. [1689].

Next day after my Lord was brought heer Prisoner, I writt to my dear son to let him know it, who I am sure would be much troubled & surprisid at such strange news.

He continues as he did y^t way, but much worse another, his health being dayly impayring, w^{ch} confuses me soe y^t I am almost out of my little witts. Lord God pittie and comfort us, and send releife.

He is worse used then any, tho none more inocent, to be taken and kept in such a condition, the like was never heard. Pray think and doe w^t can be for him, w^{ch} I need not desire of y^u, who I know will lay it enof to heart.

We shall long to hear w^t can be done wth y^t base treacherous Balaquein, and his brother.

I am sure you can't be too active or severe punishing such fals men, who are the authors of all the troubles. We hear little newes in the condition we are in, only that whereas you were loaded at first, now that is over, to our great satisfactions, but all lies heavy now upon my Lord, you know how unjustly; and to be punished for y^e treachery of a base serv^t, who has ruin'd him and his country, is the hardest case in the world, but inocency will gett the better at last I doubt not wth Gods goodness, who we recomend you and your actions too, praying you may doe y^t w^{ch} may be most for y^r advantage & honour, & y^t of y^r poor famillies, & blessing to my Dear Daughter and son.

My Lord has seen neither Lord Melvill nor Tarbott. Those y^t he has bin frinds to, now leaves him. The English are much more civill and prove more freindly I believe.

Yours 16 July came not till Saturday last was 8 daies.

I have soe g^t mind y^t y^u gett y^s L^r from me y^t I have writt y^e same twice and sent severall waies.

About the middle of August the Scottish Council gave orders for the Earl of Angus's Regiment (afterwards the 26th, or Cameronians) to march to Dunkeld and take up their quarters there.

The following account of the events which took place shortly after the arrival of the troops in Dunkeld was published in form of a pamphlet soon afterwards:—

THE EXACT NARRATIVE OF THE CONFLICT AT DUNKELD, BETWIXT THE EARL OF ANGUS'S REGIMENT AND THE REBELS, collected from several Officers of that Regiment who were actors in, or eye witnesses to, all that's here narrated, in reference to these actions.

The said Regiment, being then betwixt seven and eight hundred men, arrived at Dunkeld Saturday's night the 17 of August 1689, under the command of Lieutenant Collonel William Cleland, a brave and singularly well accomplished gentlemen, within 28 years of age. Immediately they

found themselves obliged to ly at their arms, as being in the midst of their enemies.

Sunday at nine in the morning, they began some Retrenchments within the Marquess of Athol's yard dykes; the old breaches whereof they made up with loose stones, and scaffolded the Dykes about.

In the afternoon, about three hundred men appear'd upon the Hills on the north side of the Town, who sent one with a white cloth upon the top of a Halbert, with an open unsubscribed Paper in the fashion of a letter, directed to the commanding officer, wherein was written,

“We the Gentlemen assembled, being informed that ye intend to burn the Town, desire to know whether ye come for Peace or War, and do certifie you, that if ye burn any one House, we will destroy you.”

The Lieutenant-Collonel returned answer in writ to this purpose.

“We are faithful subjects to King William and Queen Mary, and enemies to their enemies; and if you who send those threats, shall make any hostile appearance, we will burn all that belongs to you, and otherwise chastise you as you deserve.”

But in the mean time he caused solemnly Proclaim in the Mercat place His Majesties Indemnity, in the hearing of him who brought the foresaid paper.

Munday morning two Troops of Horse, and three of Dragoons, arrived at Dunkeld, under the command of Lord Cardross, who viewed the Fields all round, and took six prisoners, but saw no body of men, they being retired to the woods.

Munday night they had intelligence of a great gathering of the firey cross; and Tuesday morning many people appeared upon the tops of the Hills, and they were said to be in the Woods and Hills about Dunkeld more than 1000 men. About eight of the clock, the Horse, Foot, and Dragoons made ready to march out, but a Detach'd Party was sent before of fourty Fusiliers, and fifteen Halbertiers, under the command of Captain George Monro, and thirty Horse with Sir James Agnew, and twenty Dragoons with the Lord Cardross his own Cornet; after them followed Ensign Lockhart with thirty Halbertiers; the Halberts were excellent Weapons against the Highlanders Swords and Targets, in case they should rush upon the shot with their accustomed fury. They marched also at a competent distance before the Body. One hundred Fusiliers more under the command of Captain John Campbell and Captain Robert

Hume, two brave young Gentlemen; and upon the first fire with the enemy, Captain Borthwick, Captain Haries, with 200 Musquetiers and Pikes, were likewise commanded to advance towards them; The Lieutenant Collonel having proposed by that method to get advantage of the enemy in their way of loose and furious fighting.

The Body followed, having left only an Hundred and Fifty Foot within the Dykes.

The first Detached Party, after they had marched about two miles, found before them in a Glen, betwixt two and three hundred of the Rebels, who fired at a great distance, and shot Cornet Livingston in the leg: The Horse retired, and Captain Monro took up their ground, and advanced, firing upon the Rebels to so good purpose, that they began to reel and break, but Rallied on the face of the next Hill, from whence they were again beat.

About that time the Lieutenant Collonel came up, and ordered Captain Monro to send a Serjeant and six men to a House on the side of a Wood, where he espyed some of the enemies; upon the Serjeant's approach to the place, about twenty of the Rebels appeared against him, but he was quickly seconded by the Captain, who beat them over the Hill, and cleared the Ground of as many as appeared without the woods; and upon a command sent to him, brought off his men in order.

Thereafter all the Horse, Foot, and Dragoons retired to the Town: and that night the Horse and Dragoons marched to Perth; The Lord Cardross who commanded them, having received two peremptory orders for that effect. The second was sent to him upon his answer to the first, by which answer he told they were engaged with the Enemy, and it was necessary he should stay.

In that action three of Captain Monro's Party were wounded, one of which died of his wounds.

William Sandilands a Cadee, nephew to the Lord Torphichen, and a very young youth, being of that Party, Discharged his Fusie upon the Enemy eleven times.

The Prisoners taken the next day, told that the Rebels lost about thirty men in that action.

After the Horse and Dragoons were marched, some of the Officers and Souldiers of the Earl of Angus's Regiment proposed, that they might also march, seing they were in an open useless place, ill provided of all

things, and in the midst of Enemies, growing still to greater numbers (the Vanguard of Canon's army having appeared before they came off the field). The brave Lieutenant-Collonel, and the rest of the Gentlemen Officers amongst them, used all Arguments of Honour to perswade them to keep their post: and for their encouragement, and to assure them that they would never leave them, they ordered to draw out all their Horses, to be shot dead. The Souldiers then told them, they needed not that Pledge for their Honour, which they never doubted: and seing they found their stay necessar, they would run all hazards with them.

Wednesday with the morning's light, the Rebels appeared, standing in order, covering all the Hills about (for Canon's Army joynd the Atholl-men in the night before, and they were repute in all above 5000 men). The Baggage marched alongst the Hills towards the west, and the way that leads into Athole, consisting of a train of many more than 1000 horses.

Before seven in the morning, their Cannon advanced down to the face of a little Hill, close upon the town, and 100 men all armed with Back, Breast, and Head-piece, marched straight to enter the Town, and a Battalion of other Foot closs with them; two Troops of Horse marched about the Town, and Posted on the South-west part of it, betwixt the Foord of the River and the Church; and other two Troops Posted in the North-east side of the Town, near the Cross, who in the time of the conflict shewed much eagerness to encourage and push on the Foot.

The Lieutenant-Collonel had before possest some Out-posts with small Parties, to whom he pointed out every step for their Retreat.

Captain William Hay and Ensign Lockhart were Posted on a little Hill, and the Ensign was ordered with 28 men to advance to a stone Dyke at the foot of it, they were attack'd by the Rebels, who were in Armour, and the foresaid other Battallion: and after they had entertained them briskly with their fire, for a pretty space, the Rebels forc'd the Dyke, and oblig'd them to retire, firing from one little Dyke to another, and at length to betake themselves to the House and Yard-dykes: In which Retreat Captain Hay had his Leg broken, and the whole Party came off without any more hurt.

A Lieutenant was Posted at the East end of the Town with 18 Men, who had three advanced Sentinels ordered, upon the Rebels closs approach, to fire and Retire, which accordingly they did; and the Lieutenant, after burning of some Houses, brought in his Party.

Lieutenant Stuart was plac'd in a Baricado at the Cross, with 20 men, who seeing the other Lieutenant retire, brought his men from that ground, and was killed in the Retreat, there being a multitude of the Rebels upon them.

Lieutenant Forrester and Ensign Campbell were at the west end of the Town, within some little Dykes, with 24 men, who fired sharply upon the enemies Horse, until great numbers of Foot Attack'd their Dykes, and forc'd them to the Church, where were two Lieutenants, and about one Hundred men.

All the out-posts being forc'd, the Rebels advanced most boldly upon the Yard-dykes all round, even upon those Parts which stood less than forty paces from the River; where they crowded in Multitudes, without regard to the shot liberally pour'd in their faces; and struck with their Swords at the souldiers upon the Dyk, who with their Pikes and Halberts returned their Blows with Interest; Others in great numbers possess the Town Houses: out of which they fired within the Dyks, as they did from the Hills about. And by two shots at once, one through the Head, and another through the Liver, the brave Lieutenant Collonel was killed; while he was Visiting and Exhorting the Officers and Souldiers at their several Posts, He attempted to get into the House, that the Souldiers might not be discouraged at the sight of his Dead body; but fell by the way. And immediately thereafter, Major Henderson received several Wounds, which altogether disabled him, and whereof he died four days after. Captain Caldwal was shot in the breast, and is not like to recover. Captain Borthwick was shot through the arm, going with succours to the Church: and Captain Steil got a wound in the shoulder, which he caused Pance, and returned again to his Post.

The Lieutenant Collonel being dead, and the Major disabled about an hour after the Action began (which was before seven in the morning) The command fell to Captain Monro, who left his own post to Lieutenant Stuart of Livingstoun. And finding the souldiers galled in several places by the enemies shot from the Houses; He sent out small Parties of Pike-men with burning Faggots upon the points of their Pikes, who fired the Houses: and where they found Keys in the Doors, lock't them and burnt all within: which raised a hideous noise from these Wretches in the fire. There were sixteen of them burnt in one House, and the whole Houses were burnt down, except three; wherein some of the Regiment were

advantageously posted. But all the Inhabitants of the Town, who were not with the Enemy, or fled to the Fields, were received by the Souldiers in to the Church, and sheltered there.

Notwithstanding all the gallant Resistance which these furious Rebels met with, they continued their Assaults uncessantly until past eleven of the clock. In all which time, there was continual thundering of shot from both sides, with Flames and Smoak, and hideous cryes filling the Air. And which was very remarkable, though the Houses were burnt all round, yet the Smoak of them, and all the shot from both sides, was carryed every where outward from the Dyks upon the Assailants, as if a wind had blown every way from the Center within.

At length, the Rebels wearied with so many fruitless and expensive Assaults ; and finding no abatement of the Courage or Diligence of their Adversaries, who treated them with continual shot from all their Posts, they gave over, and fell back, and run to the Hills in great confusion. Whereupon they within beat their Drums, and flourished their Colours, and Hollowed after them with all Expressions of Contempt, and Provocations to return. Their Commanders assay'd to bring them back to a fresh Assault, as some Prisoners related, but could not prevail ; for they Answered them, they could fight against Men, but it was not fit to fight any more against Devils.

The Rebels being quite gone, they within began to consider, where their greatest Danger appeared in time of the Conflict, and surrendring these places more secure, they brought out the Seats of the Church, with which they made pretty good Defences, especially they fortified these Places of the Dyk which were made up with loose stones, a poor Defence against such Desperate Assailants. They also cut down some Trees on a little Hill where the enemy gall'd them under covert. Their Powder was almost spent, and their Bullets had been spent long before, which they supplied by the diligence of a good number of Men, who were imployed all the time of the Action, in cutting Lead off the House, and melting the same in little furrowes in the Ground, and cutting the Pieces into sluggs to serve for Bullets. They agreed that in case the enemy got over their Dyks, they should retire to the House ; and if they should find themselves overpower'd there to burn it and bury themselves in the ashes. In this Action, fifteen men were killed, besides the Officers named, and 30 wounded.

The account of the Enemies loss is uncertain, but they are said to be above three hundred slain, amongst whom were some Persons of Note.

That handful of unexperienced Men, was wonderfully animated to a stedfast Resistance against a Multitude of obstinat Furies. But they gave the Glory to God, and Praised Him, and sung Psalms, after they had fitted themselves for a new Assault.

Amongst many who shewed extraordinary Courage, some young Gentlemen Cadees deserve a special Testimony and Remembrance, as William Sandilands above named, James Pringle of Hultrie, William Stirling of Mallachen, James Johnstoun, a reformed Lieutenant, and others.

Diverse Officers besides those above specified, viz. another Captain John Campbel, Captain Haries, Lieutenant Henry Stuart, Lieutenant Charles Dalyel, Lieutenant Oliphant, Lieutenant Thomas Haddo, Ensign William Hamilton, and most of all the Officers behaved very worthily at their several Posts throughout the whole Action, and deserve well to be recorded as Men of Worth and Valour. And the whole Souldiers did everything with such undaunted Courage, and so little concern in all the Dangers and Deaths, which surrounded them and stared them in their Faces, that they deserve to be recommended as Examples of Valour to this and after Ages, and to have some Marks of Honour fixt upon them. And it is expected His Majesty will be graciously pleased to take Notice both of Officers and Souldiers.

Upon the Saturday immediatly after those Actions, the young Laird of Bellachan came in to Dunkeld, to treat for the benefit of His Majesties Indemnitie for all those of Athole. And he declaired that Lord James Murray was willing to accept thereof. But Major General M^cKay (who by his gallant and wise Conduct, prevented the conjunction of Ill-affected People, with the Rebels, and baffled all their Designs upon the Low-Countries) is now in the High-lands, with a brave Army. And with the Blessing of God, will shortly give a good Account of them all, and put an end to the Troubles of this Kingdom.

Edinburgh, Printed according to Order, 1689.

Lord James Murray was present with the Highlanders during the attack, and had a narrow escape, as the men on

each side of him were shot dead, so close that they touched him as they fell.

The Cathedral suffered severely, as, besides burning all the pews and seats, except the pulpit and session-table, the troops destroyed the statue of Bishop Sinclair and several others.

The Highlanders were greatly discouraged by their repulse, and having lost all confidence in Cannon as a^d commander, they retired to Blair, and, after entering into a bond of association, signed by the chiefs and leaders, to support the cause of King James, they dispersed and returned to their homes.

By order of the Privy Council, Lord Murray wrote to his brother Lord James, and to those of the Atholl vassals who had adhered to King James, advising them to lay down their arms and accept of King William's indemnity.

Lord Murray to Lord James Murray and the Atholl Vassals.

EDR, Aug. 24, 89.

I litle expected Deare Brother, this was the course you woud have taken at parting. I woud raither have hazarded all my Father had at Dunkeld, as I am confident he woud have don himselfe, raither yⁿ you shoud have taken a cours so prejudiciall to him and us all. you know very well his directions he left w^t me, and his leters he has writ since he went was very positive y^t I shoud not join y^t party w^t his men, & what he discharged me to doe I am sure he will not be satisfied you should undertake.

I do not deny but his men are very forward to goe alongst with y^t party without any kind of conivence, but y^t one of my Fathers Sons shoud countenance y^m in it contrar to his express comands is what he cannot choose but be disatisfied w^t, & will in all probability bring him into great hazards & trubles, as well as all y^r brothers, and our Enemies will be very ready to say either his Lop or I have conived at it, w^{ch} tho it be most fals yet I dout not but we will find y^e effects of it, and tho you know what pains and troble I have ben at in keeping y^e Athollmen together, yet I am not only more blamed yⁿ if I had not medled w^t y^m, but they lay at my doors all y^e mischife y^e countrymen did to y^e runaways, & y^t I did not hinder y^m from joyning Dundie when his party had defeat y^e other. you

may remember you writ to me first when you heard of Dundie's death you woud make use of y^t as an argument to hinder y^e Athollmen from joyning, but y^t you shoud chinge so far as to goe alongst w^t y^m now y^r selfe surprises me extreemly, you may easily judge by w^t you saw of y^e Highlanders when you were w^t me, how impossible it is to keep y^m long together, they will certainly fall away and come to nothing tho ther be none to opose y^m, and now there are more forces come out of England you will soone see they will be quickly chased to their owne countrys, & for y^e leat victory they think as so great an advantage is to be only atrebuted to y^e new raized forces that run so soone away and not to y^e others valour, & by all ye accompts I can have there were many more kiled of the highlanders yⁿ y^e others, and for officers they are all safe of any not, except Balfour who we know not if he be prisoner or kiled. D: Hamilton assures me of free pardon to you & all y^e Athollmen, even to Balaquhen himselfe, if you will immediatly come off, w^h you may easily doe not being far ingaged yet. therefore D. Brother consider of it in time, and acquaint Balaquhen w^t y^e offer is made, & do not offer any longer to keepe y^e Athollmen with you, since it will prove a disadvantage y^t cannot now be expressed to my Father, who you know has no need of it at this time and is at mercy.

As for my men in Balquheder I can hardly belive you woud offer to call y^m without any maner of allowance from me, if you have don it I must say it is very unfair dealing, and what I woud not do to y^r men without y^r liberty; therefore if you have any kindness for me I hope you will dismiss any of y^m y^t are w^t you so soone as you recive this from y^r aff^{ct} brother. You may have a very fair pretence in coming off to looke to my fathers house and papers, and to y^e country, now y^t armies are marching on all sides. I spoke w^t a gentleman who left Londondary this day 8 days who saw 2 ships goe in there w^t provisions, w^{ch} he said woud last y^m a month; Kirk has writ the same accompt to D: Hamilton, so you may see how fals y^e inteligance was we had in Atholl.

Lord Murray to the Atholl Vassals.

ED^R, Aug. 24 [1689].

It grieves me extreemly to consider y^e sad condition the country is in & will soone be brought to. You know very well it was my great endeavours to keepe the country peasible w^{ch} might have ben easily done

if you had folowed my orders, & w^{ch} woud have prevented y^r being exposed to y^e fury of y^e standing forces, w^{ch} now certainly in a short time you will feell y^e weight off, you laying so near y^e lowlands, but notwithstanding what you have done D: Hamilton & y^e councell have condescended to show you favour, & have signified y^t you may expect a free indemnity & pardon for what is past, providing you immediatly quit those you have joined & returne to y^r severall homes & theire live peacibly & quietly. I cannot but think you will be ready to accept so good an offer & consider if it be not y^r great advantage to do it in time least otherways you will repent when it is too leat. I am confident there is none y^t is sober or has anything to lose but will readily imbrace it. I woud have you also consider you have neather my Fathers orders nor mine for y^r rising in armes who you know he has given full power to comand, & you to obey me in his absence in everything conform to y^r chartors & former customes, w^{ch} you disobaying its too probable you will finde at y^e long run you will be more losers yⁿ you can posibly be gainers by following of other masters, therefore I shall only add y^t whatever ruine may befall y^r country, y^r interests, or persons shall lay at y^r owne doors, & my Father & I are wholly exonerat of it. I am y^r friend

.

There is one thing I must not forget to let you know w^{ch} I think ought to have no little weight with you, y^t y^r actions have brought my Father into great trouble & hazard, who being yet in England its like will suffer more on y^r accompts.

Soon after this Lord James Murray and the Athollmen all accepted the indemnity, with the exception of Ballechin, Alexander his brother, and his two sons.

Towards the end of August, Mackay, having left Sir Thomas Livingstone in command in Strathbogie, returned to Perth for the purpose of seizing Blair Castle and placing a garrison there. Having reason to fear that the Athollmen might frustrate his intentions by setting fire to the castle, he issued a proclamation that if they did so, he would not leave a house standing between Dunkeld and Blair, and would burn and destroy their corn. This threat had the desired effect, as

the General found the castle intact, and took possession of it without opposition. Mackay placed a garrison of nine companies of foot at Blair, and ordered the castle to be fortified with a breastwork and palisade. Before returning to Perth he caused the country people to deliver up their arms and take the oath of allegiance to King William.

The following three letters describe the state of Dunkeld and the adjacent district at this period.

Captain Charles Graham, General Mackay's Regiment, to Lady Katherine Murray.

DUNKEL, the 27 day of Aug^t 1689. *in heaste.*

My Laddy,—Yesterday General Major Mackay did send me a letter from my laddy Duthees of Hamiltone concerning the papers hou where in this house. I was send here after they ingadgement, and found the greates confusion that ever I saw in the house, being the house taken up by the wounded shouldiers and officers. I did all what was in my pouwer to prevent disordres. I send for the gardner, order'd him to take doun al the hangers and furnisement bedis, and I order'd them to be put in one room, and put sentrys upon them, of my own men, and al things that I found, sints my coming here I did seal [and] saved it. For the papers, they are buried, (I offer'd a guard to Mister Steuart of Stenton to convoy'd them away, bot he thought they were safe where they were now). For the cair I touk for the house, and the preservation of not being burnt by the mutinous shouldiers, I referr myself to Mister Steuart and your gardner. I pity the house to see rain coming rinning doun, being the leet¹ was cut for defense of the shouldiers; therefore, your ladship be plaised to order this to be mended with al spead. I shal see the house free from al inconveniences before I shal leave it, at least I shall tel the Ginerall of the danger the house should be in (in case I cam to be removed before Angus redgiment were marched). I thought it my duty to acquaint your ladyship of this, and assuring that I am, my Laddy,

Your most humbel & most obedient Servant

C. GRAHAM.

¹ The lead on the roof.

Marquis of Atholl.

Sir Patrick Moray of Ochtertyre to Lord Murray.

FOWLES, *Sept^r 3^d*, 1689.

My Lord,—The numbers which y^e Highlanders raised and brought alonges out of Atholl, after y^e victory their, was but small, with on or two Heritors beside old Ballachan; his Brother, Alexander Stewart, being left by them as governour of y^e castle with some Irishes. All y^e rest, both vassales & people, stayed peaceably at home, save y^t they grudged greatly at y^e garisones oppression. Major Generall McKay having caused publish & fix ane paper on y^e cross of Dunkeld, bearing y^t all who should repair to their own duellings, & live quietly, y^t they would receive no molestation from him, afterwardes on y^e 17th of y^e last month, my Lord Angus his Regiment was posted at Dunkeld, y^e noise wheirof imediatly alarmed y^e whole country, who heard y^t they were Cameronians & Argyle's men, names most odious to them, & received informationes from all handes y^t they were come with a peremptory comission to burn & kill all before them, without distinctione, which was firmly beleived they would effectuat, tho they hade wanted orderes, being they fell a plundering y^t toun, abuseing all y^e men who upon confidence of ye former assurance stayed in & about it. Wheirupon those from Moulin downward, y^t side, came next day to y^e hill head, at y^e east end of y^e toun, & sent a letter to those within, importing themselves to be a watch for preserveing y^e country from theeves, and desireing to know if they had a design to plunder and destroy, y^t, in case they hade not, their should no molestatione be given them in their abod or march but civill treatment. Cleveland returned answer y^t he came to execute King Williames comandes, y^t he was not to plunder but to press ane Indemnity, and treat all as enemies who would refuse it. Upon this reply y^t partie retired a litle up y^e countrey, & Alexander Stewart, w^t such as followed him, came in veiu of the town on y^e 20th, haveing dispatched postes to hasten up Canan w^t y^e Highland army, who came & attacked y^e toun timously next day.

Whilst those within fired y^e east end, y^e Highlanders kindled some houses in other quarteres & after a litle sharp encounter retreated towardes y^e craiges, those within haveing betaken themselves to y^r Lops house,

Mr. Burtes, John Bannermanes, y^e late comissares, ye steeple & church, which is all y^t remains unburnt.

The Highlanders, haveing disaggreed among themselves, & hearing that Laniere was near upon their backs with a body of horses, marched up y^e south of Tay, plundering all y^e way y^e length of Killiehassie, whence they crossed to Blair, & hade fired y^e castle, were it not y^t my Lord James got it preserved w^t great difficulty, as before he hade with much adoe saved y^e house at Dunkeld when they encamped their, y^e consideratione wheirof I understand was y^e only motive which engaged him to join them at first. He is now at Edinburgh.

Those of Atholl who were with Canan deserted him, save only old Ballachan, his brother, w^t his three sones, who continue as obstinat as before they were treacherous.

In y^e meantime M^cKay came to Perth, wher Argyle, w^t all y^e rest of his forces, were gathered, consisting of about five or six thousand foot & horse. The souldieres did great abuses their & in y^e neighbourhood, during their abode, pillageing houses, seizing cattell & carrieing in vast quantities of shorn cornes, notwithstanding their was abundance of forage & provision layd in to their comissary & offered them for pay. Stenton & young Ballachan came thither on Sunday was eight days in behalf of those in Atholl who hade been in ye Rebellion, desireing from Mackay ye benefitt of ye Indemnity. Notwithstanding wheirof all ye said forces marched on Munday following to Dunkeld, whither all ye vassales below y^e wood came to meet M^cKay. On Wednesday they arrived at Blair, haveing in their march burnt Meickle-Hauch, Newton at Rotmell, two houses at Dowally, ane house at ye east side of y^e burn of Kilmorich, some houses at Moulin & Faskalie. Every where they broke and pillaged all wⁱⁿ doores, & destroyed y^e cornes, and all they could reach without. They stript ye cloathes off such as mett them.

At Blair M^cKay imposed and caused advance two hundred cows with as many sheep for provision to his camp. Many of y^e inbringeres were stript & robed of their beastes, yet they were made afterwarde to refund them without y^e least pay or allowance.

Haveing received y^e castle from Patrick M^cGlashan & Duncan Moon, whom Lord James left their for y^t effect, he issued out orderes appointing all y^e vassales & tennantes to compear before him, & deliver up all their

armes upon oath & swear alledgiance, which accordingly they have done, tho their were frequent representations made to him on behalf of those y^t never joined w^t y^e Rebelles, yet they were treated with equall severity as y^e others.

After all y^e Souldieres do seize everything at their pleasure, particularly a great number of their horses, which they take & detain. The most part of y^r Lops planting about Dunkeld & Blair is maliciously cutt down, & destroyed unnecessarily.

Those of y^r Lops vassales who broke out into Rebellion, as well as those who did not, are now so sensible of y^e justice of yo^r conduct, & wholesomnes of yo^r advice, y^t I hope they will ever afterwarde give y^r Lop unanimous & cheerfull obedience. They are amazed y^t they find soe litle shetler under y^e indemnity, y^t on y^e occasion of their takeing y^e benefitt thei^rof they are ruined intirely.

The camp lying still at Blair. Y^r Lop shall have ane account of what afterwarde falles out from, My Lord,

Y^r Lop^s most humble & faithfull servant

P. MORAY.

Sir Patrick Moray to Lady Katherine Murray.

FOULLES, 7 of Sept. 1689.

Madam,—I received the inclosed this day from Stenton by which ye will understand the circumstance that the hous of Dunkell is in, as I wrot to your La:sp: formerly.

I think it fit ye indevered all ye can to get the garisone removed.

As for ordering of the plennishin, I resolve to go in the beging of the next weick to Dunkell, & caus karie it from thence to Huntingtour & afterwarde to Falkland, excep that your La:sp: advazes me otherwayes befor I get it removed from thence.

I expected to have given my Lord ane furdre accompt of q^t hes befallen Atholl since my last befor this tym, q^{ch} I can not get fully done untill the next weick, in regard thos I expected ane accompt from hes falled me.

Give your La:sp: hes hard from him it would be veary acceptabell to me to heir that his Lo:sp: wer in good health, & that all went weill with

him. Give your La:sp: be pleased to wryte to me, direct your letters thus—

“for Ochtertyr, to be sent by Provost Watson in Dundie, to Foulles, with Keare.”

I shall ever remain Madam

Y^r La:sp: most humbell & obedient Servant

P. MORAY.

I should be glead to heir q^t is become of the stoits, & q^t course Lord James hes taken.

December 15.—Lord Murray's third daughter, Amelia, died at Edinburgh, aged two years.

In Lord Murray's notes he states that on

December 21 he went to Dunkeld, and took a memorandum of abuses done by the governor of Blair, and ordered “the helping of the leads, and all the gates and doors in and about the house” (of Dunkeld?).

January 24, 1690.—Lord Murray subscribed as cautioner for his brother Lord Dunmore in £500 for his keeping the peace; Lord Lovat, Haldane of Gleneagles, and Murray of Strowan being associated with him as cautioners.

As was previously stated, in the year 1676 a contract of marriage was drawn up between the Marquis's youngest son, Lord George, and Margaret, only daughter of Robert, Lord Nairne, then both children. In consequence of the delicate state of Lord George's health this contract was set aside, and a fresh one made in 1690 between the Marquis's fourth son, Lord William, and the above young lady, who had been served heir to her father in 1683. Early in the year there appears, from the following letter, to have been some slight hitch in the proceedings, but the marriage took place before winter, the contract being signed on the 18th of September.

Dowager Lady Nairne to Lord Murray.

NAIRNE, 10 Feb. 1690.

My Lord,—I have ever had so high ane esteem for yo^r Lor^p that I could not have thoght that y^e should a been the hindrer of this affair which y^r Lor^p was the first proponderer of to me. I use to blame my Lord Marquess for sevreal things, but in this I doe not, for I am sure it is the informatione y^r Lor^p sent up that made my Lord make any alteratione, & not put hes hand to so just a paper as that was which was drawn by y^r Lor^p consent, & the rest of y^r friends when they were here. I spoke to every on of them, & all of them said to me it was rightly & rationally done, & perswaded us y^r Lor^p could say nothing against it; but how ane other paper comes to be drawn up with things worded in it that is not in the first contracts, & causes tending to the outer ruining of this family, if they should fal out, I know not, but, befor I condishend to this, I rather I nor my daughter had never been in it, for the friends says if I yeild to this it is certainly ruined; nether doo I think any coul't aske us to doo it but they that desires this affair to be broaken up, surly, if it be, I am not to blame, for I have suffered more trouble to gett this interest to on of my Lord Marquess family then all that ever I suffered on earth, & it is well known I could have settled my daughter long agoe, & goten conditions far better then we aske, if it had not been waiting on yo^r Lor^p family.

I will not say what the wronge methods was taken with my Lord George hes broght him to, but I wish there may not be wronge ons taken with my Lord William, who is a person of very much worth, & on who I have a very high esteem for; & I know it will trouble him if this busines goe back, & if we be not so happie as to get hes Lor^p, we shall never have on of the family.

My Lord I beg pardon for this long & I believe troublesum letter, but I am a proud Græme¹ & loves not to be slighted & not tell it, but, what ever comes of this affair, I shall wish all happnes to yo^r Lor^{ps} family, & shall ever be, My Lord, yo^r Lor^{ps} most faithfull & very humble servant

MARGARET NAIRNE.

I & my daughter begs pardon to give our most humble services to my Lady, & both of us to yo^r Lor^p.

¹ She was only daughter of Inchbrakie. This was an allusion to "Cultoquhey's Litany." "From the ^{grece} ~~gute~~ of the Campbells, the ire of the Drummonds, the pride of the Grahams, and the wind of the Murrays, good Lord deliver us."

In August 1690 the Marquis's eldest daughter, Lady Charlotte (who had been brought up in England by her aunt, the Marchioness of Dorchester, who had no children of her own), came to Scotland on a visit to her parents. It appears that at this date she had become engaged to a Mr. Cooper, whom she afterwards married; who or what he was is now unknown. It is probable that the Marquis had sent for her to endeavour to break off the match. Her journey appears to have been undertaken in haste, and her stay at home but short, as is shown in the two following letters. After her marriage, Lady Charlotte appears to have been entirely disowned by her parents, and hitherto her name has not been shown in any peerage.

Lady Charlotte Murray to Lord Murray (in Edinburgh).

August 3^e 8th [1690].

Last night I had a letter from my Father, who sayes my deare brother will meet me with the coach, which does rejoyes me very much, but some unfortunate accident has happen'd to force me to desier the coach my Father sends may come on to Yorke, for further I cannot get conueniences to carie me as it happens. If it be not too far for you I hope you will be soe kind to come thither, where we are to take up my brother James. If you cannot come on pray send the coach to Yorke, & take care my Father may haue notis of this as fast as you can, for feare he should come any part of the way to meet me. I haue got this messinger to goe purposly to tell you this. I am in such a hurry I hardly know w^t I haue say'd to my deare brother.

Y^{rs} C. MURRAY.

Pray take care to send this letter to my Father as soon as you can.

Lady Charlotte Murray to Lord Murray.

the 12th September 1690.

I haue desiered my brother James to make my excuses to you for giueing y^u this trouble w^{ch} is to begg you will be pleased to giue my Father & mother many th^{anks} for giueing me my liberty, &, as I hope,

there deare blessing—whateuer becomes of me & where euer I goe I begg I may not be without that, & I shall doe my best not to giue them the trouble to heare what becomes of me, but shall constantly pray for there health & happynes as long as I liue, & should be very glad if y^u would be pleased to let me know how they doe some times for I dar not venture to enquier my self any other way then from y^u whose most humble seruant I am

C. M.

[Endorsed]—S. Charlott's lett^r wⁿ she went out of Scotland. 1690.

The following curious cure for “jaundice and vapours” was recommended to Lord Murray by the Marchioness:—

“I remember the first thing I thought did me some little good was Slaters¹ put in a thin linen cloute, 15 or 17, & then steep'd in 3 spoonfulls of brandie or aqua vita all night, & next morning bruise the cloute they are in, & take a spoonfull or 2 fasting in a morning, & as much att 4 a clock—and this for 3 daeis.”

September 28.—Lady Katherine Murray was confined at Edinburgh of a son, who was named James.

Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray.

29 *Sept^r* [1690].

My Lord bids me tell you he receued y^{rs} yesterday by his footmen, & has writt to Maj: Gen^l Macky by y^r serv^t to let him know y^t Duncan Min^s² has seised upon y^e Ile of Cluny & intends, they say, to hold it out y^s winter. My Lord thinks he is distracted in haucing such a senseless design. If my Lord had had his house & armes he cou'd haue don much to haue protected himself & his neighbours.

My Lord is going to Strathall³ to looke to his markt there, for all wou'd goe wrong if he did not.

He has had a most troublesome time of it, for both sides are like to

¹ A well-known insect.

² Menzies. The same who, when an officer in Mar's Regiment, was sent with McKenzie of Suddey to assist the Marquis in his Argyllshire campaign in 1685.

³ Strathardle.

ruine him, & God knowes how we shall liue—for my part I can't see how we shall doe, but we haue good heartis, & many y^t is in a much better condition is more anxious, for God giues us y^e grace to trust in him.

I scarce know w^t I write y^t poore s^{ister} Lovett being by me readic to leaue me, which is noe small trouble to her & A. A.

May 1691.—Lord Murray stated in a book of notes that this month he was wonderfully preserved in Bal [Balquhiddier?], when four or five rogues had their guns presented and cocked against him; but though he advanced, pistol in hand, against them, they did not fire, and that he fired on one he had taken, who was making his escape.

Lord Murray further stated in his notes:—

August 1691.—I have been at great peains to secure the estate of Glenlyon, disponed to me by my Father, but first I inquired into the transactions of that affaire, & tho' I find my father has long had an eye to that interest, yett the bargaine has been faire, & no prejudice but an advantage does acreue by it to Glenlyon, but now he & his frends & a now great man,¹ who tho' not realy his frend but desierous to have y^t interest to himself, are making all the obstructions imaginable to me."

November 20, Edinburgh.—I have been here neare 20 dayes using my greatest endeavours to gett Glenlyon ratifie what right I had to that estate, & at last wth much difficulties we signed a minute by w^{ch} he is oblidge to cause his son who is the principal renuncer together wth himself signe a full renunciation of that Estate w^{ch} was marked on the back by the Earles of Aran & Argile. And I did oblidge myself in the s^d minute to signe together wth a sufficient cautioner the bond, also marked on the back by the s^d persons, for 40,000 m^{ks}, to w^{ch} I added more then five thousand m^{ks} in consideration of his & his son's renouncing their interests, but there was default'd some deductions of rents of rooms & ticketts of Glenlyon's w^{ch} made the soume in the bond but 38900 m^{ks}.² I am convinced this was a more advantageous bargain for Glenlyon then me, considering that he has above 22 yeares purchase for the estate, & yett I condescended to give him so much more, and now I confess I

¹ Earl of Breadalbane.

² £2161, 2s. 2¾d.

thought I had this busines brought neare a close, we being oblidged to other to perform our parts betwixt & the 15 of Dec^r next, but having to doe wth a man of litle honesty & as litle prudence I was disappointed in this matter & all my anxieties & pains & time spent in it come to litle. Glenlyon not meeting me as he promised at Tullimet to fulfill our parts of the minute, & hearing he was at Edg^h wth his son but on Saturday the 12, I judged it absolutly necessar to goe there to see if they wou'd stand to w^t agreed on, especially hearing Broad: was taking much pains wth both to diswade them from it, to whom I went after I understood the truth of it to enquire at his Lo^p how he came to medle in my busines, w^{ch} when he cou'd not deny & persisted in keeping the son from signing the renunciation I desiered he wou'd goe wth me & give me satisfaction for such unhandsome dealings, w^{ch} he refused, but I told that shou'd not putt me off but he might expect a message from me soon. Accordingly in the afternoon I sent my brother James to acquaint him I waited for him in the park."

The remainder of the note is erased. No duel took place between Lord Murray and Lord Breadalbane, friends having interfered.

September
November 24.—Lady Katherine Murray gave birth to a son at Falkland, who was named Charles.

In November the Marquis's charter-chest (which had been removed for safety from Dunkeld to Falkland during the troubles of 1689) was sent back to Dunkeld.

Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray (extract).

DUNKELD [*Nov. or Dec. 1691*].

I have another desire to you, y^t you will order y^r Officer at Huntingtower to send horses to St Johnstoun for about 50 loades of coal w^{ch} W^m Fleming has, & will deliver them to whom you send. . . . The horses heir ar so harras'd wth firing for y^e Garison of Blaire. Some talkes as if they wou'd change agⁿ. Much changes does a world of hurt to y^e poor people, & soldiers are perpetually passeing up & downe.

The end of this year King James abandoned his fruitless struggle against King William III., and sent Major Duncan Menzies to Scotland with the following orders to his adherents to disperse :—

JAMES R.

Richt Trustie and weel beloved, wee greet you weel. Wee ar informed of y^e steat of our subjets in y^e heiland, and y^e conditione ye and other Offichers y^r ar in, als weel by our trustie and weel beloved Sr George Barklie, Brigadire of our Forces, as by our trustie and weel beloved Majore D: Menzies, and therfor wee haue thought fitt hearby to authorize you to giue liue to our s^d subjets and offichers, who haue hitherto behaved themselves so loyalie in our caus, to doe what may be most for ther oune & your saifty.

For doeing q^rof this shall be your warrant, and so wee bid you fair weel.

Given att St Germans this tuelth day Dec: 1691, and y^e sevent year of our Reing.

By his Ma^{ty}s command

MELFORT.

[Endorsed]—To our Trustie & weel beloved General Majore Thomas Buchane, or y^e officher Commanding in chife our Forces in our anciant Kingdome of Scotland.

This is attested to be a true Copie by

D. MENZIES.

October 28, 1692.—Lady Katherine Murray was confined at Huntingtower of a daughter, who was named Katherine, and who only lived till November 5.

The following is the earliest mention of the game of curling met with amongst the Atholl Papers :—

Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray (extract).

DUNKELD, Dec. 30, 1692.

I write while my Lord this afternoone is at curling, a divertisement I am very glad he takes some delight in, for this many many years he has had noe diversion att all.

1693.—Lord Murray was nominated one of the commissioners to inquire into the Massacre of Glencoe, which had taken place 12th February 1692.

Lord Murray to Marchioness of Atholl.

EDGH, May 29, 1693.

There is a comision under the Great Seale from the King, to the persons in the notte enclosed, empowering us to examine any that concerns the murder of the Glenco men, and what relates to itt, and to call for any we judge can give information and examine them vpon oath. We have sent for Coll: Hill and Live: Coll: Hamilton, and others, and have examined the Major Generall, Major Forbes, and any we thought could make discoveries here.

I have sent to acquaint the Laird of Glenco, and any of his people that can give best information of the matter of fact, who I hope will gett satisfaction for their goods.

I have also writt to Glengarie to come to give what information he can.

The Earle of Breadalbane gives out that he is sure nothing will be made out against him, because the orders and letters in that affaire did come from a freind of his who, everybody concludes, he advised, I meane the Master of Staires. But it concerns the whole nation to have that barbarous action fully and clearly made out, and laied on the true author and contriver of itt, whoever itt be, and innocent blood is a crying sin, which all have reason to endeavour to bring the authors of it to light.

I kno none has been more sensible of this than my Father, wherfore I doubt not but his Lop will assist to bring it above board which has now for some yeares layen hid, and perhaps may alwayes, if, by this opurtunity, be not discovered. I desire his Lp will acquaint me who he thinks can give best information of the contrivance. I kno Barcaldan knoes all the interigues of itt, and of the capitulation Breadalbane made with the Hilanders, but its to be suspected he will not be ingenuous where his master is concerned. I kno also Capoch understands the bussines, and the private transactions Breadalbane had with the Clans, which is desired by the Government here be discovered truly, and will bring the Glenco affaire to be best understood, wherfore I have sent a protection to Capoch thatt he may be in no hazard.

I believe his late message to my Father will incline him to be the readier to come to and be ingenuous, but I leave itt to my Father to doe in itt as he thinks fitt.

If his Lop does send I intreat he may doe itt when this comes to his hand, and cause him come first to his Lop who will be pleased to send one with him streight here to my lodgings, least he be tampered by others. I think he ought not to kno anything untill he comes to Dunkeld, & it were not amiss that the gentleman he sent with his letter came with him. But I shall add no more now, but expects my Father's answer what he does in itt as I doe not think proper to send for Major Menzies now, or that he knew anything of this till Capoch be here.

I shall be glad to heare my dear father and mother are well, and how his Lop likes Blaire.

If it hold what is talkt is designed, to call some of the Lords of the Treasury to accompt for maladvorsations, his LP will I hope readier gett justice since I believe there is few in the Kingdom but would have obeyed the King's letter but themselves.

We are sworn not to divulge the particulars of the Glenco bussines untill the examination be ended; when it is, Yr LP shall see that it has been a more horrid bussines then was imagined. I send a good many gazetts and news letters which I forgott the last occasion.

Capoch will have reason to be satisfied he can come here in safty, and we may end the Glenlyon bussines, in which I shall be advised by your LP, who will consider that those poor people ar this year almost starving, having no meale, and of the few beasts they had gott.

My Lodgings are in the Cowgate, at the foot of Libertone Wind.

During July Lord Murray left Edinburgh for London, taking his eldest son with him, in order to put him to a school. During his journey Lady Katherine wrote him a letter containing the following account of the defeat at Landen :—

Lady Katherine Murray to Lord Murray (extract).

Agust 1, 1693.

We have heard sad news just now from Flanders the particulars of w^{ch} you will have I belive as well as we. The King has been too

ventorious, charged himselfe eight times & woud not be perswaded to putt on his armor. he has gott a small wound in his side by a musket shott, but God be thanked is not ill. We have not heard on word of poor brother George¹ w^{ch} you may be sure keeps us in great pain. Lord send us good news of him. I cannot tell you who has the better of the Battle, but the Jacobitts is exceedingly lifted up. Will: Hamilton writes y^t the King's letters boar y^t the modrest accompt could be made then was 25000 kiled on both sids but a third part mor on the enemys then there's, & y^t y^e K: of France's housold was quite cutt off. Lord cutt him quite off y^t he may never more make disturbance to these nations. If you think it fitt you may writ on this occasion to S:² Johnstoun. E: Portland is woounded in the arme, & some says kiled.

Lord James Murray to Lord Murray.

DUNKELL, y^e 11 Agust 1693.

Yesterday I meet Mr Kirkwood one y^e rode going to Megerne, I having just come from it, and should been glad he could a cum sooner, & Gilpie who was with him. He says its impossible for to get atended so closly one y^e watch as is requesiet. I got Alexander Mc Donald to luck over y^e watch this month past till y^r pleasure was known, ther being a nesesity for y^e setting it forth, y^e countrie being very lous y^t I cannot escape ther stealing from me. Kirkwood, who give me my dear brother's letter, will aquent you conserning y^e affers in Glenloyon.

I cam heir to see my muther, who is very lonly, my father being north with pour sister Lovit, who thay say continous still waek & sikly w^{ch} macks me y^t I intend to goe & see our only good sister, tho' it wer but for a short time to stay, sinc I cannot be long from y^e cares of a family tho' a little one requers atandas. Lady James, whom I left at Megernie, licks y^t plice wery well, & is very senceble, as well as I, of my dear brother's kiendnes, & your being pleas'd to let uss haue such a place to live in. I send this to my sister to be forwarded by a sure occasion as you desiered I should, & y^t I might be plain with you as to my intentionns, w^{ch} is, as I have often sayed, y^t I would goe y^e same way

¹ Lord George Hamilton (afterwards Earl of Orkney), Colonel of the Royal Regiment.

² Secretary.

you did, therfor pray be ashured of this, & y^t according to my pour will be redy to serve thos y^t opose y^e succes of France, w^{ch} I am persuaded thos y^t loves ther cuntrie will, & doe ther best to opose all invaders what somevr. Ther is no doubt but you will know by men of more worth & honor then genarlie wee have in this Kingdum what is y^e best way to shun thos storms y^t threaten uss. I am shour yuill stryue to be aquented with thos y^t loves ther religion & cuntrie; thes of y^e best sense you will fiend when you ar at London, & its lick ther will be found a way to preserve both, y^t wee have not had yet. I may doe amise in writing so much of this, but its out of my kindnes, as I hope you will take it, & belive & relay on it y^t I am and ever will be redy to doe as my dear brother thinks fiet.

I shall be glad to hear y^t y^e waters agrees with your stomach, & y^t my dear Nepheu agrees well with ingland, to whom I desier to give my af^t serves, as I doe humble to my dear brother.

I imajon you will see L^d Straford. ther is copies of his father's letters ar worth having, & many things he has.

Tibermore is a yusful body, but can keepe nothing upon his stomach.

I hope what I have writ may satisfie, for againe I desier to be disposed by you, whom I dout not but y[']will see more clearly in y^e cuntrie y^r in by convrse whou maters gos, & what is most for our preservation, w^{ch} I know to be y^r inclinations y^t mackes me wish you may light right. For my part you know I am not so frie as you ar, so y^t its not upon my oun account I say so much, but my dear brother's y^t has kipt himself so frie.

On arrival in London, Lord Murray took lodgings, his address being "at the iron balcony, over against the George, in the Pall Mall."

August 23.—Lady Katherine was confined, in her sister Lady Dundonald's house in Edinburgh, of a son, who was named George; he, however, only lived two days.

October 29.—A submission was signed by the Marquis of Atholl on one part, and by James Bain, wright in Edinburgh, on the other, to abide by the decret arbitral to be given

by Thomas Græme of Balgowan and David Smythe, brother-german to Patrick Smythe of Methven, arbiters chosen by the Marquis, and by John Drummond of Newtown and Mr. William Bain, late minister of Torphichen, chosen by James Bain; and in case of variance, to Thomas Hay of Balhousie, as oversman; submitting all matters of controversy relating to timber-work wrought by James Bain at Dunkeld House, and for what money is due him. The arbiters to give their decision by 1st May next, which was afterwards extended to 1st September 1694.

In November Lady Katherine joined Lord Murray in London, where they lodged first "in Bennett Street, over against the Scots Arms," and afterwards "in St. James's Street, at the first steps above Jermyn Street."

In the following letter reference is made to the succession to the chieftainship of the Macgregors.

Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray (extract).

25 Nov^r [1693].

For y^t concerning y^e McGrigors, my L^d saies you may be sur it is much against his will y^t such a hott headed fellow, & one depends upon an other, shud be cheefe, but it is not in his power to help it, for John Roy was y^e man y^t made y^e lait McGrigor chuse him against my Lord's will & for his thankes he has cheated him, & yet y^t Roy is such a bruit & soe timorous y^t he will not accept of being cheefe notwithstanding all y^e paines my L^d has taken wth him, & tho' my L^d hector'd y^e other before him, yet he has basely submitted to him, for y^e other has gott y^e right of y^e money & y^e name of McGrigor, & all have oun'd him under their hands as cheefe, & all through y^e simplicity & cowardice of John McGrigor, who my L^d beleeves was frightened out of his little witts.

The following letter is undated, but must have been written about this date.

Marquis of Atholl to Lord Murray (extract).

[DUNKELD, 1693-94 ?].

I doubt not y^u know y^t y^e Levies are going on, & there is a cast upon y^e shire, where it falls betwixt us two to put out a dozen of men. I admire y^t none of y^r chamberlains & those intrusted in y^r business does so much as let me know, in y^r absence, if they will gett y^r proportion themselves, or y^t I should doe my best to gett men for you now when you are from home. Only John Garner came to me. Treuth it is very difficult to gett men, for though there is enough y^t might be spared, yet those rogues suspect y^mselves & keepes out of y^e way, for they will rather venter hanging att home yⁿ goe abroad. It is a great expence for we must keepe y^m ourselves, & knowes not when they may be taken off our handes, or who are y^e officers.

I hear Fornoch¹ was att y^e meeting of y^e shire, but did not come or send to me to let me know if he can get any men for your interest, for I had noe body there, Stenton being att Edinburgh, soe had known nothing of the matter but that Collonell Menzies was there. I writt an order to Gilpie y^t he might gett some of y^e rogues in Glenlyon to put out for that place. However I will doe my best y^t y^r interest may not suffer in y^r absence, but I wish you would write to y^m to let me know how many you will need. I have some just now att Blair, & y^e Governour is soe civill as to secure y^m, (I entertaining y^m, which is noe small charges,) for if he had not don soe, I could not have known w^t to have don wth them, for you know I have noe secure place to keep them in. This makes me put you in mind againe of that place, & I am confident it will cost you but a word, for you may remember w^t Secretarie Johnstone said to you at Edinburgh, & it will be as secure for the Governm^t as it will be in any other handes y^t they can put it in, for it is imposible for me to live in y^s place all year long for want of fireing & grass, as you know very well, soe if that will not doe I must think of some little Sheale to bring my wife and familie to, but it will be farr differing from E: Strathmore's Sheale, but we must do our best as long as it pleases God to spare our lives.

¹ Colin Campbell.

*James Stewart of Ardvorlich to Lord Murray.*MCCORRANSTOUNE, 18 *Jan.* 1694.

My Lord,—Heareing that your Lordship wes to make some stay att Court, I judg'd it my dutie (considering your Lordships inclynationes, and capacitie to represent and gett the grivances of the countrie redress'd), to give you the truble of a short account of the same, in soe farr as I then understood. This I sent by the post, about two moneths agoe, but knowes not whither it came to your Lordships hands. However least that hes miscarried I shall giue your lordship this short account of what I wrot then, att mor lenth, which wes how miserablie this countrie is abus'd by a pack of villanes that hes noe uther trade but stealinge and robbing, and yet noe course takine to surpress them; altho it be trew that ther are noe great spreaths takine away, since the garrisone wes planted att Innerlochey, Yet I never remember in a peacable tyme to see such complaints of stealing of horses, and uther beasts, as ther hes bein this tyme bygone, and such swarmes of idle rogues goeing, without any body to notice them, and to giue the poor justice, or redress, for his loss, except when accidentalie he falls upon his beast in some of ther hands that with much adoe, he gettis restored, and in that same caice, ordinarlie, the task, all money, and what other expensses he's att to gett notice of it, surpasses the valow of the thing, and, allthough the theif be takine in the fang, the poor man is forced to lett him pass for want of justice. For your lordship knowes that poor people hes not wherupon to follow such persutes before the Justices att Edinburgh, that requyreing more money than many of them are worthe. I could give severall instances, even since my last to your lordship, wher the theiff hes ben takine with the fang, and, for want of money to persew him att Edinburgh, hes bein lett goe againe, upon his givinge some satisfaction for the guidis stoline. The rogue thus lett pass, possiblie before he sleep, will not miss to steal as much from the nixt neighbour, as ane nimblie practized of late. This keeps the countrie in a continuall truble, which is become a perfect nurserie of theives, for they are now sure that all ther hazard is restitutione, altho' the matter be clearlie proven against them, in ane actione of spulzie. I told lykewayes your Lordship how these same persones that were robbing the countrie, and had noe charge in aither armies, the tyme of the late trubles, takes

up money from poor people, under the notione of watchmen, without any ordour from the Counsell, and the people are glad to giue it them for fear of worse. In some places they give them 5 lib. scotts yearlie out of the 100 lib. of rent. This is more then three months cess comes too, and, ordinarlie, they are (notwithstanding of ther undertakeing to watch the countrie) more deep in theiveing then the commonest rogue that steps. It wold take, my Lord, a volume to repeat the many different methods they haue to oppress the countrie. When I wrete my last to your Lordship ther was some reports that the circuit courts were to sitt shortlie, but nou we hear no certaintie of it. In a worde, if they doe not sitt and that verrie quicklie, I cane persuade your lordship the state of the countrie will become daylie worse. My Lord, I shall not now give your lordship the truble of the repeticione of the necessitie of thes courts, and of ther being the best meanes that ever hitherto wes found for crubbing theives and brokine men, as daylie experience hes showine; neither shall I truble your lordship to tell of the ordinarie and most effectuell method of gardeing them, and bringeing in such brokine men as shall be dinuced by them, haueing severall tymes spokine of it to your lordship and writtine fullie of it in my last: only that my humble opinione is still that ther is a necessitie to haue honest men appoynted for that service as best knowes the Highlands, otherwayes thes courts will become contemptable when their acts are not exactlie putt in executione, and fugitives not brought to justice, which as I told your lordship any partie of the standing forces, not being acquainted in the braes, cannot be judged capable to doe. I know non fitter to raise such men then your lordship. If ye had a regiment appoynted for this use whereof att least the one half brae men (the garrison being still att Innerlochey), ye might make the Highlands more peaceable, for anything I know, then ever; and, I am apt to beleeve, if your lordship wold once appear in it, ye might haue aboundance of men, with verry little truble to the cuntrye in raising them, that wold serve the government as faithfullie as any receaves their paye. Neither cane I see what prejudice it cane doe to the government to haue such a regiment, seeing they may be reddie upon everye occasione to joyne the armie when the goverment hes neid of them. This being trulie considdered, and, in the mean tyme, what good they may doe to the countrie in this statione, it will be found that they may prove the most usefull regiment in the kingdome. My Lord I shall truble your Lordship noe farder, only

that I must mynd your lordship that, as rogues both hates yow, and fears yow, soe all honest men here loves yow, and hes great hopes of yow, and that your lordship will now act, whill ye have opportunitie, for the good of the countrie. It will undoubtedlie tend to your honour to frustrat neither the expectationes of the one or uther, which soe weell quadratis with your character and statione. It will much truble me to think that my last should haue miscarried, soe I beseech your lordship to doe me the honour to acquaint me if it hes com'd to your hands, which is all from my lord, your lordships most humble and most obedient servant

J. STEWART.

My lord, If the circuit courts do sitt, I doubt not but your lordships advyce will be requyred in nominating the Commissioners. Soe I intreat your lordship to remember to gett in the governours of Sterlinge and Dumbartoune Castles to be tua of the Commissioners for they may be of use to thes courts in many caices. I am still of the mynd that your lordship should not declyne to be in the Commissione, for, such as your lordship being jouyn'd, wold make thes courts appear the more splendid, and with the more authoritie.

Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray.

23 Jan: [1694 ?].

This night, after my Lord letter to you was writt & seald, we gott this inclosed petition from our smith's mother att Tullibardine, by w^{ch} you will see what she saies is don by your order, which we cannot belleue—for if the fellow had don a fault it was more likely you would have order'd him to have bin put in the stocks, or some other punishment, then for to give order y^t souldiers should take him away, for there has bin too much of that allreadie there, & it is an ill use to giue way to souldiers to take any themselves—soe I hope, since he is a good tradesman & necessarie about worke, that you will send him back according to the desire of A. A.

Unto y^e right nobell and potent Lord and Ladey.

The peticione of your Lo^{ps} suplicant Isobell Hedrik in Tullibardene showeth unto yo^r nobel Lo^p and Ladey, That—wher Levielands, w^t two

dragouns w^t him, cam and took my son David Sinclar away w^t them, and s^d they had my Lord Morray order for y^e samine, and y^e said David fell downe on his knies and beged for y^e Lord's saik to send ane express to my Deir Lord Marques and his Ladēy, houping thair goodness wo^ld tend to wreatt ane Lyn to her Ladiship's son, for ther is non in Scotland will relive him except my Ladey Marquess, and so is confident, and relyes on my Ladey onlie, and has sworn, upon y^e lyne from my Ladey, to do the utermost of his pour night and day to plesor hir Ladiship, and yo^r Ladiship's graces ansyr is beged, for God's cause, by her who is, Madam, Yo^r Ladiships poor Suplicant

ISOBELL HEDRIK.

✱

February 12, 1694.—Lord Murray was appointed Colonel of a regiment of foot to be raised in Scotland, and to consist of thirteen companies. Captain Stirling, from the Royal Regiment, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Hay, brother to the Laird of Kirkland, Major;¹ Lord Lovat, brother-in-law to Lord Murray, a Captain; and Murray of Dollery, regimental agent.

Early in the year Lord Murray sent his son to a school at Hackney kept by M. Leniere, a Frenchman; and about the beginning of April his Lordship and Lady Katherine returned to Edinburgh.

Colonel George Murray² to Lord Murray.

EDNB., Feb. 27 [1694].

I recved yours, my dear Lord, with one Inclosed for your brother,³ wich I can not delyver in haest, for he is gone to the furdest northrin shyres to receve his men for his coupany. I am extreamly well pleased the Kinge hes told you ar to have a regimente. I am heartilly sorry

¹ In 1688 there was a Lieutenant William Hay in the Guards, probably the officer here mentioned.

² Probably the same George Murray who served as the Marquis's Cornet in 1667.

³ Lord Edward, who had been appointed a Captain in a newly-raised regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Robert Mackay.

* See addenda page xliii.

that my son in laue cannot have the honor to serve you as one of your feild officers, for to have the honor to serve under you he wold have prefer'd it to the service of ane old Regiment, but if he be disapoynted likwayes of beinge maiore he will be gust ruined, for he will never serve if Cap: Cunigame be prefer'd to be maior, who is a youngere Captne and no wayes better qualyfyed than he is; he will rather begin the world and carry armes in anny other Regiment, but I trust to your lop's freindship that you will doe what you can to guet him justic. I am told that Cap Stirlinge is to be your liut collonell, as he is a verry deserving gentleman; as for Park Hay, who is to be your maiore, I doe not knoe him. Ther is a maiores place vacant heire; my Lord Stranaver's maiore, Makaney, is dead in the north of a feavore. I most agine tell your lop that it is the great regraet of my wyfe and douchtor that cap: Murray should be so unfortunat as not to have the honor to serve you—if there be anny thing of this nature as yet to be don, all of us beges your lop's kyndnes to doe it. I recomended my son to your lop, but if you cannot at present make him a Captne I desyre that your lop wold be pleased to let him have anny Employment or comand you please. I doe ashur your lop he hes improved himself very well in his employment, and hes a verry good character and in good esteim by all his officers, but as I preferd evere the servinge your father my Lord Marques to all others, I hoope you will let my son have the sam honor in serving your lop. I have soum freinds that is bothe deserving and capabell to be livtnants or ensynges; I hoop your lop will keip place for thm.

I doe ashur your lop ther will be verry great expense and dificultye in raisinge a regiment, by reson the heritors hes given so larglly for men, soum givies ten pound strling and the leas 5 pound, but if the recrute wer onse gon I hoope they will be easeyre gotte. I bege your lops pardon for this trouble from him who is, my dear Lord,

Your lop^s oblydged and most humble servant,

G. MURRAY.¹

Sir Patrick Murray is recoverd and is in lyfe at present.

¹ Colonel Murray shortly afterwards applied for the Governorship of Fort-William for himself.

Murray of Dollery to Lord Murray (extract).

EDINB, 12 March [1694], at night.

My Lord,—I received your LoP^s from Hamiltoun upon Sabbath in y^e afternoon.

I spoke to Capt: Drummond, as your LoP desired, to concern himself in y^e bargaine of y^e cloathing w^{ch} your LoP appointed now to be made, that the officers might have no occasion of grumbling. His return was y^t he was willing to do any thing your LoP should desire him, But the Muster M^r having told he was to muster y^e Regiment he was concerned to be over, and the bargaine w^{ch} was to be made now being only for a smal pairt, and the pryces being formerly made, if the cloathing was equally good with y^e first ther could be no dispute ag^t the former pryces, and for any thing I can yet do I beleeve I wil be necessitat to take y^m so from y^e same merchants.

I spoke to y^e L^{tt} Colonell to give al necessary orders for recruting y^e Regiment, & putting it in a condition to be Reviewed by S^r Thomas befor he went of, & told what others were here that they were to be reviewed by him. . . . The L^{tt} Colonell wreiteth to your LoP by y^e bearer of this. I beleeve he hath sent no orders for bringing up y^e wanting men out of y^e batalion at Dundie. Captain Murray hath sent 5 men from Perth with Ensign Stirling, who is this day imployed in putting y^m of his hand to y^e Flanders officers. I have given En: Frazer levy money for my Lord Lovat. I have given y^e L^{tt} Colonel, Captain Anstruther, Captain Grant & Captain Bellangham ther levy money, as also Captain Drummond his. Captain Brody hath gott only 10^{lb} ^{st.}. He proposes he wil prevail with your LoP to get subsistance continued as if he were ful, but I do not think it wil be fit to make any distinction amongst the captains, whatever your LoP doe with your field officers.

I find the L^{tt} Colonel wil desire upon his oblidgment to compleit his company that he be payed as ful—he hath granted receipt to me of the levy money & oblidgment to compleit his company within y^e time prescribed by y^e act of Counsell, w^{ch} is y^e tenor of al y^e receipts given. I know not what more he can give, but as I said before, whatever your LoP doe with him or y^e major it wil not be fit to give that favour to any other.

I have sent over money to y^e adjutant for paying of y^e rest of y^e captains ther levy money, with ane double of y^e receipt I have taken, & ane note of what men are furnished by y^m, that they may receive money accordingly. . . . Beaufort¹ is to wate on your LoP at Sterling. I think him a very hopeful young gentelman; he hath a great respect for your LoP and I beleve your LoP may determine him to do anything—but that w^{ch} he desires is to have ane captains act, by w^{ch} means he may have a title to y^e first vacançy & satisfie his friends that he doeth not take a Lieutenants place after he refused to be L^t to my Lord Lovat, and truly I think it were more proper that we sought after for him now yⁿ afterwards, because if he be once placed L^t, it wil be a passing by the rest to make him a captain, wheras the doing of it now is but giving some allowance to his merit beyond what any of them could have pretended to at ther entring to y^e regiment. The gentleman may be very serviceable to your LoP, but in y^e capacity of L^t your LoP can not have any great benefite of him, nor can he do anything w^{ch} may distinguish himself from y^e rest, w^{ch} I find he very much aspires after. . . .

An amusing letter from a recruit is here given. Whether the prayer of his petition was granted, and if so, whether he ever rejoined his regiment, is unknown.

Donald McIntosh to Lord Murray.

[Undated.]

My Lord,—I have presumed to writte to your Lordshipe ffor to let you know, my Lord, that I came volluntarlie to be a souldier to your Lordshipe Regiment, in Captain Mennies his companie of Grandadeirs, and doth resolv to continu soe, soe longe as your Lo/ has y^e generall chairge of us. Morouer, Let it be known to your Lo/ that y^e reason why I have caust written this suplication to your Lo/ is in regard I canot speak to your Lordship my self anent these matters—to witt, that I have got sertaine word that my Father is dead, who lived in y^e North, and

¹ Simon Fraser, younger of Beaufort, afterwards 12th Lord Lovat, and executed in 1747 for his share in the rising of 1745. Dollery was much mistaken in his estimate of Simon's character, as he afterwards proved himself to be one of the worst and most subtle men that ever lived.

has disponed all to me in his Teastment, and now I have gottn a call from a Frind of myne for to goe north to see my interest & affaure be cetiffied. Therffor I most humblie intreatt your Lordshipe may be pleast to grant me two things, which will be ane act of charrattie so to do. First, to grant a forloff ffor the speac of ane moneth or ffive weeks, together with a letter ffrom your Lordship desiring all those who ar anie things adebted to me to pay me, seeing yo^r Lo/ declairs me to be yours, and I doe declaire I shall, God willing, return, at anie day y^t yo^r Lo/ will apoynt, w^t ane oy^r man iff possable. Morower, Let this be known to your Lo/ y^t my Father Lived in my L^d Lovatts Land, who will assist me iff I trepan anie Fellow, y^rffor I would wish my Captaine would grant ane moneths pay allongs w^t me to this purposs.

This supⁿ and fforloff is humblie intreated by him who resolves unalterable to continue,

My Lord, yo^r Lo/^s well wisher & poor ffellow souldier,

DONALD M^cINTOSH.

Now, all depends on your Lo/. My Lord, fforgive this troubl.

Lord Lovat to Lord Murray.

BEAUFORT, *May 21, 1694.*

My Lord,—It is impossible for the men to march so soon as your Lo^p desiery, tho' I am dowang as much as lays in my power to have them ready; and I hope your Lo^p will order munny to be sent, for I have advanced to soum of them to whom I hade promist, otherways would not get them, such as Serjants & Corporalls, of which I have gotten one Serjant & two Corporalls. I houp to get the rest very shortly, so your Lo^p needs not trouble yourself in provyding any.

I am every day more & more sensible of your Lo^{ps} kiendness at this time in allowing me to stay at home, for my business at this term requerees it very much. Your Lo^p may send the Livetennant when you please, & I shall indeavour to have the men ready, & good sufficient men, and shall give them the strick chardges your Lo^p orders. . . . I am glaid your Lo^p wreits the recruets are gon, for wee will get our men the easier they are away. . . . Yo^r Lo^{ps} aff^{ct} Brother & most humble servant,

LOVETT.

Major Hay to Lord Murray.

PERTH, July 30, 1694.

My Lord,—When your Lo^P passed to Edinburgh you was so straitned with time that I could not have the conveniency to tell you my mind anent the cloathing, and therfor I have sent your Lo^P this line to give you all the information of it I can.

As to the bargain made w^t M^r Blackwood for the soldiers cloathing, by the justest calculation I can make it is three hundred and fifty, or four hundred pounds, to dear, and I dare undertake to cloathe them conforme to the patterns for so much less money. However, if these merchants will give your Lo^P three hundred pounds I should advise your Lo^P to keep to the contract, otherways I wold not, for it may be had so much cheaper. But your Lo^P will say “though it is got so much cheaper it will not bring the money to me.” My Lord, in England wher they do not clear the regiments may be not in two years, the Coll^s find it ther interest to make dew bargains for ther cloaths, and take a peice of money from the merchant, because they have use for ready money, and cannot ly out of it so long, and if they should be killed, or dye, before the clearing coms, the succeeding Collonell succeeds to what should have been ther perquisit.

This is the reason obliges them to make such bargains in England ; but here, my Lord, it is quite otherways, for the Regim^{ts} are cleared every three or four months, and the clearing is to be payed in to the agent, or any other having the Collonell's order, and the Collonell need not count to the officers for the clearing of the soldiers but as he pleases, and when ther is an overplus the Collonell has always the greatest share of it, and besids, my Lord, I'll undertake the Officers shall give your Lo^P three hundred pounds sterlin this year for your perquisit due to you as Collonell, and ther will be somthing over to every Captain, if your Lo^P thinks fit to give it them, which in my opinion will be as advantageous for your Lo^P, and preferable, because you have it w^tout any grudge. This is the justest information I can give you of all this matter, you may do in it what you find most for your interest.

. If your Lo^P keep to your bargain w^t Blackwood, if you take my advice, in the Officers, Sergeants, Corporalls, and drums, ther cloathing,

I think you may get a hundred and fifty pounds, if not two hundred, but I think you need not be very hasty in making that Bargain.

My Lord, I hop you'll excuse this freedom, since it proceeds from a sincere intention to serve your Lo^p.

I have sent your Lo^p an account of the offreckoning of on Company, and the offreckoning of the whole Reg^t.

My Lord, Your Lo^{ps} faithfull,

humble servant,

WILL: HAY.

Major Hay to Lord Murray (extract).

EDN, Aug: 11, 1694.

I afterwards waited on Sir Thomas Livingstone, who told me that all the regiments wer to be quartered allong the coasts, and that your Lo^p's was to be quartered at Kirkcaldy and along the Fife coast. . . . I pressed that two of your Lo^p's companys might releave Hill's companys at Blair and Ruthven, but he said he could not doe it at this time.

General Sir Thomas Livingstone¹ to Lord Murray, or next Commanding Officer of his Regiment, in Perth.

11 Aug^t 1694.

You are hereby ordered to march the Regiment of Foot under yo^r comand the nixt day after receipt hei^rof from their present quarters att Pearth &c. to the tounes of Montross, Arbroath, Pittenweeyme, Dysert, Anstruther, and Kirkaldie, where they are equally and proportionably to be quartered and remaine in garisones till furdere orders, takeing caire upon March and in quarters that both officer and souldier behave civilly and deuly pay their Landlords. Wherof all magistrats and others concerned of the respective tounes abovenamed are to take notice, and provyde sufficient quarters.

Given at Piltoun the 11th day of August 1694.

The Route is left to your own descretion.

T. LIVINGSTONE.

You are to devyde and quarter y^r Regim^t in the tounes above wryten, viz. two companies at Montross, two at Arbroath, on company at Pit-

¹ Created Viscount Teviot, December 1696.

tenweeym, on company at Dysert, on company at Anstruthers and six companies at Kirkaldie—and so soon as you shall heare of any allarme or tumoill falling out at any of the foresaids tounes you are imediatly to march yo^r whole Reg^{mt} from their respective quarters to that place and settle such tumoills as shall happen there.

T. LIVINGSTONE.

Peter Masson to Lady Katherine Murray (extract).

WHITEHALL, 1st of Oct. 1694.

Madam,—My Lady Darby commanded me to send with care to your La^p a case containing a large picture & frame.¹ . . . I hope it will come safe. I had sent it by land, but besides the extraordinary charge of carriage, the bignes of the case is such that it could not goe on horseback.

*Declaration be the People in Glenalmond anent Kilmannan's²
Shooting his owne man Malcolm M^cCurich.*

On Munday the 1st of October 1694 about xij hours in the fornoon Kilmannan came to W^m Roy's at the bridgend of Haly milne, and sent for Alex^r Menzies at Buchantie, John Roy at Milnrodgie and the said W^m Roy, who was then in the fields att the leading of some corn, and after the saids persons came to him, which was about 3 afternoon, (Milnrodgie having come at twelve) there past some generall discourse only, in that space he took his pistolls and tryed if they were charged, and lookt if they were pryed, and put one of them beneth his oune belt, and another he caused his man put beneath his, and efter the said company and he had drunk six pints of ale, and three gills, he took horse there about halfe an hour befor sunsett and rod streight to Milnrodgie. This the saids three persons that were in his company declaire, and they did not think he was concerned with drink till he mounted. After he lighted at Milnrodgie he went in and saw Milrodgie's wife, (Milrodgie not

¹ Probably the portrait of Elizabeth, Countess of Derby (the Marchioness of Atholl's grandmother), now at Blair (1894).

² Archibald Graham (MacGregor).

being come that length being on foot,) and she offered him a drink, which he refused, then he went out to the yeard with his man, and as he was going over the dyke his foot sliped and he fell in the leed, and after his man took him out of the leed he persued his man through the yeard with a drawn sword; after that he came in, with a drawn sword in his hand, and took his leave of Milnrodgie's wife. This, Milnrodgie's wife and John Robertson, alias Alaster, in Buchantie declair.

John Robertson in Buchantie declaires after he¹ crossed the burn at Milnrodgie he drew the pistoll, and his man bid the said John goe and shift for himself, other wayes he would either kill the said John or him, and accordingly the said John went immediatly, and heard the shott.

After that he had gone from Milnrodgie, being about sunsett, he rod about midway betwixt it and Litle Dounie, and there John Herris, Milnrodgie's herd, being about two pair of butts distant from Kilmannan, did see him offerr to ryde towards Litle Dounie, and saw his man take the horse by the bridle and lead him to the rod that lead up the Glenn, and immediatly he saw him draw his pistoll and fire at his man, and after the shott he heard the man cry o hon, o hon, and after a litle he fell, and his master rod twice or thrice about him, and then lighted and bid him rise and take the gat with him. And after that he heard the huy and cry he immediatly took his horse and rode with a drawen sword in his hand up the hill of Dounie.

Donald Stewart, W^m Roy's herd, declairs he saw done all that the other herd did declair after Kilmannan fyred the pistoll.

Kathrine Maloch and Mary Malcolme, W^m Roy's and John McCleishe's women, came immediatly to the dying man after Kilmannan rod away, and the saids two herds, who all declaire that they asked at him if he would be glad if his master were taken, and he said that he did not wish it, for it would doe no good, for his master was not as he used to be, and that he would doe harme before he were taken.

David Allan, servant to Arch. McCleish in Wester Fendoch, came next to him and asked what was betwixt him and his master, and he said that it was nothing but drink made his master use him so.

John Murray in Mikle Dounie came to him next and asked him what was his name, and he said Malcolme McCurrich, litle matter what he was.

¹ Kilmannan.

And he asked him if he was able to walk to some house, and he said he would never be able to sett foott on ground, and the said John said he would not be able to carie him. After that Will^m Roy, the officer, and John M^cCleish in Litle Dounie, Andrew Sorell there, and Thomas Sorrell and Patrick Murray, in Mikle Dounie, came all to the man together, and asked at him if he had been in drink, and he said not a drop drink was on him, and that he had drunk no aquavitie for 8 dayes befor, and then he prayed them to send to Buchanty for his cosine Nicoll M^cCurich, which accordingly they did, but he did not come. Then he prayed them to take him to some house, and when eight men were carieing him in his plad he choaked with blood and dyed, but befor he dyed he desired they would give him a drink of water, and because they wanted a cup they give him it in one of shoes.

Patrick Stewart, in Newton, declairs that about three hours after sunsett Kilmannan came to his door and beatt at it, and they in the house being feared that it was a druken drover they held to the door, and he beat so strongly that they were forced to open it, and he came in and almost fell in the fyre, being so drunk, wanting his hate and cloack having tyed his horse to a sted at the door, but the said Patrick all this time did not know what he was till James Murray there, came in and desired Kilmannan if he pleased to goe take a bed in his house, but he said to him "goe rascall, I will not goe out of this house this night," so the said James caused his herd take Kilmannan's horse to his stable and sate downe with Kilmannan, and he said he was ill beholden to his man that left him and suffered him to loss his hatt and cloack, and he desired the said Patrick and James to rise early and search for the things he had lost, and immediatly went to bed, and he rose early befor break of day and went out and came in again, and asked for James Murray's house, and went and waikned the said James Murray, and bid him goe and seek his hatt and cloack, &c., and went himself alongst, he on the one side and the said James on the other side of the water, the length of Dalick, and the said James went to the place where the corps were, and when he saw the man dead he sent one Greigor M^cGrigor to tell Kilmannan that his man was dead, which when Kilmannan gott notice off he immediatly took horse and rod doune through Monzie and West Strathern. His corps lay all Munday night, all Tuesday and Tuesday's night neer to the place

where he was shott, and on Wedensday morning severall of the forsaid persons, with John Roy in Milnrodgie and his sone John, Alex^r Menzies at the bridge of Haly Milne, John McCleish and W^m Roy in Litle Dounie, and Alex^r Kirkwood, with severall others, did see the corps, and saw the mark of six small ball in his breast. About ten hours he was putt in a cofin, and the countrie people did carie him to the kirkyeard of Monzie.

LORD MURRAY'S REGIMENT.

15th October 1694.

CAPTAINS OF COMPANIES.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
Lord Murray.....Colonel.	William Veitch.....Capt.-Lt.	Hugh Moncreiffe.....Adjt. <i>Prom. Lieut. 1st Nov. 1695.</i>
John Stirling ¹.....Lt.-Col. <i>Died 1694.</i>	Alex. Stirling.	Robert Stirling. <i>Promoted Lieut. 1696.</i>
William Hay.....Major. (Brother to Kirkland.) <i>Promoted Lt.-Col. Feb. 1695.</i>	Robert Urquhart.	John Grant of Dalrachny. <i>Promoted Lieut. 1696.</i>
Lord Lovat. <i>Retired 1st March 1696.</i>	Hugh Munro.	— Fraser. <i>Retired 24th Dec. 1695.</i>
Patrick Murray of Mount Lothian.	— Rait. <i>Died 29th Dec. 1695.</i>	Pierre La Morimer. <i>Prom. Lieut. 14th Oct. 1696.</i>
Philip Anstruther. (Son of Lord Anstruther.)	— Lenier.	Richard Trotter. <i>Promoted Lieut. 1696.</i>
— Bellingham. ² <i>Out in 1695.</i>	— Le Blanc.	William Murray.
James Drummond.	Alex. Murray ³ ...Qr.-Master. <i>Died 7th Nov. 1695.</i>	John Kennedy. <i>Broke 20th March 1696.</i>
Archibald Menzies of Culdares. <i>Retired 1696.</i>	{ David Stewart. <i>Out in 1695.</i> Thomas McIntosh.	} Grenadier Company.
John Brodie of Brodie	James Ruthven.	William Alexander.
William Grant.	Walter Lamont. (Brother to Auchegyll.)	Hugh Grant.
David Graham.	Etienne de Bellot. <i>Died 31st Aug. 1696.</i>	Thomas Carmichael.
Leonard Robertson of Straloch.	Patrick Moncreiffe of Reedie. <i>Promoted Captain 1695.</i>	— Robertson. <i>Retired 30th Nov. 1695.</i>

¹ From Captain, Royal Regiment.² Believed to have been afterwards executed at Tyburn (1699) for forging Exchequer bills.³ From Lieutenant, Royal Regiment.

The following officers joined the regiment (as far as can now be ascertained) between 1694 and November 1697, when it was disbanded :—

Robert Pollok ¹.....Major.....Feb. 1695.	<i>v.</i> Hay promoted.
Of Pollok.	
Simon Fraser ².....Lieut.....1695.	Grenadier Company.
Yr. of Beaufort.	<i>From Captain 18th July 1696.</i>
Thomas Fyfe.....Ensign 16th Dec. 1695.	Colonel's Company.
Samuel Stewart.....Surgeon.....1696.	
George Murray.....Lieut. 1st March 1696.	P. Murray's Company.
	<i>Died 1697.</i>
John Murray.....Lieut. 1st March 1696.	J. Drummond's Company.
	<i>From the Guards.</i>
Thomas Cumming.....Ensign 1st March 1696.	Lord Lovat's Company.
	<i>From Cadet.</i>
John Stewart.....Ensign 1st March 1696.	L. Robertson's Company.
Of Airtully.	<i>From Cadet.</i>
John Stewart.....Ensign 18th April 1696.	J. Drummond's Company.
(Brother to Kincarrathie.)	<i>From Cadet.</i>
Lord James Murray ³.....Captain 1st May 1696.	<i>v.</i> Lovat retired.
William Dunlop.....Ensign.....1696.	Major's Company. <i>From Cadet.</i>
David Moncreiffe.....Ensign.....1696.	P. Anstruther's Company.
	<i>From Cadet.</i>
Hugh Hay.....Ensign 14th Oct. 1696.	L. Robertson's Company.
	<i>Appointed Paymaster.</i>
Alexander Nisbet.....Captain.....1697.	<i>Exchanged from McGill's Regiment with S. Fraser.</i>
William Murray.....Ensign.....1697.	

During the time the regiment was embodied it was mustered at the following stations :—

June 1694 . . Perth	Nov. 1694 . . . Perth	Feb. 1696 . Langton Camp
July „ . . Crieff	Dec. „ . . . Leith	Oct. „ . Edinburgh
Sept. „ . . Kirkcaldy	Aug. 1695 . . . Do.	May 1697 . Glasgow
Oct. „ . . Do.	Oct. „ . . . Falkirk	Nov. „ . Do.

¹ From Captain in Cunningham's Dragoons.

² Afterwards 12th Lord Lovat. Executed Tower Hill, London, 1747.

³ Late Captain, Royal Regiment.

The Government continued to occupy Blair Castle with a garrison till this year, when it appears from the following letter that Lord Murray was successful in getting the troops removed.

Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray.

Saturday [1694].

After super this night I received my dear son's letter, & the hering, w^{ch} my Lord gives you thanks for, but I am afraid of them.

He will write about the losses as you advise, but for thanks for Blaire he saies he has noe mind to give any body thanks but yourself. . . .

My Lord saies y^t w^tever y^e treasurie alowes for y^e repairing y^e house you shall have y^e desposeall of it. In laughing he told Bradalbane he hoped he wud help to make it as large as he could, and he promised he would. Y^e workmen are not yet returned from Blaire, when they doe he will doe his best to pleas y^m.

October 4.—Lady Katherine Murray was confined at Huntingtower of a son, who was named George.

February 1695.—In consequence of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, of Lord Murray's Regiment, Major Hay was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and Robert Pollok of Pollok, Captain in Cunningham's Dragoons, was promoted into the regiment as Major.

✱

Captain Veitch to Lord Murray.

[June 1695.]

I receiued your Lordshipe's letter date May 29, wherein you wonder I sent no word with John McClaren whether John Rutherford & Andrew Anderson were brought in or not. The reason was because the partys who went for them were not returned, and as yet the party went too Athol is not come in, bot will be here the morrow.

John Rutherford is lying seike.

As for Reidys frends sending him a man, I know nothing of the matter, nor as yet have I receiued any men from Leonard Robison.

I shall obay your orders in placeinge James Stuart Corporall, but he saies he'l not willingly ingadge in the affaire.

** See addenda pp. xlili, xliv.*

We have gotten but eight coats & as many capes, and that because we had too many last time, so that we will want about 20 coats & capes, and britches conforme. I shall give your Lordship a particular account of the mounting at meating.

I have received eight pair of shoes, tokens & cravates, which with what is provided at Ed^r, will neire doe our business.

We will want about twentie patontashess,¹ & as many sword belts.

I received the tartane this day, & the hoose will be redy against Saterdag.

I desired Captain Murray and the other officers commanding companies to give larger for lesser men, and shewed them your order, bot they refused.

Reidy hes ingadged Mr Fife, the Shirife's son, to serve in your company, as also there is a good man come from Balquider, so that you are fivetie five centenales, two corporales, two serjants, two drums & drum Major. The last is a handsome yonge man, who I believe may doe his business very well.

As for my bringinge men to your company, your Lordship my remember when I ingadged I undertooke no sutch thinge.

I hope your company in exercise & cloathing shall be equall too the best. Our whole mountinge is making clean.

I rest, my Lord,

Your Lordship's humble servantt

WILL. VETCH.²

Lady Katherine Murray to Lord Murray (extract).

HUNTINGTOUR, June 1st 1695

I have bid y^t Kirkwood and Leonard should give you an accompt of y^t affairs, & about y^e men for your Regement. Y^r company is more yⁿ full, so y^t I wonder you order so many to be putt into it.

¹ Cartridge pouches.

² Captain Veitch was Captain-lieutenant of the regiment, and as such commanded the Colonel's company. From the reference made to tartan and hose it is probable that the regiment had some pipers. They were not uncommon at that date, as Sir James Turner in his "Military Essays," published 1683, says—

"In some places a piper is allowed to each company: the Germans have him, and I look upon their pipe as a warlike instrument. The Bagpipe is good enough musick for them who love it; but sure it is not so good as the Almain Whistle. With us any captain may keep a piper in his company, and maintain him too, for no pay is allowed him, perhaps just as much as he deserveth."

Duncan Cunstable cryed lik a child & had very ill will to goe. I think him a very litle old lik fellow. & Petty Murray said positivly he would not goe, but joust as he was at y^t, there came a party from Perth for armes, so Leonard took y^m in wt y^m.

Lord George Hamilton¹ to Lord Murray (extract).

from the camp befor NAMUR, 29 July 1695.

I received your Lop's letter of the 29th of Juine from Edinbrgh a few days ago.

I am very glad you finde your selfe so well with your Major. I doe assure you its a great happiness; and now I am to seek myselfe, for my Major² was killed the other day when my regement was relieved of the Trenches, which is a very great loss to me. Poor Dixin, who you know, I am affrayed will dye, for his arme is broak nigh the shoulder. I write to my brother John³ a full account of that action, so I hope he will show you my letter.

I am glad you have got your regement so well recruited. I showed your letter to my brother Selkirke,⁴ who gives his humble service to you; he had answered y^r last letter he had from you, but is not very well, and, blessed be God, missed very nerouly being killed; for the other day being nigh our battries, where the King was a little behinde, lying upon his belly, as we were all, a canon bullet graised just before him, it being a hard roky ground, broak the stones before him, and with on hit his hat so much that you may shut thurrow your hole hand, and cut him in the forehead, which knocked him doun att first, but immediatly came to himselfe. He keeps his chamber, but I hope will be very well in a few days.

Your most assured servant & aff^{nat} brother. My most humble service to your Lady.

G. HAMILTON.

August 5. — Lord George Hamilton wrote again to Lord Murray announcing the fall of Namur:—"Since my brother Selkirk went to Liege I don't know how he is, for I have had

¹ Sixth son of Duke of Hamilton, created Earl of Orkney, 1696.

² Major Macilivan, killed July 11.

³ Fourth son of Duke of Hamilton, created Earl of Ruglen, 1697.

⁴ Third son of Duke of Hamilton, created Earl of Selkirk, 1688.

no letters from him. Poor Capⁿ Dixin is dead of his wounds. I have lost severall very pretty gentlemen heer, and all the men I had most kindness for in my regement."

The following letter gives an account of the tragic death of Lord Dundee's widow, who had married William, 3rd Viscount Kilsyth. (Address of letter wanting.)

UTRICHT, *October 17, 1695.*

Sir,—I am heartily sorry that I am obliged to give you the account of so bad newes; but, knouing your care and concerne for the familie, I could nott omitt to acquainte you therof by the very first.

On Tusday night, being the 15 of this instant, Kilseith, with my Lady Dundee and familie, arived here in perfect good health, about six of the cloacke, and went to lodge att the "Casle of Antwerp,"¹ till they should be better accomodated. They dined both at the publick table yesterday, where my Lady was extraordinary good company. Five or sex more of our country men dyned likewise with them.

They went above stiears to the chamber about two a cloack, for my Lady was to receive some visits from some of our countrymen. I parted with my Lady about the quarter of ane hour after two, to goe to my chambre, to lay by the books which I had att my Colledges in the forenoon; and before I gott the lenth of my chambre, there came on runing to me with the sad news that the chamber wherin they were had fallen vpon them, and that it was thought that they were all killed: and affter I came there, I found, to my sad regrait, it was so.

Kilseith was, by great providence, gotten out, but his legs were a litle squised, and all his cloaths torn. Mr. Walkenshaw of Barrowfield, who had been paying my Lady his respects, was gotten out about three quarters of ane hour thereafter. He was sore bruised, but nothing of him broke; he will certainly be well enouth within two or three dayes. But the poor Lady Dundee, with her sone and chamber maid, were kiled with the fall. It was ane houre thereafter before the ladyes body could be gott out, but it could easily be knowne, by seeing her corps, that she had been killed with the fall of the jists.

The house itself is nott fallen, only the people to whom the house

¹ An inn.

belonged had bin all that day carreing up theer trufs to the chamber immediatly above thers, and after they had carried up the last sackfull of 300 tuns, the weight of that great quantity of turff broke doune the loft aboue them. The thing was so suddē that, if the chamber had bein full there could have bein no more saved.

The thing that saved Barrowfield was a table which he stood by; and the thing saved Kilseith was that the weight lighted on his back, and threw him close to the dore, where he was almost kiled when they were breaking up the dore, for he had neither place to go back nor forward.

Kilseith is the most afflikted man that ever was; and no wonder, after (the loss) of so fine a lady, child, and good servant, so sudinly and by such a maner.

We have writing for Mr Gray and the Lord Conservator, who will certainly be heir this night, for thier letters were despatched yesterdainight.

So you may be assured that all the service I can doe Kilseith shall nott be wanting; he is so very ill that wee dare not leave him alone night nor day.

I will nott trouble you no more att this time, but continue, Sir, your most obliged

and most obedient servant

J. ? STEUART.¹

The following letter from Lord Rollo appears to refer to a murder committed by one of the soldiers of Lord Murray's regiment.

Lord Rollo to Lord Murray.

AT DONING, y^e 17 October 1695.

My Lord,—Before your Lo/s letter came to my hands the souldier was execut yesterday in the effter noone for that horrid murder committed by him. Yo^r Lo/ may be pleased to receve ane double of his judiciall confessione. There is ane gune of his heere, and the Byginet wherwith he murdered the man. If yo^r Lo/ pleases you may send ane souldier for them, & they shall be sent along to yo^r Lo/.

This is all from, My Lord,

Yo^r Lo/s most aff^{at} & humble servant

ROLLO.

¹ In Napier's "Memoirs of Dundee" there is the account of the discovery of Lady Dundee and her child's embalmed bodies at Kilsyth in 1795.

December 17.—Lord Murray was appointed Sheriff of Perthshire for life, with continuance on his death to his son John, Master of Murray.

Secretary Johnstone to Lord Murray.

LONDON, 21 Dec. 1695.

My Lord,—I wrot to you in my last my own Inclinations, now I writ to you by the King's order to come to this place, and its my advice that you lose no tyme but come up by slow post, that is 3 or 4 stages a day, which is dispatch, and will not wrong your health. Many are coming up, and much depends on tyme. You will not mistake in guessing why the King sends for you. The King is not suire here either that you are sent for, or for what. I wish it may, and hope it shall prove both for your own happiness and the good of the nation, which stands much in need of right men.

If you have company at hand to come with you, My Lord Lovat, Glengary, or any other, it will look well, but no tyme is to be lost.

I am, my Lord, yr most humble & ob^t servant

J. JOHNSTOUN.

In obedience to the above command, Lord Murray set out on the 26th for London. The following letters, written during his journey, show the discomforts of travelling between Edinburgh and London at that date.

Lord Murray to Lady K. Murray.

ANWICK, *New yeares day* [1696], *past six in the morning.*

I came well here yesternight before day light was gone, yett could not venture to Felton bridge, being so ill way. The way from Belford is ill, there not being frost enough to cary above. I writt to you by the post Monday night as it passed Aiton. I wish my deare & my Lady Dutches¹ many happy yeares. Tho' the next stage is very long & ill way, yett I hope to be at Newcastle to night, from whence the stage coach goes to morrow, in which I will doe my best to gett a place. I have been waiting a great while for day light.

¹ Duchess of Hamilton.

The aile is so good here that I have spoke to the master of the house & the maide that brews to learne my brewer, so I desire you will send for him, it being the best time he can be spaired, and cause writte with him to Mr Thomson at the signe of the Grīphin at Anwick; he may stay a fortnight or 3 weeks, or till he is perfect, and gett him a pass from a privy councillor. Adieu.

I wish Lord Basil & his Lady many good yeares. Tel him I passed on of his shillings to too poor women I brought up to my chamber yesternight to heare them sing a hog ma nae song. desire him to inform me of the derivation of it in his or y^r next.

Lord Murray to Lady K. Murray.

FERRIEBRIDGE, Jan. 2, 1696.

I writt to my deare from Hadington, Aiton, Annick, Newcastle, but wants the satisfaction to heare from you, which makes [me] not well satisfied that Mr. Jo: Murray is not yett come to me, for otherwayes I have no great miss of him. The letter I desired you to direct to Northaliton I will not gett these two dayes, for I have made such dispatch that I will be at least at Batry or Tuxford before the Tuesdayes post overtake me, but I have left orders with my Landlord at Newcastle to take the letter out & send it under a cover to another stage, & for the 2^d letter I desired you to direct to Stilton I shall cause send it to me to London.

I am come this day here from Newcastle, w^{ch} is 28 miles, this roade being better, tho' 3 or 4 miles about. I do not fall into the post road till tomorrow at Borobridge w^{ch} is 22 miles from this, & then if I have day I will goe post to Wetherby or Bugden, where I have writt Balhousie to send Doctor Murray to come himself with a coach.

I thank God I never went a journey with more readines & succes then I have hitherto, &, tho' I mak great journies considering the time of yeare & wayes, yett I alwayes come to my quarters before day light is gone, except the first night & yesternight that I travelled neare an houre by moonlight. I am every day in coach so soon as day begins to apeare. I have mett with a remarkable providence & mercy this day. About 12 miles from Newcastle I came out a litle to walk in a green place, which I had not done al the way before, except the first day, because it was extream dirty. I had not walk't much farther then the length of

the Aby close when the chariott was overturned, w^{ch} was by meer untaintines,¹ for the way was very good, but I was so struck with the mercy of my being so hapily out of it, that I did not say an angry word. One of the door glasses, w^{ch} was before crackt, was broke, w^{ch} had not been but that I forgott to draw it down. I must tell you that w^{ch} made it more remarkable to me was, that just before I came out of the chariott I reade the 91 Psalm 2 or 3 times over, wth more then ordinar attention, & minded you in the time, how sweet you s^d you had formerly found itt. . . . I writte this tonight, having time, but I take the chariott I think to Borobridge tomorrow, & then if I mind any thing shall add. The coachman is the bearer, who I will order to take back the two riding horses to Newcastle to my old guide there, who convoyed me a p^t of the way today, & in the mean time I sold them to him, for it woud have been very chargeable to send them back, & besides I have litle meat for them at home.

I send back the boarskin bag, & Auchtertyre cheese & the wax candle (w^{ch} I had not occasion to use), my trunk being quite full. You may send the page to learne better to shave at the barbers in the Canongaitt. . . .

Jan: 3, past 6 in the morning.

I have slept very well this last night, having layen on a quilt, but when I lye on a feather bed I often wake. . . .

BOROBIDGE, *Jan: 3,*
half an hour past 3 in the afternoon.

I am come well this length, & leaves my coach & goes post tonight one stage to Wetherby. I'll assure you I shall not ride hard, & if I fall on a good minister will not travel on Sunday.

Adieu, Dearest heart.

I send back a p^r of insufficient pistols.

*Alexander Macdonell, brother to Glencoe, to John Murray,
brother to Ochtertyre.*

PERTH, *the 6th Jan: 1696.*

Sir,—You know that I came to Edinburgh to speak to my Lord concerning the great and sad loss my brother Glencoe and the rest of his

¹ Carelessness.

frinds sustained,¹ but I was soe unfortunat that I mett nott with his Lo/ befor he took his journey to put his Lo/ in myndd to speak to Secretarie Johnston anent the redress the parliment promist to give.

I doe nott doubt but my Lo/ and the Secretarie are taken up with affairs of greater Importance, yett they ar the only men in whom my brother trusts to Interceed with the King for reperation. Ther are none knowes my brother and his freinds circumstances better then his Lo/, and, unless his Lo/ doe for them att this tym, they can-nott live.

I presume upon your goodnes that you will be pleased to doe my brother and me the favour to acquent his Lo/ of this when you see convenienc, & to show me, by a Lyn from you, his Lo/ opinion therin, which will ever oblige

Sir, Yo^r most humble Servant

ALEX: M^cDONELL.

January 9.—Lord Murray wrote to his wife from London saying that he had reached there that morning, having risen at two, and travelled twenty-one miles before ten o'clock, and that he was in much better health than when he left Huntingtower that day fortnight. Also, that he had been that forenoon to Kensington to kiss the King's hand.

January 14.—Lord Murray wrote again to Lady Katherine: —“Yesterday morning the King called me to his closett, where he acquainted me that the occasion of his calling me was to place [me] in the Lord Stair's place of Secratar, & the reason was that he was satisfied I had been faithfull in his service & woud continue so, & a great deal to this purpose, so oblidging that I took it as well as the honour of the station he has put me in ; besides he told me I owed it only to himself, which indeed is past doupting.”

¹ The massacre of Glencoe, 1692.

*Lieutenant Simon Fraser to Lord Murray.*EDINBURGH, 18 of Jan^v 1696.

Right Honorable,—I thought fit to acquaint your Lo^p y^t yesterday ther was a councell of warr holden on Alex^r Stewart, against whom your Lo^p ordered me to insist, q^{ch} accordingly I did, by giving in a libell against him, & prov'd y^e narative of it, both of his deserting, & caring away men w^t him at two tymes; after q^{ch} some of y^e members y^t were his friends started “if he was a press'd man or not.” He, being interogatte by y^e preces if he took on Voluntarly, denyed it altogether, but on y^e contrary told y^t he was taken prisoner, & sent by my Lord Marques to Perth, where y^e Reg^t lay, & y^t he was eight dayes there or he took on. To this I answer'd y^t tho it were true q^{ch} he aserted of his being press'd, (q^{ch} they would find fals upon examination,) it signified nothing, for after he ran away y^e first tyme, & stayed a considerable tyme at home, he made application to my L^d Marquis to interceed at your Lo^ps hands for his pardon, & y^t he would serve fathfully; & y^t accordingly, by my L^d M^s his intercession, your Lo^p received him to y^e Reg^t, & y^t before y^e Reg^t, & most of y^e oficers, he swore solemnly y^t he should never desert, but serve fathfully as long as y^r Lo^p pleas'd, q^{ch} I told was a voluntar ingadgment, & y^t, after all these vowes & promises, he stayed but a short tyme when he deserted & carried four men w^t him. To y^e first part of my answer they replyed y^t y^e second ingadgment was no tye upon him, it was but a confirmation of his first ingadgment, q^{ch} was illegall, & so y^e breach of it could not infer punishment; & for y^e second part of my argument, q^{ch} was y^e enticing away of other men w^t him, they ask'd how I could prove y^t. I told them I could easily prove it by some of those y^t ran away w^t him who are come back to y^e Reg^t. They replyed y^t these men could not be wittness against him becaus they were “socii criminis.” I answered again that ther could be no other probation, in such tacite crimes as those, but y^e assotiats, but could not be heard. The fellow likewise told them that he ofered another man for himself, but was refused, q^{ch} L^t Collonell Hay confess'd. So y^t they were going presently to asoyleie him. So, when I saw y^t all ther defences ran upon his being a press'd man, I desired that they might delay ther Verdict till such tyme as we could gett probation y^t he was legally taken on. So, w^t L^t Collonell Hay's help, they granted me eight dayes to prove y^t he was legally taken

on, & if y^t be proven he is gone undoubtedly, if not, he will be asoyled. So L^t Coll: Hay sent for Ensign Murray, who brought him to perth, to see if he can prove y^t he took on legally, & tho we can't gett it proven on fryday next, q^{ch} is y^e day they apointed, y^t I intend to ask other eight dayes delay of Sir Thomas, to see if we can gett probation from Dunkell of his Legall taking on, or till I have further instructions from your Lo^p anent him, q^{ch} I'll expect by y^e first post.

All your Lo^{ps} friends here are overjoyed for your Lo^{ps} new preferment, q^{ch} I wish may hold true, & God to grant yo^r Lo^p health to enjoy it. I hope your Lo^p will not forgett my Capt^s act, w^{ch} will certainly do me good till your Lo^p is pleased to bestow better on me.

Wishing y^t God Almighty may preserve y^r Lo^p & all your concerns, I ever am,

Right Hon^{able}, Y^r Lo^{ps} most fathfull & Ob^t Serv^t,
on heast.

SIM. FRASER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hay to Lord Murray.

EDIN^R, Jan. 22, 1696.

My Lord,— . . . Seeing it is not usuall that on in the high and honorable station in which you now are should be concerned in the force, I presume you will quitt the regiment, and I doe not question but whoever yo^r Lo^p will recommend to the King will get your Regiment, and probably you will incline to serve my Lord Lovat, being so nearly concerned in him. I shall only beg leave to say that I beleeve it wold be as easy for you to put him in ane a better post, or get him a pension, beyond all he can get from the Regiment. As for my oun part, I have noe other way of liveing but by my employment, nor can I expect to raise my fortune any way els, and in the common course I should now be advanced, and, if your Lo^p wold be pleased to recommend me, you wold doe me the greatest obligation in the world; and if I ever can be of any use to you you shall find me intirly yours. I know your Lo^p loves to doe justice to every man, and, whatever you shall think fit to doe in this, I shall willingly submitt.

The draughts have been on board this fortnight, but have been detained by cross winds and bad weather. Those of your Lo^p's reg^t are extraordinary good, for Col: Buchan hes ane hundred and fifty six for

his own reg^t, and Lather has the rest. The ship in which they were was forc^t from her anchors by a storm, and was three days at sea, but at last got safe in to the Eli harbor, and will be ready to sail w^t the rest of the fleet. The Major told me that when your Lop went for London you desired we might send you ane account who were fittest to supply the vacancys in your reg^t. Ther are vacant of L^{ts}, Captain Drummond's, Capt Murray's, (for L^t Rait is dead,) and Capt Graham's, (if de Bellot does not return). We find that Ensigne John Grant, Ensigne Trotter, and Ensigne Stirlin are the fittest to be made Lieutenants in ther room, and M^r Moncrief in yo^r Lop^s, M^r Cumin in mine, and M^r Steuart in the Major's companies be made Ensigns.

I shall give your Lo^p no furdur trouble at this time, only my fortune is altogether in your hands, and, however you dispose of me, I shall always continue in all sincerity, My Lord,

Y^r Lop^s most faithfull & most humble Servant,

WILL. HAY.

Glengary to Lord Murray.

Jan. 24, 1696.

My Lord,—The honour of yo^r Lop^s, of y^e date Dec. 25, sent with Glencoe his brother, did not come to my hands but this day, otherways I would have presumed to give yo^r Lop: the trouble of y^e answer y^rof. & now them persons mentioned in y^e act of councell have determined to send Keappoch to wait to obtaine his Mat^{ies} approbatione to it, & he is at halfe of y^e expense himselfe, & rest of y^e gentlmen has contributed three score pound sterling. & that all done by the instigatione & motione of Breadalbane & others who promised great things in y^r behalfe, & they are not a little vaine of q^t is promised allreadie, but Glencoe absolutly refused to medle with them directly or indirectly, & it was his indispositione occasioned his not waiting upon yo^r Lo^p, & I presume to intreat yo^r Lo^p to endeavoure to obtain of his Mat^{ie} something in behalf of y^e poore Glencoe men who wer all of them ruined in y^r means, & not soe much as ane house or barne left them, besides y^e inhumaine murder of y^r freinds, q^{ch} is a Scandale upon y^e Government not to rectifie or punish. I pray God almightie preserve your Lo^p & blesse yo^r Lo^p with sucse in all undertakings q^{ch} are the fervent wishes of

My Lord, y^r Lop^s most faithfull & devoted Serv^t,

A. M^cDONELL.

*Major Pollok to Lord Murray.*STIRLING, Jan^r 25, 1696.

My Lord,— . . . As you ordered, I called such of the officers together as I thought fit to be Leiuttenants, and told them that they could not expect preferment without making of men for the Regiment. I prevailed with Dalrachney,¹ Ensing to Captain Graham, to make aight men, and with Ensing Stirling (qho albeit that escape fell laillie in his hand I look one him to be one of the best and cairfullest in the Regiment) to make six good men, q^{ch} consithering he is not of a clan is proportionable to Dalrachney's aight. I likewayes informed my self anent the Cadies I spoke your Lo^p formerlie of, to witt, David Moncreif and John Steuart, alias Airntillie, of your Lo^ps company, and M^r Cumming of the Leiuttenant Coll^s company, and William Dunlop & John Steuart of mine, the latter qherof was recommended to your Lo^p by the advocat and Sir John Maxwell, and the oy^r your Lo^p will remember weas pleased to promise me he should be provyded amongst the first. As for M^r Grahame of Cap^t Grahame's company, he is little of my acquaintance, being seldome ever under arms, or doeth the deuty, so that I can say but little for him; bot for the rest they are very prettie lads, and fitt enough to carry comissions in any regiment, and have all of them promised to rease four, and some of them fyve men for the Regiment, bot for M^r Grahame he is not hear, nor his he bean since our draughts went away.

My Lord, I am desired to acquaint your Lo^p from Sir Jeames Oswald of Fingletoun that he his mett with a grate disapointment in his eldest sone, qho this season he desinged to have entred advocat, bot, instead of that, he now tells him he most & will be a shouldeer, and, if he does not provyd him at home, that he will take the ocaion of this Fleet to goe abroad, q^{ch} his mightily alearmed his father, so that he expects your Lo^p will make him a Leiuttenant, q^{ch} if your Lo^p thought fitt to doe, it might be a mean to obleidge his Father to doe the Regiment service, q^{ch} in the station he is now in is very capable to doe it, and if Leiutt De Ballott does not returne ther is a va'ncie for him. Bot if your Lo^p shall think fitt to advance those of your Regiment, Ensing Trotter in my opinion is the nixt fittest to be a Leiutt—he knows his bussines exactlie weell, and caryes himself discreetlie enough, and then ther shall be vacancies for all

¹ John Grant.

the fyve cadies I writte of, and that your LoP may the better know one qhat companies to place them one, I send your LoP ane accompt hear inclosed. Ensing Trotter his likewayes obleidged himself for six good men if he getts his Leiuttenant's commissione. The sooner your Lop exped the commissions it will be the better, that they may goe about ther bussines, for wee shall have need of men. If your Lop provyd for Fingletoun's sone he inclins to be in my company, becaus he is both my relatione and nearest neighbour, q^{ch} if your LoP approve of I shall answer to make fyve men, and my Leiutt may goe to Capt Grahame, qho is his countryman. hoping your LoP will pardon this trouble, I am, My Lord,

Your Lop^s most humble and affat servant

POLLOK of that ilk.

Early in this year negotiations took place to bring about a marriage between the Marquis's fifth son, Lord Mungo, and Margaret Campbell, daughter and heiress of Lord Cessnock (Sir George Campbell, a Lord of Session). The young lady, however, would not agree, and the following year married Alexander Hume, advocate, afterwards 2nd Earl of Marchmont.¹ The following letter shows the position of matters at this date.

Colonel George Murray to Lord Murray.

EDNB., *feb.* 17, 1696.

My Lord,—I have litill to ade to my last but to tell your lop: that my lord Sesnoke and his laday hes bein verry presinge withe ther douchter to accepte of your brother for a husband, and that she wold aloue him a conference in private, but she positivly refused bothe. Sir William Denahme of West Sheills was imployed by both father and mother to persuad ther douchter to complay with there desyre. he eused all the arguments he could, but to no pourpose, for she still continued obstinat. he told her of all the advantadgius, both as to her selfe and family, by

¹ According to a recent biographer of the houses of Polwarth, Margaret Campbell "appears to have been a spoilt child from infancy, with an inordinate idea of her own importance."

so honorabell a mathe was proposed to her. there wes sevrall others of both sexes imployed to persuade her, but as yet without succese. her father hes sent for Sir William Maxuell, a neire relation by the mother, to tray if he cane prevail withe her, and if she continues obstinat he is resolvd to teare the tytlye he maed in her favores, but I hoope still the best. Yesterday being Setrday my lord Mungo, my lord Sesnoke, Glenygles, Doctor Hamiltone, Dollerie and I dynde altogethe; I went with Sesnoke to his house. he spoke to his douchter that my lord Mungo was to visit her, wich he came to doe. She was civill anufe, and all of ws cheirfull and good coumpany, other ladayes beinge in coumpany with her. going to the musike house my lord waitede on her to her coathe, but hes hed no ocatione as yet to prefer his service to her. I ame heartilly sorry for my lord Mungo, he is so muthe concerned, for he hes a reall afecion for the young laday, and is exceidingly vext that she should sufer anny displeasure of her parents wpon his account, but I doe my best to comfort him by telling him of manny exampells of women's adversnes at first, wich tyme hes maed yeild, and evne those that hes in a maner bein forced by ther parents and freinds persuasions that onse maryed livies most hapily, particularly my wife's douchter, who maryed Sir Will: Hoope. I am really persueded if she doe continue in this humore her father will doe as he hes sworn to me, soum litill portione and bids her marray a plou man ife she pleases, but he told me yestrday he begins to fynd his douchter a litill more tractabell, and desyres my lord Mungo not to dispaire, but to be frequently with her. if ther be not divlery or with-crafte in the busines, I am confident she will complay. I was ieaalous that her afecione might be ingadged to annother, and I named by lord Louden Campbell or his brother to her father. he protested to me they should niver have his douchter, and both himself and West Sheills posed her wpon it, but she declaires he neiver spoke of maryadge to her ether for himselfe or his brother, directly nor indirectly, nor no man in the world as yet. This weike I hoop may produce beter things.

I have sent this with my good freinde M^r Bruce, our mustr master, who is a faithfull servante of your lops. I will givie your lop ane acount of the suces by evry post what falls out with the wryting. I am, my dear lord,

Your lops oblydged and most humble seruant,

G. MURRAY.

About this time a ghost was supposed to have appeared at Huntingtower, to which reference is made in the following letter :—

Sir Patrick Moray of Ochertyre to Lord Murray (extract).

FOULLS, 24 of Feb. 1696.

As for the Spirit that was neare Huntingtoun, I know my Lady had ane letter with her q^{ch} gave a mor particular acompt then any that I could yet heir. Straloch, who came ther on Fryday from Stirling, wher he had bein with the regement, and heir on Saturday tels me that ther was never anything hard in the hous of Huntingtoun since your Lop left it except that q^{ch} M^r Leslay says he hard on night q^{ch} is contined in the letter.

The following account of the Huntingtower ghost is recorded in "Analecta" by the Rev. Robert Wodrow, under date 1707 :—

M^r William Lesly, now Minister somewhere beyond Aberdeen, about the year 1696 was chaplain to Lord Murray, who dwelt then in the castle of Huntingtoure, near St Johnstown. My Lord and My Lady, being on a time abroad, there was a countryman's house near Huntingtoure that was said to have been haunted by a gost, which troubled the family by throwing of stones, and some other freaks ; and M^r Lesly having gone one day to that house, and prayed in the family, he returned home against night ; and being all alone in his chamber, which was on the tope of the tower, while he was close at his book reading with the candle light, and the fire in the chymney giving a good light likewise, about twelve a-cloak of night, when all the servants were in there bed and farr from him, without reach of cry, then came something and chopped at his door. M^r Lesly says, "Come in !" upon which it lifted the snek, and opened the door, and came in ; and when he saw it, it was ane apparition of ane litle old man about the height of the table, with a fearful ougly face, as if it had been all brunt ; which spake to him thus : " M^r William, you bad me come in, and I am come in !" which to be sure did not a litle affright him ; but yet he had the liberty and boldness to say, " In the name of the

Lord, whence?" It said, "From Hell!" "Why art thou come here to disturb and affright me?" It said, "I am come to warn the nation to repent!" He replies, "God never uses to send such messengers upon such ane errand! It says, "This will render them the more inexcusable!" Presently, there being a good number of Irish Bibles standing all in a row upon a high sheilf in the room, which my Lord was designing to distribute among his Highland servants and tenants, it scrambled up the wall with unaccountable nimbleness, and threw them all down upon the floor, and scattering them through the room. Then, there being a block standing in the chamber, upon which one of the gentlemen used to dress my Lord's wigges, it lifted it up, and came towards Mr Lesly with it, holding it above his head, saying, "If, Mr William, I had a commission or permission, I wad brain you with this!" and so it evanished. Mr Lesly was so overcome with fear and consternation, that he fainted away, and as he recovered out of ane swoon, he fell presently into another, and in this condition he lye till tomorrow morning, at which time he was found almost dead!

This story I had from severall hands, and might have had it from Mr Lesly too, having been my intimat comerad at the profession in Edinburgh; but I was tender of him, and loath to rub up the memory of such a frightfull story, which might have been uneasie to him, though I knew he had told the story to some other of my comerads. Yet, when I saw him last at Montrose, I thought I percieved some alteration both in his temper and countenance, and that he was turned more pensive and melancholy then I had seen him before.

I got ane account, and that authentick, of the whole of this matter from James Hamiltoun, who was then butler to Lord Murray, and was in the house in the mean time when this happened. He told me that my Lady's Gentlewoman, who was marryed afterwards to Mr Lesly, and was the first that saw him that morning; and as she was coming down stairs, weeping, shee meet with James Hamiltoun, who asked what ailed her? She answered, "Woe's me, has not a gosht appeared to Mr Lesly this night, and now he is almost dead!" This I had from James Hamiltoun; he is now butler to the present Earl of Dundonald.

In February 1696 there was an alarm of a plot to assassinate the King, and of an intended invasion in favour of King James.

In consequence, Lord Strathmore and Sir William Sharp were arrested in Edinburgh, and orders were issued to arrest Lord Home, Sir William Bruce, and others.

Lord Basil Hamilton to Lady K. Murray (extract).

HOLYRUDHOUS, 29 Feb. 1696.

I am still expecting to heere James ¹ is secured, which I can't say but I will be sorry for, yet should be more so to have him ingadg himselfe in any ill things. . . . I think if on this occasion James weer put to give his word of Honer itt might bring him of, and the King formerly would have ben satisfied w^t that from him. I confese he does not deserve faver from the King but for his Father's sake.

In March the King despatched Lord Murray from London to Edinburgh to assist in the examination of persons concerned in the above plot.

The same month Lord Murray's eldest son was sent to another school in London, when the following agreement was drawn up between Lady Katherine and the schoolmaster :—

This day, 5th March 1696, by agreement the R^t Hon: the Lady Katharine Murray is to pay yearly to M^r Cappel, for her sons Board and Education, thirty four pounds sterling by quarterly payments,—the like sum of 34 pounds sterling for a Gouvernour's board. Forty shillings besides for fire, & one silver porrenger & silver spoon, & three pounds sterling for entrance.

M^r Cappel on the other part is to furnish two beds, one chest of drawers, grate with y^e furniture, sheets, napkins, pewter plates, & a table with chairs.

But in case my Lady Murray should be obliged to retire her son from the School the first quarter, Her Ladyship is to pay six pounds only for y^e furniture of y^e chamber, but if he stays longer she is to pay twelve pounds sterling for y^e said furniture.

The same is agreed for my Lord Dundonald and his Gouvernour.

T. CAPPEL.

¹ Lord James Murray, who had been out for King James in 1689.

At this date Lord Lovat, who was in London on leave of absence, rather than return to his regiment sent in his resignation, writing at the same time to Lord Murray.

Lord Lovat to Lord Murray.

LONDON, *March 11* [1696].

My Lord,—I did wriet to your Lo^p Saturday Last, & since now I have given up my commission & fully resolved not to serve in that station, I houp your Lo^p will be soe kend as to bestow the companie on my cusin Beaufort, who I am sure will tack great cair of it, in whoes favours I dow demit, since, I thank God, I can live with out it, which he cannot, & this I recommend to your Lop: since it is the interest of your regiment, & to whom only my country can dow servise in that station.

I houp to see your Lo^p shortly in Scotland, which is all from, My Lord, y^r Lop^s most aff^{at} Brother & most humble servant,

LOVETT.

About the same time Lord Murray, writing from Edinburgh to Lady Katherine, remarked: "I am extreamly angry Lovatt is not come off. I blame Beaufort, who I belive occasions his stay till he getts his captain's act, or I belive woud have him demitt that he may gett his company."

Young Beaufort, who was also in London, now made application for the vacant company.

Lieutenant Simon Fraser to Lord Murray (extract).

LONDON, *15 March* 1696.

I hope your Lo/ will write to Sir James [Ogilvie] to gett my comission out for y^t company, and if I do not keep it in a better condition than ever it was, and help to recruit your Lo^s company more than ever he did, I obldige myself by these to give up my comission whenever yo^r Lo/ pleases—and, if your Lo/ have use for all my Lord Lovat's men, I have, next to himself, most influence on them, and I'll be as true and faithfull to your Lop as any alive. So I hope your Lo/ will mind your promises and not ruin me for leaving all other livlyhoods to depend on your Lo/. I beg

your Lop may send me ane answer by the first post, for if your Lo/ dont give me the company, or somthing I can live on, I am resolved to push my fortuns here, rather than live miserably and be afronted in my country.

Wishing God to preserve yr Lo/s health & interest, I still am, Right Honorable,

Yo^r Lo/s most faithfull & ob^t servant

SIM : FRASER.

Lady K. Murray to Lord Murray (extract).

LONDON, *March 16, 1696.*

I hear my Lord Lovate says he has sent you down his dimition for he'll serve no longer under any colonell. O, he is a sad creature, & keepes ye worst of company. it is not fitt to tell you here ye way he lives, but he says he has nothing to do at home now he has dimeted, so he'll stay here & spend of his owne, & take his pleasurs a while. If there could be any way falen upon to get him to Scotland it woud be happy for him, for I am afrayed he fall into some inconveniency.

Mr. William Lesly to Lord Murray.

A^t HUNTINGTOWER, *Apr. 13, 1696.*

My Lord,—Mr James this bygone week has been trowbled with the cold, all the rest of your Lordship's children in this place are in good health, (praised be God.) The servants continowes to attend familie worship very weel. Nicol Neelson the cook and John Robison groom the last night both of them came home so drunk that they made great perturbation in the familie, what by their feighting one with another, & what by their swearing and other abuses, for which the neext morning Leonard Robisone put them in the stocks untill they promised no to be found guilty of the like afterwards. They went to the ael house without Mr Robisone's permission, they taking advantage of his being out with the horses, the groome being left in the howse when Leonard went to water the horses, becaws he pretended weariness as being presently come from Sterling.

The shepherds howse¹ hath not been trowbled this moneth now nearly.

¹ Evidently the countryman's house mentioned in Wodrow's account of the Huntingtower ghost.

In May Lord Dunmore was made a prisoner, and kept in custody of a messenger in Liverpool, probably on suspicion of having been connected with the plot discovered in February.

The same month Lord Murray's regiment was moved to Leith.¹

In June Lord James Murray was appointed Captain of the company vacated by Lovat, and having received a Captain's commission from Charles II. in 1684, he took post above all the other Captains in the regiment.

This month the regiment went under canvas at Langton, Berwickshire.

June 16, 1696.—Strength of Lord Murray's regiment at Langton Camp :—

Rank.	Companies.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Captain-Lieutenant.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Colonel	Lord Murray . . .	...	...	I	...	I	4	3	2	46	56
Lt.-Col.	William Hay . . .	I	...	...	I	I	...	2	I	55	61
Major	Robert Pollok . . .	I	...	...	I	I	...	I	2	57	63
Captains	Lord James Murray .	...	...	...	I	I	...	2	2	42	48
"	Patrick Murray . . .	...	I	...	I	I	...	2	2	47	54
"	Philip Anstruther . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	44	48
"	James Drummond . . .	...	I	...	I	I	...	2	2	45	52
"	Archibald Menzies . .	...	...	...	I	I	...	2	2	41	47
"	John Brodie . . .	...	I	...	I	I	...	2	2	45	52
"	David Graham . . .	...	I	...	...	I	...	2	2	45	51
"	Leonard Robertson . .	...	...	...	I	I	...	2	2	44	50
"	William Grant . . .	...	I	...	2	...	...	2	I	48	54
"	Patrick Moncreiffe . .	...	I	...	I	I	...	2	2	48	55
	Present . . .	2	6	I	11	11	4	26	24	607	692
	Absent . . .	I	4	...	2	I	...	...	...	...	8
	Total . . .	3	10	I	13	12	4	26	24	607	700

¹ During the time the regiment lay at Leith a murder was committed, Sergeant Grant, of Captain Moncreiffe's company, having killed John McLaren, of Lord Murray's company, in a house in the town during a drunken row.

By the directions of Lord Murray, Lieutenant Simon Fraser succeeded in bringing Lord Lovat down from London with him, and reported his arrival in Edinburgh as follows :—

Lieutenant Simon Fraser to Lord Murray.

ABBAY OF HOLYROOD HOUSE, 30 June 1696.

Right Honorable,—I give your Lop my humbell duty by this line. My Lord Lovatt is come to this place two dayes agoe.

He stayed two dayes by y^e way longer than I expected, having gone needlessly to y^t camp, w^h was near y^e Berwick Rode, & having still a little of y^e cold sinc he cam from London, I'll goe over y^e Forth this night. Iff I saw him fairly [*torn*] y^e other side of Forth, I'll goe to Jamaica or I have so much to do w^t him as I hade of late, & I am very shure if his fortune be nott speedily noticed, that by his missmanagment, & those y^t are about him, it will undoubtedly ruin, & y^t very shortly, q^{ch} I pray God may be prevented, for its all I can in my present condition do for it.

Blessed be God your Lop^s Regtt makes y^e best figure in y^e camp, both for men & cloathing. The Lievtt Coll: keeps y^m all to y^r duty, and I cannot tell whither it be emulation or duty that moves him, but he is truly reputed on of y^e most diligent Field Officers in y^e Army. To my singular satisfaction y^r is non of L^d James his company¹ deserted, nor no appearance of it. My Lord Lovatt told two or three y^t he saw of y^m y^t he would hang y^m w^tout any judgment if they offered to goe home w^tout ther passe. I expected your Lo^s positive answer to Captⁿ Drumond, since he pretended to be ruled by it. But he is turn'd obstinat now, for he will do nothing w^tout a Councill of Warr.

The Lievtt Coll: desired me to aquant your Lop y^t Capt: Menzies might be easily oblided to demitt, for he hes dissobeyed y^e Lievtt Coll^s orders twice for to come to y^e filds, & the Major Generall told y^e Lievtt Coll: when he miss'd Capt Menzies at y^e Review, y^t if he did nott come to y^e Regt in a few dayes he would put another in his place. So y^t if your Lop would writte to y^e Lievtt Coll: to put him to it, he would be glad to quitte his company for very litle.

¹ Lovat's former company.

He died Sept. 4, same year.

I earnestly beg your Lop may do something for me att this juncture, as [*torn*] my circumstances are very hard, & y^t I do resolve [*torn*] to depend on your Lop in y^e quality of, Right Honorable, your Lops most faithfull servant

SIM: FRASER.

Y^e Major Generall comanded me to y^e camp in eight dayes, for he is very particular about your Lop^s Regtt.

Colin Campbell of Lochlane to Lord Murray.

LOCHLANE, 8 July 1696.

My Lord,—I was at Balquhiddar last weeke, and kept a court y^r to see if y^r were any debeat amongst y^e tennants, and in order to lay down some methods to preserve y^e countrie from theiveing, for y^r hath been some alreadie stolen from them, and are affraid y^r will be more, and seeing that there are no watshes aloued, the nixt course y^t was thought proper to be done was, y^t all the Tacksmen, night about, goe out and take als many of y^r subtennants wth them as would be necessar, and gaird y^e passes and search y^e hills round about them, and also y^t y^e haill Tacksmen and subtennants should meet once a weeke and search all y^e hills round about y^e wholl countrie to see if y^r be any louse or broken men in them, and in caise they find any to cause apprehend them. And if this method be weill followed I am hopefull it will keep y^e countrie als weill as any watch and I am confident it will be cheaper for themselves and less hurtfull to others. I went through all y^e woods of y^e countrie y^t belongs to yo^r Lo/ to see how they wer keepd, and I found some of them much abused, particularlie y^e wood Moncill¹ beg, and I went in to some of y^e houses and found severall oak trees lately cutt q^rwith I was very ill pleased and imediatly I fyned y^e two men y^t I found most culpable each of them in ane cow and accordingly ordered y^e officers to take up y^e two cows and carie them to Tullibardine for yo^r Lo/s use. If some of them be not made ane example off it will not be possible to make them keep off yo^r Lands. . . .

Yo^r Lo/s most ob^t servant

COLIN CAMPBELL.

¹ Monachyle.

*Stewart of Ardvorlich to Lord Murray (extract).*ED^R, 14 July 1696.

If y^r Lo/ did but see how much y^e countrie is at this junctur abused ye wold pitie y^m. I wes at Balquhidder about y^e end of May. I wes told y^t tua dayes before I came y^r that y^r passed doune both sydes of y^e Lochs about 50 highlanders, forceing meat & drink from y^e poor people.

It wer too tedious to narrat y^e many depredationes hes bein comitted since y^e beginning of Apryle & especiallie the tyme of y^e noyse y^r wes of y^e late intended invasione.

July 26, 1696.—Lord Murray was created Earl of Tullibardine, Viscount Glenalmond, and Lord Murray for life.

This year also he was appointed Lord High Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland.

✱

*Lieutenant Hugh Moncrieffe (Adjutant) to Earl of Tullibardine.*GLASGOW, 16 Feb^r 1697.

My Lord,—I now send yo^r Lo^p ane accompt of the severall companys as they past at the Review before my Lord Teviot the 1st of this month, together with the state of the Reg^t at the present tyme according to the Rolles of y^e effectives taken in, and examined to be just, this day. Ther have happned no extraordinaires since my last worthy to trouble y^r Lo^p with, but our change of Quarters from Cannongate to this place, upon y^e 2nd of this months.

We are beginning to get men since we came here, and are hopefull that it will prove a more convenient quarter for recruiteing than any the Reg^t hath yet had.

I add not but that I am, my Lord,

Y^r Lo^{ps} most humble & most obleidged servant.

HUGH MONCREIFFE.

Capt: Fraser is here allong with y^e Regt, but doth no duty.

* See addenda pp. xlv., xlvii.

State of the Earl of Tullibardine's Regiment, February 1697.

Companies.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Centinels.	
Colone's	2	3	3	49	
Lieutenant-Colonel's	2	3	2	57	
Major's	2	3	2	56	
Lord James Murray's	2	3	2	51	
Captain Patrick Murray's	2	3	2	49	
„ Anstruther's	2	3	2	51	
„ Drummond's	2	3	2	50	
„ Brodie's	1	2	2	47	
„ Graham's	2	3	2	48	
„ Robertson's	2	3	2	47	
„ Grant's	2	3	2	46	
„ Moncreiffe's	2	2	2	46	
„ Fraser's	2	3	2	50	
	25	37	27	647	736

Captain Simon Fraser to Earl of Tullibardine.

GLASGOW, ye 22 of Febr'y 1697.

Right Honorable,—I am much overjoyed to know from Dullary that your Lop is somewhat softer as to your Lop^s thoughts of me, I hade allwayes such a sense of your Lop^s former friendship, y^t I was fully perswaded y^t all y^e desines your Lop hade against me proceeded from y^e frequent base representations your Lop gotte of me. All y^e vindication I shall make is y^t I am mightily grieved y^t your Lop should have occasion to have bade thoughts of me, But I sincerely promise that in tyme to come ther shall be none more faithfull, and readier to obey your Lop^s comands, q^tever circumstance I am in, q^{ch} I beg yo^r Lo^p may belive.

I hope since your Lo^p will not sufer me to stay in your Lop^s Reg^{tt} y^t your Lo^p will be so good as to help me to change to a good Reg^{tt}, since your Lo^p knows y^t my employment is all y^e visible lyvlihood I have, but w^tout your Lo^p concurr it's needless for me to propose any thing. And trully my condition was never so hard as now. I hope your Lo^p will give me a charitable relief. Wishing God to preserve y^r Lop^s person and interest, I am, Right Hon^{ble},

Yo^r Lo^ps most faithfull and ob^t serv^{tt}

SIM: FRASER.

*Captain Simon Fraser to Earl of Tullibardine.*EDINBURGH, 23 *March* 1697.

Right Honorable,—Tho' I have great reasons to fear y^t my writing is troublesome to yo^r Lop, yet my urgent necessities oblidges me to troble yo^r Lo^p this once more. Since yo^r Lo^p wrote to Dullary, and y^e Major Generall, y^t yo^r Lop was content to let me change w^t some other Capt, I us'd all my endeavours, by Coll: Murray's asistance and Dullaryes, to gett a change w^t some of y^e Flanders officers, but could by no means gett it done, to my regrate and disadvantage; and now my L^d Teviot proposes a change w^t one Capt Weddle of Coll: Mc'Gill's Reg^{tt}. Y^r Lo^p will be inform'd of him, he hes y^e character of ane honest enough man, so I hope your Lo^p will be satisfyed w^t him. I hope yo^r Lo^p will consider my circumstances, for truly I rather by far be dead than be long in y^e miserable condition that I am now in. My subsistance being stop'd, I have not bread for my mouth; and yo^r Lo^p not allowing M^r Campbell to pay for me y^t five & twentie pound precept I gotte w^t great dificulty from Lovatt, my credit is ruin'd, and am now under caption in this town, so y^t y^r can be none in a more miserable condition than I am in. I am now rightly punish'd for all y^e extravagances y^t ever I comitted, but it is very comentable y^t I am not considered when I have & am still desirous to give all y^e satisfaction y^t any mortall in my circumstances can give to yo^r Lo^p & all yo^r concerns. I trust y^t yo^r Lo^p will be so charitable as to put ane end to some of my miseryes, since it intirly depends on yo^r Lo^p.

I hope y^t yo^r Lo^p will determine my change w^t some one or other, and for Jesus' sake order M^r Campbell to pay y^t 25 pound of my Lord Lovats, q^{ch} is y^e only found I have for reliving my present credit, w^tout q^{ch} I most be ane "Abbay Laird," and knows of no earthly way to be relived. I likewise except [expect] y^t your Lo^p will order my subsistance for me, y^t I may not starve. I hope God will prosper your Lo^{ps} desines ye more y^t you relive y^e necessity of one who is in extream misery, and who will fervently serve your Lo^p in all sincerity, as, Right Honorable,

Yo^r Lo^p's most faithfull & most ob^t serv^{tt}

SIM. FRASER.

I have written to my cusine Clanranald for y^e 20 pound I owe your Lo^p, and he is going up to London very shortly & he will pay your Lo^p ther.

Captain Fraser soon after this exchanged with Captain Nesbit of McGill's regiment.

In March Lady Tullibardine, who had spent the winter at Holyroodhouse, proceeded to rejoin her husband in London.

The following letter from Major-General Lord Teviot, Commander-in-chief in Scotland, is of interest, as it shows in what manner the army in Flanders was recruited from home.

Viscount Teviot to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDIN^B, 22 April 1697.

My Lord,—The unexpected and long Imprisonment hath brought the recruits designed for Flanders in so bad a condition that I am affraid, notwithstanding they were the best that went from this since the revolution, they will not answer expectatione, for they are dailly dying in their closs prisons, the Flux and other deceases being gott amongs them, besydes they are starveing for want of subsistance.

I have streached my credite farder as on conveniently can doe, who has got none of the King's money since Aprill 1692, except the small thing I have in Scotland as Master of the Ordinance, w^{ch} if I hade no other credite would not maintain myself by far. All this is very hard after so great paines hes bein to gett the men, and if the convoyes had come the tyme appointed, and that we were [not] pressed to have them ready the 1st of March, this extraordinary trouble would not have bein.

I see no sort of appeairance of convoyes, nor yett that money will be sent for mantaining of recruits, or for transporting of them. Their subsistance is far above 250 Lb per week, and I can doe no more for them. Collonell Hamiltoun is lykewayes exhausted, and his credite at a stand, he haveing represented to Mr Blaithwyte that I did what I could to keep these men from starveing, which it seems it is taken hold of, and all is now left upon me, he haveing signified to Coll^{ll} Hamiltoun that I would certainly take caire of them, and that I had credite enough, and it is altogether impossible for me to doe more, as I have done, or to continow

in it; so if money be not sent imediatly both for mantaining and transporting of them, all will goe wrong, and lett none be bleamed for it heir, for more hes bein done nor could have bein expected. . . .

I would gladly have come off befoir now, but the circumstances of the recruits hath stop't me, and I think the Agents might be called to ane accompt what reasones they have to neglect them so much in subsistance.

I shall end, once more desyring that a speedy course may be taken in so materiall a bussines, and remaine, My Lord,

Your Lo^{ps} most humble servant

TEVIOTT.

Hon. Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree to Earl of Tullibardine.

LONDON, 8 July [1697].

Rytt Hono^l,—Your Lo/ having been upon the place all the teme when I negotiated the Earl of Bwchan's marriage efter manie offerys for him, and moch teme spent in fruitless attempts in wich I have expended considerable summes, and can by no ffaire means obtean relieffe. I am forcede to purshew him upon an bond hee gaue mee for a thousand pound str. Although the summe may appear att first great, yett considdering that I spent sixteen months in negotiating fourteen severall marriages, I hope your Lo/ will thinke that I am ingreatfwlly dealt with to bee by him arreisted here upon a process before the Chaincery, and in dainger every day to be healled to prisone for monie expended in his service, whilst hee is gone downe in greate parraile by my indevours. for showing the world howe unjustly I am dealt with I have sent down his Claime against mee in Chaincery, and my ansvars thirto. An coppie wheroffe I have appointed to be given your Lo/ for confwtting these lyinge asperciones that probable will bee cast upon mee. Such moners of ingratetwde will always devise slanderous accwsationes to palliat thir unjwst deallings.

I desire to bee in your Lo/ good opinion, and I hope my indevours to raise upp his family, and to settle my Lo/ Kennedie's, is service that will bee well accepted by your Lo/, and prevail upon your Lo/ to spake a good woord ffor your most humble servaint.

JO. COCHRANE.

Major Pollok to Earl of Tullibardine.

GLASGOW, 31 July 1697.

My Lord,—Nothing has meade me so farr neglect my duty in not acquainting your Lo^p of the state of yo^r Reg^t in the Leiut: Coll's absence had I not received frequent letters from him of your being hear almost every day.

My Lord, in obedience to your commands, Receive y^e list of all those y^t can read; the cair yo^r Lo^p is pleased to take of such in provyding them bibles is much taken notice of hear, and I hope will be instrumentall in procureing us more men of y^t kind.

My Lord, the state of your Regiment is such as I hope shall sufficiently satisfy your Lo^p as to ther number, and even all those good men, bot as for ther cloaths, consithering the time wee have had them, and our desertione, they are much worn out, however I hope yo^r Lo^p shall see y^t they are provyded in warm cloaths and good shoes and stockings. . . . I shall give yo^r Lo^p no further truble bot y^t in deuty I am, My Lord,

Yo^r Lo^{ps} most obleidged & most aff^t serv^{tt}

POLLOK of y^t ilk.

August 16.—Lord Tullibardine was appointed to be Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews.

This year Lady Tullibardine's next sister, Susan, widow of the Earl of Dundonald, was engaged to Lord Yester, son and heir to the Marquis of Tweeddale, which occasioned the following correspondence between Lord Yester and Lord Tullibardine.

*Lord Yester to Earl of Tullibardine.*EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 25, 1697.

My Lord,—Considering the post you are in, and the relation you have to my Lady Dundonald, I thought myself obleidged by this letter to let y^r Lop: know what advances I have made in my affair since I waited on your Lop: at the Beill. I have been in the West, & have brought things to this pass that all obstacles are now removed, & an happy conclusion is like to be put to it shortly, so I expect y^r Lop/s favour in it, now that

my Lady hath declared her own mynd in it; I am sure neither she nor any that she is concerned in shall have reason to repent the alliance. I am not good att compliments, so I shall forbear them, but only this I must say, that it shall be my constant care to show to all the world how much I am in all sincerity

My Lord, yr Lop's most humble servant

YESTER.

Earl of Tullibardine to Lord Yester.

KENSINGTON, Oct. 5, 1697.

My Lord,—I have received yr Lop/s of the 25th this last moneth. I do confess that my Lady Dundonald's friends as well as I did look on the proposalls were made by yr Lop: as laid aside, since your freinds would not come up to those terms that were thought reasonable. But now that yr Lop writes you have removed those obstacles, & that my Lady Dundonald has declared herself in your favours, I shall be very well satisfied of so good an alliance, & I doubt not of the sincerity of yr Lop's resolutions towards her relations. I am as ill at compliments as any, yet yr Lop: shall not find me fail in reall freindship to you, who am

Yr Lops most humble serv^t

TULLIBARDINE.

Disputes concerning estate marches having arisen at this time between the Marquis and Robertson of Lude, Sir Patrick Moray of Ochertyre and Ogilvie of Cluny were appointed arbitrators to settle matters.

Sir Patrick Moray of Ochertyre to Earl of Tullibardine.

FOULIS, 9th of October 1697.

My Lord,—I presume to give yo^r Lo^p ane short accompt of q^t is past in relation to that busines of Lud's which yo^r Lo^p imposed upon me.

In obedience to a letter from the Marques I went to Blair about the midle of Sept^r in order to the arbitration, tho' I judged that season to be veray improper, by reason of the harvest, and the badnes of the weather, for perambulating such hills and mountains.

The first thing offered to consideration was that the Marquess should, att the foot of the submission made by Lud, sign a nomination of the arbiters in the terms of that which was presented to yo^r Lo^p at Huntingtower, which att first he totally declined, and after much work we were obliged to tak it in a form of his own, keeping out those words "oblidging our selves to abide att ther determination." Next, after enterchangeing of claims, Lud's brother gave us their Interogatur, allowing us to delayvor them to Mr. Fleming, who was ther for the Marques, to see if they had any thing to object against the revelancy of them, with this proviso, that the witnesses might not be examined upon the same untill it were done judicially in our presence, wherupon we gave them to Mr. Fleyming with the same caution, who immediatly went to the Marquis, & they both went in to the house, but Cluney & I abod without, walking in the feilds.

a litle after, Lud's brother came to us, complaining that he saw the other partie calling ther wittnesses, before the interrogators wer returned, this obliged us without delay to goe in to the house, & finding that the wittnesses wer closeted with the Marques & M^r Fleyming in the dineing room, we caused knock att the door & call M^r Fleyming, to q^{ch} it being answered that he was nott at leisure, we caused Knock a second time & tell him that Cluney & I expected him, after q^{ch} he came out & did avowedly justify that procedure, q^{ch} was surpriseing to me, & as I judge unaccountable in him, especially after he had got the above written caution. Afterwards the Marques came to us & exclaimed publickly against Lud's brother, termining him a rascall, & such other names, shewing such a displeasure as that he could not endure him to come in his presence; this after great difficulty was accomodated by the Marques proposing he would stay in his own room during the examination of the wittnesses, q^{ch} he would have to be done in the nixt room.

Then I enquired at his Lo^p what should be the first step; he replayed that he would have his wittnesses first examined anent the marches of his forrest. I told that Lud's advocat had represented to Cluney & me that they had some documents in writ for proveing a pairt of their claim, q^{ch} behooved to be discused befor wittnesses could be admitted, wheratt his Lo^p was offended & said that the depositions of his wittnesses behooved first to be receved concerning the marches of his forrest, not only with Lud's lands, but also in relation to the rest of his vassals, that they might

ly in retentis, to q^{ch} I answered that that was not competent to us. Wherupon his Lo^P turned about in great passion & said "what a cussit cretur is this," wherat your Lo^P may judge I was not a litle trubled; however I contained myself for some time, & calmly said that seing I found my judgment was not capable to serve him in that affair, his Lo^P should have no more reason to be offended att me, for I would medle no further in it; all this was in my Lord's bedchamber, non being present with us save my Lady, Cluney & M^r Fleyming.

After this the Marquis & My Lady dealt earnestly with me, in very kind terms, that I might proceed, but I, having frequently observed that his Lo^P was jealous of me, & he having frequently told me that he alwayes got ane order of thes persons, untill they became allayed with the Morays, for these and sune other considerations, which were tedious to trouble your Lo^P with att this distance, I persisted in my refuseall, finding that it was impossible to proceed or conclude in a fair & impartial way, according as your Lo^P had expressly recomended on the moor, when I attended your Lo^P in your last return from Dunkell, & as my own inclination led me. . . .

I am your Lo^{ps} ob^t & most humbell servant,

P. MORAY.

Marquis of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine (extract).

BLAIRE, 17 Oct^r 1697.

Pray call for John Fleming to inform you how you and I are like to be used by Lude and his friends.

I have had severall meetings wth him, M^r Mungo, and others of his friends, but to no purpose, for they will not give up those papers of Inchmagranich (w^{ch} I am sure I may make them doe by law) except y^t I should give y^m libertie to possess all my propertie y^t belongs to Strathgroy & Clune, but worst of all is he will have in the Forest of Beniglo & Ben vourie & the corries belonging to y^m, w^{ch} you may remember you hunted upon last year—all which will be 30 miles in compass, & y^e best of my forrest, & this without the least shadow of pretence—& desires he may have a boundery evident, & has offer'd me money, but his whole estate would not tempt me to part with what would be soe prejudiciall to my familie.

About this date Alexander Baillie, Quartermaster to the regiment of dragoons lately commanded by Lord Jedburgh, and afterwards by Lord Forbes, petitioned Lord Tullibardine, as Secretary of State, craving his assistance in the following matter; showing that in May 1694 the Quartermaster's place being vacant, Lord Jedburgh had procured an act for Baillie for the place, but though said act was registered, Lord Jedburgh had placed his own child's name on the commission, who was not above one year old, and died soon after; that though Baillie had officiated ever since, he had only received £32 up to April 1697, when Lord Jedburgh left the regiment, and that his Lordship still detained his pay, being £4 per month subsistence for thirty-five months.

As has been before stated, the Marquis of Atholl's second daughter, Lady Amelia, had in 1685 married Hugh, Lord Lovat; he died in 1696, leaving her with a family of four daughters. By the marriage contract, in default of male heirs the Barony of Lovat was settled on the eldest heir-female, contingently on her marrying a Fraser.

Six months before his death Lovat had revoked this settlement, and disposed his property to his grand-uncle, Thomas Fraser of Beaufort. This must have taken place during the time Lovat was in company with young Beaufort, and appears to have been in a state of health bordering on delirium tremens; the revocation had probably been brought about by some intrigue on the part of that artful scoundrel. On Lovat's death his eldest daughter assumed the title, whilst his widow, relying on the marriage contract, continued to hold the estates.

This summer Thomas of Beaufort and his son began interfering and conspiring amongst the Clan Fraser, and early in July Sir John Hill, the governor of Fort-William, wrote to Lord Tullibardine: "I have been told that some intend to create

some trouble to my Lady Lovat, but hope your Lo^p will give such orders as will be necessary to keep her in peace, wherein my endeavours shall not be wanting.”

Dowager Lady Lovat to Earl of Tullibardine.

BEAUFORTT, *y^e 9 Sep^r [1697].*

I received my dear brother's letter from Huntingtower w^{ch} I give you a great many thanks for, and being pleased to write soe perticularly to me wⁿ y^u have soe many great affairs I am loth to trouble y^u too oft wth writting about ours.

We have got an order from Co^l Hill for aprehending old Beaufortt, but we shall have heard [hard] getting of him, considering those offishers are not so well inclined to us, besid y^e countrie people.

Y: Beaufortt is still here & does not intend to goe from y^s till his own time for all his Col^{ls}¹ 2 letters, and it seemes they understand one a nother or else he durst not stay. He tells it was y^u made him write for him.

They are more obdurd yⁿ ever and deluds y^e people extremly, especially Streherike, for their they have positivly denide to pay y^e rent till they see who has y^e best right, and yett Y: Beaufortt denies he has any hand in it, and swore great oaths to Glengarie, who spoke to him of it, and y^t he w^d have his Father to doe otherways, but there is noe trust to be put to w^t he says, and for all y^s he will certainly give up his comision or he goe from y^s till once he has done w^t he desirs.

They have gott sume cowes out of good will as they call it from y^e Streherike people.

There is nothing w^d doe soe much good here to y^e Interest as sume of y^r Regiment, (if y^u pleased to think fitt,) whom we might have confidence in. . . .

My brither² desires his most humble services. [Unsigned.]

Colonel Sir John Hill to Earl of Tullibardine (extract).

FORT WILLIAM, 18 Sept. 1697.

I sent my Lady Lovat an order to y^e Com^{dt} at Invernesse, requiring him y^t, whenever her Ladiship sends to him, hee shall assist her wth parties, and, in all things wherein she may be concerned, to stand by her

¹ Colonel McGill.

² Lord Mungo Murray, the Marquis's fifth son.

y^t noe wronge be done her by anybody, w^{ch} I doubt not but hee will carefully performe.

With a view to preserving the Lovat estates in the direct descent, and in accordance with the Dowager Lady Lovat's contract of marriage, the Marquis arranged an alliance (afterwards frustrated) between his granddaughter, young Lady Lovat (aged eleven), and Alexander Fraser, the Master of Saltoun (aged thirteen).¹

This did not suit the Beauforts, who convened a meeting of the clan at Essick, on September 22nd, whence they sent a letter, signed by Beaufort and twenty of the principal gentlemen of the name of Fraser, to Lord Fraser,² to be delivered by him to Lord Saltoun, warning him not to meddle in the affair, or to offer to come into the Lovat country.

Lord Saltoun disregarded this letter, and shortly afterwards paid a visit to the Dowager Lady Lovat at Castle Downie, where he remained three or four days.

On October 6, as Saltoun was returning towards Inverness, accompanied by Lord Mungo Murray and some attendants, they were attacked and taken prisoners in the wood of Bunchrew by Beaufort and his son at the head of some sixty armed men. They were taken in the first place to Finellan House, where they were kept in close confinement for six or seven days, during which time Captain Simon assembled several hundreds of his clan in arms, and also erected a gallows before the house, upon which he threatened to hang Lord Saltoun and Lord Mungo, unless the former engaged that the contract betwixt his son and Lady Lovat should be broken off. From Finellan Captain Simon removed his prisoners to an island on the River Beauily, called "Eilan Aigas," where they were kept prisoners in a creel-house.

¹ See page 388.

² Charles, 4th and last Lord Fraser. His mother was a sister of Thomas Fraser of Beaufort.

The same day that the two Lords were taken the Beauforts proceeded to Castle Downie, where they seized the Dowager Lady Lovat and confined her a close prisoner, and placed a garrison in the castle.

In order to deceive Sir John Hill, and to prevent him from taking any action against him, young Beaufort sent him the following letters :—

Captain Simon Fraser to Sir John Hill.

BEWFORT, *the 8th Oct.* [1697].

Right Honoured,—I beg your pardone sincerely for troubling you with the inclosed. I hope your good and Christian temper will importune you to save me, and the whole name, notwithstanding off all that I could gather to a head of men, since my Ladie Lovat is with me under capitulatione, and that she hes oblided herself upon Honour that none will trouble us till our treating be over. I will keep no Body of men at all together, but few prety fellows to guard myself and the prisoners. I hope you will pittie him who is, in all duety and sincerity,

Yo^r faithfull, much obliged servant

SIM : FRASER.

Enclosure.

Right Honrd,—The great sence I have of y^e great Hon^r and ingenuitie, and the particular favours I had from you makes me now presume, tho' in a maner ane out law, to pay my humble Respects to you and give you a Breife account of my dangerous Sircumstances. But befor I beginne I must say that I served the Government as faithfully, and to as good purpose, as many of my statione in the Army, and was alwayes readie to wenter my Blood in his Majestie's service, and if I had, or will have, my Birth right preserved, I will allwayes furnish eight hundreth men to the King's service ; But my enmies have been so mallisious, that they ruined my honour, they destroyed my right and Intrest, and reduced my father and me to a most dispeakable conditione ; they nether suffered us to follow the Law, nor would they ever make any freindly terms with us,

But did oppress, persecute, destroy our intrest, contrair to the Law of God and Nations.

Yet, notwithstanding of all this, I designed to goe with a petitione to my master the King, where our just rights were made open, But their happened ane unlucky accident that is lyke, if God and good freinds doe not prevent it, utterly to extirpet not only my fathers familie, but the wholl name of Fraser; what they are and were in this and preciding governments, I belive you sufficiently know.

The thing is this; Notwithstanding that wee are all convinced that my Lord Atholl does designe to mary the pretended heiress to one of his grand children,¹ yet, to divide our name in factiones, he did give out that he designed to give the heiress to my Lord Frazer of Saltone his sone. This Saltone being a verie worldly man, was verie greedie of the thoughts of it, and my father being informed that he did designe to prosecute the matter, without asking the consent of the name, wrote a letter to him, and fifty gentlemen subscribing it with him, to forbid Saltone to medle in that affair, without the consent of the name, and particularly not to come to this country till he was called, otherwise that he would make a breach that he could not make up. Notwithstanding of this fair advertisement, he came and intruded upon us, and made it his whole Busieness to calluminate me to my freinds, and to tell that I had noe right, and that I gave over all my pretensions to him. All the people I spoke to cryed out against me upon this head, so that I found not only my intrest but my Reputetatione at the stake, which made me write a lyne to my Lord Saltone to meet me in the head of the country, to give answeare to all that I had to say to him in fair and honourable terms. Instead of keeping the appointment, he tooke horse imediatly, and sixtine horsemen well armed and mounted, and as I came about two myles from Inverness I was surprysed to hear of his coming. I had eight horsemen with me, all without pistolls save one and myself, And my father with a small partie of foott had crossed Lochness to meet with Salton. I was so incensed against Salton and his callumnies, and slighting to meet with me or my father, that I was resolved to die or be fit syds with him. So I was with these eight gentlemen ryding on to the meeting; Saltone appears with his sixtine horse. So I told those was with me I designed to fight him, and accordingly wee went on, and when they were within

¹ There appears to have been no foundation for this supposition.—A.

pistole shoot wee desired them to stand and fight. So there was none of them that would stir, save Saltone that cocked one of his pistols; so wee cryed out that they behoved to fight or be taken, and accordingly I came and took Saltons pistols from him, and all the rest stood stupiefyed with their armes befor them. they were so many more in number that wee could not wenter in amongst them to disarme them, but stood with our armes presented till wee sent for some foott, and then made them all prisoners, and keepe them in a house every one seprate from another.

I know that this unhappie accident may ruine not only me, but the whole name who have unanimuslie joyned with me, But I hope that your clemencie, that was alwayes readie to preserve the people that you were among, will now be aparent to preserve this poore name and Famillie, and all the relations that will wenter with them.

My Ladie Lovat and I is upon a Treatie, and has writen to you to send no forces against us because I told her that my pledges were my security, and that they would certainly suffer befor me or myne.

Upon all my honour this is the true account of the matter, and I throw myself at your feett, hoping that you will give me your advice and doe what lyes in your power, which is much, to preserve the lyves of fifteen hundreth that are readie to dye with me, who am yours while I live.

SIM: FRASER.¹

Sir John Hill to the Lord Advocate.

FORT WILLIAM, 12th Oct. 1697.

My Lord,—I doubt not but your LoP hath or will hear of a great Ryeiot commited by Captain Simon Fraser, to suppress which I was preparing three hundreth men to send down to disperss them, till I Received a Letter from my Ladie Lovate to desire me to stop them, the coppie of which letter is inclosed, and that you may the better know the Busieness I have sent Bewforts Letters to me, which give the fullest account that I have of it from any. They had about three hundreth men together, but are all dispersed to a few. I told Bewfort that, if he expected any favour from the King or Government, he must doe it wholly by submission, and dispersing these few men with him and releasing my Lord Saltone, Lord

¹ A letter from Lady Lovat (instigated by Captain Simon) was probably enclosed in the above.

Mungo Murray, and the rest of the Gentlemen made prisoners by him, or he could expect Littell favour.

The preposalls he makes to my Ladie are—

first, that he may have, as he calls it, a Reprive from the Counsell for this and all preceeding Illegalities.

second, that he have free Liberty to prosecute his affairs according to Law.

Thirdlie, that the pretended Heiress, as he calls her, may be put into ane indifferent nobleman's hand, one of eight that he shall name, and that a paper of his Renouneatione may be given up.

How these things will succeed I know not, but upon my Ladie Lovat's Letter, and the apprehension I have that if they be one a sudden turned disprat, they may draw a great many men together, and will consequently have the additione of all the broken and Louse men in the Highlands, which may create much trouble, therefor I wait the Governments pleasure and orders, but if they persist to be so Refractory, it will be necessary to send some troops of Dragoons North by way of prevention, at which I humbly submit, and am, my Lord,

Your Lo^{ps} most humble servant

JO: HILL.

I have writen but short to my Lord Chancelore, referring to your Lo^p, and have told Bewfort nether the King nor Government will be capitulate with.

Soon after his arrival at Eilan Aigas, Lord Saltoun fell so sick, through the hardships he had undergone, that the Beauforts set him at liberty.

On the 16th Lord James Murray and Captain Leonard Robertson of Straloch reached Inverness, having been sent by the Marquis to see what could be done to procure the release of Lady Lovat and Lord Mungo.

Lady Lovat now addressed another letter to Sir John Hill, as follows. There is not the slightest doubt that she wrote it under the intimidation of her gaoler, Captain Simon Fraser, who probably composed it, as it is expressed much in his style.

Dowager Lady Lovat to Sir John Hill.

BEAUFORT, Oct. 15, 1697.

Since my last wee are still in hopes to take away this ryot freindly, for the Shirreff has cited them to his Court, so that wee desire you would prevent any forces, and to acquaint the King's Advocat, that he may not proceed in it. w^{ch} is all I have to trouble you now, but am,

Much honored, y^r affat Freind to serve you

A : LOVATT.

This letter was forwarded to Lord Tullibardine by Sir John Hill, who appears to have been completely deluded by young Beaufort.

Sir John Hill to Earl of Tullibardine.

FORT WILLIAM, 19 Oct. 1697.

My Lord,—Since my two last Beaufort hath thought fitt to follow my advice by dismissing all his men, and releasing the prisoners, and answering the Sherreff's Court, (who is a Judge competent for the Ryot,) to whom he and his men are to give surrety of the peace, w^{ch} is also intimated by my Lady Lovatt's letter, there coppie whereof inclosed, so that I conclude there will be no more trouble about that affair.

I was ready with all my assistance as orders should come to my hand, w^{ch} is all at this tyme from, My Lord,

Yo^r Lo^{ps} most humble and obed^t Servant

JO : HILL.

In the meanwhile, Captain Simon Fraser, having succeeded in inducing Sir John Hill to leave him undisturbed, conceived a more diabolical plot, which was that he should marry the Dowager Lady Lovat. Accordingly, about two o'clock on the morning of the 19th or 20th of October, he, accompanied by Hugh Fraser of Kinmonavie, Hugh Fraser, alias "Uisdean Og," in Leadclune, the Rev. Robert Monro, minister of Abertarffe, Donald-Ban-McIain-Mhic Alasdair, piper to Glen

Morrison, and some attendants, made Lady Lovat a close prisoner in her chamber, dragged away her Ladyship's waiting-maids, Mrs. Ann McBriar and Janet Fraser, and Amelia Reoch, a maid-servant, and having substituted in their places the above two Hugh Frasers, caused the said Mr. Monro to perform a forced marriage, drowning the Lady's cries by the blowing up of the pipes in the adjoining apartment.

A day or two after this Simon removed Lady Lovat during the night-time to Eilan Aigas, giving out that she was his wife, and always maintaining a strong guard of armed men about him.

Lord Tullibardine, being in London, had of course not heard of the abduction of his sister at the time he wrote the following letter :—

Earl of Tullibardine to Sir John Hill.

KENSINGTON, Oct. 26, 1697.

Sir,—I have yours of the 12th inst with an account of that wicked and Barbarous action of the Beauforts, with the copy of my sister Lovatt's letter¹ to you, who I believe has been obliged to write a letter in that strain, desyreing you not to send any parties for fear of my brother and my L^d Salton, and the threatenings of the Beauforts ; but I am of the opinion that they will continue in their insolence untill there be a strong party of the King's souldiers amongs them, w^{ch} I wish you had sent on the first account, and I doubt not by this time you have sent them, and that you have got a return from the Chancellor with more particular directions, for it will be a great reflexion on the Government if there be not a speedy course taken to apprehend the Beauforts, and the principal actors who have been guilty of so great folly and insolence as to keep noblemen prisoners upon any pretext whatsoever, and w^{ch} I doubt not but the King will be highly dissatisfied with, otherwayes there is none of his subjects can be in safety & security, so I hope, whether my Lord Salton & my brother be at liberty or not, that you have sent a party to the country to apprehend the Beauforts and some of the princ^{ll} actors,

¹ This would be Lady Lovat's first letter.

and I doubt not but any loose men they have gathered together will soon disappear at the sight of the King's forces, and when they see that their continuing in their illegal actions will turn to their own ruin, and this will oblige them soon to part with my Lord Salton and my brother if they have not done it already.

As for sending any troops of Dragoons, you know the distance is so great, and that countrey unfit for them, especiaillie now when the King has ordered some regiments to be disbanded, I believe they cannot be well spared, but if you think it necessar, I doubt not but the Council will order some of the Athollmen to join with you.

I thank you for giveing me so early an account of this affair, and I expect to hear from you again soon that it is come to a good issue.

I received yours by the Major, but I hear he went very soon after to Holland, without takeing leave either of me or Secretary Ogilvie.

I doubt not but you have an account of the King's orders to reforme part of your regiment.

I shall not doubt of your takeing an effectual course with the Beauforts and their adherents, not only on the public account, but also on mine, who am

Sr, your humble Servant

TULLIBARDINE.

I hear my brother James has gone north, who I doubt not will be ready to correspond with you, or any you send to that countrey, in relation to this affair.

As to the proposalls the Beauforts have made, they are both ridiculous, and they have taken a very bad method to make my neice's relations consent to them, and I suppose that they dont expect that the government, or any commanded by them, will capitulate with such as they are.

Murray of Dollery to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDINB, 23 October 1697.

May it please yo^r Lo^p,— . . . My Lord Marquess caused hang two notorious theives at Blaire latly, the one called M^cinuire, y^e other Neill Bayne. They were great robbers and brock upe housses in y^e night tyme. His Lo^p gott notice that they were to be at ane house near the hill wⁱn a certane number of dayes, and he hade twentie or thirtie men

for above a fortnight at Blaire waiting untill he should gett notice of their being at that house ; but they not comeing to the house all that tyme, my Lord dismissed y^e men. I tell yo^r Lo^p this because y^e way of taking them was somewhat remarkable. There was a persone that observed the theives (they were four in number), a day or two after y^e men were dismissed from Blaire, in y^e hill above y^e house where my Lord hade gotten intelligence they were to be, who imediatly repaired to Calvine's house, his sone Charles¹ being a captane of on of y^e watches—and it fell out soe that this Charles hade non of his men w^t him, but meeting w^t on Thomas Calmanach,² who is a very honest pretty man, told him of it, who undertooke, he geiving him armes, to goe alongs w^t him. They gott other three cuntry men, who were but very ordinarie men, and were accidentally casting turfes in y^e hill. They gave them some armes out of Calvine's house, and the fyve went towards the theives. This Charles ordered it soe before they came to the theives that he was to deale w^t neall Bayne himself, and Calmanach was to engadge w^t M^einuire, as being the two that were ablest among them. he appoynted other two of his company to deale w^t the other two theives, and matched them according to their equality in strength. he desired y^e fyft to wait as reserve and helpe any he saw lyke to be worsted.

When they came up to y^e theives they faced them boldly w^t their cocked peices, and told them to stand off else they would kill them. however they came straight up to them, and this Neell Bayne offered to fyre at Charles when he was near him, but his gunne misserving, he gott at him w^t his sword and knocked him doune, and imediatly tyed him.

Calmanach accosted his man, but as he was comeing in on him poor man he was shot throw y^e knee, wherupon he fell but imediatly gott up, and y^e othcr's foot slipping as he was retiering affter he shott, Calmanach gott in upon him, for all his wound, and drew out his adversaries durk, wherupon M^einuire cryed out, thinking he was to kill him, but he told him it was below him to kill him, and stabt y^e durk in y^e ground, and told him he would bring him to justice.

The third of them surrendered himself when he saw his two fellows taken, and y^e fourth gott away be speed of foot.

This Calmanach, who is on of y^e honestest tennants in y^e country, and a good man, is lyke to be in hasard by his wound.

¹ Robertson.

² *i.e.*, Dow.

During the autumn a reduction of the army took place, and amongst the regiments ordered to be broke was Lord Tullibardine's.

Major Pollok to Earl of Tullibardine.

GLASGOW, Oct. y^e 30, 1697.

My Lord,—I shall misse no ocatione to Lett your Lo^p know qhat passes.

I writ in my Last y^t our men wear someqhat trublesome, bot on clearing y^m qhat was indeu them they wear again quicatted, only one the mustering of us, q^{ch} was done yesterday, their was a surmise amongst them that they wear to be disbanded and y^t the armes wear to be taken from them by a regiment of Dragoons—upon q^{ch} they all load ther armes with bullett. However I judged it my deuty, be y^e event qhat it might, to goe out to y^m, and not to suffer any abuse to be done qhil I might prevent it, so y^t qhen they found it a mistake as to y^e dragoons thir was nothing to be sean like disturbance, bot wear mustered calmly and in good order.—My Lord, since it's my misfortune amongst others to be brock, and being conscious to my sclf y^t I have alwayes in y^e statione I was in endeavored qhat most might be for yo^r Lo^ps honor & interest, and shall ever continow so to doe, makes me presume to importune yo^r Lo^p to hasten y^t commission for Carmichael's Rcg^t, for no doubt others in my circumstances will doe the outmost to be provyded. . . .

Y^r Lo^ps most obleidged & aff^{at} servantt

POLLOK of that ilk.

The outrageous behaviour of the Beauforts and their accomplices having been represented to the Privy Council in Edinburgh, orders were issued for several troops of Lord Carmichael's and Lord Forbes's regiments of dragoons to march into the Fraser country; and one Guthrie, a Lyon Herald, was ordered from Edinburgh to charge these miscreants to deliver up their prisoners, and to surrender themselves to the Sheriff, failing compliance with which order, the troops were to proceed against them, and bring in the two Beauforts, dead or alive. At

the same time a commission was given to Lord James Murray to raise the Athollmen and proceed north to render assistance, if called on by the Sheriff.

Murray of Dollery to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDINB, 4th Nov^r 1697.

May it please y^r LoP,—I am sorie still to have occasione of writeing to yo^r LoP on that melancholly subject which I am confident is very afflicting to yo^r LoP. I have heard nothing from the North since y^e last particular account I sent yo^r LoP, but I hade a great deale of strugle and difficulty in getting a Lyon Herauld dispatched. For tho', as I acquainted yo^r LoP, I hade all thinges ready for him Teusday's night, and that Sir Pat^k Hume assured me of his being ready to goe early yesterday morning, yett he putt off from y^e morning till ye affternoon, pretending that he was buyeing ane horse, and scroupled much to goe the shortest way be Atholl, and being dispatched last night, to be y^e lenthe of y^e ferry at least, I found him in town this day, and w^t much difficulty gott him to his horse after dinner. I was frequently both at Sir Patrick and y^e Lyones Deput about him, who were also pressing him away, but now that he is gone, he is the fittest amoungst y^{em}. Ther was ane other that Sir Patrick appoynted before to goe, and he declined it, which I think ought justly to deprive him of his office.

I heare my Lord Marquess is mustering and makeing ready his men, and I know he will be very impatient untill y^e herald arrive, and I doubt much if he will wait his comeing, and I think he cannot well be blamed if he should nott.

I heare he wants arms very much for y^e men, and that he sent to Perth expecting to have gott some, but was disapoynted—he sent lyke-ways to Dundie, I know not w^t what success.

My Lord Forbes is not gone from this place as yett, but Levtennant Collonell Bruce, who hath now resolved to goe, tho' not very well in his heathe, told me he was to cross the water this night, and he is to be first at Inverness, his troop being wⁱⁿ forty miles of it already. He is very franck in goeing, and seemes to be concerned particularly for the indignity done yo^r LoP's family. He desired me to mind yo^r LoP of procureing the gift of being Shirreff of Kinross for him, which he said yo^r LoP was

acquainted of before. He said he would keep a correspondance w^t L^d James, and I know Lord James hath the more confidence in him than in any other officer in that regiment.

I think myself obliged to give yo^r Lo^p ane account of what is talked in this place and given out be those who favour those rebels in y^e north, tho' I cannot assert what treuth may be in it, but that yo^r Lo^p may make your owne prudent use therof. They say the Frasers themselves give out that Argyll and Tarbat are their encourgers in this business, which perhaps they may give out tho' it be not soe. It is certain the generality of the country about Inverness favours them, and in y^e very toune of Inverness I heare they call the young rouge y^e Master of Lovatt when they speake of him. Other people make it their business to spread abroad that my Lady Lovatt went willingly w^t him to the hills, and now adheres to y^e marriage. I think it was a great providence that Straloch was upon y^e place, otherwayes they might keep people in y^e mist, and they talk very slightly of y^e mater, and sayes *now* that ther is no need of sending forces. Whatever may be in y^e mater, I doubt not but yo^r Lo^{ps} enemies will endeavour to improve it to the disadvantage of y^e family, but I hope the Lord will turne it contrare to their wicked designs. I think your Lo^p would take the first oppertunity to give the King a right and true impression therof. . . .

Y^r Lo^{ps} most ob^t and faithfull servant

PAT: MURRAY.

Earl of Tullibardine to Sir John Hill.

KENSINGTON, Nov. 4, 1697.

Sir,—I received yours of the 19th last moneth acquainting me that my brother, sister, and Lord Salton were at liberty, but I have letters from Inverness, of later dates, that they are not, whereby it appears you have been grossly mistaken in your intelligence, but it seems you have relyed on young Beaufort's answer to your letter, with whom it had been fitter you had treated by the sword than by your pen, after your owning that you had the account of his convocating such a number of armed men without the King's authority, and had committed such barbarous actions with them.

As for what my sister did write, considering she was a prisoner, you had no reason to delay sending a partie, but whatever private persons may do to settle differences, it was certainly your part to vindicate the justice of the government, by takeing effectual course with the authors of such barbarities, and the breakers of the public peace. And I will deall so plainly with you as to tell you I will inform the King of this matter, so soon as it pleases God he returns to England.

I am yo^r humble servant

TULLIBARDINE.

Alexander Robertson (brother to Lude) to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDINBURGH, 6 Nov^r 1697.

My Lord,—John Robertson of Lude, my brother, did amidst his grivous afflictions, suplicate your Lordship the eighth past, by too long a lyn to trouble your Lordship with, but that necessity obliged him to doe it: notwithstanding he at that time did acquaint your Lordship of some legall dilligences we were immediatly to use against the Marques, yet the same was prosecuted slackly, expecting your Lordship's compassionate returne, and now, seeing we are not as yet honoured with it, I humbly presume to trouble your Lordship with this short (tho' too tedious for a person of your Lordship's quality and business) relatione of a part of what hath furder occurred since that time, viz. —When the Marques understood we resolved to enter in a plea of law against him, he sent for Mr John Persone and Mr Mungo Murray, and told them he wold referr the bussiness of the marches intirely to your Lordship, and desired he might be advertised of any legall dilligences Lude proposed, before the same were executed, but the Marques being preadvertised by his agent at Edenburgh of all the bills that past, took such measures (the account whereof were too impertinent to narraite at present) as oblieged us to prosecute our business with some more expeditione then otherways we designed. I cane not here forbear to give your Lordship a brief deduc-tione of one remarkable passage which happened. I sent from Dundie a messenger to execute the letters, and give sitations, coppies and intima-tions on the bills, summons, and sists against the Marques, and when he came to the countrie (having upone a preceeding occasione concieved some just grounds of fear) wold not go to Blaire w'tout my Brother and

Mr Patrick amongst with him, and when they came there, they found three of the Marquesses servants posted in the door of the house, at whome the messenger enquired if the Marques was within, they answered "yes;" he further asked if he might gett a word of his Lordship, to which they replied "no." At leanth he told he hade some coppies for the Marqs, and offered them to the servants, who all refused to recieve them, and when he desired to be allowed to fix them in the lock holl, and endeavoured to do it, on of them gave him a severe thrust in the briest, telling him that he nor his coppies wold be suffered to come there, on which Mr Patrick took instruments in the messengers hands (who is lykeways a notarie). At last he was forced to leave them in a window, and when he, Mr Patrick, and other two witnesses, walked along the firr parck, there started up about fourteen men in womens attyr, (who lay in waite on purpose,) and fell upone the messenger, abused, beat and bruised the poor man most barbarously and pitifully, and wold have treated him worse were it not Mr Patrick and the other two kneu severall of there faces, particularly two or three of the Marquesses own Domesticks, and told them he wold represent it to counsell.

The Marques doth maletraite my Brother severall ways, by fynyng and imprisoning his tenants most unjustly, and declaring he'l ruine him, and keep him many years from getting a declaratour, and altho he doe get it, that he'l fall on other methods to turne his ground waste, and never lett him possess the same in peace.

We hope that when your Lordship finds us apply our weake endeavours to reparaire such losses, and prevent the bad effects of those threatnings, you will not condemn us, seeing my brother is still rady to desist and adhere to what he formerly wrote your Lordship, whenever the throng of your Lordship's affairs will allow him returne—till which time your Lordship will pardone us, tho' we be prosecuting our dilligences, wherein I fear we be forced to represent further some more of the Marquess his proceedings, which will appear very odd and unjust deallings before the worlde. Neither do I expect your Lordship will blame me tho' I bestirr myself with all my small pouer to advance and preserve my Brother's Interest. And I shall always endeavoure to aprove myself to the utmost, My Lord,

Yo^r Lo^ps most intirely devoted Servant

A. ROBERTSON.

*Earl of Tullibardine to Earl of Annandale.*¹KENSINGTON, *Novr* 9, 1697.

My Lord,—I have your Lordship's of the 1st, and am satisfied you have don what has been suggested in that affair of the Beauforts, and I am very well pleased with the orders that are given, except that to the Shirreff of Perth, which should have been to march to that countrey as soon as possibly our men could be got ready, and in caice the Beauforts had not surrendered themselves to the herald, then to have apprehended them dead or alive as in the commission; but that the Shirreff of Perth should wait to be required by the Shirreff of Innerness or Colonel Hill will certainly protract tyme so much that they may either escape, or my sister, through her barbarous usage, be past help, wherefore I desyre that this may be helped as soon as possible, and in the mean time I have writt to my Father to make no delay, which I wish he may not have done.

I shall mind what your Lordship has writt, but am not able to answer to anything else now, who am,

My Lord, yo^r Lo^{ps} affectionate cousin and humble servant

TULLIBARDINE.

*Mr. John Fleming to Earl of Tullibardine.*EDIN^{BR}, 9th *Novr* 1697.

May it please yo^r Lo^p,— . . . Yo^r Lo^p may be pleased to remember that the cognition of the marches betwixt my Lord Marquis and Lude was referred to Ochertyre and Clunie Ogilvie, but because they had not tyme to determine therein they did cancell the Submission, therefor, my Lord, finding that ther might be a considerable disadvantage in proveing of the marches of the Forrest if Balnabroich and some old men that wez Forresters dyed befor they deponed, His Lo^p ordered his Baillie to cause cite them to the end they might depone and that thes depositiones may ly on record: His Lo^{ps} Baillie haveing cited them, and that the thing might be the more fairlie done, haveing summond also Lude, albeit

¹ The Annandale Book.

nowayes necessar, Lude immediatlie upon the summons did come to this place to procure ane advocatiōe, and in his bill alledged many reasones why he could not expect justice from my Lords Baillie, and, to give the greater credit to what he alledged in his own behalf, he officiously offred two bills of suspensiones for two other persones, stuffed with lies and calumnies against my Lord. In on of them he alledged that my Lord granted ane indemnitie to his countrie, as also imposed a formall cess upon Atholl for defraying the burdin of my Lady Lovet's tocher. Yo^r Lo^p sees that the hight of malice could go no higher then to accuse on of his qualitie of assuming both the power of King and parliament, for its prerogative of the crown to indemnifie in the proper sense, and the privilege of King and Parliament to impose a cess, soe that the bill implies ane treasonable accusatione, and how far (if my Lord insisted in this against the answers) he might gett them punished in ther lifes and fortunes I will not presume to determine.

All the ground that ther is for such a bill is that when my Lady Lovet was to be tochered, it was proposed by my Lord that it was customarie for the vassalls of noblemen to portion ther daughters, and that he hoped they would consider what upon that occasion they would give, and for ther incouragment offered ane discharge of all he could clame of them for killing of deer, rae, wildfull, blackfish, and other penalties of the law. The vassalls most franklie offered a certane soume upon the merk land, and my Lord granted ane discharge. Lude calls the voluntar gratuitie ane cess, and my Lord's discharge ane indemnitie.

My Lord, since yo^r Lo^p hath bein pleased to intrust me with yo^r bussiness I could not omitt to acquaint yo^r Lo^p with this important affair, and however light he (Lude) may represent yo^r concerne in the mater of the Forestrie, I can assure yo^r Lo^p its that which in this wholl countrie brings yo^r Lo^ps familie the greatest dependance, for yo^r vassalles are not able without a libertie of pasturing ther to live, and nothing but the terror of it overawes Lude's familie, for being of a singular holding from the rest they conceive themselves not obliged to ane equall dependance, which the Tutor in this Lude's minoritie, and himself since he was major, have sufficientlie evidenced. . . .

Yo^r Lo^ps most faithfull and most ob^t servant,

JO: FLEMYNG.

*Murray of Dollery to Earl of Tullibardine (extract).*EDIN^R, 9 Nov^r 1697.

I gott notice that Beaufort hath a sone¹ at y^e Colledge of Glasgow, who was endeavouring to pervert seaveralls of y^e name of Fraser and others north cuntrymen in yo^r Lo^{ps} Regiment, and told them since they were now to be disbanded² it were better for them to goe to the north and help his brother. I went yesterday to y^e advocat and gott ane order to the commanding officer ther to secur him in y^e tolbouth till further orders.

The Athollmen (with whom were Lords Nairn and Edward Murray, their cousin Colonel Sir James Moncreiffe, and the Herald) had marched north early in the month. On reaching Badenoch 600 men were selected to continue the march, and the rest, who were ill armed, were sent home. They reached Inverness on November 11th, where they were joined by Lord James, who assumed the command.

*Murray of Dollery to Earl of Tullibardine.*EDIN^R, Nov. 13, 1697.

May it please yo^r Lo^p,—I received yo^r Lo^{ps} by the express about ten of the cloack this morning, and the Athollmen were at Inverness before it arrived. I sent yo^r Lo^{ps} to my L^d Marquess by ane express, that at least his Lo^p might understand yo^r Lop^s concerne in this mater. I have heard nothing since my last to yo^r Lo^p, save a lyne I hade this day from my Lady Nairn, which I have sent yo^r Lo^p. I doe not expect to heare of what may be done in the north before y^e midle of y^e next week. I am afrayed the villan may make his escape to some of the Islands, yett I hear they look upon this last Isle he hath caryed my Lady to, to be a very propper shelter for y^m, the loch where it is being about fyve miles in circuit, and I wish he may lean to it, tho' they say horse can hardly march to it, especially this tyme of y^e yeare, their being nether houses nor forrage for them; if he keep in it I doubt not but y^e Atholl men will find a way

¹ John, the third son, who died in his father's lifetime.

² In consequence of the Peace of Ryswick, an order to disband some of the Scotch regiments had lately been issued.

to win at him. I did not see the first letter Beaufort sent to Collonell Hill before this night that I gott a sight y^rof from the Chancellor; he was in some mistake about it, judgeing he had given it back again to y^e advocat, & if yo^r Lop should have had a double therof before now, your Lop gets a double therof from the Chancellor by this pacquett. I think strange how any of the counsellors would wreat that I gott what I desired, ffor I spoke to my Lord Anandaill, who was president to that counsell, and intreated ther might be ane imediat comissione directed for my Lord Marquess'es & your lops men, which accordingly he proposed and argued for in counsell, but some opposed it, as judgeing it not proper to give a direct comissione to on clane agst ane oy^{er}, and oy^{ers} said that it was not agreeable to law. Grant was of y^e first opinion, & my Lord Justice Clerck was pretty positive of y^e second, tho' I belive he did it not out of any ill designe.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Your lops most ob^{dt} & faithfull serv^t

PAT. MURRAY.

I think they have done very well in detaching sex hunderd of the best men well armed, and sending y^e rest back from Badenoch. I doubt not but they will doe more servise then if they had gone altogether, since y^e rest were ill provyded in armes. I heare old Gourdie offered his service to my Lord Marquess, as also Don Alexandro Bruce, and are gone along with them.

Glengarry to Lord James Murray.

Nov. 14, 1697.

My Lord,—Late last night your Lops. letter did come to my hands, and for y^e gaurding of Glenstrafarer it is impossible, it leading to all neighboring places, but I have sent expressly to Knodart, to y^m y^r to attend y^e way q^{ch} leades to Glenelg, being y^e most convenaent way for his purpose if he designes to carrie my Lady Lovatt with him, which I suppose he will not, but sett her Lap. at liberty in her oune house with her Laps. domesticks, q^{ch} is all your Lops. bussines, and to cause the rest secure the peace who were alledged to be his accomplices, and for him and his fay^r it is not for y^m to render themselves prisoners or abyde in any place, but retire untill y^e tyme y^r remissione be procured, after all submissione & acknowledgment of y^r most high misdemeanors, and

Wednesday or Thursday I shall either march with some men, or send Kytrie with them q^r y^r Lop. desyred, and sooner it is impossible, for they most stay for some provissions to bring alongs with them.

Yet the sh'reffs Letter which did come to my hands dessered my reparing to that place on eight and forty houres advertisment, but I shall follow your Lops directione from tyme to tyme, and I am sorrie y^r Lops advertisement did not come sooner, q^rby methods conforme should be followed be, My Lord

Your Lops most humble & most obedient Serv^t

ALEXR. M^cDONELL.

Murray of Dollery to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDIN^r, Nov. 16, 1697.

I have dispatched all yo^r Lops letters to Dunkeld by expresses as yo^r Lop ordered me howsoon they came to my hands.

I mett wth my Lord Salton, who came to toun this afternoon from Dunkeld, he delivered a letter from my Lord Marquess for your Lop. in which he told me there is a particular account of that bussiness from y^e beginning till such tyme as he came from y^e north; which together w^t y^e other letters I had from Dunkeld yesterday I have sent yo^r Lop.

The counsell satt this night, when my Lord Advocat read a letter he received from Collonell Hill wheile they were sitting, which I borrowed from him that I might send yo^r Lop. a double y^rof. The whole counsell showed a great deale of fervour in this mater & were long upon it. I hope there shall not be ground to feare what he writes of the Frasers' resolutione of slipping y^e forces, and comeing throughe the hills to Atholl to ruine it, but the counsell thought fitt upon y^e representatione therof to order your lops regiment to Perth, & I think three hundred of them from thence to Dunkeld, together with two troops of my Lord Carmichell's Dragoones to prevent any such attempts. I wish they have not overacted in this mater in sending more forces, & specially horses, to Dunkeld then they can well accomodat, if ther be now need for them. I inclined to have troops only ordered to Perth, since they can be better accomodat their untill they were advertised to goe further.

The counsell is to meet againe y^e morrow upon this bussiness, and they have appoynted a comission to be prepared for the sherriff deputs of Perth, independent upon y^e sheriff of Inverness.

I spoke to Lord Carmichell to see if he woult take it upon himself to sitt the Dragoones at Perth, if I get advertisement from my Lord Marquess that he did not desire them further, but he told me he would not doe it without y^e counsell's orders. I intend to apply to the counsell y^e morrow that he may have this in his power. I spoke to the Chancellor about y^e disarming that country (which I think very resonable), and he told me they would consider on it y^e morrow.

Your Lop was very right in suspecting Strechine, and I was at a loss untill Salton came to tounne how to procure a warrant from y^e Chancellor to secure such persons as your Lop write off, since I hade no informatione of any persones of nott who hade a hand in that bussiness, & I found y^e Chancellor scrupulos to grant a generall warrant to seize the maisters of such tennants as joynd y^e Beauforts, if they were not there themselves, and besyds he desyred to have particular informatione about them, which I could not give untill that my Lord Salton told me of the Lord Fraser of Muchill his haveing a hand in y^e first contriving of the bussiness, and that young Beaufort road upon one of Strechines best horses when he seased L^d Mungo and him, and Strechine hade on of his servants their upon ane oyer of his horses, and that his tennants were w^t y^e rest afterwards.

When I sought y^e warrant from y^e Chancellor upon this representatione, after he came from counsell, that I might send it by the post this night to Perth, he told me he desired Salton, when he came to him, to give him the informatione under his hand, but it is resolved that Salton be privatly examined y^e morrow and lykewayes M^r Thomas Fraser, who is also come to towne, and upon what they are to declare, the Chancellor is to grant y^e warrant, and Salton himself inclined more for this method then to give ane informatione under his hand. I shall send it alongs w^t what orders I gett from y^e counsell ye morrow. . . .

Tarbatt said very much in counsell agst the Frasers, and was of Hill's opinion that they would readily strive to come to Atholl while the Atholl-men were in their country. . . .

Yo^r Lo^ps most ob^t and faithfull servant,

PAT. MURRAY.

[Young] Beaufort's brother is seized at Glasgow, and I think will be brought in here.

November 18.—The Privy Council issued a proclamation discharging the harbouring or entertaining of the Beauforts, elder or younger, and offering 2000 merks (£1111, 2s. 2½d.) to any one who should apprehend either of them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce to Earl of Tullibardine.

INVERNESS, 18 *Novr* 1697.

My Lord,—I had the honour of yo^r Lo^ps kind return upon Sunday the 14th at Inverness. Next day Beaufort and his accomplices were denounced rebels over the Cross of Inverness, betwixt three and four in the afternoon. Some hours thereafter, as soon as our troops could be got together, I marched out of town towards Castle Downie, where we had notice the rebels might be. In my march I took about 100 of Coll: Hill's foot and Straloch's company alongst with me, who were lying in an outpost. When we came to Castle Downie, which was betwixt twelve and one in the morning, wee found nothing there but a pillaged house, Beaufort having caused take all the furniture away upon the Saturday befor. Not haveing intelligence, I adventured no further up the country that night, and next day wee had certain notice that young Beaufort had been at a place called Erkles, five miles distant from Castle Downie, which belongs to the Chism, and that having advertisement of our being so nigh, fled to the hills with some few men with him, leaving my Lady Lovat in the Chism's house.

The same night wee marched from Inverness there came on a severe frost and snow, which made the places inaccessible to which Beaufort had betaken himself, and therefore wee could make no persute.

Wee found no force together of the Frasers, so that except wee had burnt the countrey wee could do them no harm.

The day after, being the 16th, my Lord Forbes joined me with some more forces, and about five o'clock in the afternoon my Lady Lovat was brought to Castle Downie by some of Beaufort's freinds, who the same morning had forced my Lady to sign a paper declareing her marriage with Beaufort, and that she ouned him to be her husband.

When my Lady arrived at Castle Downie she was received by my Lord Forbes, and your Lops brother Lord Edward, Lord James & Lord Nairn haveing stayed behind at Inverness with the Athollmen, but imme-

diatly wee dispatched an express for them, and being come, My Lady next morning desired to goe alongst with them to Inverness, and this day my Lady being desirous to see my Lord and Lady, her father and mother, is going forward to Dunkell with her four brothers.

Those who act for Beaufort seem highly offended at my Lady Lovat's departure, alleadgeing that she ought not to be taken away from her husband. The persons who interest themselves most for Beaufort are the Lairds of Kilraock, Caddell, and one Simon Mackenzie; they have protested against her going home to Dunkell; however my Lady continues on in her journey without any constraint this day.

If it had been possible I should have hazarded all to have apprehended young Beaufort, but since he hath betaken himself to the hills, and sculking, its a thing altogether impracticable, especially now in this storme.

I doubt not but your Lop will get a more full account of everything both from my Lord Forbes & Lord James, but I thought it my duty also. Your Lop was pleas'd to command me to name what I would have. I know of nothing at present but that I may be continued in pay untill something fall out.

I leave myself wholly to your Lop.s patrociny and protection, & begs I may always be allowed to carry the name of

My Lord, Y^r Lops most humble & Devote serv^t,

JNO. BRUCE.

Lord Forbes to the Marquis of Atholl.

INVERNESS, 19 Nov. 1697.

My Lord,—I had the honour of your Lop^s Sunday last; I came myself on Friday befor.

Your Lop^s men of Atholl, with my Lord Nairne, Lord Edward, and Sir James Moncreiffe came the night befor. The Herauld came along with them. That time might not be lost, upon my comeing I doubled the march of the troops, so that against the expireing of fourty eight hours I had four troops up, besides about 200 of Hill's men.

Immediatly after denunciation I sent Leiv^t Coll: Bruce out with three troops, who joyned some foot, who were sent out to secure a pass and preserve the countrey that did not adhere to them.

They marched to Castle Downie, but found nothing. Next morning I marched with another troop and the rest of the foot.

Upon our entering the countrey Simon Frazer left it, having nothing like a party.

My Lady Lovat came to me to Castle Downie.

I sent out parties of horse and foot, but could find nothing. this was in the Aird where My Lady's jointure lies.

Upon the sumonds of the Herauld nine of the cheifmen of Stratherick rendered themselves to the Shirreff.

Since Sunday wee have had the most tempestuous weather of snow & great frosts.

Finding I could do no good but spoile my Lady's interest, I marched back here, where I am takeing another way to see if I can secure them where they lurk. I have men just now out about it.

It is the hardest thing in the world to get any thing done here, all being so freindly to him.

My Lord James and the rest of your brothers can give an account how zealous and forward I was in all my transactions here, even to the losing of freinds. I should have been glad of doing that service to the government and your Lop's family as to have brought in young Beaufort either dead or alive. I hope I may do something yet. I have writt to the councill that troops may be left here this winter, and that there may be a garrison put in Castle Downie or Phanellan.

My Lady Lovat is gone with her brothers to Dunkell. I am glad she is out of their hands.

I know nothing whether my regiment be disbanded.

I am pleased of showing my willingness to serve your Lops family, as well as government, nor shall I doubt of your Lops indeavours for me, seeing none can be more willing & ready to serve your Lop than,

My Lord, y^r Lops most oblidged & most humble svt,

FORBES.

Viscount Teviot to Earl of Annandale (extract).

LONDON, 19 Nov. 1697.

At the King's entering the citi of London, there weare great and wonderful doings, sutch as I did not imagin could have been; and at the plassing or rancking the nobility's coaches, the Earle of Tillibardin

having spoke to the Marshal to have the ranck befoor the worthy Earle of Argyle, the latter disputet it so far as the Marshal caried them both befoor the King, who decyded it in favours of my Lord Tullibardyn, with whom I was in coatch, and see all the fray.¹

Tullibardine probably claimed precedence as Secretary of State.

Earl of Tullibardine to Earl of Annandale (extract).

KENSINGTON, Nov. 22, 1697.

My Lord,—Tho the insurrection and barbarities committed in the north are the government's concern, as well as my particular, I cannot but thank yo^r Lo^p for your carriage in haveing every thing done effectually, and in pressing the sending of the forces to Perth and Dunkell. But because (as I wrote in my last²) that some might apprehend, because the King's last letter was so positive, that some of the regiments should be presently disbanded, I took Sir James with me tonight to the King and desired to know if it was not his Majesty's meaning that the troops that the council had ordered to march should not be disbanded immediatly till others were sent in their places in case that business in the north was not totally suppressed, who answered that it was his meaning, and he doubted not but the council would order it so. However, I thought it best to send this flying Pacquet to let your Lordship understand it, that none might lay hold on that letter to obstruct the prosecuting of that barbarous affaire.¹

In the meantime the march of the two troops of Lord Carmichael's dragoons to Dunkeld was countermanded, and a wing of Tullibardine's regiment ordered there instead.

Captain Patrick Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

GLASGOW, 22 Nov. 1697.

My Lord,—Upon Saturday last I received ane order from the commander in cheiffe for marching your Lo^p's Regiment from their present quarters to Pearth and Dunkeill, and accordingly this day, being Munday, we marched.

¹ The Annandale Book.

² Referring to Lord Tullibardine having written to the Council on the 19th, with an order for the immediate disbandment of certain regiments.

There are seven companys lys at Pearth, and the other six at Dunkeill, where we are to continow untill furdur orders. . . .

Y^r Lo^ps most faithfull, obed^t, & most humble servant,

PAT: MURRAY.¹

Murray of Dollery to Earl of Tullibardine (extract).

EDIN^R, Nov. 23, 1697.

May it please yo^r Lo^p,—The express cam here betwixt two and thrie of the cloack in the afternoon this day.

Yo^r Lo^ps Regiment were to be at Lithgow this night, upon their march to Perthshyre. It was voted in counsell whether they should be disbanded at Lithgow or ordered to march to Stirvling, and it was caryed they should goe to Stirvline, but I was informed if they should goe to Stirveling their might be danger in their meeting w^t Sir William Douglas his Regiment; which is their quartered, upon which I mad a motion to some of your Lo^ps freinds in counsell, and now they are to be disbanded at Lithgow on Thursday.

Captan Nisbett was y^e only officer I could meet w^t here, and I procured ane order for him from my Lord Carmichael, which he is gone out w^t this night to stopt y^e Regiment there till further orders. I find him very ready to use all the interest he can to gett them to disband peaceably, and I have given him that letter alongs w^t him your Lo^p directed to the officers when y^e disbanding was first intended, and I was resolved to have gone out myself on Thursday, but that they tell me it will be better that I doe not goe. Some are of opinion y^e Major should not have left them since the Levtennant Collonell was gon away before. Nisbett hath promised to do his best to dispose y^e officers to use their interest w^t y^e sogers that they give upe their armes w^tout noyse or tumult, which I wish they may doe.

The agent is to send them mony the morrow for a weeks subsistance. I shall doe my best in applyeing the Lords of Thesaurie for their pay^t as yo^r Lo^p orders. . . .

Y^r Lo^ps most obedient and faithfull Serv^t

PAT. MURRAY.

Ballachan & his brother gave in their bonds of Cau^{ry} to the Counsell this night.² Coll: Menzies & young Ballachan are caution^{rs} for the old man, and Cally & Stenton for his brother.

¹ In consequence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hay and Major Pollok both having gone to London, Captain Murray was in command.

² For their conduct in 1689.

Alexander Robertson (brother to Lude) to Murray of Dollery.

DUNDIE, 23 Nov. 1697.

Sir,—I was once more to have writt the Earle of Tullibardine, but that I was sensible he is too much perplexed w^t my Lady Lovit's circumstances; This day I got account from Ochertyr y^t the Earle hath received our letters, and y^t he requires us to forbear tableing any counsell process against the Marq: at this juncture; You know y^t notwithstanding q^t I wrote y^e Earle, I did not atall stirr in y^t bussiness expecting his Lop^s returne, and if ther were any way at all for my Brother to enjoy any litle thing y^{ts} left him in the interim, we should (on y^e Earle his desire) not only deferr any counsell process, but also desist from any other dilligences untill his Lop^s pleasure were furder known. however I have by this same post writt our lauwiers to delay the prosecuting any thing till furder orders, only y^e suspentione for suite can not be forborne, unless Mr Fliming assure y^m that y^e poor man be sett at libertie and relieved of y^e sade tortors I hear he's in. This you may signify to y^e Earle (I being loth to give him more truble.) For all this it fares but so and so w^t my Brother, for y^e Marq: even upon this same occasione traits him very ill—viz—When he gott y^e Counsell orders he caused send for Mr Patrick and told him he behoofed to go north; he frankly complied, and only pleaded his eldest Brother might be aloued to stay at home upon these two acc^{ts}. First his tenderness and indisposion of body, and secondly that he might help to keep his credite at this terme by collecting q^t was possable of y^e mony y^{ts} resting him for a great quantity of victuall he hath sold in y^e countrie; but nothing wold prevail w^t the Marq: and told them they behoofed both to march.

Mr Patrick did furder complaine y^t his credite wold be totally broke unless on of them might be suffered to stay, and beged leve of y^e Marq: on y^t acc^t, q^upon y^e Marq: caused give him a formall charge and comitted him to Enverslanie, and told him he wold cause harle him at horses tails if he made any scruple of going. In the mean time he caused draw out of there ranks two of my Brother's creditors, and made them instantly go home for the bonds they hade of my Brother, and took y^m from y^m. My Brother, dreading y^e bad consequence of such proceedings, left com-

missione w^t young Tullibeltane¹ to go on y^e term even, and offer payment to them & severall others, q^{ch} accordingly was done, & upone there refuseals, he took instruments and consigned y^e mony. Y^e Marq: took this so ill y^t notwithstanding Lud's whole complement of men were out, he sent upon y^e sabaths night after y^e rest were marched a charge to him to follow y^e host, and so honest Tulliebeltan was forced to go off. So that by this, and severall after instances, it appears y^e Marq: resolves to ruine Lude on way or other, unless the same be prevented by y^e chiritable disposition & speedy reliefe we expect from y^e Earle of Tullibardine. this is all from, Sir,

Your most humble Servant

M^r Pat^k Murray of Dolerie

A. ROBERTSON.

Keeper of His Maj^s Sigenet

E^{dr}

Captain Patrick Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDIN^r, 27 Nov. 1697.

My Lord,—Upone the 25th instant I received ane order from the commander in cheiff for disbanding yo^r Lo^ps Regiment at Linlithgow, which accordingly was done with all ease imagenable. The souldears did not only lay down ther armes at ther officer's orders, bot caried them to the Tolbooth and delyvered them to the Magestrats who were appoynted by the privie counsell to receive them, and immediately went out of towne without making the least noice or disturbance, which surprysed all those that see them, and dissapoynted a great many others who heard of it, considering the disadvantadge they had of my Lord Lindsay's Regiment, the one being new cloathed, who could not crave a sixpence of arrears, and the other almost naked, bot this lets y^r Lo^p see how yo^r Regiment has been soe unjustly represented. I am hopfull whoever has done it shall have ther reward.

To satisfie incredulous people I procured ane attestatione from the Magestrats of the place to confirme which I have wreit, I thought it not amiss to let yo^r Lo^p: have it.

¹ In forwarding this letter to Lord Tullibardine Dolerie stated: "Tulliebeltan who is mentioned in y^e letter is a 2nd son of Old Tulliebeltane's to whom he hath secured that Interest, his eldest son haveing Kinraigie in Atholl, and this young Tulliebeltan hath taken Balnagruie in labouring from Lude and is his tenant."

My Lord, before the disbanding of the Reg^t I read yo^r Lo^{ps} keind letter to the officers. They wer all sensible of yo^r Lo^{ps} concern for them, and they unannimously said ther was never a Regiment had soe good and just a Collonell as they had of your Lo^{ps}, and they would serve yo^r Lo^p q^a occasione offered to the uttermost of their power. . . .

Y^r Lo^{ps} most faithfull, most obedient and most humble Servant.

PAT: MURRAY.

Strathlogh's companie are in the heighlands; ther is no order sent to them as yet.

Captain Robertson of Straloch's company was quartered at Ruthven in Badenoch. When Lord James went to Inverness, on the first news of Lady Lovat's imprisonment, Straloch accompanied him, leaving his Lieutenant, Walter Lamont, in command: when the Athollmen marched north through Badenoch, Lieutenant Lamont, without orders, joined them with his detachment. The company was eventually marched to Perth and there disbanded.

As the Beauforts had fled out of the way, and the men who had been out with them had dispersed, and as the winter was now coming on, the Athollmen returned to their own district. Two troops of dragoons were, however, left in the north to secure the peace and prosecute the search for the rebels, and the garrisons of Inverness and Invergarry were strengthened for the same purpose.

Lord Saltoun to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDR, 27 Nov. 1697.

My Lord,—The honour your Lop. is pleased to doe me not only in signefying the resentment ye have of the bad usage I latly met wth from Bauford and his sone Capten fraser, but also your Lops kindnes by geving me ground to expeck your favour in the offer I mead of my son to ane gran child of your Noble famaly, As that is ane honour I am most ambitius of,

so I shall ever be reddey to dooe all that lyse in my pour for attining it, and sinc My Lady Doueger of Lovet heas bean so barbarusly used by that wrach Capten fraser, and his vyle associats, I look on it as my deuty to concur in persheuing them to the uttermost, as lykways to use all dilligenc in searching out evedenses and information agenst all thos who have head accession to it, wherof, as I get notise from time to time, Dollere shall be acquainted.

I being in all deuty and upon all occasions intyrly, My Lord,
Your Lop's Most Humble
And most faithfull Servant

SALTOUNE.

Marquis of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.

DUNKELD, Nov^r. the 30th [1697].

Dear Son,—I make all possible heast, considering the circumstances that we are in, for since I sent you the last melancholy letter, I could not writte to you, being my sons were come from Inverness, befor my letters could come to their hands, & untill they came here, I did not know what to writte. They were ten days on the road, having gone the low way.

I have sent you a letter under my daughter's hand, which I hope will ease you of the trouble you wou'd be in when you receiv'd her last.

I find the only infailable way to catch that base creature Simon Frazer, & his accomplices, will be to get a Remission to Capoch, & a comission to him for to seize those villans under the King's own hand, & nobody to know of it but y^rself, & I will ingadge he will follow him to the furthest Isles, & bring him dead or alive. Being in haste, adieu Dear Son,

ATHOLL.

Capoch has been sincer & faithfull in this affair, & I fear others you trusted more has not been so.

Earl of Tullibardine to Lord Forbes.

KENSINGTON, Dec. 7, 1697.

My Lord,—I received your LoP^s of the 19th from Inverness, where I am fully satisfied your LoP made all the haste that could be, and that after your comeing there you were very forward to relieve my sister out

of such barbarous hands, which kindness I shall never forgett, & if Col : Hill had don his duty half so well, neither your Lo^p nor the government had had so much trouble.

I am sorry that the general measure the King has taken of disbanding all the regiments that were in Scotland to make place for those that have served in Flanders, should have occasioned yours to be broke, and I hope the King will always have particular consideration for your services, which I shall not fail to mind him of, and when your Lo^p condescends on any-thing, I shall use all my interest to procure it for you.

My brothers have acquainted me of your Lo^{ps} concern and carriage, by w^{ch}, if your Lo^p has lost any friends, I am sure you have gained one who shall be ready to requite your kindness, who am y^r Lo^{ps} humble
Servant

TULLIBARDINE.

Earl of Tullibardine to Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce.

KENSINGTON, 7 Dec. 1697.

Sir,—I received yours from Inverness of the 18th giveing me an account of your forwardness & dilligence in haveing my sister relieved out of such barbarous hands, w^{ch} my brothers have also acquainted me of, for which I both return you my thanks, and assure you I shall be ready hereafter to do you any service in my power; and tho' there is no altering the King's measures of breaking the regiments in Scotland to make room for those in Flanders, yet when there falls out any occasion wherein I can serve you, I shall do what's in my power to make it appear that I am, Sir, your affect: cousin & humble S^{vt}

TULLIBARDINE.

Marquis of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.

DUNKELD, Dec: the 9th, 1697.

I hope dear son you have received my last letter, with that from my daughter Lovett, which I belive will be some satisfaction to you.

I have reason to think that she has an abhorrence & detestation of that villan. There is not any wickedness that can be imagin'd in Sorcery & Witchcraft that has not been us'd, & likewise by two base Ministers, M^r Hew and M^r James Fraser, who has wrestled the scriptures to make her believe that she ought in consience yeild to that unworthy man. The

first has a brother at London, called bartollogus Fraser, who is no less Knave then himself. & to tell you truly, there has never been such a combination, by false prophets & wizards, to ruin that poor creature; and what is more wonderfull, her base woman Ann McBryar, Sr Robert's near cousin, has betray'd her, & been debauch'd all maner of way by those villans, & still perseveres, as I find by severall letters I have by good luck intercepted, & has particularly on of the bearers in prison, whom I got last night lying hid in Bizet of Kilmorich's barn, having sent a party for him. He is a brother of young Cullduthel's, one of the greatest rogues amongst them, & himself was on of my daughter's guards.

The creatures are capable of such villanys, I have reason to belive by some of their letters I intercepted, they will send some of their emisaryes here to assassinate me, tho' that will not frighten me.

I have likewise discovered by their letters that his design is, when he can do no more, to go to the Isle of Sky. I writt to you befor, that the only person we can trust in that cuntrey is Capoch, & that if he get a remission & Commission, he will certainly bring him in dead or alive, for there is no trust to be put in any of Hill's regiment, only captain McCulloch I think an honest man, & I wish there cou'd be some Kindness done him: & likewise to Walter Lamon to keep him from starving. I will not now answer so much for his captain, although I gave you formerly a good character of him, nor for Glengary, but I shall say no more of them because they have both been ingrate to me, but I shall leave it to my son that was upon the place to inform you.

My poor daughter does declare, that Straloch was her ruin, by advising her to yeild to all that base man's proposals, & even to swear to it, which made her despair, because she thought he wou'd not said so, if it had not been the sentiments of all her relations, whom she knew intirly trusted him, & this he did not only publickly, but even in private to her, when she called him in to that purpose. This was most surprizing to us all, of anything we heard yet.

I pray for God's sake make all heast to get the commission to Capoch, & I will joyn 100 of the ablest Atholl men w^t him, for without they be actors in it, I do not see how we can recover the afront has been done us. & let there be some course taken how they may have subsistance, for if I cou'd do it myself, or get credit, I should not desire it.

I am certainly inform'd, & you may see something of it in Glengary's

letters, that Beaufort designs to get a Remission, & has his agents both here and in England to procure it if possible, so I hope you will advert to it, for if he shou'd go unpunished, no man needs fear to act the greatest villanys in the world.

I wish you wou'd writt a kind letter to your poor Sister, who is in a very sad melancholy condition. Your dear mother within these 4 or 5 days has been in such a condition, that I never was so frightened in my life for her, upon a discovery concerning your sister, which I will not trouble you with now; but your kind letter & my daughter's has comforted her very much, & indeed it is so satisfactory to us both, that it has allay'd much all the troubles we have had & we pray to God for to preserve you for the good of y^r Family, & the comfort of y^r poor old Parants.

I have kept my son Nairne here from going to Tullibardine aboute taking up y^r accounts, having several things to do with him at this time about your sisters affairs, which I know you will allow of upon such an occasion.

Adieu dear son.

ATHOLL.

What I have said concerning Glengary and Straloch, I desire you may not take notice of it now, for fear they may do more hurt. For the last must be made use of, if we raise criminal letters against the Beauforts.

I think myself oblidged as soon as I can to acknowledge y^t my dear daughters and dear sons letters, in his poor old parents unparalel strange misfortunes, being such kind good hansome letters has brought us greater comfort yⁿ you can imagine or I express; praying God to reward you for it, w^{ch} is all I am able to say.

December 13th.—Dollerie wrote informing Lord Tullibardine that Lord Fraser of Muchill had been that day brought in prisoner to Edinburgh by a party of Lord Carmichael's dragoons, and that letters from the Beauforts were found on him. Also, that he thought of employing a brother of Keppoch's (who had been a Lieutenant in McGill's Regiment) in getting intelligence of Beaufort; that he had talked a little to him of it, and that upon hopes of getting something done for his brother, and a promise of money if he effectuated the business, and something

in hand to begin with, he did not seem to be unwilling. That it must certainly be a Highlandman that could do anything in this, but it was very hard to get one in whom to trust, but that he intended to try him more closely, as he was a sharp, smart fellow, if he could be sure of him.

Lord James Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDIN^R, Dec. 13 [1697].

I writ to my dear brother the 2nd instant, w^{ch} will give you an account of the reasons of our cuming so soon out of the North.

I assure you I shall have little satisfaction till I go agen to yuse all posseble mins to hapehend y^t base man Capten Fraser for I am most sensible of the afront the famlie has mete with and the justnes of persuing such wilyng to the utmost, w^t y^e few y^t keeps by him.

Never was creatur so befrinded as he is in y^t countrie, either out of kindness to him, or out of hatred to us and the famlie of Lovet, and w^{ch} is more surprizing Glengarie has not been faithfull, for instead of coming to meet with me, as I writ to him, when ther was most need for him, I receved the inclosed I send you. My sister Lovet has all so tould my father & sinc to brother Nairne and me, tho it be no excuse, as she says, for hir ever complayng with y^t base man, yet she says Straloch was the fierst put it fierst in her miend to yeld as she did to that vilen, by telling hir she might comply with him, w^{ch} Straloch tould her publickly, but not miending it till she got him in privet, and then he tould her y^t if it was his oune case he would complay to what ever they would have him. this coming from Straloch, who she know we all trusted, made hir rady to think ther was no other way left for hir to doe.

This was about 10 or 12 days be for we see our sister, and four days be for we see hir Straloch cam wher my brothers & I were, befor wee got out of bede, & tould us he had meet with one McKenzie, who had grat inflouns over Boufort, and he would manadg him so, y^t he did not dout but to bring in our sister with out condesending to any thing; but insted of this McKenzie, who thy say is a Lawer, he droue up thos pappers our sister sined. I can not imajon what can induce Straloch, if it be not y^t he desires the leveling of all famillys, and truly I was wery apt to relay on his judgment, he knowing the people & higlanders so

well, w^{ch} I must nids say one can not imagin the subtillys & falsnes they have.

Sinc I cam hir Dolorie tould me you were desirus I should go yet to the North and brother nairne should cum to solist in this place, w^{ch} letter was gone to my father before I got this lenth, I have writ to his Lp: I shall most willingly undergo the jurnay & folow his derrections, who ar of the same of y^{rs}, and I desire nothing more then to folow them.

Y^rWill be pleased to reed the in closed & if you lick it send as derected; it should have gon from Dunkell. I will writ be the morou's post, so shall ad no more to my dear brother.

JA. MURRAY.

Lord James Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

ED^R, 14 Dec. 1697.

I writ last night with the expres to my dear brother conserning Glen-garie and Straloch. the fierst I know may doe much to tacke Capten Fraser, haveing his intrest nixt to y^t hiland cuntrie w^{ch} Boufort keeps himselfe in, and for Straloch he knos the Frasers y^t can witnes all the baas transactions of this affaire, w^{ch} is now most wanting to prosicut the bussines, therfor if you thinke feet it were best you should writ to them to this purpus, however it is with submission to what you think properest.

what I writ last of this two persons my father knows and I belive would writ to you of them. . . . I was sorie I could not com in time to the disbanding of y^r reagment as you deisaire. . . .

JA. MURRAY.

Major Anderson (commanding at Inverness) to Earl of Tullibardine.

INNERNES, 15 Dec. 1697.

Right Hon^l,—I have the honour of yo^r Lops dated the 7th current, and at the same time fresh orders from my Coll that . . . from my Lord Chancellor's orders to him to pursue & apprehend the Bewforts and their accomplices, in obedience to both I'll endeavour to discharge my duty and merit your Lops good opinion of me: Since they were intercomuned I dont find that they have been nearer this then the glens of Strathglash, which is about eighteen miles of; there keeps together six or seven gentlemen and there servants, within the number of twenty. I sent a man thither Saturday last, one to whom Capt Fraser owed some

money, under pretext to crave it, who gives the following account, that as he went he was twice challenged by small guards appointed for that effect, viz. at ferry Esquidale, & above Ercheles, but getting leave to pass, found them in Glen Strafarrer, five miles above Ercheles, that they whose names are in the within written list were with him; Old Bewfort was not there, but is said to be gone to the Isles. Of all this I gave advice to Capt Stuart who commands at Invergerey because those parts are within seven or eight miles to his garrison, from whence he may march all along by the . . . if the storm permitted. This man tells also . . . there were with them about four & twenty to thirty men, some whereof had on the Livery of my Lord Tullibardine's Regiment. Whilst the storm continues little can be done. In the mean time I'll endeavour to hold intelligence of them and do the best, but as your Lop well observes it will not be easie to march against them from a town that favours them, and through a countrey that is freindly to them, and intangled with them, without being discovered to them. howbeit all endeavours shall be used, and whatever your Lop shall think fittest to be done let me know it, and I shall use all diligence to effectuate it, and to approve myself

(May it please your Lop.)

Your Lops most obedient & faithfull Servant,

AL. ANDERSONE.

Lord James Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDR, 18 Dec. 1697.

Its thought feet I should stay till the Councill one Tuesday be over, to see if Lord Fraser may be kept in the Castle. Dolorie would writ of this & our being with Sir Patrick Hume to y^t purpos, & y^t ther must be sufficient witness had before any thing ells can be don. I know not if I writ y^t brother Nairne & my going out of Inverns was late at night, w^{ch} mad us tack a few Dragoons, being informed y^t our sister was at hir hous & that it was most proper for us to hasten to hir, w^{ch} wee did and cam away next morning.

I shall ad no more of all this now to my dear brothe having writ the two last posts, but I assure I shall goe if it be thought feet as soon as possible with soom Atholl men to repaire what you think has been omitted. My humble serves to my Lady Tullibardine, and I am, dear brother, ever y^{rs},

J.A. MURRAY.

December 20.—The Marquis wrote to Lord Tullibardine expressing his great satisfaction at the exertions he had made in the business of the Beauforts, and stating that the storm in the Highlands was so great that it would be useless to think of sending an expedition to the North till the weather should moderate. He also stated that he had written before about his having seized John Fraser, and that he had since caught a brother of his, William, and three more, some with letters, and some spies. He further mentioned how well their neighbours had behaved, and that none had refused to come when he sent to them except Ashintully and Shian. That Sir James Moncreiffe and Captain Bruce went north with them of their own accord and carried themselves very concernedly, and that “Baldy” Menzies also carried himself very well. He added that as there was nothing in his mind but the business of the base Frasers, he had not meddled with Lude since Lord Tullibardine wrote first about him.

Captain Patrick Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDS, 21 Dec. 1697.

My Lord,—This day I received a lyn from yo^r LoP ordering the swords and Baggonets of your Lop^s Regiment to be delyvered to Mr Kirkwood. For the Baggonets they were delyvered with the armes into the castle of Edinburgh, we haveing got them from thence, and all the rest of the disbanded Regiments did the same. Bot for the swords each captain has them in ther custody except Captain Brody, who contraire to orders allowed his companie to goe off with them when they disbanded. I have acquented such captains as are in town with the orders, and those that are in the country I disayred Mr Campbell to acquent them by a lyn. I doubt nothing they will be carefull of giving up all that are in ther custody, bot I doe beleive ther will be got bot a bad accompt of them, ther being many lost by desertione, and some otherways miscaried. . . . Y^r Lop^s most faithfull, most oblidged, and most humble servant.

PAT. MURRAY.

Lord Fraser to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDINR CASTLE, Dec. 21, 1697.

My Lord,—I esteem myselfe very unhappy to be so misrepresented to the Marques of Athol & your LoP in this affair of Bewferts, there being none does more condemn his procedures, for I abhorre the very thoughts of giving counsell or advice in these illegal matters of convocating Leidges and others charged upon my Uncle. The interest I have in yo^r Lo^{PS} family, as being descended of it, with my respect to yo^r character, obliges me to give you the trouble of letting you know that I never thought my delivering a letter from my Uncle to my Lord Saltoun would have been reckoned such a crime as now its made, for the world cannot prove y^t I was within sixtie miles of the place the tyme of the disorders complained of, nor was my Uncle intercommun't the tyme of my being their, or his sending me y^t letter. I utterly deny upon my honour and conscience that I know anything more of their intentions, for none hath a greater esteem of your Lo^{PS} family, or to power shall witness it more then, My Lord,

Y^r Lo^{PS} most faithfull humble servant

FRASER.

Countess of Tullibardine to Lady Nairne.[KENSINGTON, Dec^r 1697.]

I received y^r Lap^s of y^e 18 w^t y^e inclosed for my Lady Dun:—I take y^r Lap^s freedom very kindly, & must owne to you I was affrayed Lord James & L^d Nairne both wou'd take My Lord's letters in a nother sence then I'm sure he designess y^m, for I can positivly asure y^r Lap: he dos not in y^e least doupt of both there sincer & hearty inlenations to have don all that cou'd be for there sister's safty & honour of y^e familie, but I most owne to you he still thinks they were imposed upon, y^t all his bro: shou'd have left y^t country w^tout once indeavoring to aprehand any that had been acesyory to y^t base business, for he dos not think it was posible or fitt for them to be following y^t crature up & down y^e hills espashly in such a season, but y^t they shou'd have aprehanded some of y^e chife asisters of him thereabouts when they had so many men w^t them, & y^e asistance of y^e forcess & y^e Law on theire side, but all these kind quarels shall I hope have a happy conclusion, & if we were together to

talk of it I'm confident wou'd clear maters so that they wou'd understand better how the cais stood, & till then I hope my Lord Nairne will ajourne his taking ill what his brother has writ, who will explain himselfe so y^t he'll find he has no raison.

January 4, 1698.—The royal apartments at Whitehall were consumed by fire, which Lord Tullibardine thus relates in a letter to Lord Annandale :¹—

“Yester night about four aclock a fire broke out in one of the garrets at Whitehall, which burnt so furiously that it hath consumed all the King and Queen's apartments, the chappell, and all that was worth the standing at Whitehall except the Banqueting house.”

The opening of 1698 found the Marquis busy preparing to send off a second expedition against the Beauforts. Several of the officers of Tullibardine's late regiment were employed on this occasion, one of whom sent the following letter to his late Colonel :—

Lieutenant John Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

DUNKELD, 5th of Jan^y 1698.

My Lord,—According to your Lo^{ps} command I ame com'd to Dunkeld in order to receive my Lord Marques' commands, and his Lo^p is making all preparations imaginable in all heast to march north, in whos servis ther shall be non mor willing as I shall be.

My Lord, I am sory I can not expres my duty to your Lo^p for the kind return of mine, for w^{ch} I most humbly thank your Lo^p.

I ame sory that I should importune your Lo^p so much, but my necessity requirs a speedy suply, for, my Lord, I ame reduced so that I cannot command myself.

Yo^r Lo^{ps} most humble Servant

J. MURRAY.

¹ Annandale Book.

*Lord James Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.*HUNTINGTOUR, y^e 7th Jan. 1698.

. . . Tuesday nixt the justice court sits at Sterling, where I would have been, but y^t Lord Saltoun & Dolorie, who was writ to by my Father, is to be at Dunkell at y^t time, to advise with his Lop: what may be proper for me now to do in the North, with y^e Atholl men, wher I am wery well satisfied to go, for all y^e badness of y^e weather, w^{ch} is all we need to fear now. thy ar so coled sinc my sister's being out of ther hands, & they are sensible since its now thought fit to ruin my sisters & neices interest, we can easily master both of them & their fortunes when we please. But except to satisfy you, I confess I neither expect honour nor credet by turning a plunderer, for when I goe ther, I can't expect to get any of the cheif villans, tho I shall do my utmost.

As for wittneses, the cheife of the Stratherick men, who came in & submitted themselves when we were at Inverness, & whom I hear have again entered prisoners ther, I supose will be sufficient for y^t, and besides there were three taken at Dunkell with letter to my sister's woman. I received y^{rs} of the 21st Dec, with on inclosed to brother Nairne, wherin you writ y^r mind so fully, w^{ch} I shall take care to observe, as I desire to do what further instructions you send me.

I left Capoch with my father, who is wery much for having him joyn y^e Atholl men in ther way north, w^{ch} I find by y^{rs} to my brother Nairn you ar against, so I wish you woud writ to my father in y^t & everything els y^t you think proper, y^t I may have instructions from both, w^{ch} if I doe not folow, then I shall be to blame, but I have met with such discouragements of late, y^t nothing but y^r desire coud prevail with me to go. &c. &c. I have just now receved my dear brothers of the 30th last. I shall do all I can to make heast north, and mind what you writ of Duncan Murray in Glenlayon. I am dear brother, Ever y^{rs}

JA. MURRAY.

*Dowager Lady Lovat to Countess of Tullibardine.*DUNKELD, Jan. y^e 7, 1698.

Tho I bee the most unfortunate wretched creature ever was, yett I have y^e comfort in my extrem misere to be ownd by such kind relations as my dearest sister & brother, w^{ch} is God's goodnes to me & not any

disart of my own, & w^{ch} I cannot make too much heast to accknowledge, wth all y^e thankfullnes of my heart & soule, as being y^e greatest chearity can be show'd to one soe unworthy & unfortunate, whose great desire is to express my gratetud as I ought, but in all conditions is resolved, next to my Parents, to be determined in w^{tever} y^u boath thinke fitt for me, being, deare Sister,

Y^r afft^t Sister & most humble serv^t

A. L.

Major Anderson to Earl of Tullibardine.

INNERNESS, Jan. 17th, 1698.

Right Honno^{ble},—I have deferred giving a returne to yo^r Lo^ps^s letter of the 11th of Decemb^r untile I shold get some thing effectually done against Simon Fraser and his Complices, and I have been using all possible indeavors to bring it to passe, but by reason of storme, unfordable rivers, the distance they keep themselves at, and most of all the favour the countrie bears them, who give constant intelligence of our motions, finding it almost impossible to surprise them either from this place or Invergarie, I thought it absolutly necesarie to send some parties to ly & quarter in the places most frequented by them. Which accordingly being done, they did immediatly remove, and lessned their party. Simon himself, taking but a small party with him, left the Glens of Strathglasse, wher they hanted this while past, and notwithstanding of a party I caused post at the head of Louchness to intercept them, they got over to Strathharik, having, as I am since informed, crossed the Lough by boat in the night time, where they have been lurking these four dayes past.

I had a man with them yesternight about eight a clock, who tells that they were then about to crose the Lough again, for which reason I intend as soon as I can to send out a party to conveen all the boats upon the Lough, bring them to one place, and secure them or render them useless. Yet after all, unlese that some way or other the countrie people be made to suffer for his being amoung them, and those that goe along with him punished in ther goods, it will be dificult of a sudden to apprehend their persons. howbeit I shall continue to use all possible indeavours to acquite myself of my dutey to the goverment & yo^r Lords^p,

who am, Right Honno^{ble},

Yo^r Lords^p's most faithfull & Humble Servant

AL: ANDERSON.

*Lord Fraser to Earl of Tullibardine.*EDR CASTLE, 20 Jan^y 1698.

My Lord,—I intreat your LoP credite the ingeniois Declaratiōe I have given to Sir William Hope, and send orders for my liberatiōe. This place being verrie prejudiciall both to my health and fortune, I hope will move your LoP to consider my Innocence, and grant this as the Earnest desire of, My Lord,

Your LoP^s most devoted humble Servant

FRASER.

*Murray of Dollery to Earl of Tullibardine.*DUNKELD, Jan^y 25, 1698.

May it please your LoP,—I came to this place on Saturdayes night, and the next day ther came six of the prisoners to this place. My Lord Marquess haveing write to my Lord Strathmore that he might order his Shirreff deput to send them this way, my Lord Marquess sent a guaird to meet them, who brought them here. I think I acquainted your lop in my last that my Lord wrot to me before I came from Ed^r to apply to the Chancellour, that he might grant a warrant allowing his lop to keep them here, or take baill for them, being resolved since they surrendered themselves to make use of them as witnesses if he found y^{em} ingenioise, but the Chancellour would not adventure on it since they were the counsellis prissoners, unless he first acquainted the counsell, and did not think fit to mention any thing of it untill my Lord Marquess once spoke w^t y^e men. Now his Lop hath been dealeing w^t them thir two days, and they seem to be sensible of ther being trepanned, and promise not only to declare the truth, but also to doe yeir best by sending word to their freinds to secure young Beaufort, and they have given their solemn protestationes to adhere to my Lady Lovetts interest. My Lord hath taken it upon himself to take baill for on of y^{em}, who goes north w^t Lord James to breake y^e rest, and make all the interest he can for my Lady Lovett.

My Lady Lovett declared to them her resolutiones of never adhereing to, or owneing that base man, which does much determin y^{em} also.

Ther is such a storme here just now that nobody thincks men can be

able to march through the hill to Badenoch, But my Lord Marquess is mighty positive that they most venture, and y^e is a rendezvous appointed at Blaire y^e morrow. I intend to goe that length w^t my Lord James, and by the next occasion I gett, I hope to give your Lop an account of yeir march and number.

I was mightily surprized when I received Lieutennent Collonell Dalziells letter, showing that he received the comission I sent him, but that he delayed the sending of any orders to Lord James untill he consented it at Inverness, notwithstanding I told him the designe of lodging ye power of calling the shyre of Perth and others in his person was, that he might give immediatly orders to Lord James to call ye Atholl men whenever he gott his comission. But my Lord Marquess hath gott a new comission from y^e Sherrif of Perth, relative to the Counsellis first comissiones to the Sherrifs of Inverness, & this, upon which and the Chancellors orders the men goes now. My Lord Marquess is of opinion that his reason of delayeing to grant ye orders is, that he has no mind y^e Atholl men should be their before he arive, least they, & not he, should have y^e praise of what can be done. I can say no more now.

I am, My Lord, y^r Lops most obedient & faithf^{ll} Serv^t

PAT. MURRAY.

Lord James Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

TULLIMET, y^e 26 Jan. 1698.

This is to acquaint my dear brother y^t I am cum thus far in my way north, and to morrow goes to Blaire wher all the men in y^e country is to meet to have the randesvouze.

My father will let you know what his orders is to me. as I writ the 7th instant I go this jurny with very good will, and hopes I may acct conform to y^r miend, which you have so often and perticularlie writen about. I wish I might be so happie as aprehend the greatest vilan, young Boufort, who still keeps ye cuntry. All means possible shall be yused. . . .

Dolorie is hire & goes to Blaire to see uss all march from thence, of w^{ch} you shall have a particular account, and as often as I can of our douings in the north.

Brother Mongo, Cap^t Graham, Lut^s Murray & Lamond is going.

The first gives his humble serves to you, and both of us to my Lady Tullibardine.

Pray, dear brother, let me have yo^r comands w^{ch} shall be obeyed by ever y^{rs}

J. A. MURRAY.

Marquis of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.

DUNKELD, *Januarie 28th* [1698].

. . . Those two of y^e name of Frasers, gentlemen as they call themselves, whom I told you before I had taken prisoners, and intercepted their letters, I haveing frightened y^m sufficiently, they have undertaken upon oath, & promisses y^t I have given y^m, they haveing such near relations as Brother & nephewes, who sticks close to y^t monstrous vilaine, they have promised and engaged to betray him into y^e hands of Major Anderson & my son James when he comes there, & if they shoud faile they will be still in my power to take amends.

Those prisoners w^{ch} you know the Councell writt for, I sent to my L^d Strathmore to send y^m to me before they went to Edg^h. I told y^m, for they are still wth me, y^t it was in my power to make use of y^m either as parties or wittnesses, & if I did the first their lives & fortunes were in hasard, so I bid y^m lay their handes to their heartes if they woud undertake to aprehend y^e vilaine, or by thier meanes wth sure intelligence, that then I woud make use of y^m only as wittnesses, they have all solemnly promised & has given under their handes, that they shall desire noe favour if they doe not bring him to his just punishm^t, if he keepe y^e cuntry, for they are sensible now y^t themselves & their famillies will be utterly ruined if they doe not, & tho' they are knaves, soe farr as tis thier interest they may be trusted. I woud not because of the Councells orders venter to let y^m all goe north, but they have given comission to two to goe along with my son James, who are heads of Tribes, & has near relations wth y^e vilaine, who stick close to him yet, but I hope will betray him now.

I have had likewise wth me two of y^e cheefe men in Badenoch, whom I sent for, of y^e name of Mcfarson, who undertakes alsoe upon w^t I promised, & besides one of y^m has a sheale of me,¹ w^{ch} I take nothing for, & y^e other y^u may remember I gott out of prison at S^t Johnstown, whom Laird of Grant prosecuted, w^{ch} he is extraordinarie thankfull for. Ye man is poore, but is a prittie man, & as proper for y^e use as any, for he

¹ Macpherson of Killiehuntly.

lives near Stratherick, & is acquainted there wth all y^e Frasers in y^t countrie. Severall others I have had wth me on y^e same account. All this has bin my business night & day, for I know well y^t nothing of y^t nature can be effectuall without intelligence. I hope in God that some of those many I have employed will not miss. I have acquainted my son James wth everything, & has desired him not to let y^e one know w^t the other is doing. I parted with him, who went very cheerfully, poor man, Wednesday last, not without trouble for his being not strong, & y^e weather bad, but I trust God will preserve him, & grant good success in soe just a cause. I'me sure he will doe his best in every thing. According to y^r desire I tooke no more notice of y^e miscariages in y^e north, for I know my son Nairne & he did their uttmost endeavour, & much concerned for y^e hon^r of our familie, soe all things are very well amongst us, & we must looke forward & not backward as y^u say very right. My son Nairne had a resolution to goe North this time, but I hinder'd him. There is to goe wth James a considerable partie of good men, but I considered it wud not be necessarie to send above 4 or 500, & for all y^e bragging of the Frasers, they will be good enough for them, tho they were a greater number.

I send you a copie of y^e memorandum I gave James, w^{ch} was all I cud think upon & tis only generall hints, for it must be left to himself how to act, since every day may allter things; unless one were on y^e place I cud say noe more.

I have sent you likewise y^e last lett^s I had from Major Anderson & capt Stewart, for we correspond weekly. You may see by Major Anderson y^e vilaine expects an indemnitie, w^{ch} I allsoe hear from other handes. but tho there shud be a generall one, I hope y^e King will consider y^e crimes soe great, that he will be excepted, & his assosiates.

Dollerie is gon wth James; we have had great consultations about Strathloch's letter, whether he should have it or not. I was not, nor none else, for y^e giving it, because he told both James & me when he was heer he coud not goe North since he had bin soe long from home, besides we thought he might doe more hurt then good, if he were noe more sinceere yⁿ he was last time. . . .

I hope I have gott y^e cheefe of y^e name of Fraser who lives in Stratherick broake & divided soe y^t they will never own y^t monstrous vilaine any more, but as you say my fear is now y^t he should goe out of the

countrie, but I have don my best y^t he may be catcht by the way, & have laied down waies wth L^d Salton, & Sir Peter Fraser of Dores, who has bin very friendly in all this, that if he come by the Carnamount or Aberdene, w^{ch} is near him, y^t such waies may be taken, that tho he were in disguise he may be gott. I have likewise laied down a way if he come by Dundie or Stone-hive, w^{ch} is a ferrie, to aprehend any strangers crosses there, & if he goes northwards to y^e Isles, w^{ch} I suspect as much, I have secured Capoch & another for y^t end, & y^t they will pursue him, & bring him dead or alive if he does not goe off, till James comes to y^e cuntry. I have told him to send a partie of ye ablest Atholl men wth good officers at their heads to pursue him hottly.

I think I forgott to tell you y^t y^e Duke of Gordon writt to his Baylife in Badenoch of his own accord, wⁿ y^e Atholl men went first, y^t I might have as many of his men as I woud call for, w^{ch} I haveing given thanks for, he has writt a very civill letter to me to y^e same purpose, y^t allwaies y^e two famillies did joyne, w^{ch} I wish you wud take notice off. . . .

Marchioness of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.

2nd Feb: [1698].

As soon as my Lord received yours wth ye inclosed to James he imediatly dispatch it, & herein I send y^e answer, w^{ch} did not come in time enough to goe w^t my L^{ds} last letter. He made some of y^e men to march on Saturday, but himself coud march noe sooner then Sunday. They say he went very cheerfully & merily wth all his company, w^{ch} I hope in God is a good omen, & I'me sure he will take g^t paines to have every thing don right, & I trust God will bless his endeavours, particularly in catching y^e vilaine of all vilaines.

Shian,¹ who my Lord hopes will make amends for being something slow before, is gon wth James, soe is young Ashentilli,² & I hear of none made scruple to goe, but Belaquan saying some of his children were sick. however James made him goe. My L^d saies he has much more cunning witt yⁿ ever his Father had, but I beleeve James knowes him perfectly. The old man was heer as he came from prison & beg'd my L^d woud condescend to see him, w^{ch} he never coud endure to doe before since his base actings att Blaire against yur^{ur} fer w^{ch} my L^d felt very severly on him,

¹ Menzies of Shian.

² Spalding of Ashintully.

but att last forgave him, & kept him a while to trye if he coud gett out of him who put him on such unworthie doeings, but he was silent ; then my L^d nam^d those he suspected himself, w^{ch} he coud not well deny, but truth is he is grown dosed & lost y^e little sense he had my L^d thinks. I did not see his Bro. Sandie.

My Lord wishd many times he coud have gon as farr as Blaire wth James to help him to order y^e men, but durst not venter, his health being soe uncertain, & having not bin further yⁿ y^e vesture near 12 weekes, for many times he has, w^{ch} trouble occasions, as it did to Coll: Werden,¹ a strange loude bellching, being a sympton of y^e goute in y^e stomack, but God be thanked thes three daies he has had it in his foott. I can assure you noe earthly thing coud have given soe much eas to his mind in his greatest troubles, & soe consequently to his body, as y^r kindness, for w^{ch} I bless my dearest son a thousand & a thousand times, hopeing in God it being founded on soe good ground as y^e good and hon^r of the familie, it will not be in the power of any liveing creature to lesson y^t good understanding & true kindness & harmonie y^t is betwixt you, tho there were never such underhand & cuning waies used, if there were y^e least encouragement, w^{ch} God be blessd there is noe fear off. . . .

Lord James Murray to the Marquis of Atholl.

ERCHITT *att y^e foot of* LOCHNES,
5th Feby [1698].

I write to your Lordship from the Isle of Moy of our being come that farr in very bad weather, w^{ch} was the 3^d Instant. Wee could reach noe further then Tordarich in Strath Nairn that night, where I received ane ansuer of a Letter from Major Anderson that he thought two hundred men would be sufficient to send about by the head of Loch Ness, where he write to Cap^{tt} Steuart to joyne them with the most part of the Garisone of Invergarrie ; Soe yesterday my Brother Mungo went one that way with a Detachment of two hundred of the ableest of the men : Cap^{tt} Ard : Menzies went with him, Walter Lamond, Kepoch's brother, & the Cap^{tt}s was Charles Ro^{tt}son, Duntaillich, Barron fergusone, & John Steuart Ballaquhan his sone. Major Anderson did alsoe write that I might send one I trusted to him, soe Cap^{tt} Graham went.

I told him that it was fitt to make ane onfall upon the rebells as soon

¹ Father of Mrs. Watts, mother of 1st Countess of Dunmore.

as could be, upon w^{ch} the Major wrote to me that I might joyne him this night with a Hundred men, he haveing a Hundred and fiftie, besides two troops of Dragoons, that will meet us tomorow in the Aird. I sent Balaquhane this morning after my brother Mungo, who will be within four miles of him this night with Three Hundred; whose business will be chiefly to Guard the severall passes of Glenmoristone and Glencannich for fear of ane escape when wee make ane onfall. I have of officers w^t me ffuncastill, Tulloch, & Gay, so your Lop: knows who the rest are that are with Ballaquhane. Cap^{tt} Grantt & L^t Murray went alsoe with him, and I have cap^{tt} Grahame with me, with whom I sent young Bailnaine to Invernes prisoner, who is now in the Tolbooth. None holds out better than Rotmell, & walk'd all the way, & would needs away w^t my brother Mungo. These troublesome rogues are just now in Glen Cannich and are said to be ane hundred strong: the most that ever they are is seven score. I can give your Lop: noe further acco^{tt} at this tyme, but hopes I may give some satisfactory one within a few dayes.

This with my duty to my dear Mother. I am y^r Lordsp: obedent son.
 JA. MURRAY.

I hear that Alex fraser son to M^r James, Minister at Kirkhill, went for Ed^r a fortnight agoe. If Dollorie be acquainted its like he may find him out.

I hear Liev^{tt} Col^{ll} Dalzeal is come to Inverness and five companys of his Reg^{tt} is to be in tomorrow.

Of the officers mentioned above, Lord James, Captains Menzies, Graham, and Grant, and Lieutenants Lamont and Murray, had served in Tullibardine's late regiment. The others mentioned were Charles Steuart, younger of Ballechin, and his son John, Stewart of Fincastle, Stewart of Duntanlich, Stewart of Tulloch, Fergusson of Baledmund, ^{Stewart} Balneavis of Rotmell, Robertson of Guay, and Charles Robertson of Auchleeks.

Lord James Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

CASTLE DOWNIE, 14th febr 1698.

I have write three tymes since I came from Blair to my father, who would informe my dear brother of what is past since I came to Strath-

erick, w^{ch} was the 4th instant, and my brother Mungo & I parted imediatly. He went be the head of Lochness with two Hundred men & joyn'd Cap^{tt} Stewart, and Three Hundred followed six miles short, to keep sever^{ll} passes that was necessary to be guarded; & I joyn'd Major Anderson with a hundred at the foot of the Loch, who had a hundred of Colo^{ll} Hill's Reg^{tt}, from whence we marcht fourteen miles of very ill way, without stopting, to Straglais and Glenstrafarrir, where Symon fraser and about fiftie or Threescore of the Rogues were, Tho wee were inform'd they were a greater number. But the day before wee reacht those places, They had dispers'd in twos & threes and left y^e country, and as I am inform'd went to Kintaile, belonging to my Lord Seaforth, where there is noe snow, as their is in those places wee marcht thorow.

I have noe Intelligence what way I may goe about in persueing of him; but the only way I think now, is to trye to gett some of the country men that knows the wayes for to follow him. but this will take tyme before we can gett any that may be trusted, and for those that are with me are too much strangers in the country, & every body will know what their designe is: Soe it is not to be expected that they will gett true Informa-tion of him. Therefore it would be those that are not at all suspected that will be properest to aprehend him.

Liev^{tt} Collonell Dallyell is come to Invernes, and this week the most properest places in the country will be Garisoned, which will make him more afraid to venture in this country then in any other in the north of Scotland.

Keppoch mett my brother Mungo at the head of Lochness with fourty men, and he told him that it were best he would goe and act by himself, and I write to him to the same purpose, incourageing him that this was the fittest tyme to doe for himself by the aprehending of Cap^{tt} fraser. However Keppoch came up with my brother Mungo and joyn'd the party I had with me; nixt day I gott him to march of, and he write to my father that he would goe once home, and then he would goe in search of him, & gett his brother in Law Sr Donald Mc'Donald to see that none of them be harbored in the Isle of Skye. This is all I can say of him, but I wish his actings in this may be conforme to his words. I write to my father in my Last that of the six hundred Atholl men I had, I thought Two hundred or Three att most might serve to stay here, and be that tyme I gett his Lops answer I shall have prisoners to sende alonge with

them, that has been accessary to all this villany, who has been in armes since the Denunciacione as weel as before. I have four of them just now prisoners, but y^t base man Simon fraser is befreinded more then can be imagined in these north parts, and he being now soe much upon his keeping that there will be no aprehending of him by any that is suspected to doe it. all means I can think of shall be used, and be pleased to let me hear often from you, q^{ch} may be sent be the Invernes post when Dolory has not the occasion of sending to Dunkell.

I send this Inclosed open to Dollory be the post that he may know what is past here.

I have no more at present to ad to my dear brother, but y^t you will lett me hear often y^r advice, w^{ch} shall be punctually obayed.

J. MURRAY.

Marquis of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.

DUNKELD, 15 feb. [1698].

The last letter from y^e north I sent imediately to my dearest son, & now I send those came last night, w^{ch} will let you see that cowardly vilaine is fled for it, & all his partie dispers'd. This I still feard & suspected he woud doe att last, for all his bragging the Atholl men. You will see by James & Mungo's l^{rs} that he is afraide to dye by the hand of an Athollman; I hope it shall be by the Atholl hangman.

It seems he has a responce, for those men that are prisoners tells me they have heard that from him before. I have sent them to Edg^h, fearing the Councill woud take it ill I stopt y^m soe long. I have writt my excuse to the Chancelor. indeed it has bin of use to us, for it has broake y^t vilains interest, for they are y^e most considerable men in that cuntrie, & since I make use of them only for wittnesses, I hope y^e Councill will send y^m back to me, that I may make y^m perfect what they have begun, for now they are very sensible of the fals steps they made, & Ime confident there is nothing but they will doe, & they are the fittest persons for it, for now they know they woud be ruind if they did not, w^{ch} is y^e best argum^t to Highlanders.

I must tell you how I have bin used by y^t cosen of mine, that airie foole Grant.¹ in open councill he declared I had dismissd all y^e prisoners att my own hand, & agravated as much as he coud. this made y^e councill

¹ Ludovick Grant of Grant.

storm extreamly, but by good luck Dollerie comeing y^t same day made appear the falsness of it, for indeed it was never in my thoughts, but if that Grant had don his duty as Sherrif & liu^t of Invernesshire, & Hill & his officers, neither Councell nor wee had bin att this trouble, for certainly he knew their design, & came over imediately to Ed: for he has bin upon all this business, & his Deputie, Polston, who has more witt & cunning then the Laird, & has bin tricking all this time underhand with those Frasers, & since Grant I suppose has his comission as Sheriffe but during pleasure, if he could be gott turnd out, & an other in his place, it would be much for our interest, for he neither deserves to be Sherife nor councillor, considering he has neglected his duty in that w^{ch} the hon^r of y^e governmt is soe much concernd. I will imediately write to James w^t you write, & my own thoughts, w^{ch} are y^e same, not to keep above 200 Atholl men, & to come away when the garisons are placed, & y^e countrie settled, & of all things not to neglect but to bestow upon intelligence.

I am for Capoch & his brother to goe to the Isle of Sky or any other of y^e Isles, lieu^t Coll: Dayell may send a small partie wth them if there be need.

I begin now to think y^t base vilaine is gon rather to y^e breas of Ross, where Balnagoin his great frend is in all this, being a hyly place, & where he may shelter himself as well if not better yⁿ in y^e Isles, where he knowes we suspect he will goe, having relations there, & Koraick his great frind too is in Ross, whoe marid Breas sister, a Fraser, & tho Ballnagoin & he does not agree, yett in this they will joyne. I will write to James to looke to this.

Lord Fraser to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDR, 15 febr: 1698.

My Lord,—Your Lops letters were encouradgeing to me when I lay in prisone, and now being at liberty after severall applicationes made to the Lords of council, I cannot abstaine from troubleing your Lop: with this line, wherby I assure you that I have allwayes had that respect and honour to my Lord Marques of Athall, your Lop, and all the family, that I would have abhorred the least thoughts of these outrages most unworthly committed, ffor had I foreknowen what fell out, I had either used my endeavours to have prevented it, or been ane Informer against

the designers, soe much have I these acts in detestatione. But I hope your Lop: will have the goodness as to beleive that the surmise and rumore of my accessione thereto, was nothing but the effect of ane old groudge and animositie stated betwixt my family and that of a neighbour.

I am, My Lord,

Y^r lops most faithfull hum^{ble} s^{vt}

FRASER.

Lord James Murray to Marquis of Atholl.

CASTLE DOWNIE, 16th febr'y 1698.

I have just now received my Dear fathers of the 11th. I hope your Lop: has received before this mine of the Tenth, which gave ane account of Simon fraser and those with him being dispersed and fled this country, and for Keppoch his persueing, after he write to your Lop the methods he proposes in going about it; and for his brother Alex^r he can give no Intelligence which way they are gone, but he tells me he may in a few dayes; tho' I found hitherto his undertakeings are greater than his performance; and for Dougall McPherson he can do nothing at all, but march out when commanded as other souldiers does. Soe till some that are not suspected be had to find out that villan, I know not what I can gett done towards it at present.

In the mean tyme there shall be noe want of sufficient wittnesses, which I think to send your Lop: by such number of your own men as your Lop: thinks fitt, for the half of them I think may serve here; tomorrow and nixt day I expect the most of all the country men will be here, and submit themselves, and those that does not, wee shall seize all that they have.

As for John & William, Culduthel his sons, they are to be here tomorrow, & John Simon: son, and Litle Garth; of whom I can give your Lop: noe acco^{tt} till they come here.

Borlum McIntosh was here this day, who I find would fain procure your Lop: friendship, and I truly think will doe your Lop: all the service he can att this tyme, and may deserve it. He came to tell me he was to wait upon your Lop: at Dunkell, and desyred I might but write a line w^{tt} him to acquaint your Lop: that he would gett Migavy to goe along with him to Dunkell, who your Lop: knows to be a great rogue, and that he is the man that can give ane acco^{tt} of all the villanys from the begining.

(I have not found any since I came north so ready to doe a peice of service as Borlum.) which I hope your Lop: will be pleased to take notice of if he performs this of Migavy, who has more influence over him than anybody.

I am just now informed that Caddell¹ received a Letter from Simon Fraser which seem'd to vindicate all the base actions he has committed. Caddell sayes he knows not what way the Letter came to his hands, but being from a rebell he thought it fitt to send it to the Chancelar, and he has sent a copie of it to my Lord Argyle and several others; and there is one Mr John Campbell, writer in Edr, is to disperse severall copies of it, and they are to trye if they can get it printed. If your Lop: pleases to Informe Dollory of this that he may find out the truth of it, to prevent such Hellish contryvances w^{ch} this north country so much abounds with. Cap^t Grant Informed me of this, who was at Inverness and found it the town's talk.

I have no mor at present to aquent my dear father, but when ever I have, shall be sure to aquent y^r Lop: who am y^r obedent son

JA. MURRAY.

This goes by Mr Pattrick Robtson, Luid's broyr, who desyred live home, being Informed his mother was a dyeing.

Marquis of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.

4th March [1698].

I am soe hurried and busie examineing 19 Wittnesses James has sent heer, that I have scarce time either to eat or sleepe since they came. & Ime forced to entertaine them, they haveing nothing, or they woud starve, but I hope with paines to make discoveries against that vilaine & his accomplices, that they may be pursued criminally. I can't gett anybody that understand those processes that will come near me, nor is there any in this countrie that I darr trust; For examining them I think I understand well enough myself, but for the formalities I have need of help, soe that I will write to Mr John Fleming, now the session is up, to come heer as soon as can be.

That Vilaine scap'd very narrowly. Mungo was within 4 or 5 mile of him, who marcht in a belted plad to admiration, w^{ch} did encourage ye

¹ McLeod of Cadboll.
Carrisfield of Calder.

men much, for he had a very good smart partie sent by his Brother with him, y^e ablest men in the countrey.

James has caried himself all this time extraordinarie well. I send you his last letter, w^{ch} is all I have time to say now, only that I think, by 2 or 3 that was wth y^e knave, I have found out y^e person gave him the intelligence made him goe off, & likewise whoe employed the messenger.

The secretarie ¹ sends you Mungo's letter to her tho' it be not well writt, but I assure you tho' he cant write nor speak well, yet none can be more zealous in this just cause yⁿ himself, who walkt thigh deep in snow to catch y^e knave, & it was not his fault he missed him.

The rest is from my Lord, who saeis—

I wish to God you were heer to help me, for I have much need of you, but I hope you serve y^r familie better where you are, for I am soe old & fatigued y^t I have much adoe to suport this decayed body alone, haveing not the assistance of any body, but it eases me to complaine to my dearest son.

Patrick Murray of Dollery to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDR, 5th March 1698.

. . . I have ane account from Borlume McIntoishe, who came here yesterday, that there are foure hundered of the Atholl men come home, and that Captaine Grahame is gone with abote ane hundered of those that staid behind in persuit of Beaufort towards Kintaile. He tells me Beaufort went away w^t abote twentie men towards that pairt of y^e north. He told me also of some irregularities which were comitted by some of y^e Atholl men as they went thorow Badenoch, which ye country men were very forward to resent if he hade not taken prudent meanes to prevent it, and made use of y^e Duck of Gordones letter to him, for ordereing his men to concurr & joyne w^t y^e Atholl men against y^e Fresers. He sayes he lookes upon it as the interest of both y^e Ducks family & your Lops that their be a good understanding betwixt you. He sayes it was a great discouragement to y^e Fresers when they heard of y^e Ducks letter to his men to be active against them, since Beaufort expected some freendshipe and assistance from them, having write letters to a great many in y^e country for that end. He sayes ther is a recomendatone

¹ The Marchioness.

from y^e counsell for takeing off the Ducks confynement, and he wishes your Lop may have a hand in representing it to the King & procuring it since he hade rather owe it to your Lop then others.

Your lop will see by the minuts of councell thursday last that the powers in Levtenant Collonell Dalyeales comission are conferred upon Brigadeer Maitland, who is to relieve him at Inverness, & where he has placed garrisons in that country. I heare he sayes he owes that post more to other people then your lop. My Lord Marques wrote to me that I might give his service to him as being formerly acquainted w^t him, which I did before he went to y^e highlands, & he professed he would be a faithfull servant to his lop. I am

My Lord . . .

PAT. MURRAY.

Marquis of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.

[DUNKELD], *March 22, 1698.*

I have not heard from y^e north since I writ last to you, but 2 or 3 lines from James by Belaquaine, to whom he referd all he had to say, whoe came heer last Saturday night. I am extreemly sory dearest son I can give you noe better account, but you shall have it as Belaquaine told me.

It seems y^t rogue Symon gott intelligence of y^e parties comeing upon him, & I believe y^e thing is true enough, for some of y^e Frasers being with me who had parted from him, I pumped out of y^m who they were gave y^e intelligence, & have sent to my son James to see to aprehend them. His intelligence is much better yⁿ ours, for I find by Belaquaine y^t notwithstanding all y^e care I tooke to have money bestowed upon intelligence, as you woud see by y^e memoriall I gave James, who I am sure does his best yet can gett none, for he has not y^e certaintie of what place he is gon to, only suspitions y^t he is to y^e Isle of Skye.

That which troubles me most is that y^e councell has order'd Collonell Rowe's Regim^t & Lieut Collonell Dayell to come from that post, & to be left to Brigadeer Maitland to command there, who I fear will not be sincere to our interest, thinking, as he gives out, that you are not friendly to him; & I wish Lieut Coll: Forbess, whom they say you have oblig'd, may be more sincere then his Brother Colloden, & I'me sure he was not our frend neither when he went out of Holland. It is a sad thing y^t

Major Anderson, whoe had good intelligence & was very active att last, & y^t Lieut Collonell Dayell, who wou'd have bin more zealous, & was beginning to gett good intelligence, are recall'd from that place, & my son's being well acquainted wth him & all his officers, now one that is not our frend to succeed to him & strangers. This is I confess a discouragem^t, & puts me to such a stand y^t I know not [what] to say or doe, tho till now I bore up prittie well against y^e misfortunes of our familie, for tis not possible to keepe Atholl men any longer in y^e north, whoe certainly are y^e fittest persons to serve us, but y^{en} I have bin att such expences allreadie y^t tis not posible our Estates can bear it longer to entertaine y^m upon our own chargess, tho' it were but a 100 men, for they wou'd be great chargess. & for y^e Estate of Lovett it is alltogether ruin'd. For my part I know not w^t to doe, & tis well know I have gott noe Rent y^s two yeares by past, not soe much as paym^t for meale & seed I gave my tenants, & y^s year is like to prove worse yⁿ ever. but this does not trouble me I thank God, tho' I shou'd live on bread & watter, if it were posible to put a hapie end to this unfortunate business. & if there be not a man of sense to live in y^t place, & of courage, & some reputation & qualitie, y^t vilaine may come & stay in y^t countrey notwithstanding all the forces, & not be noticed by y^m, considering y^e neighbourhood are all knaves, & for him, & none more yⁿ Glengarie; for he has never soe much as come near my son James for all y^e letters he writt to him, not soe much as to make an apologie, or to offer his advice to him. & for Capoch I will say noe more of him but he is a cunning little fellow, & sees y^t since fyre & sword cou'd not be kept off him he will make his applicatione an other way, as I have reason to believe, for y^s was y^e designe of our enemies, because he seem'd to be for us att beginning, but now y^e circumstance he is in I darr medle noe more with him.

I must tell you now I beleeve you will think strange that since I have spoke to y^e Frasers I darr trust them more yⁿ I wou'd doe y^e M^cDonalds, or any of their neighbours, for I'm confident I have made them sensible what ruine y^t vilaine has brought upon them by his lyes & insinuations, & y^t they can never be free of trouble till such time as he be catcht; & all of them acknowledg'd it to be a truth, & y^t they will venter all they have for that end, & I think they may be trusted, if there can be any trust in those north countrie people, soe, as I said before, y^t if one of our familie

or an active friend cou'd be had to reside there, it is y^e only meanes to bring things to a good conclusion & to preserve that Interest. or some of a good familie, who has money, to marie my Grandchild, for I must tell you freely I am afraid L^d Salton begins to coole, & is afraid to medle in drumlie watters, for he writt a very frightfull letter to me, & his Lady one to my wife, telling the Frasers threatend to surprise his house, kill him, & take away his son. We both writt encourageing letters & said I hop'd to gett y^t countrey as peacable as where he liv'd in Bochun, & y^t he needed not fear y^e bragging of the north countrey Frasers, for I knew their bragging better then he did, & for his son, if they were afraid for him, if they wou'd send him to me I wou'd make him learn Irish & have as great care of him as if he were my own, but I never had a return tho' it be about 6 weeks since.

I likewise writt to James to encourage him,¹ & invite him to Castle Downie to be with him there to give his advice, but he made a formal excuse, all which makes me fear he is timerous, & if there be not a speedie course taken, we are like to loose y^e best feather in our wing. I am sure there was never a juster cause then ours, nor such insolencies comited against a Governm^t, & yet 'tis not resented as it ought, nor have we friends that will concern themselves.

& I must tell you y^t y^e Justice Court, w^{ch} I am sure you did upon a very good designe, is now a toole made use off to the prejudice of our familie, for those north countrie districts is govern'd by persons who is our enemies, being very ill chose, as I can make appear when I see you, espetially in y^e north, for it is all our enemies there has it in their handes, & in y^s place there is such a number of insignificant little people, who has neither honnour nor sens, only minds their own interest & their little picks, & I assure you tho' there is many of the name of Campbell turn'd out, yet Bradalbane has more interest in that court then I have, soe y^t I wish it might either be laied aside for a while, or a better sett of people in it, otherwise the many loose people y^t are now in y^e countrie will fall upon our interest, & will be encouraged to it.

I wish those who were ye great promoters of this court wou'd come in themselves y^t they might be usefull to our familie & likewise to y^e Governm^t, but I have writt more on this subject yⁿ I intended, but I have so many things to say to you w^{ch} is not fitt to write, y^t I wish if you can

¹ Saltoun.

not come y^rself down y^t you wou'd call for Dollerie & let Mr. Murray & his brother suply his place for that time, for I have some things to communicate to you that tho it comes from my dull melancholy thoughts, yet it might be of some use to you, & consider my age y^t I can't be active as I wou'd, & y^t I have noe frend to help me, y^t it will be imposible for me to bear it longer without you were heer y^rself, but you are to consider y^r own circumstances, how things stand with you, soe all must be left to y^rself. . . .

March 30.—The Marquis wrote to Lord Tullibardine—
“James is come very well home, but has gott no certain intelligence where y^t vailen is—sume says in y^e ile of Scie.”

Earl of Tullibardine to Marquis of Atholl.

KENSINGTON, *March 31, 1698.*

This is to acquaint my dear father that I have this day resigned my place of Secretary to the King. The Occasion of it is, that the King signed a comission for the Lord Whitlaw to be president of the Session before the last Par: w^{ch} I caried down & promised it in the King's name, but was not to deliver it untill I had acquainted the King that he had done him good services in the Par:, w^{ch} I having done on my return, the King nevertheles delayed it, & has at last given it to another.¹ I did think my word and honour so much engaged in this, that I cou'd not but show the world that it was not my fault that I have not performed my promise.

I hope I have made an honourable retreat, and since I have done services to my country, & been faithfull in my trust, that y^r Lo^p will approve of this, w^{ch} I cou'd not acquaint you off in time.

I shall now have the satisfaction to have more of y^r Lo^p & my deare mother's company, and be assistant to y^m, w^{ch} I value more then my place. I belive I must first goe to the Bath, w^{ch} is all I am now able to writte, but that I hope we shall have such friends in the government that we shall not suffer in any of our affairs. I have reason to think that the new president is our friend, against whom I have no manner of resentment. I beg leave here to give my humble duty to y^r Lop and my

¹ Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Lady Marquess. Having y^e cold so ill occasions my not writing to her lap: to lett her know I have received y^e two litle boxes, w^t y^e l^re she sent to Dolery, but as soone as I am better I shall writ fully to her lap: We have a great daill of satisfaction to think y^t we shall now be often w^t y^r Lop: and my Lady.

Lord James Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

ED^R, 9th Aprill 1698.

. . . . I write in my Last the peacable Inclinations of those of the frasers that keeps y^e country of Lovett. And there is noe way to continue y^m in that humore, but to make ane agreement with some family that may be a proper match for our niece Lovett, for they are ane unconstant people, as most of y^e Highlanders are, that till they have one to head them as their master, their is noe depending upon them. Besides I am persuaded it would contribute much to the apprehending of that Villane Simon fraser, or any that continues with him, who are lurking about in two's & three's in y^e Isles, they are about fifteen of all. There is alsoe the vastnes of the debts, and the present circumstances of y^e estate, makes it soe necessary to ingadge with some that may manadge it as their own. My father write to Lord Saltoune to see if hee will come to Dunkell again the end of this moneth in order to a setlement. . . .

JA. MURRAY.

Colonel Maitland to Marquis of Atholl.

FFORT WILLIAM, 21 Aprill 1698.

My Lord,—I have the honour of your Letter by captaine Grahame. I would have thought myself very hapy if my march had been so ordred that I could have payd my duty to your Lordship in passing.

Captaine Grahame will sho your Lordship the measures I have taken about what you recomend to me conserning Simon ffraser. It is what he advises. If your Lordship can think of any better way, hou I may more efectually serve you, there shall be nothing wanting in me, who am in all sencerity, My Lord,

Y^r Lops most humble & most ob^t svt,

A. MAITLAND.

April 29th.—The Marquis wrote informing Lord Tullibardine that the Marchioness, who had been taken very ill in the end of March, was likely to recover. He also mentioned that Simon Fraser, after skulking in the isles of Lewis, Uist, and Skye, had returned to Inverness-shire, and that report said he would probably possess himself of Lady Lovat's estate, and then proceed to London to procure a remission.

Captain Pumphreth to Marquis of Atholl.

CASTELL DOUNY, 29 May 1698.

My Lord Marquess,—The reasone why I did not give your Lordship a sooner account, was that I thought once to have given your Lop: a mor full account of the rebels, but I cane find none that will ingadje to inform me, ore at least they cannot doe it.

As for that bussiness that fell out at Beuly, [*torn*] is with Kinaries in Lovit in the mean tyme, and knew nothing of it.

There is one they call the Laird of Kilbockie is come to me, and by adveice of Kinaries I have taken his bonde and beall for his behavior for the time to come, and to ansuer your Lord^{sp} when you please to calle him to Dunkell.

There is likeways one Strowie lets me know that, if I cane give hime securitie for self and fortun, he will come in and make his peac.

Lett me know your Lords^{ps} particular comand about him, and what lenth I shall goe in trating with him.

Aseur your Lords^p that I shall be very ready serve your Lords^p to the outmost of my pour. I wait your Lords^{ps} comand.

Yo^r Lo^{ps} most humble Servant,

CHRISTO: PUMPHRETH.

Mrs. Watts¹ to Marchioness of Atholl.

CHESTER, June 13, 1698.

Madam,—I am very glad of an oppertunity to congratulate wth yo^r La^{sp} y^r late recovery. I assure you it was great joy to our whole family, & we all expected y^c news wth abundance of impatience. Y^r La^p had our

¹ Mother of Lady Dunmore.

prayers y^t God would preserve you, & y^t my Lord Marquiss & y^r La^p may long live & enjoy many comforts in y^r numerous offspring, y^e late increase of which here, my Lord Dunmore has given yo^r La^p an account of, & I will only trouble you wth what has pass^d since he wrote. our 2 little boys come on as well as one can expect for twins, & are likly in all appearance to live & doe well, tho' we thinke they yet want some days of their full time. They were christen'd on Fryday last by Ladys & Gentlmen of this country, whoe nam'd the elder Richard & y^e younger Thomass. I wish yo^r La^p could see y^e ten all together, w^{ch} to me indeed is noe ill sight. Their Mama is, I thank God, now as well as we can expect for her time, tho' she had (as usuall wth her) very tedious & severe labour, & was under noe small surprise when one childe was born to heare of another. We thought ourselves pritty full before, but now these are come we bid them welcome, & sattsifie our selves y^t God can provide for ten as well as eight. Our greatest difficulty is what to doe wth ye eldest, who grows too much a man for Chester breeding, & y^e age is so wonderfull wicked, beyond all y^t has gone before it I think, not only in maners, but Atheism & all kinde of ill principles, that tho one had money one should not know where to venture him. One comfort we have, w^{ch} is y^t he has a very good uncle of my Brother Werden, who I doubt not will doe y^e best he can for him & y^e rest; & w^{ch} is still more, y^e childe himself is hitherto well inclin'd & hopefull in all respects, & wants nothing but an education suteable to his quality. He is full as tall as my Father was, & Lady Harriet is as tall as her mother. Robin & Willy likewise grow to a mirracle, but Jack, Nany, Keaty, and Charles are of a more reasonable size, & very exact shapes, but y^e others indeed I feare will be too big unless they stop very soone, as my Da^r did at 14. I need not tell yo^r La^{sp} I think them all handsome; but I ought to beg pardon for saying soe much of them; I confess they are too many to be named perticularly, but y^t they have the honor to be y^r La^{ps} grand children, & in y^t respect I thought them the properest subject yo^r La^p could be troubl'd wth from Madam,

Y^r most ob^t and humble Servant,

K. WATTS.

During the summer Lord James repaired a third time to the Fraser country.

Lord James Murray to Earl of Tullibardine (at Edinburgh).

DUNKELL, *y^e 26th june* 1698.

At six this night I received my dear brother's of yesterday's date, showing y^r concern for Br Mungo & my goeing back to Inverness w^t so small a party of ye King's forces. Considering what had happn'd it was then the most proper course I cou'd think off, w^{ch} I thank God succeeded, for we brought nine materiall witnesses, y^t might have been at Edin^r in time, if y^e dyett had not been delayed to a longer time, w^{ch} I am glade is defer'd, in hopes ther will be such clear proofs now had as may convince the world of so great villany, w^{ch} I am sorie to find so few in y^e parts where I have been so litle sensible of such horrible doings.

I shall add no more, hoping to see my dear brother in a few days, w^{ch} is extreemly long'd for by

JA. MURRAY.

Colonel Row¹ to Marquis of Atholl.

DUNDEE, *2 july* 1698.

My Lord,—The Honour of y^r Lordships by Mr Murray was verely acceptable. Livtent^t Collon^{ll} Dalzell is to come & Receive your Lordships commands, whoe goes now to command the party at Inverness, and about 6 weekes hence I designe to doe the same, having now bussines to keep me att Edin^r till that time. I finde it will be verely unconvenient for the sould^{rs} to marche by Dunkell, & now that there is a party of Brigadier Maitland's Reg^t ² att Inverness, twoe dayes longer one the marche cane be noe prejudice to the service, wherefor I have sent them the waye of Feterkairne, since provisiones is not to be gott the other waye.

One captaine Murray, a brother of Philiphaugh's, commands the detachment of the Reg^t I have the Honour to command, whoe is verely muche a servant of your famely, and I will take caire to give necessare Instructiones to the other offic^{rs}. As for the Livtent^t Collon^{ll} your Lordship is allready acquainted with his quallities.

It will be necessare to send the Inclosed order to the commanding offic^r of the Detachm^t of Sir David Colleares Reg^{nt} by tomorrows nighte.

¹ 21st, Scots Fusiliers.

² 25th, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

they are this night within 10 milles of Dunkell and there order beares to be there on Mundayes nighte.

I shall allwayes be glad of aney occasione to convince y^r Lop: with how muche respecte I am, My Lord . . .

ARCH^d ROW.

Captain Pumphrey to Marquis of Atholl.

CASTELL DOWNY, 6 july 98.

My Lord,—I writ this to you befor, but the bearer feell sick by the way. The 28 of the last month I came to Killiwhimen, att four a clock in afternoone, and about ten the same neight I marcht through Strathereck with a hunderd men, and by the way I gott intelligenc wher Simon's men were ca^hp^ted near Gathmoor. I marcht all neight and at the break of day I came up to them. They wer soe surprist that they left ther pots kocken (for the neight befor they had kiled some of Gortlook's kowes) and rune to the heils, and lykeways I found all the men of Strathereck wer rune to the hills, from whenc they begune the next day to capitul^t w^t me by wreiting, and told me they wer wiling to compier when you pleas at Ed^r, but they did not leik to be taken prsoners (I find you have two of ther confreres inclosed).

Coldothell's two sons, I dout not butt they are either with you or att Ed^r be this tyme, as lykeways I soupos your Lordsp will feind some others. And upon the 30th at elevene a clock at neight I marcht from bellalayn, with three scor men, up the hills, and thought to have surpryst them or at least to recover the cattell, but they had gotn notic of my cominge; I understand that Alester moor is with them. I hear that Simone is lourking about Invernes, if it be possible I will break up his quarters.

I hav sent the Baillie of Strathereck with James Fraser of Ardockie in Obertarff to the Brigadier, from whenc I suspos he will send them to your Lordsp. Notwithstanding ther being in the hills, I chargt them all, under the paine of forfiting ther obligationes to your Lordsp: only to come and speak with me.

Your Lordsp may judge how difficult it is to gett thes men out of the hils. Waiting your comands.

Your Lordsp's most humble Serv^t,

CHRISTO: PUMPHREY.

[Enclosures.]

Alexander Fraser, younger of Errogie, to Captain Pumphrey.

EREGIE, 30 June 1698.

Sir,—I received yo^r lines this day and yesterday. How soon ev^r the party came heir I sent express for my fay^r, he being out of the countrie. Sir, if ther be ane order of councell for our going to Edg^h, we are already bound under the failzie of ffyve thousand merks, to compeir befor the Lords qⁿever called, q^{ch} bond my fay^r & I & some oy^{rs} gave the last march at Edg^h. Morov^r, as for my part, if you plaise I shall obleidge myself under the penalty of q^t I am worth in a world, y^t I shall compeir at Edg^h and be y^r again q^tever time you plaise, only to give me some time to fix myself in necessary, & I dout not but my fay^r will doe the same, for we intend not to forfeit our oblig^one to the councell, and be law bideing men dureing our life.

This being all from, Sir, your humble Servant ALEX^r FRASER.

Sir, excuse the bearer, for I was not at home qⁿ he came heir.

John Fraser, younger of Colduthell, to Captain Pumphrey.

BELLON, y^e 4 July 1698.

Sir,—I ame Informed y^t y^e and your compannie came yesterday from Stratherrick, so I have sent this lyne to beg your advise how to beheave annent my promise by meeting you at belaline tomorrow, I meen annent my goeing South. Now wither ye call me or not, I ame bound south, so if ye doe not call me, Lat me know if ye have any commands for me. Your ansuer is expected by the bearer and I ame

Your asshoured freind to serve y^e

JOHN FRASER.

A List of the Gentlemen in Stratherick that came in to Collonell Dalzell att Balalyne the tyme that he placed the garisone att Dalcraige, the 19th & 20th dayes of July 1698 yeirs.

Hugh Fraser, of Dunskea.	John Fraser, his sone.
Hugh Fraser, of Balnain.	John Fraser, of Aberskie.
John Fraser, of Errogie.	Hugh Fraser, of Boleskine.
John Fraser, of Miggavie.	Alex ^r Fraser, son to Erogie.
Thomas Fraser, of Gartolegie.	Alex ^r Fraser, son to Balnain.
John Fraser, of Litle Garth.	Hugh Fraser, son to Garthmoir.
John Fraser, of Mikle Garth.	John Fraser, of Knockcholline.
Donald Fraser, of Drumoune.	Ronald M ^c Donald, of Achadeick.
James Fraser, of Foyer beg.	Alex ^r Fraser, of Mickle Glen Do.
Malcolm Fraser, of Culduthell.	James Fraser, of Culduthell.

July 12.—Criminal letters of treason were raised in Edinburgh, at the instance of Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, His Majesty's Advocate, against

Thomas	Fraser, of Beaufort.	James	Fraser, in Ardachie in Aber-
Capt. Simon	Fraser, his son.		tarff.
William	Fraser, of Foyers.	Duncan	M ^c Tawes, officer to Strichen.
Hugh	Fraser, of Kinmonavie.	John	M ^c Alastair Mhic Ian, his
William	Fraser, of Dalcraig.		brother.
Hugh	Fraser, of Bolleskine.	—	M ^c Mhuillear, Miller to
John	Fraser, y ^r of Migavie.		Strichen.
Alex ^r Roy	Fraser, his brother.	William	Fraser, in Knockie, Tenant
Tawse	Fraser, brother to Little		to Strichen.
	Garth.	Donald dubh	M ^c Alan, in Drummond.
William	Fraser, of Erchitt.	John	Fraser, y ^r of Drummond.
Thomas	Fraser, in Shougly, his	William	Fraser, his natural brother.
	brother.	Alan	M ^c Donald, brother to Acha-
Hugh	Fraser, brother to Erchitt.		deak.
Hugh	Fraser, son to Bochruben.	Martin	Cameron, in Glen Do beag.
Alex ^r	Fraser, uncle to Faraline.	Angus	M ^c Donell, brother to Kep-
Alex ^r	Fraser, of Riven.		poch.
John	Fraser, his brother.	Alastair mor	M ^c Donald, in —
Uisdean Og	Fraser, in Leadclune.	Alex ^r	M ^c Uisdean, Fidhleir, in
Alexander	Fraser, son to Balnain.		Balacharanach.
James	Fraser, brother to Gortuleg.	John	M ^c Alastair Chaol, in Bala-
Alexander	Fraser, „ „		charanach.
Alexander	Fraser, y ^r of Culduthell.	Alexander	M ^c Donald, in Balacharan-
Hugh	Fraser, son of Culduthell.		ach.
James	Fraser, „ „	Thomas	Fraser, M ^c William, Mhic
John	Fraser, „ „		Iain, servant to Foyers.
Thomas	Fraser, of Struy.	Æneas	M ^c Bain, brother to Drum-
Hugh	Fraser, y ^r of Struy.		mond in Dores.
William	Fraser, of Guisachan.	Donald	Gruamach, Bouman to W ^m
John	Fraser, son of Tighnacaille.		Fraser, son to Tighna-
Hugh	Fraser, son to Menchigavy.		coille.
Hugh	Fraser, brother to Menchi-	Donald	Manndach M ^c Iain, in Lag-
	gavy.		buie.
Alex ^r	Fraser, sometime in Bochruben.	Alex ^r	Fraser, son to Minister at
			Kirkhill.
John	Fraser, in Abereskie.	Thomas	Fraser, son to Minister of
John	Fraser, (the Major) in		Stratherrick.
	Borlam.	M ^r Robert	Munro, Minister of Abertarff.
		Donald ban	M ^c Iain, Mhic Alasdair,
			Piper to Glen Morriston.

Eventually the whole of the before-named persons were found guilty in absence, and sentenced to be denounced as rebels and forfeited, &c. ; but it does not appear that any of them ever gave themselves up, or that any further proceedings were taken.

Lady Nairne to Countess of Tullibardine (at Edinburgh).

NAIRNE, Aug. y^r 16, 1698.

I received y^r Ld^{yp}s of the 13th last night by My L^d Marq^s express. I am very much convinced of the necessity of my Lady Lovett's going to Edg^h. both my Lord & I has told her of it over & over, & that, if she has any regard to her own honour & reputation, she will for once lay aside her reserv'd humer, & on this occasion tell to all she speaks w^t the abhorance she has of that base man, & the just resentment she has of the barbarous usage she met w^t from him, which as your Ld^{yp} says will do more good then lyes in the power of all her friends, either to do or say in her behalf. She seems to be very sensible of y^s, & says she will do all can be expected from her.

For my going to Edg^h, I hope y^r L^{dyp} & my Lord Tull: will do me the justice to believe, I wou'd not grudge my pains to go 10 times that length if I thought it wou'd contribute to the honour or advantage of his Lop's Family, but I assure you, Madam, I have no manner of influence on my Lady Lovet to make her speak more frankly. Your Lady^p may know by experience how little I cou'd get her to say to yourself, & I have at present said so much to her, that I have left nothing but to repeat it over again. Both my Lord & Lady M^{ss} are positive she is now resolved to act her part to all y^r satisfactions, which indeed I do not doubt of. besides there is no body has more interest w^t her, & whose advice she will more readily follow, then my brother James, who is already at Edg^h, and will be often w^t her if it be requisit any body shou'd. If all this does not convince y^r Ld^{yp} it is to no purpose I shou'd go to Edg^h, when we meet I shall give you more reasons to shew that I think it neither necessary nor fit I shou'd. . . .—Belive me to be ever y^r Ld^{ps} faithfull humble Sv^t

M. NAIRNE.

Since this was writt I have again been discoursing my Lady Lovet, who is possitively resol'd to take all occasions to satisfy the world of the falshood of those stories has been made of her. It will be very necessary to encourage her all yr Ld^{sp} can, for her greatest defect is what is generally a great virtue, a too mean opinnion of her own parts, which is often the reason she does not speak w^t that assurance & confidence that is necessary.

The end of August 1698 Lord Tullibardine had a disagreement with Ross of Balnagowan (a friend of Simon Fraser's) in Edinburgh, as is narrated in the following account, written by his Lordship :—

Friday in the afternoon, just as I was going out of my Lodgings, my brothers James & Edward being wth me, the last said that he saw Balnagowan walking in the street, who I desired to tell him I would speak to him, having no other designe but to enquire about his spreading thoes stories I had heard; imediatly he comes to me & I ask't him if his name was Balnagowan, he answered it was, then I told I was inform'd from the laird of Grant he designed to see me, to vindicat himself; he s^d he had desired him to do so, & that he was at my Lodgings, but had not found me; I answered since we were now mett, if he woud goe back wth me to a chamber I had neare, that we might discourse there; he answered he shoud follow me, so I went up the stairs, but my father being in that chamber, I went to another room, w^{ch} belonged to one of my brothers, where he, and my two brothers that had been out wth me, having entered, & the door only shut after us, the first thing I s^d was "Sir, I will salute you here, since I did it not before," so he & I bowed as is the custome. Then I told him I heard he had misrepresented what had passed when he saw my sister lately. This he absolutely denyed, so I did insist no more on itt, but told him I had reason to belive the persons I had it from. Then I askt him if he had given in a petition Wednesday last to the Parl: in favours of Symon Frazer. he answered he had given in a petition, to desire hie might be secured in some mony he was owing him, & hoped I woud not be ill satisfied that he look to his own security. I told him that I had nothing to say as to what he did to secure himself, tho' I beleived that was not the designe of the petition, but I thought it was not civill in him to give it in that very day he had desired to vindicatt himself

to me. Then I askt him the manner how that debt was owing to him, & how he came to give trust to one that never had any estate, & that he knew could never pay him. he made some sort of shifting answer to this, w^{ch} I saw well enough was a storie, so I insisted no further. Then he begun to tell me a long storie of his relation to me, & that one of his predecessors had married a daughter of the family of Tullibardine, w^{ch} I told him I knew it was so, but thought that should have been a reason for his reliving my sister out of the barbarous hands she was in, since I heard he was one her neighbours. He answered that he had never heard she was illused, & then indeed I plainly found out he was a very disingenous gentleman, but I gave no other answer, but that it was strange he that lived so neare did not heare that she & my brother & Lord Saltoun were seized on & kept prisoners neare 5 weeks.

He said he had a great respect for her, that he had been to waite on her in her first husband's time. How, said I, that is to own she has had a 2nd husband, w^{ch} is most fals, & since she disowns itt I will not allow any to say so, & if it were not in this place, I woud resent y^r talking so, & I think you deserve to be beate for such an expression to her own brother. Imediatly he acknowledged he was in the wronged, & begged my pardon & s^d he had s^d it rashly, so I told I should take no more notice of itt.

Before this time one of my servants had come in & told me the Justice Clerk & L^d Enst^{ar}¹ were in the other room, wherfore I went to them, but told Balnagouan that the Jus: Clerk was there, who was one of them that he had misinformed, therfore I desired he woud stay a litle till the Justice Clerk should come there, or I should send for him to the other room. Accordingly I desired the Justice woud stay & speak to him, for he had denyed to me w^t he had affirmed to him, but he answered that he believed me very well, and did not doubt of w^t I s^d, & therfore he was fully satisfied that he could not then stay, saying, as I remember, he was going to the comissioner. however, tho he was gone, since I had told Balnagouan I woud call for him there, I desired Dollary to bring him in to that room, but in the meane time my father took me wth him to an inner room, having left the Lord Enst^{ar} & my wife & sister to entertain Balnagouan, who staid wth them about half a quarter of an hour, & then went away before my father & I came out of the litle room we were in. Balnagouan not having staid in all not three quarters of an hour.

¹ Lord Anstruther (a Lord of Session).

In consequence of representations made by Balnagowan, it appears that Lord Tullibardine and his brothers were placed under arrest by order of the Earl of Marchmont (the King's Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament). The Earl of Argyll, always a foe to the Atholl family, was suspected of having a hand in this.

Great indignation was expressed by all the well-wishers of the family at Lord Marchmont's ingratitude, in behaving in such a manner to Lord Tullibardine, who only two years before had been very instrumental in Marchmont's (then Lord Polwarth) being appointed High Chancellor of Scotland.

The Duke of Hamilton (Lord Tullibardine's brother-in-law) wrote to Lord Portland to represent the matter to the King, and the arrest was shortly afterwards taken off. In November the matter was disposed of by the Council, as is shown in the following letter.

Earl of Tullibardine to Marquis of Atholl.

ABBY, Nov 17 [1698].

This is to acquaint my Deare father and Mother that my brothers and I are this night quite freed, asolved by the councill of that malicious & calumnious bussines of Balnagouans, & even without a conterar vote, w^{ch} is wonderfull considering how eager our enemies have been in this affaire. E: Argile and Lord Ross spoke only in Balnagouan's and his wittnesses favours, but found it woud not doe and so voted that the lybel was not proven with the rest.

Before E: Argile came to town I was very anxious to have this affaire ended, and indeed I had then the Majority of the Council for me, but the Chancelor delayed itt, but nothing to their advantages, but very far to the conterar, for the depositions of the wittnesses are so gross, that all our enemies are ashamed, and I am come off wth honour.

The printing and making publick the depositions has done much good, and I have the whole town on my side crying out on our enemies. My servants are just now hunting after Balnagouan's wittnesses, who are

ordered by the Council to be put in prison untill punished as they deserve. I have been at much trouble and expences in this affaire, but I think it now well wasted. Balnagouan is not worth the seeking any mends off.

I have ordered my horses to meet me on Tuesday at Falkland.

During 1698 Lord Tullibardine employed William Hall from Newcastle and Adam Doncarly from Yorkshire to visit and report on his father's lead-mines in Glenlyon. The following year the Marquis signed a disposition of all his mines in favour of Lord Tullibardine on payment of ten per cent. of the proceeds.

Rev. A. Robertson to Earl of Tullibardine.

FORTINGALE, y^e 15 of March 1699.

My Lord,—There was of late a horrid slander raised upon severall persons in Apnadull & Fortingale, and old Drumcharie's wife and his two daughters were suspected by both countries to have been the abettors of it, & y^r were great presumptions for it. I caused cite y^m once or twice either to frie y^mselves of it publickly by oath, or else to take with it and make penance for it. They continu^d obstinat a sabbath or tuo, but qⁿ they saw that I insisted absolutely, they cam Saturday last to my house and told me that (because I troubled y^m) they wold proclame the ensueing day, being the Lord's day, in face of the congrega^{tn} that my self was the abettor of q^t I charged y^m w^t. Q^rupon old Drumcharie, who stired not out of his bed a day since Martimes before y^{at} day, cam to y^e church, & imediatly after divine service y^e old blind man cryed out that I was author of the slander my self. His wife railed all y^e tyme I was saying the blessing. They made such noise & were in such fury that I was necessitat to flie for it, & qⁿ I was going by Drumcharie's seat y^e wife threw off her plaid as if she were to tear me in pieces, & Drumcharie's second son, who was cited to make penance y^{at} day for fornicatⁿ, lifted up his fist & cryed saying, "Man, tho ye make your escape at this tyme I'lle make yow smart for it elseq^r maugré all y^{at} will take your part." They railed a while after I went out of the church, to the amazement of y^e congrega^{tn}, so that I fear they have weakned my disciplin, q^{ch} is a very considerdable part of

my duty, (having to deall w^t y^e rudest tygres in y^e kingdom), that I dare not deall w^t a delinquent in haste for fear of the like treatment. Y^rfor I have presumed by this lyne to begg your Lo: assistance & direction how to be redressed of y^m for such vile useage as I met with. I am willing to do q^eever your Lo: shall command me, to y^e end I may be in a posture to pursue y^m & to be at expenss considerable to make them sensible of their unChristian and Atheisticall carriage. I had seen your Lo: my self but that I am weake after a violent feaver, & want ane horse. I am, my Lord, your Lo: servant q^{le} I am

M^r A. RO^tSON.

If I have wrⁱⁿ a lye there were witnesses in abundance to prove it agst me.

At this period, Lord Mungo Murray, becoming weary of home restraint, appears to have suddenly quitted his father's house at Dunkeld, and repaired to his brother at Huntingtower.

Earl of Tullibardine to Marquis of Atholl.

HUNTINGTOWER, *March 1699.*

It is as great a satisfaction to me that my bro: Mungo is come here, as it was a trouble when I had the accompt of his going from y^r l^p by this bearer, who can acquaint y^r l^p in what temper he is, so I shall only intreat that y^r l^p & my mother woud be pleased to pass this easily over, wthout being dissatisfied wth him who has alwayes caried himself dutifully, but it seems his being so long wthout any employment or certane way of living has wearied his patience. I belive he will wait on y^r l^p to morrow or next day. My bro: James staves to goe wth him. I doe not writte to my mother, for I know not how y^r l^p has spoke to her of my brother's going. I have never heard if y^r l^p has rec^d mine I inclosed to S^r Ja: Moncreiff.

April 15.—The Countess of Tullibardine gave birth to a daughter at Huntingtower, who was named Susan.

The African Company had during the previous year despatched from Leith an expedition of 1200 men to form a colony

in Darien, South America. Lord Mungo was appointed captain of a company in one of the expeditions which sailed from Scotland as a reinforcement during 1699.

M. Drummond to Marquis of Atholl.

ED^R, May 17th, 1699.

My Lord,—I have the honour of youre Lops of ye 15th instant concerning my Lord Mungo. I wish him also much satisfaction in the prosecution of so generous a design, as all who know him had qⁿ he was condescended on as an overseer, (q^{ch} is the name the company gives to those y^t goe in the quality of captains). Before Glenegles went from this, he told me y^t it would be very acceptable to My Lord Mungo to have Walter Lamond goe as his Livetennant, & y^rfore to indeavour to get him chosen. q^{ch} accordingly is done, and qⁿ the oy^r officers were condescending on y^{re} subalterns, I named Walter Lamond for his Livetennant, & a young Gentleman, a sone of Suddie M^cKenzie's, is to be his Ensigne.

We cannot as yet determin qⁿ the ships at Glasgow will be ready, tho we are makeing all imaginable dispatch, so y^t its hoped ag^t the end of June all may be ready. However all the officers who are to goe will be timously advertised, y^t they may be heire so soone as its thought fit to list the men and subsist them. In the mean time his cloaths & linnings may be provyded. As for any cargo y^t is ordinarily carried thither, it consists for the most part in Linning cloath, knives, chizers, and toyes, bot a very small quantity of these will serve, because y^{re} is only so much bulk allowed to evry man y^t goes, y^t the ships may contain y^e more provisions.

Each company is to consist of fifty men, & it will be fitt y^t my Lord Mungo be lookeing about for Stirdy fellows, ag^t the time y^t the Company will put them on Subsistance. I doubt not bot his Livetennant will ease him much of that trouble, for he is a verry active stirring man, & very glad to be under My Lord Mungoe's command.

If y^{re} be anything else q^{re}in I can be serviceable to youre Lop or any of youre family, none shall be more ready to embrace y^e occasion y^t it may appear how much I am, My Lord, youre most humble & most oblidged servant

M. DRUMMOND.

A few years before this an Act of Parliament had been passed appointing those that held heritable jurisdictions to qualify themselves or lose their offices. The Marquis, who held the office of Bailie of the Regality of Atholl, had taken no notice of this, and the King having sent a letter this year desiring the Act to be put in force, he consequently lost his office. The Council proposed to appoint Lord Tullibardine Bailie in room of his father, which the Marquis took very much amiss.

Countess of Tullibardine to the Earl (in Edinburgh).

HUNTINGTOWER, June 17th [1699].

. . . . Dullery came in y^e afternoon, to whom I shewed y^r letter to y^r father, & red y^t part of mine concerning y^e Jurisdictions; we both were very clear it was not fitt to send y^r letter to him, so I am to keepe it till he returne, & yⁿ I am to send it or not as we find most convenient.

Dullery was to goe there this morning. He says he belives there is nothing done since y^e revolution will vex y^r father so as this & if you had been Secretary you woud have been sure to have gott y^e blame of it, & he will be breaking his brain upon it to find out who has don it, for he will think it is don desingedly against him, I doubt not his vasalls will be no litle glad at it: I think you shoud be y^e deput put in by y^e councill, w^t pour to you to put in substituts under you. Dull: was of opinion, as maters stands now, he had raither y^e wild Scott of Galoway had it, but certainly it were absolutly fitter for you to have it, w^{ch} if y^r fa: be not quite demented he will think too, for if strangers come there, his lops actings bettwin man & man will become more publick, w^{ch} tho he writ leatly he was not affrayed they were all known, yet I doubt not he will think it his interest to have y^m as much concealed as posible. . . .

Countess of Tullibardine to the Earl.

HUNTINGTOWER, June 19th [1699].

. . . . This night, just as I was going to supper, Dullery came here, who says y^e first thing y^r father said to him, was he come to be y^e councill deput (S^r P. Hoom's letter had given y^e allarum). He answred

he was going to see his mother y^t was sick. Its hard for me here to tell you all, & yet its fitt you shoud know it. He is, as you gused, much vexed, but before I say more I must earnestly intreat two things of you ; the first is y^t you will not vex y^r selfe ; ye next is y^t you keepe all to y^r selfe, & let it not be known to any y^t you have heard any thing. You are the parson y^t is suspected to procure this letter from y^e K: but he will never resigne it ; they may take it from him, but non shall persuad him to doe w^t it as he did w^t y^e shirifshipe. this is his language. You was named, but it tooke very ill.

Auchtertyer was sent for & came there yesternight, but what his advice was I cannot learne. Y^r father came y^e length of Nairne this day w^t a resolution to be at Tullibardine this night in his way to Ed^r, but they gott him w^t difficoultly perswaded to stay there, till they sent for Glenagles, who is to be there tomorrow, so what will folow upon y^t consult I doe not know, if the journey to Ed^r hold, its to be given out y^t its on y^r bro: Mungo's accompt to see him right ordred, & you must take it so, & seem to be much surprised w^t y^r father's coming to Ed^r, w^{ch} I think you may very well be. I belive you will find it conveniant for you not to stir from Ed^r till you know y^e evant of this. I shall indover to get notice as soone as I can if his Journy holds ; if it doe not hold, I shall send you word, but if it doe hold, he will be there before I can send any. You must not be inquiring at any if they hear of y^r father's coming in, for this is a mighty secrit, his owne servants did not know he was to goe funder yⁿ Nairne, till about 2 howers before he came away. remember I chainged ye deat of y^r letter to y^r father & made it y^e 17th, so owne it of y^t deat if it hapen to be spoake of, & see y^t Scott doe not hapen out w^t it otherwayes. I sent y^r letter, as I wrot before, this morning, but y^r father being come from Dunkell it mised him, & he gott it at Nairne, y^r mother sending it to him. He was complaining before he gott it y^t he had not heard from you, & when he gott it, it increased his jellosies much. You may be sure y^e worst is not told me, but I understand very well you are intyerly blamed for this, & it lookes very ill in a son to deall so w^t a father. This is y^e language, but dearest heart I intreat you over & over again doe not trouble y^r head, for no body ells thinks it but him selfe & his other halfe ; but if you'll take my advice desier it no more of him, but tell him as you did in your letter, you proposed this only to him as y^e best, if he thought it fitt well, but if his Lop: does not, you have no more

to say, let him doe in it as he pleases, & seem no more to desier it nor medle in it. & perhaps when alls come to all, it may be better you have it not, for if y^e councill put in one, its like you may be able to doe more good by y^m yⁿ if you put in one of y^r fathers naming. as you wrot, Dullery was presed to accept of it, but refused it, & y^r bro: Ja: was named for it. I belive y^r father's great concerne in this has made him forget this is y^e session time, and y^t Megens¹ is at Edr, for if he fall on his Lop: there, he'll wish perhaps he had not gon. . . .

I have given y^e berear, G: Jack, eightpence & caused tell him if he come to you in good time tomorrow, & lose none of his letters, you will cause give him a grote more, but he's a great vilan.

I shall be in pain till I hear you have gott this safe.

Countess of Tullibardine to the Earl.

HUNTINGTOWER, *June 21*, [1699].
past 6 in y^e morning.

G. Jack is now gon w^t what I wrot last night, and I begin this again to be ready against I get inteligence to send you. . . . 4 aclock in y^e afternoon y^r brother Nairne is just now gon from hence to Perth; he came here just after I had dined; he left his father at Nairne; he told his Lop he was oblidged to goe to Perth to see to get M^r Ja: Murray to goe to Nairne to wait on his wife, since M^r Rig, who has ben w^t her during M^r Jas M: sickness was nesesited to leave her this day, so he said he coud not goe to Perth & not come here & see me, & asked if he shoud say any thing from his Lop: he says his father demured a litle, but att last gave him a mesage, but truly I can very hardly tell you what it was, but I think it was to this purpos, to know whither or not you woud insist in desiring y^r father to resigne this regality. I said it was hard for me to know what y^r resolutions were at this distance, for you had never writ of it to me but once, & it was just in y^e same nature you had writ to y^r father, (for they told me what you writ to him), but I understood by what you had writ y^t you had proposed it only for y^r father's ease & not to vex him, but since his Lop: takes it as he does, I was of y^e mind you will trouble him no more w^t asking it, but one woud have thought since his Lop: woud lose it, it were better his owne son had it yⁿ one y^e councill shoud apoynt. this was my ansure, but I find he had raither Argyle had it yⁿ you. Y^r

¹ Drummond of Megginch, to whom the Marquis was in debt.

brother woud have had me writing to this purpose to y^r father, but I beged his pardon for y^t, & said since his Lop: did not think it fitt to ansure y^r letter, I did not think it fitt to trouble him w^t any, but if he pleased yet to ansuer y^r letter, tho I had sent today to Ed^r, I shoud forward it to you. Y^r bro: as he was coming here mett y^e mesanger y^t was sent to Glenagles, who told him Glenagles was just going to Ed^r. Y^r bro: has express orders to bring Auchtertyer & Dolery to Nairne this night w^tout fail. Y^r father is yet undetermined whither to goe to Ed^r or not; they are all much against his going. he is sometimes in the thoughts to send Dollery, & if he doe not goe himselve I belive he will. There is one of three he woud have the councill name his deput, y^t is y^r brother James, Dollery, or Bonhard, & woud have you use y^r indovers to have one of these made it, but in my opinion you shoud not medle in it in ye least, since your father jelousices you at so very high a rate as he does, for tho you shoud use y^r indovers to get one of these three made it, if any thing shoud ever fall out y^t crost his humer you woud get y^e blame. You have exonerated y^r selfe alrady in what you have writ to your father, & in my humble opinion to medle no more is the best, for if you doe, it will come to be more publick how much he is against y^r having it, & I think that for neather of y^r advantages. I pray God to direct you to doe what is rightest in his sight, who I trust will order things for the best for you. I really now doe not wish y^r having it tho y^r father shoud resigne it, for I forsee intolerable troubles & inconveniences to you if you have it. . . .

I find y^t that pasage in y^r letter is most comented upon at this time in w^{ch} you say, it may easly be judged you have had no designe of this, else you might have gott a gift of it &^c. there is one particular good quality y^r f: has, y^t I wish you had, & y^t is not to doe y^r selfe hurt w^t vexing for any thing. . . . Johny was at Perth to day w^t M^r Sanders, & as he was coming away somebody told him My Lord Marquess was at Dollery's, but he did not goe to see, w^{ch} I think he was in y^e right, for it was not to be belived y^t his lop: was there and not here nor yet sent here, so I have sent in one to inquire privetly whither he be going to Ed^r or not; just as I was sending y^r bro: James & Nairne came here, who parted w^t yo^r father at y^e ports of Perth in his way to Ed^r, for he is in y^e terablest flame y^t ever a man was in, least you get y^e regality. he cairs not tho y^e councill puts in one, providing you have nothing to doe w^t it. I have desired y^r bro: Nairne to writ to you this & his bro: James's

opinion what you shoud doe. I send you y^e copy of y^r letter to y^r father, least there be things said to be in it y^t is not, or if you shoud have occasion to shew it to any, but pray remember to copy it over in another hand y^t it may not be seen in mine. Auchtertyer & Dullery are gon w^t him y^e length of Kinross, but y^r brothers says they were resolved to goe no further, but I still fancy at least Dullery will goe on w^t him.

I have seen y^r brothers letter y^t he has writ to you ; it is most hard to know what to advise you about y^r coming from Ed^r, for some times I think it were better you were come away, & did not see him, but yⁿ again y^r brothers as well as my selfe thinks he will say so many things of you, y^t its fitt you shoud be there to vindicat y^rselfe. I intreat you to be on y^r gaurd & preper to mitt w^t y^e harshest things imagenable, but it will be much to y^r intrest to say no thing y^t may give y^e least advantage against you. I know it is hard for flesh & blood to bear such ingouries, but remember it's from y^r father, & therefor labour to bear it patiently. I have been thinking if Carmichael be a true friend to you he may doe much to keepe y^r father from blasing abroad what storys we are afrayed he will, tho there is no ground for y^m, y^t you might shew him y^e letter you wrot to y^r father, & tell him you hear his Lop: is not for resigning y^e regality to you, but is displeas you shoud have proposed such a thing, but truly since his Lop: will not doe it willingly you shall never press him to it ; so when he sees y^r father, who no doupt will speake to him of it, he may say he finds you are not a tall seeking it, unless his Lop be willing to resigne it to you, but this you know he must say from himselfe, & not as if you had desired him.

Y^r father is gon by here w^tout so much as sending in to me, & tho y^r brothers told him they woud come here, he never so much as bid y^m say a word to me, y^t he was in heast or anything like y^t, so you may ask his Lop: how he left me & y^e bairns, for you cannot doupt but he was here.

I send my page on y^e little pouny w^t this, but non knows where he is gon but y^r two brothers, & have ordered him not to see y^r father by y^e way.

Lord Nairne and Lord James Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

HUNTINGTOUR, June 22 [1699].

I doubt not but my dear brother will be surprised wth my Father's goeing in such heast to Ed^{gh}. Bro: James & I parted wth his LoP at

Perth, being so far advanced on his journey. y^e reason of it is, so far as I can understand, to prevent y^r giting any asignation to y^e Regallytie of Atholl, w^{ch} his Lo^p cannot be perswaded but y^t you have a mind to, & tho' certainly you might have got it when Secretary, w^{ch} might convince my Father you are not very fond of it now. However, his Lo^p is so tender to be touched on y^t poynt, for fear of y^r eclipsing him & having so much power dureing his life (in y^t country), w^{ch} will follow to you in course after that, for y^e time it is brother James humble advice to you, & mine, y^t you satisfie my Father as much as possible in y^t affair, w^{ch} we both think may be a means to promote y^r hapy agreement for y^e future, wth y^e blessing of God Almighty, for my Father's thoughts are much disordered to think you showld desire to have y^t post in Atholl, w^{ch} if you could have wth his consent, were a thing would be very satisfactory to all well wishers of y^e family, but wth out that a perpetuall uneasyness to you both; & my Lady Tull: as well as us two bro^s doe recomend most earnestly to my dear brother to perswade my Father's returning out of Town again so soon as possible, w^{ch} you will wich y^e more to doe on my poor mother's account, who is unwell at present, & whose recovery so much depends upon his Lo^p being wth her. I know my dear bro^r will excuse this freedom from y^r most affate brothers

& humble servant

JA: MURRAY.

NAIRNE.

Countess of Tullibardine to the Earl.

HUNTINGTOWER, *June 23, 1699.*
past 6 in y^e morning.

. . . . I cannot hold from telling you I take very ill y^r fathers going by wⁱⁿ halfe a mile of my nose, & not coming in here, nor so much as sending; if you had married off y^e dunghill he coud have used me no worse, & tho' I am his daughter in law, his Lop: shoud remember there is a deaciency to be used even to her. I asure you if I knew his Lop: designed to come in here as he comes back, I woud goe out of the house if I posibly can get horses. I am not sencible I have don anything to deserve such a publick slight; what may people think & say, y^t he went to y^r clarks house in Perth & stayed an houer or two, when y^r wife & childrine were so near him. if it were not on y^r accompt I woud resent it in a nother maner, but for y^r sake I am resolved to bear it as well as I can.

If you please you may let it come to y^r fathers ears what I have said, but I doe nott desier you & he shoud fall hott about it, but bear this w^t y^e rest.

past twelve a clock, y^r bro: Mungo is just now come here, but is in such heast he will not sitt down, let be stay diner.

Lord James Murray to Countess of Tullibardine.

June 28 [1699].

Being present when Will Fraser tould he and other see y^r La^p page go past, it struck imediatly such a jealousie that I thought it y^e best to tell; brother Nairne & I parting with our father in such anger at brother Tullibardine, wee could not but think it best to aquent him of it, w^{ch} at present satisfaid, but I know not how long efter there is a miting. I hope there will com no displeasure to any by it. its troue I might have rather spocke of y^r La^p writing, but I hope its as well as it is. This is most sad work & if it were not for my wife and childrer a Calledonia voyage is desairabl,¹ for I think I can never be servesable to my brother Tull: & y^r La^p or improve myself whilst things is thus. I asure y^r La^p I am so sensible of both y^r kindness that I shall never be wanting to doe you both all y^e serves lyes in my power. I asure y^r La^p I told my mother y^t my Father did not send brother Nairne nor me to wait on y^r La^p, but y^t it was our own motion, this wee must needs oun as truth. I am glad after once y^r La^p is resolved to writ no more upon these challenging subjects, for in my humble opinion it does no good. All here are truely manageable to what is right & just, but ar afraid to differ from my Fa:

I hope this storm will blow over as others have.

Y^r most aff^{at} bro: & humble Servant

JA: MURRAY.

Mr. Fleming to Marquis of Atholl.

[EDINBURGH,] 7 July 1699.

May it please y^r Lo^p,—Yesternight the Earl of Argyll moved for a reprove to the Frasers. there wer 14 of the nobilitie present, and all of them, except my Lord Ruthven, wer for the reprove, and accordingly they are reprived to the first of december. The Chancellor and Advocat wer

¹ Referring to the Darien Expedition.

very much against it. My Lord Philiphaugh and the president wer absent. I shall send the assignatione be my Lord Mungo. I am, may it please yo^r Lo^p,

Yo^r Lo^ps most faithfull & most ob^t hum^{ble} Servant,

JO. FLEMYNG.

*Lieutenant John Murray¹ (late Tullibardine's Regiment) to
Earl of Tullibardine.*

GLASGOW, 22 July 1699.

Having this occasion, I thought convenient to acquaint yo^r Lords^p that about the midle of nixt week we are to gett orders to march towards the ships, w^{ch} I am heartly sorry for. I ame provided in nothing as yet for want of money, and to tell the truth I ame the poorest officer that goes the voiage, for L^{tt} McIntosh² and severall others has gott the arriers, and all the oficers that goes abroad getts y^m except myself, w^{ch} makes me goe very unpreparedly, and except I be helped by som of my freinds, I cannot tell what to doe. My Lord,

Yo^r Lords^ps most humble and ever obliged Sv^t,

JO. MURRAY.

Earl of Tullibardine to Marchioness of Atholl.

MIGARNY, August 12 [1699].

I cannot express how troubled and surprised I am to receive a letter of so harsh and unexpected a straine from my deare mother, not being conscious to my self that I have done anything to deserve it. The only occasion of this & of my father's uneasines that I can find out, is that the Council has thought it reasonable to name me Bailif of the Regality of Atholl since they found my father had lost it, in which I have had no manner of accession, nor so much as knowledge of it till after it was done, and to make this evident I shall beg leave to represent my cariage in it from the beginning.

Tho it is several yeares since the Act of Par^{lt} past apointing those that had heritable jurisdictions to qualifie themselves or lose their offices, yet I never made the least insinuation that my father had omitted itt, &

¹ One of those chosen to go to Darien on the same expedition as Lord Mungo Murray.

² Late of Tullibardine's Regiment.

that I had the next right, by w^{ch} I might have easily been put in that Jurisdiction. But it was so far from that, that I was very well satisfied my father was overlookt & continued to enjoy itt, & I doe declare I knew nothing of the designe of putting that act of Parl^t in execution. The first time I heard of it was when I was last at Edinbr^t that ther was a letter come from the King about it. It was then proposed to me by several councellors that since my father, amongst others, had lost his Regality, I shoud be named to itt. I answered I shoud acquaint my father wth it, & desiered there might be nothing done untill I had his lps answer. Accordingly I writt to my father, which letter I desire y^r Lp will be pleased to look over, because I think I proposed in itt the best expedient for my father & families interest. This I have writt because it has been jealousied & insinuate that I had a designe for the Regality. My Father having then come to Edg^h without returning me any answer to my letter, his Lop told me that he desired my bro: James shoud be named the Bailif by the Council, w^{ch} to satisfie his Lp I not only acquiesced in, but joined wth him in speaking to the councillors, particularly to the K: Advocat, that my brother might have itt, a litle after I came home & left my father at Edg^h, who I did not doupt had gott it done, & I knew nothing of my getting it till I had a letter at Blaire, acquainting me the council had appointed me for itt, in which I had no hand directly nor indirectly. This has been my cariage hitherto in this affaire; I shall next tell y^r Lap: plainly what I think is now proper for me to doe. As I told my father at Blaire, I am still satisfied to give my bro: James a comission to be the Bailif, & if this will please my father, I shall be content my brother act wholly in it, being fully convinced of his good inclinations to doe justice; this way I think cannot lessen my father's interest in the country, as y^r Lap writtes, but rather, on the conterar, convince all that the family is united & understands one another & joins in serving his Lp. And he being the person my father proposed shoud have itt, I can find no immaginable difference, but that my father woud rather have him get his comission from the council then me. What his Lops reasons for this are I woud humbly beg to kno, for I confess I am at a loss how to satisfie myself or others about it. As for the proposal y^r Lap writtes of my refusing itt, after the council has given it me, I cannot but think I woud faile in my duty to my father & family, in quitting it before I knew my brother James were sure to have itt, since by doing of

that I might induce the council to put it in the hands of our greatest enemies, who might prove very uneasie to his Lop, the family, & country, & then might occasion my father to be justly dissatisfied wth me, besides my present circumstances might give too good a handle to our enemies, to misconstrue my refusing a Jurisdiction belonging to our own family, when it is out of his Lops person, for they will hardly be made believe that it proceeds from my father, that he would have me give it up when he cannot keep it himself, and what reason I can give for refusing itt, I being already qualified, & it falling to me naturally next to my father, I confess I cannot find out.

But to show y^r Lap how desirous I am to gratifie my father, if the other way cannot satisfie him, I shall acquiesce that his Lop use his endeavours to gett my bro: James yet named by the council, & therefore, tho I have the comission, shall not be hasty in making use of itt, & since y^r Lap has named L^d Basil,¹ who I joine wth you is a person of great honour & reason, he did declare to me before Dollary, that he thought this was the greatest length I could goe, & he was withal most surprised that my father should desire so extrodinar & singular a thing of his son, & as y^r Lap writtes he might very easily answer for my dutifulnes hereafter, who has seen so great proofs of it before, notwithstanding what I have mett with, & on this occasion I doe own (since y^r Lap & my father doe allow me to let you know what I take unkindly) that I cannot but take this so of my father, that since his Lop does not keep that Jurisdiction himself he should prefer any to his eldest son, & I shall be very glad to kno the crimes that can be laied to my charge deserving this from his Lop.

As for what y^r Lap writtes that my wife & I said the enemies of our family had voted to take the Regality from my father & give it to me, we think y^r Lap has mistaken us a litle, for we could not say that it was voted in council to be taken from my father, for that was done long agoe by act of Par^{ty}, but the question of council was, since my father had lost itt, whither my bro: James or I should have it, on w^{ch} we did say some of our enemies might concur in being for me, for it is like they understood when my father was last at Edg^h that he desired rather his younger son should have it then the eldest, wherby they judged differences might arise amongst us. But this is wholly in his Lops power to disappoint them off,

¹ Lord Basil Hamilton, brother to Lady Tullibardine.

for nothing will anger them more then to see we agree amongst ourselves that my bro: James shoud have the excercese of itt, notwithstanding the councill has named me.

So God Almighty has put it in our own power to disapoint any projects our enemies might have had on this occasion, and if greater differences, as y^r Lap writts, shall arise by our not doing so, let God & the world judge who is the occasion of them. I hope to retaine this comfort & satisfaction, that I have alwayes caried with duty & respect to my father & y^r Lap, & resolves thro God's grace to continue so to doe, & I hope my father will considder what is the justest & truest way to take in this affaure, w^{ch} may prevent a great deale of uneasines & anxiety to himself, & consequently much trouble to y^r Lap; in which I pray God may give his assistance & direction.

Lord Basil Hamilton to Earl of Tullibardine.

HAMILTON, 22 Aug. 1699.

My Lord,—I hope this shall find you all well, for I was sorry to find by Ballechan's y^t Lord Murray had been unwell since he went to Glen Lyon.

I came here y^e Sunday after I parted w^t you, & went to Greenock on y^e Munday. Y^e same day y^e Marquis of Twedalle, & y^e rest of y^e concellers & Directors went there, where we stayed till fryday last afternoon, so I came very opportunely, & you may see if we stayed not a pretty time, & if we had not gone, God knows when they woud have been ready to have sailed.

Thers about 1500 as good men as ever wer seen, & of them I believe 200 gentlemen. We have not an ill man to look to, there being such abundance to choose of, & many y^t are very willing to goe we cant take them at this time.

We left them ready to saill waiting for a fair wind, so we expect they may have sailed this morning, y^e wind being fair.

Mr M^cKay, one of our councillors, is not yett come; we are waiting w^t great impatience for him, having had advice from our Colony that they had sent him to give us full accounts of all their condition, y^e midle of May last they were all well & in good health. It wer too long to writt you more of this affair, but must leave it till meeting.

I forgott to speak to you of what I had deseinged before parting, which was, y^t after I had given my Lady¹ account, hou y^e Marquis & you had agreed & settled all affairs so well, Her Gr: should writt to y^r mother hou satisfied she was to hear of it, & so one, which I think would be oblidging to them, & a further means to keep them right w^t you. My Lady sends y^e Letter open to my sister, y^t you may read it, & if you dont judge it proper, you need not deliver it, but I think it so well worded y^t it may doe good, & persuade him to perform w^t y^e more ease.

Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, to Marchioness of Atholl.

HAMILTON, 22 Aug. 1699.

Madam,—I hope y^r Lap: will pardon my giving you this trouble, to let you know how glad I am to hear by my son Basil y^t the appearing differances between my Lord Marquess & our son Tullibardine, are so happily settled, & I wish there may never be any such again, tho enemies to both our families may strive to creat y^m, yet I trust those designes shall always prove unsuccessfull, & we shall consider our owne intrest more yⁿ to suffer y^e least mistakes to arise, & y^t y^r Lap: will gaurd against it w^t all y^e cair of an affectionat wife & mother, as I shall not be wanting while I live to doe my part, & recomend to my sons to use always theire Indeavours that our aliances may still be preserved, so as to keepe our intrest unite, w^{ch} could not be if those differances were.

I beg the favour of y^r presenting my humble service to my Lord Marquess, and y^t you will both belive what I have writen proceeds from y^e great Honour I have for y^rselves, besides my concerne in y^r familie, y^e prosperety of w^{ch} is most heartly wished by

Madam, Y^r Laps most humble & most affat Serv^t,

HAMILTON.

Marchioness of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.

30th Aug: [1699], halfe an houre past 5.

My dear Son,—I have received the inclosed you sent me from the Duchess of Hamilton, a most oblidging letter, the answr of w^{ch} I have made the hast I can with, but my head is so ill with an ill night, y^t may

¹ Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, his mother.

be I have not said what I shud. My Lord & I has our most humble service to her Gr.; & shud be glad to hear y^m were all well att Hamilton, & extreamly pleasd y^t dear Johnny is perfectly well agⁿ, w^{ch} is all in hast but our blessings.

We were go'ng to dinner wⁿ y^r bearer came.

John Robertson of Lude to Earl of Tullibardine.

BALNAGRUE, Oct. 9th, 1699.

My Lord,—Because I happened to be in such circumstances that I cannot goe your Lop's length myself, I presume by this line humbly to begg that your Lop^e may be pleased to come to the cognition and decision of my marches: I will not trouble your Lop^e at present with a deduction of severall considerable disadvantages I am under, through the delaying of it; I suppose Balgown will be ready to attend your Lop^e as also Cluny Ogilvie, the other Arbiter, upon ane advertisement from your Lop^e of your Lops dyett; which I would likewayes gladly know, that I may have my instructions in readiness against that time.

My wife and I do pray that God may bless your Lop^e and your noble family. I am, My Lord,

Y^r Lops most humble & ob^t Servant

JO. ROBERTSONE.

Oct. 11, 1699.—Lord Basil Hamilton wrote to Lord Tullibardine that they were very perplexed with the confirmed surprising account of their colony's desertion in Darien. (The survivors of the 1698 expedition having left the place in June 1699.)

*D. Graeme (? Captain Graham, late Lord Tullibardine's Regiment)
to Earl of Tullibardine.*

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1699.

My Lord,—I thought it my dutie to acquaint yo^r Lop^e of Capt: Fraizer's being in Londone. He was hear before the King went to Holland, and follued the Court there, but now Lodges somewhere about St Gilse's, tho' I know not the particular house. He designs to keep

privat till my L^d Argyle come, then its talkt he will appear publicklye, which I think he cannot weell doe untill his remission be procured, which he thinks himself secure of at the Earl's arrivall.

The Earl of Orknie is come from the countrie on Freiday, and designs to settle in town all the winter.

Capt: Billingham was hang'd at Tayburne for counterfitting exchaquer nots about a fortnight agoe.

If ther be any service wherby I cane sho the honnor and respect I have for yo^r Lo^p, I shall think myself happie in the capacitie to goe about it, and none shall be reddier then, My Lord,

Yo^r Lo^ps most humble Servant D. GRAEME.

December 28.—Lady Susan Yester wrote from Edinburgh to her sister, Lady Tullibardine—"The news is confirmed of Jameson, with the other ships, having repossessed Caledonia" (*i.e.*, the colony in Darien).

January 4, 1700.—Lord Basil Hamilton wrote from London to inform Lord Tullibardine that Captains Forbes and McLean had arrived there from Jamaica with bad news about the Darien Colony. The first expedition, despatched the previous year, had landed at Caledonia on August 20, and had lost only one man during the voyage. They found that the former fortifications had not been demolished, only the huts were burnt. They resolved to disembark all the provisions and remain till the "Rising Sun" should arrive. They took some of the cannons ashore, and then engaged in rebuilding the huts.

One day, whilst drawing some brandy on board "Jamieson's" ship to send to the workmen on shore, one of the men dropped the candle among the liquor, which took fire, and the ship was totally destroyed with all the stores.

This disaster left them so destitute that they were obliged to embark in "Stark's" ship and proceed to Jamaica. On arriving there, they did not know what to do with the men, and were obliged to let them do what they pleased. They mostly

took service, and getting good wages, fell to drinking too much, with the result that most of them fell sick, and above 150 had died.

The disposal of Lady Lovat's eldest daughter, young Lady Lovat, was still engaging the attention of the family, and Lord Tullibardine succeeded in bringing about an engagement between her and Lord John Hay, son to Lord Tweeddale.

Countess of Orkney to Countess of Tullibardine.

[LONDON], *feb. y^e 10* [1700].

I am ashamed I have not answer'd your Ladyship's sooner, but I have had a great deal of business & my head full of the loss of our estate ; the parliment gos on so ill, y^t I have hardly any hopes to keep itt : what one cannot alter one must bare.¹

I am extremely oblinded to you, Madame, y^t you imploy me in any thing here. Ye rich damask curtins died a dark sky blew is the best you can die them, but I must tell you y^t rich damask dies worss then a worss damask : I have tryed itt upon the same occasion. I tell you this becaus you may not be surprised att their looking died, which they will. I belive y^e number of yeards will make a bed, but not a cover to one, bot you may have an Indian quilt, which will look very well.

I am in paine I dont hear of y^e box your Ladyship mentions y^t y^e damask comes in.

As to Boaford² remision, I can't but think 'tis impossible, but if any thing offiers up, I will doe all y^t I can to shew my zeal, tho' I dont hope to be successful, since now every thing gos as it dos, & one can't help itt in no degree, but this is so unreasonable I must belive y^t impossible to happen. Pray belive me without compliment

Yo^r Ladyship humble Serv^t.

Early this year Lord Tullibardine's eldest son, Lord Murray, was sent to live with Mr. Mungo Murray,³ minister of

¹ Lady Orkney had obtained from King William a grant of all King James's private estates in Ireland, worth £26,000 a year. A bill was brought into Parliament, 15th December 1699, for resuming the above to the use of the public.

² Beaufort.

³ Brother to Dollery.

Logierait, who lived at Sock, above Balnamuir. Mr. Murray's wife was a daughter of Robertson of Lude.

Meanwhile the question about the Bailiership of the Regality had been settled by Lord Tullibardine giving a commission as Deputy to his brother Lord James; but the Marquis was still ill to please.

Lord Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.

SOCK, *Munday, Apr^t 1st, 1700.*

My Lord,—I received your Lo^{ps} of ye 26 March. I am glad yo^r Lo^p got well to Tullibardine, and that my Lady was well. I hope the cold my sister had shall be of no consequence. My L^d Nairne is now very well, as all are at Dunkell.

Your Lo^p has no doubt heard how angry my L^d Marquis is againe upon his seeing your Lo^{ps} commission to L^d James, the letter wherein it was being unlucily given him in my Lord Marquis chamber, where they would see it.

My Lord Marquis is to come up here to hold a court himself, and has caused enqueir for meate to treate his Vasals.

This weeke your Lord^p can hardly expect a diery of what I have done, for M^r Mungo has scarsly been at home two days to learne me Irish, w^{ch} is my principall study, with Latine, but otherways I have learned in speaking, and has done little else.

When I came away from Dunkeld M^r Mungo came not away till Saturday, & Monday he went back againe there, and stayed two or three dayes, & on Friday he went to Baloch,¹ where ye communion is given, and is not to com back till Teusday.

He complains he can not gett rest from goeing to Dunkell, for he goes there very often, and yet, as he says, does little or nothing, so y^t when he gets order to goe againe, he has desired y^t I may write for his excuse.

I sent yesterday to Tullimet to see if my Lord James had any word to your Lo^p or to my Lady, but he was not at home. So he and M^r Mungo being absent this week ther is no progress made towards ye desine

¹ Taymouth.

of Reformation. I hope my Lady is now well of y^e headache w^{ch} is so troublesome. I shall shortly longe to see her La^P, it being a good time since, but shall submit till it be your Lo^Ps and her La^Ps pleasures. I am, my Lord,

Your most humble & most obedient son

MURRAY.

Y^r Lo^P promised to send here potatoes to sow.

Lord Murray to Earl of Tullibardine (extract).

SOCK, *May 6, 1700.*

I am certainly informed my Lord Marq: is very jalous of my being here in y^e Highlands, y^t it is not so much to Learne y^e language, as it is to be knowen to the people, and to cary away their hearts from him for your Lo^P. That is the construction his Lo^P puts on my being here. This being told me with a caution it might not come to my Lord Marq: ears, so I hope your Lo^P will consider that.

May 15, 1700.—Lord James, writing to Lord Tullibardine from Dunkeld, said—

“His Lo^P [the Marquis] bids me to aquent you he has got a charge of horning from Megens [Drummond of Megginch], & that his Lo^P can not think of being an Aby leard.”¹

June 3.—Mr. Fleming, writing to the Marquis from Edinburgh, mentions—

“I have mett severall tymes with Meginsh; he will not quyt a sixpence of the 6000 mks., nor (says he) will he accept of any securitie but from some gentlman of ane estate. He has promised not to denunce or take out captione befor the 20th of this moneth, and not then untill he aquaint me, but he intends to registrat the inhibition.

“I had occasion to speak to my L^d T. severall tymes about it. I perceave he inclines not to give securitie for it, unles y^r Lo^P give him

¹ An allusion to the Sanctuary of Holyrood Abbey.

a fund for payment, not only of the anual rents, but of the principall. If other things wer adjusted I am apt to belive he might be persuaded to accept of a locality."

July 1.—Lord Murray wrote to his father from Sock—

"On Thursday we came to Dunkell about 2 a cloke in the afternoone thinking to goe to Sock y^t night, but Mr Mungo and his wife not being at home, My L^d M: oblidged us to stay. When I was there the news of the Scots setellment being surrendred came, at w^{ch} we were all very much troubled, and my L^d Ma: sayed y^t he was now more bent on goeing to Ed^r than ever, thou y^t villan Megins should take him by y^e neck."

Marquis of Atholl to Lord Basil Hamilton.

DUNKELD, 2^d July 1700.

My Lord,—Your L^p needes not make any apologie for not answering my letter sooner, for whenever you are pleasd to write it will be acceptable.

I am sorie my son Tullibardine has don me & himself soe much wrong, as to surprise your L^p with saying anything as if I declind from what was don att Blaire, when you did me y^e hon^r to come there, & concern'd y^rself soe much to establish a lasting freindship such as ought to be betwixt us, w^{ch} was most agreeable to my own inclinations, & should be unworthie of y^r freindship, if I did not doe every thing y^t is just & reasonable, nor have I resild from anything was don att y^t time, for I must say with truth, it is not my fault all is not perfected, for my son is infest in Gilliasie, & for Killmorich (if y^r L^p remembers those Highland names) he might have bin in possession of that allsoe, if he had settled with Glenlyon, for I have never medled with it since. There was, over & above, 5 or 6000 m^{ks} resting, w^{ch} I desired compt & reckning for according to y^e submission was signd att y^e same time, with the other agreements y^t all things might have ended together, but I may say with regrett, it is not easie for me to end particulars with my son Tullibardine. if he had something of y^r L^p's frankness & way, w^{ch} you soe oblidgingly used with me, there had not bin such debates, nor anything concluded I beleeve if you had not bin present. You are very oblidging to take notice of what I have don for my famillie, if I had not preferd y^e Interest

of my son Tullibardine & his posteritie before my own particular, I had not made myself so uneasie now in my old age, & if Megins had but given me a delay for a short time, w^{ch} I writt to him for, but was refus'd, or if my son Tullibardine had taken him off, which he is oblidged to by a paper I have under his hand, I might have waited on y^r LP & convinced you of the truth of all this, but tho' I have writt severall times to him y^t he would satisfie Megins, either with money or security, as I have hinted which he is oblidged to do, yet has never given me a direct answer to that point.

I am, My Lord,

Yo^r Lo^{ps} most faithfull & ob^t Servant

ATHOLL.

At this date news was received of the failure of the Darien settlement. After one brilliant little effort against the Spaniards, in which Lord Mungo Murray was killed,¹ the remainder of the colonists had to capitulate and abandon the settlement in the month of March. It is stated that not above thirty of them ever returned to Scotland.

Countess of Orkney to Countess of Tullibardine.

July 21, 1700.

Your bed, Madame, is near being made, but I think y^e upholsterer has made itt too high, & I disposed of your letter after I had given him directions, & now I am not sure 'tis as itt should be, therefore pray send me y^e hight of y^e room as soon as possible, & let me know who y^e bed shall be sent to, becaus I suppose your Ladyship is not att Ed^r.

I wish itt was in my power to serve you in a more considerable thing, I am sure my inclinations leads me to itt, as well as your way of living hear with us ties me to itt. I dare not speak upon the misfortunes y^t Scotland lys under becaus itt is unavoidable not to blame y^e conducts of some, & y^t is to no purpose unless one could alter them. I am extremly sensible of y^e kind concern yow show'd in my loss. I hope my Lord Orkney will always bare itt as he does now, & then I shall be easy—'tis not riches gives always a quiet mind. . . . Your humble servant

ELIZ. ORKNEY.

¹ Lord Mungo's Ensign, George McKenzie (second son to Suddy), was also killed. The fate of Lieutenants Walter Lamont, McIntosh, and John Murray is unknown.

Marquis of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.

July 21 [1700].

The sad news of our deare son Mungo's death is a great loss to us all, especially to his parents, to my deare wife, who was not recover'd yett of her great sicknes. God's will be done. It's a great satisfaction, as y^u write, y^t he behaved himself soe well, w^{ch} I never doubted if he came to any action.

My Lord Bassell shall be very wellcome to me at any time, am only sorry y^t this sad newes makes me I can't entertain him wth cheerfullnes.

I thought y^r letter needed noe answer, since I was to see L^d Bassell & y^u soe soone, & that I spoake to my son Nairne to tell you y^t my L^d Bassell should be very wellcome, w^{ch} he either has or will tell you. I shall say noe more since I expect My L^d Bassell & y^u upon Tusday.

Lord Basil's diplomacy succeeded in smoothing over matters, but a fresh rupture was nearly occasioned by the Marquis passing Huntingtower, on his way to Edinburgh in October, without calling to see Lady Tullibardine and her family.

*Countess of Orkney to Countess of Tullibardine.*Oct. y^e 19 [1700], TWICKNAM PARK.

I hope y^e bed will be safe att Ed^r. here is y^e bill for your Ladyship to order to have itt demanded. Y^e ship is saled, therefore you will loose no time in sending about itt.

Ye expence of making itt up is more then was possible for me to forsee, becaus y^e white fringe was havey, & the new y^t was made must be made lick y^t which was dyed, & there was not enough of y^t nor of damaske, & since you were making of a bed, which is not don often, itt was best to make itt as high as was fit for y^e room you design itt for.

Y^e counterpaine I hope you will lick. I had itt work'd a purpose, & I desire you will except itt from me as a small mark of my shewing you of my respect for your oblidging manner of living with me here. I dont know how to tell you, Madame, what a sense I have of your shewing a concern in our affair, which all has not don y^e same.

Dont think this quilt fine, for tis a poore busness & you will be disappointed when you see it, but since I writ, I could not help telling you my thoughts in some manner.

I sincerely wish my L^d T: his health & a quiet mind, which is hard to find in this world. Pray belive me extremly yo^r La^{ps} humble Servant,

E. ORKNEY.

Marchioness of Atholl to Countess of Tullibardine.

1700.

I think my son has don very well in sending for you & his eldest son.¹ I wish both a good journey & a good meeting, & allsoe with my Lord, & y^t we may have some good newis from you. all I can doe is to pray for it. I am sure Johny will be mightily pleas'd with y^e journey, w^{ch} he has many times bin wishing for. This I write before he comes, for I know he will be in hast. I can't hold from telling you I'm extremly vext, & soe is my poore daugh^r Lovett, y^t y^e match shu'd be given up,² after all articles was agree'd to on both sides. It is worse yⁿ L^d Sallton, for he never enter'd into termes, but y^s was a famillie was cryed up for persons of such hon^r & ingenuitie, espetially L^d John, but I think all discovers now y^e contrarie character, for after he had spoaken of it to all y^e Frasers, & kept two gentlemen severall daies, & apointed his horse, as he told y^m, that they might goe with him to y^e marriage, on a sudden quitt all & went to Yester without giveing a reason. Y^s is such a shamefull business y^t we speak not of it, for indeed it lookes as if it were design'd to afront us, & to discourage any from haveing to doe with y^e famillie, & has don, as my daugh: saies, more hurt yⁿ y^e enemeis of y^e famillie could doe. Excuse me, dear daughter, for saying thus much, but it eases me to vent myself to one has soe great a concern for us & interest. I believe Symon Fraser y^t vilaine wud not have gott a Remission for what he did against y^e Governm^t if he had not wrong'd & barberously used one of our famillie, w^{ch} I hope he may receive his punishm^t for in y^s world.

During the autumn the following amusing complaint was addressed to Lord Tullibardine (then attending Parliament in Edinburgh) by the Rev. David Meldrum, minister of Tibbermuir.

¹ To Edinburgh.

² The match between Lord John Hay and young Lady Lovat.

Rev. D. Meldrum to Earl of Tullibardine.

TIBBR, *Novr 6th*, 1700.

Though I know your Lo/ to be büssied at this time, yet I can not but give you this trouble & let yo^r Lo/ know how offensive your Garner, James Richmond, is to me & some oy^{rs}, in a thing y^t happned last Sabbath. He had two children to burry (being born dead), & at his own hand, without employing the beddall of the parish, he came on Sabbath morning & made the grave himself (with the assistance of your Lo/ officer), & which adds to the offence, he leapt the Kirk yard dyke & did not so much as call for the keys. Yea, caryed spade & shovell with him from Huntingtower, which was not decent on the sabbath day, & withall he buried his dead in a part which the Garners in the hauch have, or pretend right to, & they are mightily offended.

My Lord, if it were not he is your Lo/ servant, I would caused summond him befor the Session next Sabbath. It is not unknown to your Lo/ how he constantly withdraws from my Ministry. Yea, he would not tarry sermon last Sabbath. I shall only say his behaviour in that has bene so overlookt, oy^{rs} have so followed his example, that now I am fully resolved to represent it to the Presbytery as a grivance, & press y^m to ease me of it one way or oy^r. . . .

February 17, 1701.—The final case against Captain Simon Fraser of Beaufort, and nine others of his clan, at the instance of Amelia, Lady Lovat, was tried in Edinburgh before—

THE EARL OF LOTHIAN, . . .	Lord Justice-General.
SIR JOHN MAXWELL of Pollock, . . .	Lord Justice-Clerk.
ARCHIBALD HOPE of Rankeilor, . . .	} Lords of Session.
JOHN LAUDER of Fountainhall, . . .	
COLIN CAMPBELL of Aberuchill, . . .	
DAVID HOME of Crocerig, . . .	
JAMES FALCONER of Phesdoc, . . .	

Lady Lovat appeared in person to give evidence.

Neither Captain Fraser nor any of his accomplices presenting

themselves, they were adjudged outlaws and sentenced to be put to the horn, and their goods and gear ordained to be escheat.

At the same time Charles, Lord Fraser, was adjudged to be an outlaw, and amerced of 1000 pounds Scots for not entering and presenting the person of Captain Simon Fraser.

Earl of Tullibardine to Mr. Pringle, Secretary Depute for Scotland.

ABAY, *Febr^y 22^d*, 1701.

Sir,—I doubt not but you have had an account that capt Simon Frazer, notwithstanding of all his brags & lies, durst not appear at his tryall, which was appoynted on Munday last. By which he has taken guilt on himself, & the Lords of Justitiary have declared him fugitive, & he is denounced the Kings rebell. I hope none will influence the King to prevaill with him to grant another remission to so wicked a person, & for a rapt committed in so barbarous a manner. Wherfor I hope & intreat that if any have write or spoke about it, you will have no hand in presenting any such remission, but leave it to the Secretarys of State, who are now upon the rode, & I believe will be loath to medle with any such thing. I know you had no inclinations to present the last remission. But as to this I doe expect & earnestly desyre you will not concern yourself, who am

Your affectionat friend & Servant

TULLIBARDINE.

Lord Nairne to Earl of Tullibardine.

24th *Feb.* 1701.

This being my Dear Brothers Birth day, I must begin my letter with wishing you many happy ones from me & my secretary;¹ that it might be kept in the greater solemnity, by accident there came a Deer here yesterday, the manner of it so extraordinary, I'll give you the detail of the story. About three weeks agoe, Stewart of Kinnaird came here, and shewed me a very earnest letter from one of the Earle of Weems' Principall Servants, desiring him to send a Deer as he use to do to his Lord, for their English

¹ Lady Nairne.

Lady¹ long'd for venison. I know my Father often granted him this favour, & belived on such an occasion you w^d not disapprove of it, upon which I gave him a sign'd warrand to Patrick Stewart of Boge Milln to kill a Deer & deliver it to Kinaird.

This Patrick Stewart was so long a getting this deer, that there came several other Letters from E: Weems for it, upon which Kinaird employ'd an other, who he thought had better skill, to assist Pat. Stewart. they trysted to meet on teusday last at Riemor in the Hill of Tullimet, but coming thither each of them met w^t a Deer, shot at & kill'd it, by which means they had two. this troubled Kinaird extreamly; he thought the best mends was to send me one, which accordingly I got, w^t many appologes for its being kill'd; but there was another part of the English Ladyes Longing must not be forgot; it was to see an Atholl man in a belted Plaid. To satisfy both, Kinaird & the Deer, & y^r Footman, Connocher, in his habuliments, are all gone to E: Weems' House.

Lord Murray at this time became rather unruly, as the following letter from his governor, Mr. Thomas Fleming, to Lord Tullibardine explains.

HUNTINGTOWER, 24 Feb. 1701.

My Lord,—I am sorry that I am still forced by my Lord Murray's conduct to complain of him; he continues to be as disrespectfull and disobedient as ever, and has been more lasie and more idle this last week than the week before, for except this day seven night, that he rose at half an hour after seven, there has not been a day but at soonest it has been within a quarter of nine before he got out of bed, and oft'ner after. On thursday or friday it was eleven, but complained then he was not wel. Yesterday it was wⁱⁿ half an hour of it, and pretended no reason for it. and as for his reading, he read some latine, Irish, and french on Munday last, but tuesday, wednesday, and thursday he did not read one word of ane thing or other, except a chapter in the bible morning and evening. friday he read some Latin and Irish, but little or nothing else. on Saturday he again did read some latine & Irish, and read some hours on the history of Europe till the treatie of Ryswick: He has wrott but one copie I think since he came to the countrie. He has begun to speak

¹ Mary Robinson, second wife of David, 3rd Earl of Wemyss.

Irish to his man, but often forgetts, which with a putting him in mind of his dutie I pass over, because its the beginning, & one especially that does it by force, is apt to forgett. I long to see your Lordship in this country, for I woud hope that your Lordships presence will have some influence upon him, for as I wrott to your Lordship before, all that I can say or do has none, for now he is absolute in all his proceedings, and his answers when desired to do any thing are ordinarily, "I will not!" "when I think fit!" "when it pleaseth me!" or "I'l consider on't!" and when reproved he is boisterous and hectoring, and says it's not so much *his* faults, but pick, humour, and passion in *me*—from which your Lo^p may conjecture how uneasie my life is, and how much reason I have to wish for your Lo^p here. My Lady Susan and all the Masters are in good health.

I am, my Lord, your Lo^{ps} most humble & most ob^t Serv^t

T. FLEMING.

It was again wthin a quarter of nine before my Lord rose this morning, and but just now dressed, tho' it be passed ten a'clock.

In July the Marquis and Marchioness moved up to Blair from Dunkeld.

Marchioness of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine (extract).

BLAIRE, *July 26* [1701].

My Lord & I came heer on Thursday night, a very cresy old couple, much weaker then when we were last heer, but does our best to walke in and out as well as we can, & are glad to hear that my dear son has found good with drinking goates whay, & that my dear daughter is well, & that we shall see you heer.

Marchioness of Atholl to Countess of Tullibardine (extract).

[BLAIR], *last of July* [1701].

On friday last 3 in y^e morning my Lord took sudenly soe strange a paine in his head, neck, & shoulder y^t, give him all ye world, he cu'd not lift his head halfe an inche from y^e pillow. Saturday night Glencarse ¹

¹ James Murray, son of Dr. David Murray of Pitcullen (fourth son of Ochertyre), purchased Glencarse 1698. His daughter married Lord George Murray in 1728.

came & let him bloud 12 att night, w^{ch} gave him some little eas. yet 4 or 5 daies & nights continued in great torment & pain y^t ever I saw him in my life. . . .

My Lord bids me tell you y^t if p^{leas} God to send him health he will goe with my son to y^e hunting.

We have had strange worke to day with y^e great raines both in y^e castle & y^e little house, in which it rained allmost as fast as without doores. . . .

My Lord bids me write y^t he has a hansome tall fellow prisoner, y^t my son if he pleas, may be a souldier for my Lord Orkney, & y^t he will see to gett more, against he comes to y^e hunting.

[P.S. in Lady Lovat's handwriting.]

MAINES.

. . . . it has bine such a sad rainie day y^t we in y^e Castle c^d not come here till after diner.

Countess of Dunmore to Countess of Tullibardine.

BLAIR CASTLE, July y^e 30 [1701].

Madam,—I give y^r La^{sp} many thanks for y^r inquiry after my journey; it was easier & pleasanter than I expected, & I found the roads safe and good, and the country all along very fine; & even my journeys between y^s & the Mains¹ (tho the worst thing here) in a fine day are not intollerable, & in an ill one I stay at home. We found my L^d M^{qs} in great pain, his head & shouldiers sett fast wth some thing of a Rheumatism; but Glencarse by bleeding his Lo^p eas'd it; yⁿ there came a touch of the gout in the right hand, but last night we left all much better. My L^d spoak to Major Minias to send him some of y^t white clay, w^{ch} it seems can but sometimes be got, it lying at the bottom of some Loch, & is got by netts; none is yet come to my L^d, & if there were any to be had Brother Edward was to bring y^r La^{sp} some; or the first y^t comes you shall be sure of part. I have heard of some clay hereabouts that takes out spots, w^{ch} I think to inquire about whⁿ I have had a little more time.

They say my L^d Tullibardine was desiring some men to be soldiers in my L^d Orkney's regim^t, & here is one now in the Castle w^{ch} is said to be very fitt for y^t purpose. On Tuesday he was tried for theft, w^{ch} he

¹ It appears that when the Castle was full of company some of the guests had to sleep at the Mains.

frankly confest, or he could have bin in no danger; my Lady & I prevail'd for his reprieve, & had both writ letters to inform y^r La^{sp}, & to desire there might be friends made to the councill for a further reprieve. after they were writ, the verdict not being brought in, there was some other way of saving him found out, wthout needing to goe to the councill; so y^t now our desire is only y^t he may be a soldier. the poor creature is very penitent, & prays continually; I recommend y^s affair to y^r La^{sp}'s charity, & am most sincerely

Y^r La^{sp}'s most faithfull humble Serv^t

C. DUNMORE.

My Lord presents his very humble service to y^r La^p & both of us to my L^d Tull: & my daughters their duty to both. Harriet has no hurt by her fall, w^{ch} is a great mercy, for it was a very dangerous one.

Marchioness of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.

11 August [1701].

with much adoe my Lord has gott an other roome for ourselves in this little cotage, w^{ch} we reckon will be quite readie against you come to the hunting, but I was soe afraide it wud not, that I durst not name my daughter's comeing with you till I was sure of it, who was allwaies soe good as to dispence with inconveniences with us, & I doubt never more then now, tho' I can assure you of heartie wellcome from your parents. . . .

A few days after this a Highland hunting was held in the Forest, Lord and Lady Tullibardine and Lord Murray all visiting Blair on the occasion.

The following letter was written to Lord Tullibardine whilst he was absent in the Forest:—

Countess of Tullibardine to the Earl.

CASTLE BEG,¹ *Tuesday night* [Aug. 19, 1701].

I expected you woud have lett me hear from you before now. if I had had as many about me as you have about you, I shoud have sent

¹ Castle Beg (Little Castle) is evidently the little house mentioned July 31, and the little cottage mentioned August 11. Whether it was at the Mains, or joined on to the Castle, or

twice to you in this time. The bearer of this, my Lord Dundonald's footman, is just now come here w^t the inclosed for you & a great packet w^{ch} I sopose are y^e accompts to you to signe, but I think it needless to send y^m. I intended to have sent back y^e footman straight from this, but he had a great inclenation to see y^e hunting, & y^t I might have an opertunety to writ to you I imbraced it, but you'll disapoynt me mightly if you doe not let me hear from you, w^{ch} I long much for. It was rain here in ye morning, but it cleared up about 10 a clock & has been an extraordinar hott day. Indernity & S^r Thom^s Murray & a brother of his & severall others came here this morning, but nothing cou'd perswad y^m to goe to you; they like better to hunt at P. McKlashan's² w^t y^r bro: Dunmore. The bell is rung for supper, I cannot get a word more said but y^t all here are, God be blised, well, w^{ch} we long to hear of you. Y^r papa & mama has their blising to y^e hunters. God send you well to us, so adieu Deare heart.

After the hunting Lord and Lady Tullibardine left Blair on their return journey home, paying a visit to Lady James at Tullimet *en route*.

Marchioness of Atholl to Countess of Tullibardine.

BLAIRE, 28 Aug. [1701].

My Lord & I was glad to hear by Kenie yesterday my dear daughter was well att Tullimet & my son, & y^t you pass'd well Gillichrankie in y^r chaise, & my daugh: Lovett confirm'd it last night, soe y^t we hope to hear by y^e return of this bearer y^t you are both well att Huntingtour, whom my Lord sends wth y^e only hart w^{ch} was kill'd yesterday, w^{ch} they say is a prittie good one. My Lord was extreamly pleas'd wⁿ he heard last night what good sport my G: son had att his hunting, & he gave a very prittie account of it, w^{ch} we shall be extraordinare pleas'd to hear from himself today. My Lord lay upon chaires & stooles yesterday to have his bed made, & would faine be in some tollerable condition to receive him & his company tonight, & regretts mightily y^e necessitie my son had to leave him, especially att such a time, w^{ch} did spoyl our divertisement extreamly, with my Lords illness.

elsewhere, is matter of conjecture. Possibly the Marquis and Marchioness had taken up their quarters there to be away from the company entertained for the hunting in the Castle.

¹ Patrick McGlashan kept the inn at the Kirktown of Blair.

On her return to Huntingtower Lady Tullibardine received the sad news of the death of her brother Lord Basil.

Mr. David Crawford to Earl of Tullibardine.

HAMILTON, 29 Aug. 1701.

My Lord,—I know not how to begin this to y^r Lo^p, knowing how surprizing the following accompt concerning L^d Basil will be to you. But the grace of God will oblige yo^r Lo^p to cary the same christianly and patiently yourselfe, and instruct yo^r Lo^p how to break it off to my Lady Tullibardine, and will make yo^r Lo^p pardon the confusion I am in when writeing y^rof to you.

My Lord Selkirk came here last night from Galloway, and informs that my Lord Basil would convoy him a part of the way from Baldoon to Cassiles on Wednesday,¹ and all of them having rode a watter² except De Tang, a Frenchman, who waitted on his son M^r William, and whom he had taken to Galloway because Lamar was ill here, and the boys horse falling down he overturned and drowned. Lord Basil seeing him, rode back in to ye watter to save him, and finding he could not doe it on Horseback, dismounted himselfe and following the boy down the watter on foot (such was his kindness to a servant), was overturned himselfe near a precipice, and caryd quite away in a minutt, for the watter was not big, yet it run strick and was stony, and there was no saveing of him. They found his body 3 quarters of an hour afterwards about a mile doun, caryd it to a Country House, and my Lord Selkirk came on to Cassiles that night, about 16 miles this side of the place, and from that ordered a litter w^t 2 horses to bring his body to Maybole, where M^r Stevenson was ordered to be with a seercloath, and Linings ordered there for him, and from that comes here tomorrow in a Herse w^t my Lord Ruglen's horses, and beis bury'd immediatly. The Lord sanctify this dispensation to all concerned. My Lady Dutches takes it most heavily. I wish your Lop: and my Lady were here. We have sayd nothing yet of it to his Lady till ye midwife come, for whom I instantly dispatched an express.

I am able to say no more at present but that I am

Yo^r Lo^p's most faithfull humble servant

DA: CRAUFORD.

¹ August 27th.

² The river Minnock in Galloway.

*Marchioness of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine at Huntingtower (extract).*BLAIR, *Munday, 15 Sept. 1701.*

This many many yeares there has not bin seen soe large a good fatt heart as goes by this bearer, upon ye comendations of w^{ch} my Lord would needes have it brought up ye staires, tho with difficultie enough, by 4 men. & since he saw it soe extraordinare, & the hornes too, he ordered it for you, my dear son, having not any left for himself.

*Marchioness of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine at Huntingtower.*BLAIR, *Tuesday, 16 Sept. 1701.*

My Lord, according to his promise, has bin endeavouring to gett some men for my Lord Orkney, & this night has lighted upon this fellow he sends now to you, a very great rogue, & has bin projecting & taken paines enough to gett him. my Lord hopes Cap: Hamilton will take great care of him that he may not come back againe. in hast I must bid my dear son adieu.

*Marchioness of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine.*BLAIR, *24 Sept. 1701.*

My Lord has bin about sending an express to you this severall daies, & ye copying of some things w^{ch} it seemes Mr John Fleming forgott to bring with him, & about ye prisoner, has made ye inclosed soe long in goeing, for I have not had an occasion since. You cant imagine how pleasd my Lord & I am y^t my dear daughter is soe with any thing we doe; & if pleas God we shall never doe anything but what shall pleas you both, & will endeavear all we can to be comforts to you, & if possible are more & more sensible of the generall loss of poore Lord Basells lamentable death, & what you two have in particular, knowing y^t both she & you had an extraordinarie kindness for him & great opinion of him, as he well deservd. We intended to have gon in mourning for him, & now has a new occassion for K^g James,¹ but y^s is ye first day since you went, my L^d has bin without night gowne, & as soone as he is able will goe, God willing, to Dunkeld, w^{ch} I am longing for, as well as my Lord, for I doubt he will not be free of ye goute till he be there, & now we find out what an

¹ King James VII. of Scotland and II. of England died at St. Germain-en-Laye, Sept. 16, 1701.

unwholesome roome y^e new one is, for y^e divets, on w^{ch} it rained as I told you before soe extreamly y^t it came in as fast into y^e house as out, are not yet drye, & does breede such quantities of flyes y^t falls continually downe in heapes, y^t it is like a plague of flyes & noe little torment, & it is well if y^e rooffe be drye y^s winter. & now seeing we stay only till he be fitt to travell, my Lord will wear only a plad till he be att Dunkeld, & I in my undress, so y^t we shall think to delay our putting on black till then, but I am sure we doe it inwardly for y^t most worthie person my L^d Basill. as for K^s James death, it has bin long expected, & poore man did y^t w^{ch} few Kings but himself did, to despise earthly crowns for an eternall one, whenc, tho' a papist, one can't chuse but beleve hes hapiness.

It is most charitably don of you to write soe in behalfe of y^e poore minister, w^{ch} I hope will have good success heer, & y^t you will have y^r reward for it hereafter.

25th Sept.—My Lord haveing readie for you what conscernes y^e prisoners, & y^e other papers, sends them all by this express to you, hoping to hear my dear son & all his conscernes are well by the returne of the bearer. Allsoe my L^d saies y^t he has sent you a copie of y^e sentence was given in Fascales's court, with y^e depositions, & y^t there are severall others too since that, w^{ch} he cant gett now readie to send, but hopes y^t may doe y^e business, but if not, send him back again, & my Lord will have a care that he shall not be in a condition to make his own choice agⁿ.

Earl of Tullibardine to Earl of Orkney.

Oct. 2, 1701.

My Lord,—This is to entreat you will be so kind as to bestow the captain's place w^{ch} is vacant in y^r regiment by the death of Captain Ogilvy to my bro. Edward. I doubt not but yo^r Lop: knows my bro. has served as captain before in M^kGil's regiment, & was first cadet, & then an officer in the Scots Guards above twelve years since, he will also be capable to assist y^r regiment wth men, which are now so scarce.

The King told my brother when he was last at London that he would be sure to do something for him. I shal insist no more, not doupting but my Deare Lord will doe y^r part in this matter. . . . I hope Captain Hamilton has done me the justice to let you know I have given in some men, as you were pleased to desire in yo^r letters.

I shall be glad to heare my deare Lord and Lady Orkney are well since you went to Holland. I am, my deare Lord,

Yo^r aff^{at} brother and most humble Servant

TULLIBARDINE.

October 1701 a proposal was made by Mackenzie of Preston Hall (brother of Lord Tarbat) for a marriage between his son Alexander and young Lady Lovat, which was approved of by her relations.

It is a curious fact that so late as the beginning of the eighteenth century there was a species of slavery recognised by Scottish law. A custom prevailed whereby the supreme judges were empowered, if they saw fit, to commute sentence of death into gifting the condemned persons into perpetual servitude as slaves under specified masters within the country.

“At Perth the 5th day of Dec^r 1701, the commissioners of Justiciary of the South District for securing the peace of the Highlands, considering that Donald Robertson, Alex^r Stewart, John Robertson, and Donald MacDonald, prisoners within the Tolbooth, and indicted and tried at this court, and by virtue of the inquest returned guilty of death; and the commissioners, having changed the punishment of death to perpetual servitude, and that the said panels are at the court’s disposal: Therefore, the said commissioners have given and gifted, and hereby give and gift, the said Donald M^cDonald, one of the said prisoners, as a perpetual servant to the Right Hon: John, Earl of Tullebardine; recommending his Lo^p to provide a collar of Brass, Iron or Copper, which by his sentence or doom (whereof an extract is delivired to the Majestrates of the said Burgh of Perth) is to be upon his neck, with this inscription—

“Donald M^cDonald, found guilty of death for theft at Perth, Dec^r 6, 1701, and gifted as a perpetual servant to John, Earl of Tullibardine.

Recommending to his Lo^p to transport him from the said prison next week.”

It appears that a similar commutation was made of the doom of the other prisoners, as it is recorded that about the middle of this (nineteenth) century, some fishermen, in dragging their nets in the river Forth above Alloa, brought up from the bottom a brass collar with this inscription upon it—

“Alexander Stewart, found guilty of death for theft at Perth, 5th Decr 1701, and gifted by the Justiciars as a perpetual servant to John Areskine of Alva.”

This collar is in the Museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries in Edinburgh.

Early in 1702 a marriage was arranged between Lord Blair (Lord Dunmore's eldest son) and Moray of Livingstone's daughter.

Moray of Livingstone to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 28, 1702.

My Lord,—I receved yo^r Lo^{ps} kind and oblidging letter. I am varie sensible of the Honour done me, and I thanke yo^r Lo^p for the trouble you war pleas to be att in making a proposal of mariadge for my Lord Blair to my daughter.

I shall be willing to take holde of any oppportunity to show myself how much I ame, my Lord,

Yo^r Lo^{ps} most humble and faithfull servant

PATRICK MORAY.

March 8.—King William died in London, and shortly afterwards many of the chief Scottish nobility and gentry went up to London to wait on Queen Anne, and to endeavour to prevail on Her Majesty to call a new Parliament, who, however, did not think proper to adopt their advice.

Lady Nairne to Countess of Tullibardine (extract).

NAIRNE, *Sunday, fyve a clock.*

We were surprised to see L^d Blair so soon. If he continues in the houmer he is of at present, they did ill to send for him to be a companion to Mr McKenzie, for in all my Life I never saw a man so averse to listen to the proposal of a young Lady & a good fortune, as he seems to be. It astonished my Lord & me, we can't comprehend what shou'd occasion so much indiference, but my L^d is resolv'd to be at the bottom of it if he can, & to that end went after sermon w^t his nephew to Dunkeld, to try if he could find out whether my L^d & Lady Dunmore be cordial in the matter, for on can hardly imagine that if they were serious with their son he could be ag^t an offer so much to his advantage. In my humble oppinion, if they do not their best to promote this bargin, they will set in their own light. My Lord says he hopes to find all at Dunkeld mightily pleased w^t my L^d Tull: since he has done all they wished for. He has honourably agreed the contracts & sent sister Lovett what she daily pray'd for, a young man to her daughter, & has procured the so much desir'd intercomining ag^t Beaufort, then which there was nothing my L^d Mq^s seem'd so earnestly to long for.

In April two marriages took place in the family at Dunkeld, the first being between young Lady Lovat and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, who on his marriage took the name of Fraser, and was thereafter known as Fraser of Fraserdale.

The second marriage was between Lady Harriet Murray, Dunmore's eldest daughter, and Lord Kinnaird. A somewhat amusing account of this marriage is given in the following letter.

Lady Nairne to Countess of Tullibardine (extract).

DUNKELD, 6 May 1702.

As for what past at the last wedding, the Bridgroom having been too brisk the night befor (I mean with half a dozen possets at Bailie Young's), spoilt all our sport on the marriage day, for he took a great loosness and

was so much out of order that long before night he went to bed. This came very unseasonably, for we were resolved to have been very merry, with sack posset at their bed side, and throwing the stocking, and all the formalities of a wedding, and the old couple seemed very well satisfied this should be, until my Lord M^qs unluckily fell ill, which mar'd all.

Lord Tullibardine returned to Scotland from London about the end of May. Shortly afterwards he received a letter from Lord Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England, in which he advised him, since there was not then to be a new Parliament, to keep quiet till there was one, in which he might be at liberty to show his duty to the Queen and his zeal for her service, without doing anything in the meantime that might furnish a handle to such as might be glad of an occasion to do him an ill office.

In the meantime the Convention Parliament was summoned to meet on June 9th. On that day the session was opened, and as soon as prayers were said, the Duke of Hamilton made a speech against the legality of the meeting, and having entered a protestation to that effect, withdrew with seventy-nine members who adhered thereto, including Lord Tullibardine. This party immediately sent up Lord Blantyre to London with an address to the Queen, which Her Majesty refused to receive, but caused a letter to be sent to the Scottish Parliament expressing Her Majesty's "resentment of this irregular and unusual proceeding." This Parliament only sat till June 30th.

In compliance with Lord Tullibardine's request of the previous year, Lord Orkney had given Lord Edward Murray a company in his regiment (afterwards 1st or Royal Scots). On reaching Holland *en route* to join, Lord Edward wrote to his brother.

*Lord Edward Murray to Earl of Tullibardine.*ROTTERDAM, *June 20, 1702.*

Some days after I parted with my dear Brother I gott to Harage, was so misfortunat as to mise of y^e packett boat, wich with contrarie winds oblidged me to stay a fourthnight their, wich was mighty expensive to me, and troubled me extremly y^t I should not be soone enuch with y^e Regiment.

I thank God I araved safly hear this day, and I am so luckie y^t y^e E: of Orkney is nott yett com. I have wrott to my Father be y^e same post beging his Lo^p will order y^e payment of a Bill for 1000 gillders I have drawn on Gilbert Steuarte, w^{ch} I was oblidged to doe now, or lay in y^e filds, having nott y^e least thing fitt for a camp.

I know my dear brother hath a just sence of my varie hard circumstances, and theirfor I doubt not of your representing of it to my Father, and indeed I must assure my dear brother that if my Bill be protested I am dunright ruined, and shall be talked of by all hear, wich is a terror to me to think one. . . . and ame yo^r aff^{at} Brother

and most humble servantt,

EDWARD MURRAY.

*Marchioness of Atholl to Countess of Tullibardine.*BLAIRE, *2 August 1702.*

. . . . I writt y^e day before I came from Dunkeld, w^{ch} I sent to Baylif Fleming, not being certain where it might find you. We had, God be thank'd, a good Journey most part in the chaise, and if we knew wⁿ you would be so kind as to come and see us, we would send it where you pleas.

There was only Gillichranke y^t we durst not venture in it, and there you might have the chaire as I had it.

We should not be soe desirous to have you in soe inconvenient place, but y^t we have had y^e experience of y^r being content with it, wⁿ we have nothing to invite you to but wellcome, and that you shall not want wherever we are.

We are ignorant of every thing since we came heer, not hearing a

word from any, w^{ch} makes us hope all is well. Praying God to bless you both and all yours.

My Lord has not had soe good stomach as I expected since we came heer, but the weather excessive hott, more yⁿ of all summer we think, w^{ch} makes my Lord creepe out as well as he can. . . .

It was hardly to be expected that Simon Fraser¹ would allow Lady Lovat and her husband to remain undisturbed possessors of the estates. He is described at this time as “living openly in the country as a free liege, to the contempt of all authority and justice, keeping men in arms about him to guard his person, and employing them in levying contributions from Lady Lovat’s tenants, who were so harassed as to be unable to pay her Ladyship any rents. His brother John went freely up and down the country with 30 or 40 loose and broken men, taking custom wedders and lambs from the tenants, and supplying themselves with meall out of the girnals of Beaully at will.”

Mr. Robert Fraser to Earl of Tullibardine.

EDIN^R, 12 Aug. 1702.

My Lord,—Tuesday morning last I had from several hands, & particularly from M^r Da. Polson of Kinmylies, Shireff Depute of Invernes, ane accomt of a most vilanous action of Bewfort’s broy^r John, committed in ye Airde. The matter is this—

Prestonhall imployed Captan M^cKenzie as conjunct Baillie for my Lady Lovatt w^t Eskadaile. when he was install’d Baillie the mob of people in Beulie comitted some insolensies on y^e M^r of Tarbat & oy^rs of his company, and threatend no less yⁿ to burn y^e captanes house over him. he dwelt at y^e house of Finellan, w^{ch} belongs to Kinaries.

The captan acquanted y^e comissioners of justiciary of ye threats used ags^t him, & they sent ten men of Capt Grant’s company to remaine w^t y^e capt to defend him & to keep y^e peace. These p[^]sons drove beauforts broyr out of y^e Airde, and to be Revenged he went to Stratharrick, &

¹ Old Beaufort had died in 1699.

from thence brought w^t him fiftie men, but q^t they were my information does not bear, & having come through the Airde, John w^t them, did raise y^e Rable of y^e countrey to y^e number of two or three hundred men, women, & boyes, and ataqued the capt: in y^e house of Fanellan, w^t whom att y^e tyme Eskadail y^e oyr Baillie was, and one George M^cKenzie, a sv^t of Prestonhalls. & because Capt M^cKenzie & y^e partie of Capt Grants men y^t were w^t him would not render them selves att discretion, they sett fyre first to y^e office houses & y^rafter to y^e house of Fanellan, q^h forcet y^e people y^rin to Render themselves prisoners att discretion. The house and whole bigging y^rabout is burnt to ashes, & all about y^e house destroyed.

The ten men of y^e partie were dismissed, but Capt M^cKenzie, Eskadaille, & George M^cKenzie were carried away prisoners to Stratharrick. Kinaries came up to composses y^e matter, but gott twentie guns presented to him, & was glade to Retire w^t his lyfe. . . .

Yo^r Lo^{ps} most Dutifull & most humble Serv^t,

ROB. FRASER.

It appears that at the same time the Frasers took prisoner Lieutenant Cameron, the officer in command of the ten men, but liberated him when they reached the end of Loch Ness. On hearing of this outrage the Privy Council immediately ordered some troops into the Fraser country to restore order, and on September 8th the Council sent their thanks to Brigadier Maitland and Major Hamilton "for their good services done in dispersing the Frasers."

Since her marriage to Mr. Cooper in 1690 nothing much apparently was heard of Lady Charlotte, but the following extract shows that she this year applied to her brother for assistance:—

Marquis of Atholl to Earl of Tullibardine (extract).

BLAIR, *Sept. 15th, 1702.*

Your Mother could say a good deale to show how unjust Char^t is in her complaints of Poverty, but such a debauched husband noe question is

lavish to a high degree. But since she is satisfied & does not see her fault in her punishment, there is y^e less ocasion to pittie her, espetially wⁿ she writes such a haughty l^r, but if she were really as she pretends, I believe she would be more humble.

During August Lord Blantyre wrote from Windsor to Lord Tullibardine, informing him that he had had an audience of the Queen, who had intimated to him that though she had not received the address when he had offered it, she had since done in part what it desired in dissolving Parliament, and was resolved very shortly to call a new one. To this Lord Blantyre had replied that Her Majesty would also please her subjects if she would relieve them of some bad Ministers; that if the Scots Ministers were there, they would endeavour to persuade Her Majesty that the Duke of Hamilton and his party were disaffected to her person, but that he (Lord Blantyre) could assure her they were firmly resolved to serve her, whenever she should be pleased to call them. The Queen's reply was—"My Lord, tell them it will extremely please me to have them here." On receiving this command they accordingly set out for London about the middle of September, Lords Tweeddale and Tullibardine travelling in company.

The marriage between Lord Blair and Miss Moray of Livingstone took place about the end of September. After his marriage Lord Blair assumed the title of Viscount Fincastle.

About the same date the Marquis and Marchioness moved to Dunkeld from Blair, which place, as it turned out, neither of them was destined to revisit.

Marchioness of Atholl to Countess of Tullibardine (extract).

DUNKELD, Oct. 1, 1702.

With much adoe my Lord came heer last night in y^e chaire, for he was not able to come in y^e chaise, tho' he tryed it a little, & if, please God, his cough does not mend now I shall send for Glencarse.

It has taken his stomach quite away, & made me more afraid yⁿ y^e severe fitt he had of y^e goute, & has weakned him more, so y^t he is in noe conditione to goe from home, tho' there is noe place he desires soe much to be in as w^t you att Huntr.

October 27.—Lady Kinnaird, who had not been married six months, died of fever at Drummie, as is narrated in the following letter.

Countess of Tullibardine to Earl of Tullibardine (extract).

HUNTINGTOUR, Oct. 31st, 1702.

I wrote to you before y^t y^r niece Kinnaird was very ill. I confess I had still good hopes she would have recovered, she had been so long ill, & very like the way I was at Belford, but on tuesday we gott the sad accompt of her death. She is very much regretted. She has had a short time of her married life.

Her journey to her brother's wedding is much blamed, for she was not well before she went, & the coach broak, & she gott wette fitt & severall cross accedents; but we are still ready to blame second causes. No doubt her time has been come, and as God orders y^e end, so he does the meens y^t shall bring it about. Neather her father nor brother came to see her all the time of her sickness, tho' she lay 19 days; her father sent word he was so ill he cou'd not rid, fearing a fistula, but he cou'd goe & come between Ed^r & Livingston. Y^r sister Lovette attended her closs, & left her not till she saw her chisted, so y^t y^r sister came but to Dunkell the day before I came away. Y^r father & Mother were much concerned, and sent every day the while I was at Dunkell to know how she was. The letter I made my son write to Lord Kinnaird to know how his Lady was she caled for it and red it her selfe & chalanged his wrong speling Drimney and Kinnaird; but I have dwelt too long on this subject, so shall say no more, but God preper us all for our chaing, w^{ch} non knows how near it may be at y^e door. . . .

Mr Moncrife, Sr Tho: Air, was at Dunkell when I was there, who told y^r father he was upon buying Gask,¹ w^{ch} you sold to Airdoch, &

¹ Trinity Gask, sold by Lord Tullibardine for 80,000 merks (£4444, 8s. 10d.); report said Moncreiffe expected to get it for 60,000 (£3333, 6s. 8d.).

was asking some questions about y^e tynds, but y^r father cou'd tell him nothing. I was not bay, but my L^d M^{qs} told me y^t he said it was 6 or 7 chalders doun of y^e rents you sold it at, but I cou'd not but think his L^o^p was mistaken. . . .

I belive I'll have weired you now with this lon letter, as I'm sure I have myselfe, so shall ad no more but y^t I thank God all here are well, so adieu, my Dearest heart.

Countess of Tullibardine to the Earl (extract).

HUNTINGTOUER, *Nov.* 9 [1702].

Y^r son is gon to day with L^{ds} Nairne & Fincastle to Drimmie to y^r nieces funerall, w^{ch} is to be tomorrow. Y^r mother writs me y^t M^r Tho: Mur: is sent for to preach the funerall sermon.

L^d Fin: I think is grown fatt since his marriage, & raither taler. he is a lusty plant indeed. He says his father is not a tall well, but yet lives the same life he uses to do, 4 or 5 in y^e morning being y^e ordinary houer to goe to bed. . . .

I shall make this y^e shorter y^t I have wrot so leatly to you, & I have a litle pain in my back with whipping Susan today, who strugled so y^t I have gott a wrench. it was for throing a great stick at her sister's head, so y^t it was a mercy she did not brain her; she is the likest thing to you y^t ever was seen, w^{ch} you may imagen does not make me y^e less fond. I think she mindes me of Nany some times. They are all very well I thank God, as I am myselfe, but siting in smoak from the nusery, w^{ch} is a great grievance. Aduie, Dearest Heart.

Countess of Tullibardine to the Earl (extract).

HUNTINGTOUER, *Nov.* 12, 1702.

Y^r son returned but yesternight from Drimmie, haveing been very ill there with eating champinons, but I thank God he is prety well today, tho' he got a most sever day yesterday to travell in. You write y^t you hear fevers are very rife in Scotland, but I have heard nothing off it, nor of any y^t has died of one except y^r nice, who they think gott her death with her going to her brother's marriage. My Lady Dunmore need not be in any apprehention of her L^{ds} illness, for by all I can learne he was never

so ill as to keepe his chamber, till for deacency, when he heard of his daughter's death, he did it for some few days, & I think I told you before y^t 4 or 5 in y^e morning was still his hower of going to bed, w^{ch} I think is no great token of his being much indisposed.

During the autumn Lord Edward Murray returned from Flanders on leave, after having taken part in the siege and capture of Stevenswairt.

In November Lord Tullibardine at last received a post, being appointed Lord Privy Seal for Scotland.

Towards the close of the year both the Marquis and the Marchioness were taken very ill at Dunkeld.

At Christmas Lady Tullibardine went to stay with them, and, in writing to her husband regarding his mother's health, remarked: "It is not to be expressed what an incompairable patient parson y^r mother is. Never frets, never wearys, nor says or showes y^e least discontent."

During 1702 one William Hall was regularly engaged by Lord Tullibardine to work the mines in Glenlyon, his wages being eight shillings per week, with board and lodging, or fifteen shillings without. This year minerals were discovered besides near Blair, and also in Glenloch.

The first week of January 1703 Lord Tullibardine (accompanied by Lord Tweeddale and the Master of Belhaven) set out from London for Edinburgh, but in consequence of bad weather, bad roads, and floods, did not reach there till nearly the end of the month, after a most tedious journey.

He there found Lady Tullibardine waiting his arrival, but owing to the important post to which he had just been appointed, Lord Tullibardine found it would be impossible to quit Edinburgh for some days.

Countess of Dunmore to Countess of Tullibardine.

LONDON, Jan: ye 28 [1703].

Madam,— . . . My L^d Tull: will tell y^r La^{sp} what commission he left wth me; & I should have bin glad to have had it sooner y^t he might have bin pleas'd in the choice of y^e china, for I have bin in great pain to chuse such as you might like. Delph is now quite despis'd, & blue & white china is either thin or too like Delph; & the thing now altogether in fashion is japan china, but the best of y^t is a guinea a plate & y^e cheapest 12^{sh}, so y^t when I came to the indian houses, I found the 4 guineas I receiv'd from my L^d Tull: w^d not reach a set of y^t kind, & y^r La^{sp} having order'd it for a table y^t would hold ten dishes, I could find no sett so large & so cheap y^t I could like so well as y^t w^{ch} I have sent; it is of y^e same kind of y^e japan china, w^{ch} differs from y^s only in being finer & having a great deal of Gold burnt into it, upon y^e edges & figures, but is collour'd & thick as y^s, for nobody cares for thin china now; & if you please to call it japan china few in Scotland will mind the difference.

There is one large dish of 9^{sh} for y^e middle, w^{ch} is now fashionable to bring at the first wth broath, hott milke, or w^{ht} you please, or else wth y^e desert; There is six large plates att 3 shilling each, & two of another kind for milkes at 7^{sh} y^e two, & two dozen of plates att half a crown a piece; every one said so large a table could not have a less service. I sent often to desire M^r Muncriff to come & see y^m y^t I might have given him an account of y^m to repeat to yo^r La^{sp}, but he was allwaies either sick in bed or abroad, & y^e last day sent me word he wou'd not come, but expected y^m ready packt up, & sent to him as my L^{dy} Rothes's was, so y^t it was to be ship'd y^t night. . . .

Cut steel bucles for girdles are of all prices, but the good are a guinea a piece, & for shooes, very deare, & having laid out more than the money in China, I could buy none. . . .

I am, Madam, Y^r La^{sp}s most ob^t humble servant,

C. DUNMORE.

My most humble service to L^d Tull:

Ye china came to 4^{lb} 14^s, of which 3^s was abated, & y^e box & paper was 2^s 4^d $\frac{1}{2}$, so if you will give either my L^d or M^r Scott seven thirteens & 4^d $\frac{1}{2}$ we shall be even.

As soon as possible Lord and Lady Tullibardine left Edinburgh for Dunkeld, where they fortunately arrived before the Marchioness's death, which occurred on February 22nd, in the seventieth year of her age.¹ The funeral took place at Dunkeld Cathedral.

The following letter shows that before leaving London the Earl had made application for the title of Duke for his father :—

Duchess of Marlborough to Earl of Tullibardine.

S^T JAMES'S, 17 March 1703.

If I were not intirely satisfied of your Lordships goodnesse, and that you are not ignorant of the perpetuall hurry of my life, I should have very little hopes of pardon for acknowledging noe sooner the fauours I received soe long since; but as you have been wittnesse of the last I will not take up your time in apologys, but asure you that I will never fail in any thing that can bee of the least servise to you, nor did I omitt telling the queen what was proper of your leters, and as to the titles she said she would certainly doe it, but it was agreed that it was not yet the time. I am very sorry for your Lordship's loss, and wish it were possible to live without such misfortunes, which I am sure must touch one extremly that has your good nature, but this is of a sort that you had reason to expect, which ought to moderate your affliction, but I have been soe unfortunate as to loose an only son, with all the apearance of health and strength, at sixteen year old, (I thought) with all the good qualitys that I could pray for. There is but one strock of fortune that can be more severe, and, after naming it, I can say noe more, but that I am, with all the respect imaginable,

Your Lordships most faithfull humble servant,

S. MARLBOROUGH.

Towards the end of April Lord Tullibardine was obliged to return to Edinburgh, in order to attend the opening of Parliament. On this occasion he was accompanied by his son, Lord Murray, and also by Lord Dunmore. Owing to the Marquis's

¹The Marchioness's father, James, 7th Earl of Derby, was beheaded for his loyalty 15th October 1651.

'See addenda xlvii.

serious illness Lord Tullibardine left Dunkeld very unwillingly, and with a presentiment that he would not again see his father alive, as he wrote to his wife that "he never went so heavily on a journey in his life."

Lord Murray to Countess of Tullibardine.

EDINBURGH, *May 4, 1703.*

Madam,—My Lord is very well. I gave your La^{ps} service to Duke Hammilton and to his Dutches, who came some few days after him. She designs to write to your La^p. The Duke escaped narrowly on Sunday's night, for being in y^e town, near my Lord Whitelaw's, just as he came into his charret, and going to speake to somebody, one of y^e horses slip't y^e bridle, turned about and run furiously doune y^e streett, his Grace being in, y^e coachman on y^e box, & y^e page before, but y^e horses run so fast y^t it was impossible for any to gett off. It was a great mercey y^t none was hurt, for boath y^e hind wheels came off, y^e aixeltree broke, y^e one wheele at one place, y^e other in a nother place, q^r the coach was not overturned but dragged, and w^t y^t violence y^t no coach could goe swifter, neither was ther any run over, but y^e horses run themselves against a fore staire near Cammel's land & stopped. My Lord Duke nor any received not y^e least harme.

All things are preparing for y^e riding of y^e Par: w^{ch} will be on y^e 6th. My Lady Lovett is to come to towne to-day. I know no other thing worth troubling yo^r La^p, but y^t I am, Madam,

Y^r La^{ps} most humble & obedient son,

MURRAY.

On the 7th Lord Tullibardine wrote to his wife from the Abbey, saying that the riding of the Parliament was well over without any accident. He also referred to the Duke of Hamilton's accident, in which he had no hurt, "which was a great mercy, w^{ch} he had ill requited by being so publickly drunk the previous night at the Commissioner's table, where the whole members were, & not one so but himself & his neighbour Mar: Annandale, who was yet not so ill as he, and that he thought it w^d not be amiss if her La^p took notice of it to her mother the Duchess."

On May 6th the Marquis died at Dunkeld, aged seventy-two, on receiving intelligence of which Lord Tullibardine wrote the following to his wife :—

Earl of Tullibardine to the Countess.

ABY, May 9, 1703, *fast 8 at night.*

I received my Deare's yesternight with the accompt of my Deare father's death, w^{ch} I confess was not a surprise, especially since y^r last & the Doctors. I trust in God he has received him into mercy, & taken him out of a troublesome world into a place of rest & happines. You have given no particulars of the manner of his death. All I shal say now is that you cannot imagine what difficulties I have had to leave this place to doe the last duty to my father, which, conterar to the advice of all my freinds here, I am resolved, God willing, to perform to him, & goe from this to morrow by Stirling & Tullibardine.

I think the burial may be on Monday, for the sooner the better, & that it be in the day time, for indeed there is no night now but what is so late that it will be most inconvenient for man & hors.

You'l be sure to order the horses for the cariadge here as soon as possible against Thursday 12 a clock. You may cause send one hors, if there be need, from Huntingtower. but be sure there be at least one careful man to be answerable for the wines, of w^{ch} I take the more [heed] because they may serve afterwards what leaves.

I am extream glad my Deare was better. I hope in God you continue so, & that I shal find you well as I am.

The following memorandum regarding supplies, &c., for the Marquis's funeral is in the handwriting of Mr. Scott, Edinburgh :—

8	Gallons	Sack.
5	„	Red Wine.
3	„	Brandie.

The Pale & mort cloath.

two escutcheons & eight chains.

two coronets & a helmet.

The Hams & Sweet meats, conform to the Note M^r Douglas sent.

The horses are to be att Ed^r on Thursday night for taking away the things above.

The following is a note of the public salaries and royal pensions received by the Marquis :—

1670.	As Justice-General of Scotland for life	£200 a year.
1674.	As one of the Commissioners of Treasury in Scotland, additional	500 „
1675.	As Privy Seal (having demitted the office of Justice - General and pension of £200)	400 „
1682.	A pension in consideration of charges incurred in the royal service	500 „
„	In addition to the last grant, a further pension	900 „
1685.	As Privy Seal, in addition	500 „

General Stewart of Garth, in his “Sketches of the Highlanders,” states that the Marquis was familiarly known as Iain Bheul Mor (John with the large mouth), and his son and successor, the 1st Duke, as Iain Cam, from his being blind of an eye.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX

TRADITIONS

"*Carn Righ*" (the King's Cairn), in Fealar, is believed to have been named after King Malcolm III. (1058-1093), who is said to have frequently hunted in Atholl.

"*The King's Ford*," "*King's Park*," and "*King's Seat*," at Dunkeld, are stated to have been so called after King William the Lion (1142-1186).

"*Tom nam Ban Righ*" (the Queen's Hillock), in Fealar, takes its name from Queen Mary's visit in 1563.

The Earl of Atholl's Raid on Tirinie.

Early in the fourteenth century, great animosities arose between the families of Comyn, Earl of Badenoch and Atholl, and Mackintosh of Tirinie, Thane of Glen Tilt, occasioned by the Earl's Lady, who is reported to have had a most voracious appetite, to gratify which she oppressed the tenants to an extreme degree. It is said that she devoured a choppin of marrow every day, besides a profusion of other dainties. By extravagancies of this kind she so far reduced the estate that the tenants were no longer able to pay their rents, and she was obliged to have recourse to her more wealthy neighbours, by soliciting presents from them. After ranging the country in search of presents, she was giving the Earl an account of her success, and that Mackintosh of Tirinie had given her twelve cows and a bull. Instead of being thankful for this generosity, it excited the Earl's envy at his neighbour's opulence, and

from thenceforth he devised his destruction. A favourable opportunity occurring, he surrounded Mackintosh's house on Tom a Mhuir, a mile east from Blair Castle, during the night, murdered the family, and seized all his possessions, which, except his own, were the most extensive in that district.

Near Tom a Mhuir lived an old man who held a small piece of land of Mackintosh, for which he only paid a Bonnet yearly, and got the Laird's old one in return. The place is still called Croit Bhoineid (Bonnet Croft). He was the first to enter the house after the murder, and vainly examined the bodies to try if there were any remains of life. At last, turning up the cradle where an infant lay, he found the baby, Ewen, was still alive. He carried the child to his mother's relations (Campbell of Achhabreac, in Argyll), where he often visited him, tho' he kept his birth a secret from him, fearing the greatness of the Comyns. At length, when Ewen was grown to manhood, and an excellent bowman, the old man, seeing his dexterity at a mark, said one day to him, "The grey breast of the man who killed your father is much broader than that butt," and then told him the secret of his birth. The youth listened with much concern, and solicited his relations for a picked body of men to recover his inheritance. A party of thirty, well armed, accompanied him to Atholl, where, hearing that his adversary and some of his followers were making merry at a house near the Castle, he divided his men into two divisions. One he posted between Comyn and his castle, and the other, commanded by himself and the old man, proceeded to attack the house Comyn was in. He soon took to flight, and made for the Castle, where he was met by the other division, who saluted him with a shower of arrows, at which he was forced to fly up Glen Tilt hotly pursued. One of his followers fell shot through the nose at "Allt Sron an duine" (the Burn of the Man's Nose), and another was shot through the stomach at "Allt na marag" (the Pudding Burn).

Finally, Mackintosh made a short cut over a shoulder of Beinn a Ghlo, and intercepting Comyn, who turned up Lochan, shot him dead across a narrow part of Loch Loch, nailing his hand to his head with an arrow, as he was in the act of wiping the perspiration from his brow. The place where he fell is marked by a small cairn called "Carn Chui-mainaich" (Comyn's Cairn), which is on the east side of the loch near its north end.

In the centre of the River Tilt, a little above Cumhann Leum¹ Bridge, there is a rock known as Mackintosh's Seat, on which tradition states that the Thane of Glen Tilt sat when he held his courts, and it is further asserted that a man was executed on each occasion. Fortunately for his subjects he only repaired there when he could reach it dry-shod. There is an old Gaelic proverb assigned by local tradition to this rock—

“Cha'n e na h-uile la' bhios mòd aig Mac an Toisich.”

“It is not every day that Macintosh holds a court.”

This proverb is given in Donald Macintosh's Collection (1785), but he states that it refers to the Tosach of Monzievaired, Chamberlain to the Earl of Perth. As the compiler was a native of Orchillmor, and said to be a descendant of the Thaness of Glen Tilt, it is probable he would have claimed the proverb as belonging to Atholl, had he believed that such was the case.

In olden times Walter Cumming, a son of one of the Cummings of Badenoch, was killed by a fall from his horse in the Forest of Gaick. Tradition says he was a profligate young fellow, and had determined on making a number of young women shear without their clothes, on the farm of Ruthven. In the meantime he was called away on business in Atholl, and the day of his return was fixed for this exhibition. Cumming, however, never reached home, and his horse wandered to a shealing near Poll Tairbh at the head of Glen Tilt with a portion of one of his rider's feet hanging in the stirrup. From this circumstance that shealing bears the name of “Ruidh leth chois” (Half-foot Shealing). On search being made, Cumming's mangled body was found in Gaick with two eagles preying upon it. The superstition of the time ascribed his death to witchcraft, and the eagles were supposed to be the mothers of two of the girls intended for the shearing exhibition. The place where he was killed is called Leum nam Fiann, or the Fingalian's leap.

“*Carn'ic Shimidh*” (Cairn of the Son of Simon, or Fraser's Cairn).

On some occasion when the Athollmen were mostly absent from their district a body of Frasers took the opportunity to raid their country, and on their return home with their booty, whilst passing through that part

¹ Narrow leap.

of the Forest now known as the "West Hand," towards Glen Bruar, one of the party asked the leader whether he had not sworn that he would leave neither horses, cattle, nor sheep, not even domestic fowls alive behind him; that if that was so, he had just heard a cock crow in a neighbouring farm town (most likely Bail an-t-sheapail). The leader acknowledged the truth of this, and immediately sent back a small party under a trusty man to destroy the offending cock. Meanwhile a number of the Athollmen, having got the alarm, had assembled, and followed the Frasers; encountering the small detached party, they killed them all except the man in command, whom they spared as a hostage, but afterwards killed him on his endeavouring to escape. A similar number of Athollmen were now dressed in the dead men's plaids, and proceeded slowly to rejoin the main body of the Frasers, who waited for them on the road-side; thus giving time to a larger body to go round by Bruar side to intercept the enemy in front. On a given signal the Athollmen attacked the Frasers in front and rear, and soon overcame them. The spot where this engagement took place is marked by the above-named cairn. The leader of the Frasers, who it is said was killed whilst calling for his horse, has frequently been described as Lord Lovat or Lord Fraser, which is certainly a mistake, as none of the chiefs of the Frasers or their sons were ever killed in Atholl. Doubtless, however, the party was led by one of the principal Cadets of the Family. The date of this occurrence is now unknown.

"Cuirn Mharnech" (Braemar Cairns).

These cairns are sixteen in number, and were raised by the Athollmen to commemorate a victory they obtained over the Braemar people, whom they here overtook and slew to the number of sixteen, as they were returning home with plunder from their country. The cairns are situated on the summit of the hill that is known by that name, eight being on the top and four a short distance lower down towards the south.¹

"Ath Bhaird Suainidh" (The Ford of the Sunart Bard).

During the sixteenth century a body of men, mostly from Sunart in Argyllshire, made a raid into Atholl, but were defeated above Bohespic

¹ The four last incidents are taken from a MS. by John Crerar, head-forester to John, 4th Duke.

after having had their Bard shot dead with an arrow across the Garry at the ford near Wood End. From this circumstance the ford was called by the above name.

“*Pol nam Ban*” (The Pool of the Women).

In the River Tilt, east from Blair Castle, and half-way between the old and new bridges, there is a deep pool with a rock in it, from whence, in remote ages, females accused of sorcery were thrown and drowned.

Murder Committed by the Forester Stewart of Ach Ghobhal, Glen Tilt.

Stewart of Ach Ghobhal, Forester of Tarf, being suspected of having killed a man named Shorrie, a party was dispatched by the Earl of Atholl's orders to apprehend him. As he barricaded himself in his house, it was determined to reduce him by starvation. Eventually he agreed to surrender to his neighbour Stewart of Dalmhoirisd, who conveyed him to Blair Castle, where he was imprisoned. Tradition states that he remarked to his guards—

“Ged chuir thu 'n Seomar Alastair mi
gus am bith smuid a's boladh dhìom,
air mheud 's gu'n gabh mi dh' aithreachas,
cha toir mi Shorrie beo dhuit,”

which may be literally translated—

“Though you put me in Alexander's chamber¹
until smoke and smell are on me,
however much I may repent,
I cannot bring back Shorrie to you.”

After a time Stewart was liberated. Hearing that one McIntosh, at Dal Fheannach, Forester of Beinn a Ghlo, had especially rejoiced at his downfall, Stewart resolved to be revenged. Some time afterwards, having occasion to sleep in a bothy in Coire Raineach, together with McIntosh and their respective gillies, Stewart stabbed McIntosh to death whilst asleep. He then ordered his gillie to kill the other man, and threw the body on McIntosh's, that it might be supposed they had killed each other ;

¹ The dungeon in Blair Castle (the position of which is now unknown) was thus called, and I conjecture that it took its name from Alastair McGillemule (McMillan), who was starved to death in the pit of the castle in 1619 (see page 93). It is probable that Ach Ghobhal's

leaving them for dead, they made their way home. Soon after their departure McIntosh's gillie began to recover and contrived to crawl to Dal Fheannach, where he gave information of the murder of his master. When Stewart heard that the gillie had escaped with his life and the murder of McIntosh was discovered, he fled to Lord Reay's country in Sutherland, which in those days had the privilege of a sanctuary for criminals, and it is asserted that he there set up as a schoolmaster. The Earl of Atholl determined to bring Stewart to justice, and having ascertained that he was still in Sutherland (through a man Ferguson or McAdie, who was sent to reconnoitre, disguised as a beggar), dispatched a party there with Ferguson, still disguised, to bring back the murderer dead or alive. On arrival in the North, they arranged to surround a house after nightfall where they heard Stewart was to attend a wedding. By previous arrangement Ferguson entered the house, and when offered a dram, drank to the health of Stewart of Ach Ghobhal, who, on finding he was discovered, attempted to escape, but was secured by the party outside. He was then marched back to Atholl, where he was tried and condemned to be hung. The sentence was carried into execution at Blair at Tom na Croiche (Gallows Hill), east from the old Kirktown.¹ It is stated that he was the last person hung there, subsequent executions having taken place at Logierait.

Disputed March between Rannoch and Lochaber.

There is a curious old tradition that in the time of Ewen, 12th Chief of Clan Cameron (who died soon after 1531), there was a dispute about the march between Rannoch and Lochaber. It was arranged that the Earl of Atholl and Lochiel should meet on a certain day on the disputed ground to settle the march, each to be accompanied by two men only. As Lochiel was setting out to keep the tryst, he is said to have been warned by a witch to beware of treachery, and accordingly returned and raised seventy men, whom he took with him and placed in ambush near the meeting-place, desiring them not to show unless he turned the red lining of his cloak to the outside, upon which they were at once to advance to his assistance.

The meeting took place, and after a while words became hot, and on a signal from the Earl fifty Athollmen appeared on the scene, his Lordship execution took place soon after 1630. In 1638 John Stewart, wadsetter, of Ach Ghobhal, was described as a minor. The dirk with which McIntosh was killed is in the armoury at Blair Castle.

¹ John Crerar's MS.

remarking that they were some of his Atholl wedders who had crossed the hill to graze on their own land. On seeing this, Lochiel reversed his cloak, when his much stronger force at once advanced, Lochiel saying that they were Lochaber dogs come to taste the flesh of the Atholl sheep. Finding himself outnumbered, Atholl was obliged to give up his claim to the Beinn Bhreac and Black Water, and in proof of his sincerity kissed his sword, and saying he would leave it there as a witness of his oath, flung it into a small loch by the side of which they were standing, which has ever since been known as "Lochan a Chlaidheamh" (The Loch of the Sword).¹

It is further stated that in 1826, when the water was very low, a herd discovered an old sword in the loch, which he parted with to the Rev. Dr. Ross of Kilmonivaig. However, on the news becoming known, a dozen of the principal men of the district waited on Dr. Ross and insisted on the sword being handed over to them, to be returned to the loch as one of the old landmarks of their country, which was accordingly done.

Commission of Forestry, by James, Earl of Atholl, to Alexander Mackintosh in Tirinie, 1606.

We James Erle of Atholl, Lord Ballvaney & Innermeith, &c, Haif maid, nominat, constituit and ordainit & be thur pnttis makes, nominatis, constituittis and ordainis oure Servitour Alex^r M^cKintoishe in Tyrinie our Forster of the forrest of Beine Cromby and Forrest of Glentilt, for attending to oure Deir, and y^t na noylt, horse nor lawland oxen pasture wⁱⁿ the said Forrestis. W^t Libertie to oure Forster to tak and apprehend q^tsumever horse or oxen salbe fund pasturand therein, and to dispone thereupone the tua p^t of the saids guidis to appertene to us, and the third to oure Forster, being wⁱⁿ Aldandcheik in Glenfernat, the heid of Glentattanich, and Glenloquhsie and Forrest of Glentilt, and lykewayes y^t gif our Forster sall apprehend oney guidis or geir wⁱⁿ the saids forrestis, waiff or w^{out} ane M^r, efter lawfully proclaiming the same to appertene to our forster, and y^t the fowllar nor uthers beirurs of

¹ There is nothing among the Atholl Papers to corroborate this story, but I give it for what it is worth. General Stewart relates a very similar story about reversing the plaid as having occurred during a feud between his family and the McIvors in the middle of the fifteenth century (Stewart's Sketches, Appendix E).—(A. 1895.)

gunnis be seine travalande wⁱⁿ our saids forrestis under y^e pains sett downe in our p^{ntis}, y^t is escheting of his guidis [*torn*] punishing of his Body. And q^tsoever y^t he be y^t sall happen to fuind oney Lame Deir wⁱⁿ our forrestis y^t he schawe the samyn to our Forster affor he tak the samyn away, wtherways y^e samyn being trayit y^t he sall Incurr and be in Danger of y^e Unlaw sett Downe anent y^e slaughter of deir. And ordains this our power to be p^{claimit} at y^e Kirkis of Muling, Kirk-michael and Blair, and y^e p^{nttis} sall be to you sufficiend warrand.

Subscrivit w^t our hand at Dunkeld, y^e twelft daye of Aprill, sex[teen] hundreth and sex yeirs.

ATHOLL.

The roll of the heretours of the landis within the Parochin of Strowane, and of the number of thair men within the samen, and quhat vapins and armour they have.

1638.

In the first place the *Laird of Strowane*, and *tuttour of Strowane*, thair men of thair lands within the parochin of Strowane ar in number fyftene
 quhairof thair is ten that hes gunes, bowis, sheavis, swirdis and tairges, and the remanent fyve men hes bot swirdis.

Neill Stewart of Grenycht, his men of his landis within the said parochin of Strowane ar in number thrie
 quhairof ane hes ane gun, ane bow, ane shaif, ane swird and targe, and the uther tua hes bowis, shaiffis and swirdis.

Auld. *Chairlis Robertsons of Achleikis*, his men of his haill landis that he hes within the said parochin ar in number tuelf
 thei of thrie that hes gunes, bowis, sheaves, swirdis and tairges, and uther aucht that hes bowis, sheavis and swirdis, and ane that hes bot ane suird.

The Laird of Fasseillie, his men of his landis within the said parochin of Strowane by his feueris Kylbrouer ar sex
 quhairof thair is tua that hes gunes, bowis, sheavis, swirdis and tairgis, and uther tua of thame hes bow, sheavis and swirdis, and the remanent tua hes swirdis.

- Duncane Robertstone of Kindrocht*, and his men ar . . . thrie
and has ilk ane of thame ane gun, ane bow, ane sheaff, ane
swird and tairge.
- Donald McInas V^c Paull of Petildonycht*, and his men ar also . thrie
and hes ilk ane of thame ane sword, ane tairge, ane bow, ane
shaiff.
- Paull Robertstone, portioner of Pettagowne*, and his men ar . thrie
himself hes ane gun, ane bow, ane shaiff, ane swird and
tairge, and his tua men hes bowis, sheaves and swirds.
- Alex^r Robertstone of Calbrouer*, and his men ar . . . thrie
himself hes ane gun, ane bow, ane sheaff, swird and tairge,
and his tua men hes bot suirdis.
- Patrick Robertstone of Blairfeittie*, and his men ar in number . sex
quhairof four hes gunes, bows, sheavis, swirdis and tairges,
and the remanent tua hes bowis, shaves and swirdis.
- Auld. *Alex. Stewart of Vvardbeg*, his men of his landis within the
said parochin ar in number sex
quhairof ane hes ane gun, ane bow, shaiff, ane swird and
tairge, and uther tua hes bowis, sheaffis, and swirdis, and
uther thrie hes bot swirdis.
- Auld. *Neill Stewart of Urardmoir*, his men viz: his sones within
the said parochin ar tua
quaha hes gunes, bowis, sheaves, swirdis and tairges.
- Johne Stewart of Eister Innervak*, he and his men of the lands
he hes within the said parochin ar in number . . . vij
quhairof thrie hes gunes, swirdis and tairges, and tua hes
bowis, sheaffis of arrowis and swirdis, and the remanent
tua hes bot swordis.
- Alex^r Robertstone of Lude*, his landis of Clunemoir and Clunebeg
lyand within the said parochin of Strowane ar of men . xij
quhairof tua hes swordis and tairges, ane uther hes ane bow
and sheaff and swird, and uther sex bot swirds onlie, and
the remanent thrie hes nathing of vapins. thair is
of thame auld men.

The roll of the heretours of the landis within the Parochins of Lude and Kilmarwenog, and of the number of thair men within the samen, and quhat armour and vapins they have.

1638.

The Earll of Atholl, his men of his landis within the parochins of Lude and Kilmarwenog (by his feuers and Achgowall) ar in number ten
quhair of thrie of thame his snap vark gunes and swirdis and tairges, and uther tua of thame hes bowis and sheavis of arrowis, and swirdis, and the remanent fyve hes bot onlie swirdis.

Alex^r Robertstone of Lude, and his men of his landis within the saidis parochins of Lude and Kilmarwenog ar in number fourtie sex
quhair of his awin vapins and his household mane is tua gunes, tua tairges and tua suirdis, and uther tua of his men hes gunes, swirdis and tairges, and thrie hes bowis, sheaves of arrowis and swirdis, and of the remanent thair is xxxj that hes bot swirdis, and uther viij of thame ar auld and hes na vapins

Donald Robertstone of Kincaraigie, his men and himself ar in number allevin
his vapins is ane swird, ane tairge, ane gun, and his men hes bot swirdis onlie. tua of them ar auld.

Jhone Stewart, minour, vodset haver of Achagoull, his men ar raknyt bot to tua
quha hes tua bowis, tua swirdis, and sheavis of arrowis.

Angus McIntoshe of Tereny, he and his men ar in number . . . thrie
his awin vapins is ane swird, ane tairge, and his tua men hes ilk ane ane swird and tairge.

The roll of the heretours of the landis within the Parochin of Mulling, and of the number of thair men within the samen, and quhat vapines and armour they have.

1638.

William Fergusone of Bellezoucone, himself and the men of his landis within the said parochin of Mulling ar in number iiij
 his awin vapins is ane swird and tairge, four gunes, tua pistols, ane bow and sheaffis of arrowis, with ane haberschoone, and ane of his men hes ane gun, ane swird, ane tairge, and the uther tua hes bot swirds.

Thomas Butter of Callemulling, himself and his men of Callemulling and Delchoisney and Delnavard ar in number ffour
 quhair of himself hes of vapins tua snap vark gunes, ane pistol, ane bow, ane sheaf of arrowis, ane swird, ane poll aix, and his men hes bot swirdis onlie.

Jhone Conesone, vodset haver of half of Arddie (and David Ratray of Tullochcuren the uther half), is of men thrie
 The said Jhone Conesone hes of vapins ane snap vark gun, thrie swirds, ane bow, ane sheaff, ane poll aix, ane tairge, and the remanent tua men hes bot swirdis onlie.

The said *David Ratray, Jhone Murray of Belnabrooch* and *David Murray his brother*, thair men of the landis of Edirardour that they and thair tenentis possess ar amongis thame sevene
 quhair of the said David Murray hes ane snap vark gun, ane swird, ane tairge, and ane uther of the saidis men hes ane gun with ane swird and tairge, and uther tua hes bowis, sheavis, and swirdis, and the remanent thrie hes bot swirdis.

Captane Peitter Rollok, possessor of Pettarrook, himself and his men thei of ar in number thrie
 The said Captane himself hes tua snap wark gunes, ane swird ane jak, ane habershone, ane poll aix, and the remanent tua hes bowis, sheaffis and swirds.

Robert Moncreiff, portioner of Kinhaird, himself and his men of his haill landis within the parochin of Mulling ar . . . nyne
 The said Robert himself hes ane snap vark gun, ane bow, ane sheaff, ane swird, ane tairge, ane poll aix, and thrie with bowis, sheavis and swirdis, and the remanent fyve hes bot swirdis onlie.

Thomas Butter, portioner of Kinhaird, his men and himself of his landis ar bot tua
 his awin wapines is ane bow, ane sheaf, ane swird, ane tairge, and ane poll aix, and his man ane bow, ane sheaff and ane swird.

The said *Thomas Butter* betuix him and *Johne Robertstone of Croftnichie* ane man
 with vapins.

Johne Butter of Myln and Myl landis of Petlochrie, himself and his men ar thrie
 his awin vapins is ane snap vark gun, ane swird, ane tairge, ane habershone, and ane of his men hes ane bow, ane sheaff and ane swird, and the uther hes bot ane swird.

Johne Robertstone of Lattoch, younger, himself and the men of Lattoch ar thrie
 the said Johne hes of vapins ane gun, ane swird, ane tairge, ane bow, ane shaiff, poll aix, and head peice, and ane of his men hes ane bow, ane sheaff, ane swird, and the thrid hes bot ane swird.

Duncane Robertstone of Ballegullane, he and his men tharof ar of number thrie
 and hes himself of vapines ane gun, ane bow, ane shaif, ane pistel, swird, tairge, and poll aix, and his tua men hes bot swirdis onlie.

Donald Robertstone of Belnacraig, he and his men thei of ar . . . thrie
 and he hes ane gun, ane swird, ane tairge, and ane of his said men hes ane gun, ane swird, ane tairge, and the thrid hes bot ane swird.

- Johne Fergusson of Drumchorie*, and his men ar also . . . thrie
 himself hes of vapines ane gun, ane swird, ane tairge, with
 ane habershone and ane headpeice, and his tua men hes bot
 swirdis onlie.
- Fargus Fergusson of Balledmond*, himself and his men of Bal-
 ledmond and Petfourie ar in number . . . sex
 and he hes of vapines ane gun, ane swird, ane tairge, with tua
 tua handit swirds, and ane habershoone, and ane of his said
 men hes ane gun, ane bow, ane sheaff, ane swird and ane tairge,
 and the remanent four hes bot ilk ane of thame ane swird.
- Johne Stewart of Bonskeid*, and *Donald Stewart in Strathgarie*,
wodset haveris and possessors of the saids lands of Strath-
garie, the said Donald Stewart himself and the men of the
 saidis landis of Strathgarie (by the said Johne Stewart)
 aucht to be in number . . . fyve
 The said Donald hes of vapines ane bow, ane shaiff, with ane
 swird and ane tairge, and ane uther of the said men hes bot
 ane swird, and the remanent thrie ar [unarmed?].
- Alex^r Stewart of Vrquhilbeg*, himself and his men of his lands
 within the said parochin of Mulling ar in number . . . sex
 himself hes ane gun, ane tairge, ane swird, and the remanent
 fyve men hes bot onlie swirdis.
- Robert Stewart of Urquhillmoir*, himself and his men of his haille
 landis within the parochin of Mulling ar in number . . . twentie
 quha hes of wapins, himself thrie gunes, ane swird, ane tairge
 ane head peice, and four of hes men hes gunes, bowis,
 sheavis, swirds and tairges, and threttene of the rest hes
 bot swirds, and the uther tua nathing bot depaupent.
- The Laird of Faskillie*, his men of his landis within the parochin
 of Mulling ar in number . . . nyne
 quhair of tua hes bowis, sheaffis, and swirdis, and ane uther
 hes ane gun, ane swird and tairge, and the remanent sex
 hes bot swirdis onlie.
- Donald Stewart for Cammoch*, quhilk is for it . . . ane man
 and hes of vapines ane swird, ane tairge, ane gun.

James Stewart of Vestir Cluney, for himself and ane uther is . . . tua men
himself hes of vapines ane gun, ane swird, ane tairge, with ane
bow, ane sheaff, and his man ane bow, ane shaiff, ane swird.

Donald Robertstone of Killechawie, for Drumchaber ane man
with ane bow, ane shaiff.

*Jhone Stewart of Belnakeillie, and Jhone Stewart, younger, his
sone*, haldis the saidis landis of Belnakeillie of the Abacie
of Dunfermling recusantis quha hes of men, rakinyng the
said Jhone Stewart younger ane, becaus his father is auld fytene
The said Jhone Stewart, younger, hes of vapines tua gunes,
ane pistol, ane bow, ane sheaff, ane swird, ane tairge, and
poll aix, and tua of his men hes gunes, swirdis and tairges,
and uther tua swirdis and tairges, and the remanent ten
men hes bot onlie swirdis.

Andrew Small, fiare of Dernean, and his men of Dernean ar all
in number sex
himself hes ane gun, ane swird, ane tairge, ane bow, ane shaif,
and ane of his men ane swird, ane tairge, and the remanent
four men hes bot swirdis onlie.

Jhone Robertstone of Eistir Straloch, his men of his landis within
the said parochin of Mulling ar in number auchtene
quhair of thair is fyve that hes gunes, bowis, sheaffis, swirdis
and tairges, and uther thrie that hes bowis, sheavis, and
swirdis, and the remanent ten hes bot swirdis onlie.

Leonard Robertstone, fiare of Wester Straloch, himself and his
father's men of the saidis landis ar in number fytene
The said Leonard hes of vapins ane gun, ane bow, sheaff, ane
swird, ane tairge, and tua of his said men hes gunes, bowis,
schaiffis, swirdis and tairges, and ane hes ane bow ane
shaiff, ane swird, and nyne hes bot swirds onlie, and uther
tua is depaument.

Alex^r McCoull of Eistir Kindroigney, and his men ar thrie
and hes himself of vapins ane gun, ane bow, sheaff, ane swird
and ane tairge, and ilk ane of his tua men hes swirdis and
tairges.

The roll of the heretours of the lands of the Parochin of Logyreit, and of the number of thair men within the samen, and quhat vapins and armour they have.

1638.

In the first place Jhone Stewart of Killechassie, himself and his men are in number tuelff
 and hes of armour and vapins for himself and tua of the said men, that ar within his hous, tua gunes with snap warkis, ane swird, ane tairge, ane poll aix, ane pistolat, and thrie of his men hes ilk ane of thame ane bow, ane shaiff of arrowis, and ane swird. Ane uther hes ane gun with ane snap wark, ane swird, ane tairge, and ane uther hes ane swird, ane haberschun, ane steil bonet, and the remanent four hes ilk ane bot an swird onlie.

The Laird of Weyme, his landis within the said parochin of Logyreit hes of men theirin allevin
 quhairof ane of thame hes tua swirdis, tua tairges, tua bowis with tua shaiffis of arrowis, tua snap wark gunes, ane head peice & pleat sleives, and uther tua hes ilk ane ane snap vark gun, and ane swird, and thrie hes swirdis and tairges, and the remanent fyve of hes bot swirdis onlie.

The Erll of Atholl, his men of his landis within the said parochin of Logyreit (by his feuaris) ar of number . . . thrie scoir
 quhairof sevin of thame hes ilk ane ane snap vark gun, ane swird, ane tairge, and sum pistolls, and uther nyne hes bowis, sheaffis of arrowis, and swirdis, and thrie hes swirdis and tairges, and the remanent fourtie ane men hes bot ilk ane ane swird.

The Laird of Ballaquhane, his men of his landis within the said parochin of Logyreit ar aughtene
 quhairof thair is ten that hes bowis, schaffis of arrowis, and swirdis, ane uther hes ane snap vark gun, ane swird, ane tairge, and ane bow, ane schaff, and tua with swirdis and tairges, and the remanent fyve hes bot swirdis onlie.

- Jhone Stewart of Eistir Clochfoldie*, he and his men ar sex
 quaha hes for himself ane snap vark gun, tua swirdis, ane
 tairge, ane bow, ane sheaf of arrowis, ane pistoll, ane
 habershun, ane head peice, and ane of his men hes ane
 bow, ane sheaff of arrowis, and uther thrie with swirdis
 onlie, and the sext hes nathing.
- Jhone Stewart of Fandynet*, he and his men ar aucht
 and his awin vapins ar tua snap vark gunes, tua swirdis, tua
 tairges, ane bow, ane shaiff, ane pistoll, ane haberschune,
 and ane of his men hes ane bow, ane scheaff, and uther
 thrie hes bot swirdis, and the remanent thrie hes na
 vapines.
- Jhone Cairdney, flare of Petcastill*, himself and his men ar aucht
 his awin vapines is ane snap vark gun, ane swird, ane tairge,
 and tua of his men hes gunes and swirdis and tairges, and
 uther tua with bowis and sheaffis of arrowis, and the
 remanent thrie hes bot swordis onlie.
- James Stewart of Fancastill*, his men of his landis within the
 parochin of Logyreit ar aucht
 quhairof [*not filled in*].
- Henrie Reid of Petnacrie*, himself and his men ar sex
 quhairof tua of them will have tua hagbuitis, uther tua of
 them will have tua bowis and tua scheavis of arrowis, and
 the thrid tua men will have tua swirds and tua tairges with
 ane habersone and ane head peice.
- Adam Reid of Eistir Tyre*, himself and his men of his landis
 within the said parochin of Logyreit westir Dercullycht and
 all ar ten
 quhairof [*not filled in*].
- Donald Robertsons of Killiechangie*, himself and his men within
 the said parochin of Logyreit ar fyve
 quhairof himself hes of vappins ane gun, ane swird, ane bow,
 ane sheaff of arrowis, ane tairge, with ane steil bonet, and
 tua of his men hes swirds, and uther tua hes na vapins.

- Robert Fergusone of Westir Dunfallandie*, himself and his men ar his awin vapines and armour ar tua snap vark gunes, thrie swirds, ane tairge, ane halbert aix, tua habershunes, and tua head peices, ane of his men hes ane bow, ane sheaff, ane swird and tairge, and uther thrie of thame hes bot onlie swirdis, and the remanent na vapins. sex
- The said *Robert Fergusone* and *Thomas Butter* of Callemulling hes in feu betuix thame equallie the landis of *Eistir Dunfallandie* quhairin thair is of men thrie
quhair of there is tua that hes ilk ane ane bow, ane shaif of arrowis, ane swird, ane tairge, and the uther bot ane swird onlie.
- Archibald Campbell of Lagvinshak*, his men of his landis within the said parochin of Logyreit, callit Fundnabis, ar . . . aucht
quhair of thair is tua that hes bowis, arrowis, swirdis, and ane uther ane bow with arrowis, and four of thame that hes swirdis, and the uther of the said aucht has na vapins.
- Jhone Robertstone of Bellintume*, his men of the saidis lands and of the west end of the *Hauch of Dulshiane*, by himself, ar . . . four
quhair of ane hes ane bow, ane shaif of arrowis, and ane swird, and the remanent thrie bot swirdis only.
- Patrik Fergusone, portioner of Dulshiane*, beand ane auld man, his eldest lawfull sone *Donald Fergusone*, answrable for his said Father. The said Donald, and his Fathers men of Dulshiane, ar fyve
The said Donald his vapines ar ane bow, ane shaiff of arrowis, ane snap vark gun, with ane swird, and the uther four bot swirdis onlie.
- Williame Fergusone of Bellezucone*, his men of his landis within the parochin of Logyreit, by himself ar thrie
his awin vapins ar givin up in the roll of the parochin of Mulling, and his thrie menis vapins heir ar ane with ane swird, and ane tairge, and the uther tua hes bot swirdis.
- Jhone Robertstone*, of Lattoch, and *Alex^r Camrone, feueris of Donevird*, extending of men to thrie
quhair of the said Alex^r Camrone his vapines ar an bow, ane shaiff of arrowis, ane swird, ane tairge, and une uther hes ane bow, ane shaiff of arrowis, and the thrie ane swird.

Alexr McLauren, in Belnagaird, portioner of Dulshiane, his men of the saidis lands ar thrie
hes bot swirdis only.

Adame Fergusone of Bellechandowj, and his men thairof, ar bot all thrie
quhairof the said Adame hes of vapines ane tua handit swird, ane halbert aix, and his tua men hes bot swirdis.

Jhone Robertstone of Tenandrie, himself and his men of his landis that he hes in feu within the parochin of Logyreit ar . . . nyne
his awin vapines ar [*not filled in*].

The Laird of Strowen, and tuttour thairof, his men of his landis within the said parochin of Logyreit ar . . . thrie
quaha hes of vapines, bowis, sheaves, and swirdis.

Duncane Campbell, fiare of Lagvinshak, his men of his lands within the parochin of Logyreit, viz., *Drumquhene and Drumchastill*, ar in number . . . threttene
quhairof [*not filled in*].

Parish.	No. of Men.	Guns.	Hagbutts.	Pistols.	Bows and Sheaves.	Pole-Axes.	Halbert-Axes.	Two-Handed Swords.	Swords.	Targes.	Head Pieces.	Steel Bonnets.	Plate Sleeves.	Habergeon.	Jack.
Struan .	81	31	...	...	52	...	...	...	76	36	...	...	...	...	...
Lude, &c.	72	8	...	...	7	...	...	...	65	11	...	...	...	...	...
Moulin .	155	46	...	5	43	8	...	2	148	43	3	...	...	5	1
Logierait	215	25	2	6	47	1	2	1	159	35	5	2	1	6	...
	523	110	2	11	149	9	2	3	448	125	8	2	1	11	1

Struan.

21 men are returned as unarmed, 3 in ~~Dair~~, 3 in Lude, 7 in Moulin, 8 in Logierait, and in Logierait no return is given of the arms of 40 of the men.

A hagbut was a short gun; a habergeon was a breastplate; and a jack a coat of mail.

The Hunting Rolls of the names of ffewars, vassells, woodsetters and tennents, within the Earldome off Atholl and Lordshipe of Balquidder being charged to attend the persone of ane Noble Lord, Johne Erle of Atholl, att his hunting within the fforrest of Atholl, beginning the second day of Sept^r 1667, viz., the fewar, vassell, woodsetter, and principall tennent himself in proper persone, with a sufficient able man weell armed out of ilk ffourtie shilling land, and that by and attoure the baggage men; and that under the paines contained in the Acts of Court made therannent.

The ffewars under the Wood of Killichrankie.—Ther men.

John Kear	Robertsone, of Lettoch.....	2 ^{lb} land.....	1 man...	John	Syme
Robert	Fergusone, of Pitfurrie.....	2 ^{lb} land.....	1 man...	Jon	Fergusone
Fergus	Fergusone, Baledmond.....	2 ^{lb} land.....	1 man...	Lourance	Fergusone
Donnald	Robertsone, Balnacraig.....	2 ^{lb} land.....	1 man...	Jon	M ^o Acheir Donnald Robertsone
Duncane	Robertsone, Balligownan	2 ^{lb} land.....	1 man...	Charles	Robertsone
Archbald	Butter, Pitchlochrie.....			himself	present
Alexander	Moncreiff, of Kinairde			Donnald	Stwart
Johne	Butter, portioner of Kinairde..	10 ^{lb} land.....	5 men...	James	Stwart Jon Stwart James Forbes
Johne	Butter, of Killimullwn.....	2 ^{lb} land.....	1 man...	Donnald	Dowglas
James	Robertsone, Donnavorde.....			Donnald	Kilt, for him
Jon	Camron, portioner thair of.....	2 ^{lb} land.....	1 man...		
Donnald	Stwart, Balintome.....	2 merkland...	1 man...	himself	present
Jon	Campbell, portioner, Dalchian	2 merkland...	1 man...		
Donnald	Fergusone, portioner ther—	3 ^{lb} land.....	1 man...	James	Reid
	present.....				
Jon	M ^o Clarane, portioner there ...	2 ^{lb} land.....	1 man...	Donnald	Miller Alex ^r M ^o larine
Alexander	Fergusone, Balleyukan.....	5 ^{lb} land.....	2 men...	George	Robertsone Jon Dowglas
Johne	Fergusone, for Bellchandie..		1 man...	Alex.	M ^o Inish himself absent
Alexander	Robertsone, for Bellegown } (abel men) }	6 ^{lb} land.....	3 men...	Jon	Robertsone
				Donnald	M ^o Intoche
				Jon	M ^o Gregor
James	Stewart, of Cluny.....	1 ^{lb} 10shland..	1 man...	Alex.	Fergusone
Johne	Stewart, for Easter Cluny.....	4 ^{lb} land.....	2 men...	Alex.	Robertsone Jon Camron

Johne	Robertsone, Drummachabor.	10 sh land....	Donnald Robertsone
			Patrick M ^c Stennie
Johne	Fergusone, Drumfallandie....	1 ^{1b} land.....2 men...	Jon Robertsone
			William M ^c Inroy
Johne	Butter, Easter Drumfallandie..	2 ⁶ sh land....1 man...	himself present
Colline	Campbell, Fonabbs.....	5 ^{1b} land.....2 men	
	Fewars	24	
	Ther men	30	
	Summa	<u>54</u>	

Fewars in Strathgay, &c.

Francis	Reid, Eastertyre.....	2 ^{1b} land.....1 man...	Alex ^r M ^c Iarine
	Alex. Butter absent for the woodset of Eastertyre.		
Patrick	Stwart, Ballachan	10 ^{1b} land.....5 men...	
Hendrie	Reid, Pitnacrie	4 ^{1b} land.....2 men...	himself absent
			Adam Reid
			Patrick Miller
Robert	Stwart, Tullipuries.....	5 ^{1b} land.....3 men...	George Stewart
			Thomas Ireving
Thomas	Stwart, Findynett	5 ^{1b} land.....2 men...	Alex. M ^c Farlan
			Alex. Stewart
Johne	Stwart, Bonskaid, for Pitcastell	3 men...	James Ros
		5 ^{1b} land.....	Thomas Black
Jon	Stwart, Clochpoldiche.....	4 ^{1b} land.....2 men...	Alex. M ^c Inroy
Jon	Stwart, Killicassie.....	8 ^{1b} land.....4 men...	Jon Stewart
			James Robertsone
Robert	Menzies, Glassie for the } uther half }		absent
Barron	Moness { for the lands of } Reid { Derculich }	10 ^{1b} land.....5 men...	Patrick Wallace
Jon			Jon Wallace
			W ^m M ^c Inroy
			Alex ^r Butter
			absent for a part therof and ane uther for the barron Moness.
Patrick	Stwart, Ballachane, ffor the } Clunnies }	10 ^{1b} land.....5 men...	Alex. Kennedy
			Donald Cattnach
			Alex. Wilson
Alexander	Menzies, Stuicks	4 ^{1b} land.....2 men	
	Fewars	11	
	Ther men	35	
	Summa	<u>46</u>	

The woodsetters under the wood of Killiecrankie.

Donnald	Robertsone, of Balnacraig, for Drumochorrie and Craigindow	} 2 ^{lib} land.....I man...present
Johne	Robertsone, Pittarack.....	2 ^{lib} land.....I man...Thomas Robertsone
Johne	Ratray, Edredoure.....	2 ^{lib} land.....I man...John Reid
Johne	Murray, there.....	4 markland...I man...Jon M ^c Laurie
Johne	Cunison, Ardgie.....	2 markland...I man...himself present one absent
Johne	Robertsone, Blaircroisk.....	1 ^{lib} land..... Thomas Robertsone
Malcolme	Read, Blair in Ranich.....	1 ^{lib} land.....I man...himself present
Jon	M ^c Gillvouie, in Ballachragan..	1 ^{lib} land..... absent
Robert	Low, in Achnagaie.....	1 ^{lib} land.....I man...absent
William	Menzies, in Ballagilvouie.....	1 ^{lib} land.....I man...himself present
James	Robertsone, in Guay.....	himself present James Robertsone Alex ^r Stewart Robert Robertsone Thomas Frisell Jon Lang James Stewart present
Thomas	Miller, in Ballintome.....	present
Alex ^r	Menzies, Rotmell, for Cragievarr	I man...absent himself
	Woodsetters	14
	Ther men	12
	Summa	<u>26</u>

Woodsetters in Strathtay, &c.

Barronrie of Balnacairde.....	7 men
James Scott, in Balnacarde.....	2 men...James M ^c Larine Duncan Meitell
Jon Stewart, in Balnavert.....	himself present
James Robertsone, in Craigeuisk.....	himself present
Donnald M ^c Intersniche, for the half of Over Drumnacarff }	absent
Jon Read, for the uther half therof	present
Alex ^r Read, for Nather Drumnacarff	absent

Bolfracks.

Alex ^r	M ^c Gibbon.....	11 markland...4 men...Pa :	Kennedy Alex ^r Bruce William Scot Finlay Tailzior
Robert	Robertsone	2 ^{lb} land.....1 man...	Robert Stewart
Johne	Robertsone	2 ^{lb} land.....1 man...	Donnald M ^c Lagan
Robert	Stwart, Crytcurr	7 markland...2 men... his son	William M ^c Lagan Robert Stewart
	Woodsetters	4	
	Ther men	8	
	Summa	<u>12</u>	

Fortingaill.

Collonell	Menzies, for Gairth	} 7 markland...1 man... } 1 man...absent	Jon M ^c Ivoulier
d ^o	for Ardtraskart ... }		
James	Menzies, Lednock.....	1 man...absent	
Neill	Stwart, of Over Blaries	2 ^{lb} land.....1 man...	himself present a man absent
Gregor	M ^c Gregor, Nathar Blaries } and Drumcarrie }	} 4 ^{lb} land.....2 men... } Jon M ^c Gregor	M ^c lichallum
William	Stwart, Wester Drumcarrie... }		4 ^{lb} land.....2 men... Jon M ^c Aye Jon M ^c aincay ?
Donnald	Deor, for Tullichmullion... } and Ball.nald ... }	} 8 markland...3 men... } Donnald M ^c Baine } Donnald M ^c Leilan } Donnald M ^c licoliche	
William	Murray, in the Kirktowne....		2 ^{lb} land.....1 man...present
Archibald	Menzies, for the Mill.....		2 ^{lb} land.....1 man...absent
	Woodsetters	8	
	Ther men	<u>13</u>	
	Number	<u>21</u>	

Bonrennoch

The aires of Hew White, Donnald Dow- } lich, a littell boy	} 4 markland...1 man...on to Blair with a } letter for Tullicroisk
Jon Stwart, Temper.....	

for Innerchaddan.....	} 10 ^{lib} land.....5 men... } being all tenants	Donnald	Dowlich
Patrick Dowlich, a littell boy.....		2 absent	
Dalchoshen.....		1 absent	
Lasintullich.....		Jon	M ^c ingowin

Woodsetters	2
Men	7
Number	<u>9</u>

The Fewars above the wood.

Johne	Stwart, of Foss.....20 markland...7 men		
	Alex. Stwart	Jon	Forbes
	Alex. M ^c Nartine	Don ^d	M ^c Martine
	Donnald Fergusone	Rob ^t	Deor
	Will ^m M ^c Martine		
James	Stwart, for Kynnochine..... 6 ^{lib} land.....3 men...	Robert	Stwart,
		his sone	
		Jon	Stwart
		Jon	M ^c baine
Jon	Stwart, Duntanliche..... 8 markland...3 men...	James	Stwart
		William	Stwart
Robert	Stwart, Fincastell..... 20 markland..7 men		
	Duncan Robertstone	Jon	M ^c Ilchonill
	Alex. Stwart	Don ^d	Fergusone
	Donnald Wallace	Jon	Duff
	Patrick Young		
Jon	Stwart, Bonskaid.....20 markland...7 men		
for Kylliebrochane & Boranniche	Jon Stwart	James	M ^c Glashen
<i>all bad men</i>	Jon Rin	—	M ^c Inteir
	Alex. Stwart	Gilbert	Stwart
Alexander	Robertstone, of Tennandrie... 8 ^{lib} land.....4 men		
	Alex. Robertstone	Alex.	M ^c Lachlane
	Alex. Robertstone	Alex.	Sinte
Alexander	Stwart, for Pitdornich..... 2 ^{lib} land.....1 man...	James	M ^c Veilliam
Allan	Stwart, Strathgarrie..... 5 markland...2 men...	Donnald	Robertstone
		himself	for the uther
Johne	Stwart, Shirglass..... 4 ^{lib} land.....2 men...	William	Stwart
		Jon	Constable
		Alex.	Stwart (Carrick)
Duncane	Robertstone, Awchleiks..... 10 markland...3 men...	Charles	his sone
		Charles	Robertstone
		Jon	Maliland
Alex ^r	Robertstone, Blarefettie..... 4 ^{lib} land.....2 men...	Alex.	M ^c All

Johne	Stwart, for Urrartbeg.....21 markland...7 men... and Vrchalls	Donnald Duncan Jon Jon George	Robertsone Stwart Robertsone M ^c Glashen Stwart
Donnald	Robertsone, Kincragie.....10 markland...3 men...	Donnald William William	M ^c Glashan M ^c Glashan Robertsone
Alex ^r	Robertsone, of Lude.....40 ^{lib} land.....20 men	Donnald Robertsone Alex ^r Tawich Alex ^r M ^c Glashen Donnald M ^c Farlan Donnald Seaton Robert Stwart William Tawich Jon Robertsone Jon Caddell Jon M ^c Pae	Alex ^r Stwart Walter M ^c Farlan Donnald Robertsone Donnald Robertsone Alex ^r Stwart Alex Robertsone Alex ^r M ^c Farlan Jon M ^c Andrew Alex ^r M ^c Hurlie Donnald Baine
Alex ^r	Stwart, for Vrchall beg 4 ^{lib} land.....2 men...	Neill Jon	Stwart M ^c Donnald
	Fewars 15		
	Ther men 73		
	Number <u>88</u>		

The Woodsetters above the wood.

Duncane	Robertsone, Drumachaine.. 5 markland...2 men...himself seik Rob ^t Robertsone } Donnald Robertsone } his sons
Jon	M ^c Gregor, Drumachastell... 2 markland...1 man...himself present Angus M ^c Neill
Donnald	Dowliche, ther..... 4 markland...2 men...himself absent Jon Stwart Duncan Stwart
Donnald	Robertsone, ther..... 2 markland...1 man...himself present
Jon	Stwart, of Shirglass, for } 8 ^{lib} land.....4 men...Patrick M ^c iligowie Boaspick } Jon M ^c Awdell bad men Malcolm M ^c ilt Donnald M ^c ilt
Jon	Stwart, for Urrart More and } 2 ^{lib} land..... Croftcrombie..... } himself present 1 man with the baggag

Donnald	Stwart, Cuiltbeg.....	1 markland	}	present himself
Jon	Stwart, Cuiltmore.....	2 markland		1 man absent
Tom	Stwart, Ardcincaill.....	2 ^{lib} land.....		1 man absent
Neill	Stwart, Drumnacreich.....	2 ^{lib} land.....		1 man absent
Patrick	Stwart of Toldumph.....	2½ markland..	1 man...	George, his sone
Jon	Stwart, Innerslannie.....	30 sh land....	1 man...	present
Jon	M ^c Intoche, Dalvorrist.....	30 sh land....	1 man...	present
Duncane	Stwart, Pitinissie.....	15 sh land....	1 man...	W ^m Stwart, his sone
Jon	Stwart, Achagowell.....	35 sh land....	1 man...	himself present
	Woodsetters	14		
	Ther men	19		
	Number	<u>33</u>		

Strathardill.

Johne	Robertsone, of Easter Straloche...19 markland...6 men...			
		Charles	Robertsone	Rob ^t M ^c Nab
		Alex.	Robertsone	Jon Robertsone
		James	M ^c Intoch	Donnald Fleming
		Donnald	M ^c Laine	
Alex ^r	Robertsone, Wester Straloche.... 9 ^{lib} land.....5 men...			
		Jon	Robertsone	David Spalding
		Donnald	Butter	Jon Dowlich
Patrick	Small, of Derrenanane..... 6 markland...2 men...			Charles Small
				Patrick Fergusone
Alex ^r	M ^c Couill, of Easter Kindrogan... 3 markland...1 man...			Alex. M ^c Couill
Andrew	Ratray, Tullicurran..... 6 markland...2 men...			absent
James	Murray, of Morchliche 8 ^{lib} land.....4 men...			Jon Leslie
	6 ^{lib} his onlie, the uther 2 ^{lib} land belonging to Balnacraige			Alex. M ^c Coule
				Duncan Robertsone
				James Robertsone
Alex ^r	Ratray, Dalrullion..... 4 ^{lib} land.....2 men...			David Ratray
				Robert Mercer
Jon	Ratray, Borland..... 4 markland...1 man...			Jon Jamessone
Alex ^r	Robertsone, Downie..... 20 markland..7 men...			
		Alex.	Ratray	Alex. Cattenoch
		Jon	M ^c Duff	Don ^d Fleming
		James	Robertsone	Don ^d M ^c Ewan
James	Robertsone, of Cuilt Lounie..... 8 markland...3 men...			William Robertsone
				James M ^c Pherson
				Jon M ^c Intoche

Alex ^r	Robertsone, Stronamuike.....	8 markland...3 men...	Thomas	Olipher
			one absent...	Donnald Bruce
William	Murray, Fenizeand	4 markland...1 man...	himself	present
Robert	Ferquersonne, Brughderrag.....	2 markland...1 man...	James	Shaw
Jon	Spalding, portioner, Inneredrie...	1 th land	1 man...	Alex. M ^c Kenzie
Alex.	Spalding, Rounavay	8 markland...3 men...	Rob ^t	Fleming
			Jon	M ^c Intoche
				himself for the uther
Duncan	M ^c Couill, Kerro.....	4 markland...1 man...	himself	present
Alex ^r	Stewart, Biningmore	2 nd land	1 man...	absent
Jon	Robertsone, Leanoche	2 markland...1 man...	Alex.	M ^c Kenzie
Robert	M ^c Intoche, Dalmungie	7 th land	4 men...	
			Donnald Fleming	W ^m Stewart
			Alex. Robertsone	W ^m M ^c Gilligwie
Robert	Fleming, Biningbeg.....	10 sh land.....		
Duncan	M ^c Kenzie, ther	13 sh land.....	1 man	} Robert M ^c Kenzie for them both—a man absent
	Fewars	21		
	Ther men	50		
		<hr/>		
	Number	71		
		<hr/>		

Balquidder.

Glenbeiche.....	5 markland.....	2 men.....	Duncan	M ^c Larine
			Jon	M ^c Larine
Carin Lea.....	4 th land.....	2 men.....	Donnald	M ^c Cara
			Jon	Stewart
Dalbeiche.....	4 markland.....			
Achra.....	3 markland.....	3 men.....	—	Gorrie absent
Glenowgell.....	10 markland.....	3 men.....	Alex ^r	Stewart
			James	Gorrie
			Duncan	M ^c Gregor
Stronslannie	2 nd land.....	1 man.....	Walter	Stewart
Gartinfuarron	8 markland.....	3 men.....	Alex ^r	Stewart
			Jon	Fergusone
			Jon	M ^c Inrie
Glenbuckie.....	16 markland....	6 men.....	Duncan	Stewart
			Jon	Stewart
			Jon	Fergusone
			Jon	M ^c Intier
			Alex ^r	Stewart

Littell & Meikell Stronavarrs.....	7 markland.....	3 men.....	Patrick	Stwart
			Alex ^r	Stwart
			Jon	M ^c Inrie
Murlagane.....	4 markland.....	2 men.....	Duncan	M ^c Inrie
			Patrick	M ^c Mesker
Monachilltwarache	3 markland.....	1 man.....	Donnald	M ^c lichalame
Easter Innernantie	5 markland.....	1 man.....		
Wester Innernantie	5 markland.....	2 men.....	Donnald	M ^c Inteir
			Jon	M ^c Larine
Drumliche	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ markland.....	1 man.....	Duncan	M ^c Gregor
Wester Innerlochrig.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ markland.....	2 men.....	Donnald	M ^c lichalam
Easter Innerlochrig	7 markland.....	3 men.....	Patrick	M ^c Gregor
			Calaine	M ^c Gregor
			William	M ^c Inteir
Innercharnick.....	6 markland.....	2 men.....	Donnald	M ^c Inteir
			Calam	M ^c Cruman
Immerreoch & Monachillmor	8 ^{lib} land	4 men.....	Donnald	M ^c Inteir
			Jon	M ^c Gregor
			Patrick	M ^c Inteir
			William	Stwart
Monachil beg.....	6 markland.....	3 men.....	Patrick	Fergusone
and			Donnald	M ^c Inishe
Crageruie	4 markland.....		Calaine	M ^c Gregor
Leidriche	4 markland.....	2 men.....	Duncan	M ^c Gregor
				absent

ADDENDA

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Decr. 8, 1636.—Complaint by John Greg in the Hauches of Fingorth, as follows:—

Among the disgracefull affronts fra tyme to tyme layed on him be Mr James Stewart, commissar of Dunkeld, he hes devysed a new trick by the quhilk he intends to disgrace the compleaner and to draw manie inconvenients upon him ; and manelie he hes layed upon the compleaner the name of McGregor—and now latelie, under the borrowed name of David Martine, servitor to the Laird of Balliachan, he hes tane the gift of the compleaners esheit, and in that same gift he calls the compleaner John McGregor alias Greg. He purposes to subject him to all the courses to be taken with the Clan Gregor, although his proper surname is Greg, as he and his predecessors past memory of man have ever been called, and he has nothing to do with the race of Clan Gregor.

Charge having been given to Mr James Stewart, and both pursuer and defender compearing and having been heard, the Lords find that the pursuer's proper name is John Greg, and that the defender has done wrong in styling him McGregor in letters and writs passing his office. They ordain him to desist from this practice and to find caution for his doing so under a penalty of 500 merks. Caution to this effect was found for him by Alexander Menzies, son of Menzies of Weeme, who enacted himself in the above sum personally before the Lords.¹

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At the time of their marriage the Earl and Countess of Atholl appear to have had no fixed residence. Blair Castle, having been held by a garrison during the civil war, must have been unfit for private occupation, and the house of Dunkeld had been destroyed in 1654. Consequently they lived a good deal in England, principally at Knowsley. After the death (in 1664) of the Dowager Countess of Derby they moved to Scotland, and took up their residence at Falkland. The Earl had been made Sheriff of Fife in 1661.

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Between 1666 and 1669 James, 4th Earl of Tullibardine, sold Logiealmond to his brother-in-law, Sir John Drummond of Burnbank (2nd son

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

of the 2nd Earl of Perth). The following letters show that an endeavour had previously been made to dispose of these lands to Murray of Ochertyre.

*Earl of Tullibardine to Earl of Atholl.*¹

TULLIBARDINE, *the 24 of Aprile* [1665?].

My Lord and Deare brother,—I have sent the bearer hereof, Patrick Murray, to wait vpon your Lo., and to shoue you what has passed this last weeke betwixt Achertyer and me, by which you will perceave what his dessinge is, and houe vnreasonable he is to refuse so good securietie. Your Lo. will be pleased to let me haue your aduice therein, which I shall euer be most willing to foulloue. My wiffe and our sister presents ther humble seruice to your Lo: and my Lady. They wer booth at the Church yesterday, but wer booth sicke when they cam home, but God be thanked, are better today. So, presenting my most humble seruice to my Lady, I euer am,

Deare brother, your Lo: most affatt brother and humble seruant,

TULLIBARDINE.

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Earl of Tullibardine to Earl of Atholl.

[1666?]

My Lord and Deare brother,—Your Lo: knowes houe desirous I haue bene to close with Artertyer in the bargane of Logy, allthough much to my oune preiudice, and with what patience I haue expected his last ansure, euin so long that the neare approsching of the terme has necessitat me to take an other course for his satisfaction. I haue written vnto him and haue giuen farely vp with him, so he haeth no body to blame for this but himselfe. The particulars of this bussines I leaue vntill your Lo. cumming heir, which I expect according to your letter 1 of Aprile. My wiffe, God be thank'd, is sumthing bettar, but not yet able to present her seruice vnto my Lady by writting, and therfor wee booth intreat you to direct this unto her La:, by this uaye wee booth rander vnto my Lady many thanks for her kind inuitation of us to falkland that my wiffe might take her phisick ther, but her weaknes is such that shee is not able to travell.

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1667.—Lieut: Sir William Murray [of Cleremont? he married a daughter of Patrick, 1st Lord Elibank].

Cornet George Murray of Pittencrief, 6th son of Patrick, 1st Lord Elibank; he married Margaret, daughter of Sir John and Lady Mary Moncreiffe, and was thus first cousin to John 2nd Earl of Atholl.

¹ The Earl of Tullibardine had married the Earl of Atholl's sister, Lady Anne, in 1664. She died 1667.

The Sheals within the Forest of Atholl arranged in correct order and spelling from a List made out for the Earl of Atholl, April 14, 1669.

SHEALING	ENGLISH	POSSESSED BY
Glen Fernate, Head of		
1. { Ruidh nan Laogh, } or Sron Chragan dubh	Shealing of the Calf	John Murray of Balnabroich
2. Ruidh Cam Choire (East)	" " Crooked corry	Dun ⁿ Stewart in Pitaneasie
3. " " " (West)	" " " "	Don ^d Robertson, as pertaining to lands of Tullimet
Fealar		
4. Ruidh mor	Big Shealing	The Earl's Bowman in Campsie Beag
5. Ruidh Niall	Neil's Shealing	Unlet
6. Barr 'n-t-lobairt	Sacrificing Top	
7. Ruidh Leith Chois	Shealing of the half foot	The Earl's Bowman in Craig Dearg
Glen Loch		
8. Cragan Gorm	Green little rock	Robertson of Lude
9. Allt na-h-Eachdra	Burn of the Fold	" "
10. Ruidh na-h-Eilrig	Shealing of the Deer's haunt	" "
11. Ruidh na Cloiche	" " stone	" "
12. Ruidh Chuilean	" " whelp	" "
13. Leacainn Diollaidh	Saddle Slope	" "
14. Sron an Deas	Nose of the south	" "
Lochan		
15. Ruidh na Gaoth	Shealing of the Wind	" "
16. Ruidh Alltan Dearg	" " Red Burn	" "
17. Garbh Shron	Rough Nose	Croftcrombie "
Glen Tilt (East)		
18. Dail Fheannach	Shaggy Haugh	Achgobhal
19. Ruidh na Cuile	Shealing of the corner	Ach Merk Beag
Glen Tilt (West)		
20. Ruidh an Dun	Shealing of the Height	The Bowman of Craig Dearg
21. Ruidh 'n Fhirich	" " "	Dalgarros and Campsie
22. Ruidh Allt Mheann	" " Kid's Burn	Ach Merk Mor
23. Allt Uamharra	Frightful Burn	" "
24. Ruidh allt Chrochaidh	Shealing of the Hanging Burn	Dail Mhoraisd
25. Allt na Marag	The Pudding Burn	Ach Merk Beag
26. Ruidh an-t-Sagairt	The Priest's Shealing	Craig Dearg
27. Fas Bhaoghal	The Danger Shelter	Dail Mhoraisd
28. Ruidh Glaic Mheairleach	The Shealing of the Thief's Hollow	" "
Glen Merk		
29. Ruidh Doire nan Uallach	Shealing of the Grove of the Proud	Ach Merk Mor
On Allt na moine bhan		
30. Ruidh Leacainn Thearlaich	Shealing of Charles's Slope	Patrick Stewart in Tol Daimh
31. Ruidh Carn Dearg	" Red Cairn	Ard ceann Coille

SHEALING	ENGLISH	POSSESSED BY
Glen Bruar (East)		
32. Ruidh Chlachraidh	Stony Shealing	Baluan Tenants
33. Ruidh Riathach	Brindled Shealing	Urrard mor
34. Ruidh allt Sheicheachan	Shealing of the Burn of the Skins	Blair Tenants
35. Allt nan Deareag	The Berry Burn	Tol Daimh Tenants
36. Ruidh Dorch Beag	Little Dark Shealing	Cuilt Mor and Beag
Glen Bruar (West)		
37. Cuil Mhuic	Pig's corner	Urrard Beag
38. Ruidh Riathach	Brindled Shealing	Easter " Grennich
39. Ruidh Dorch Mor	Big Dark Shealing	
Glengarry (East)		
40. Kirie	from Cir, a comb	Blair Uachdar
41. Allt Mhuileann	Mill Burn	Wester Grennich
42. Ruidh a Chail	Shealing of the Kail	Stewart of Fincastle
43. Allt na Saobhaidh	Burn of the Fox's Den	" Bonselid
44. Ruidh na Leacainn	Shealing of the Slope	Don ^d Robertson in Calvine
45. Liath Bhad	The Grey thicket	Stewart of Foss
46. Ruidh Saille	The Willow Shealing	Dalnamein
47. Sron Phadraig	Peter's Nose	Calvine
48. Bad nam Biast	The Beast's thicket	Dun : Robertson in Drum-achine
49. Inbhir Aodainn Dun	Mouth of the Face of the Height	Stewart of Shierglas
50. Ruidh 'n Stalcair	Stalker's Shealing	" Foss
51. Allt Bhac	...	Calvine
Glengarry (West)		
52. Dalnaspideal	Hospital Haugh	Robertson of Auchlecks
53. Dalan longan	Boat Haugh	" Blairfettie
54. Garhh Bruthach	The rough hill side	Earl's Bowman in Port of Grennich
55. Coire Letheanidh	...	Robertson of Blairfettie
56. Preas na Pairteachan	Partnership	" Auchlecks
57. Coire Liath	Grey Corry	" "
58. Sron Chon	Dog's Nose	" "
59. Leathad Easan Beag	Little Slope of the Waterfall	" "
60. " " Mor	Big " " "	" Blairfettie
61. Sleanch Bheachdar	Waterfall Burn	Trinafour Tenants
62. Allt Easan		John McGregor in Drum Chastail

" There is shealls appoynted to be built upoun ye particular marches of ye Forrest, both east and west and in ye middell, and Forresters appoynted for ilk particular place to keep of ye Badenoch and Marr men from Incroitching on my Lord's Forrest."

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CHARLES R.,

WHEREAS, Wee have given a Commission to the Earle of Atholl to command that Troup of our Guards formerly commanded by the Earle of Newburgh, We will and require yow, at your ordering the payments of the said Troup, to cause deliver the Captaines pay thereof, to the Earle

of Newburgh or his order as formerly during his life, and not to the Earle of Atholl, untill the Earle of Newburgh's decease.

For which this shall be your warrant.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 13th day of July 1670, and of our Reign the 22nd year.

by his Majesties Command

LAUDERDAILL.

To the Lord Commissioners
of our Treasury in our
Kingdom of Scotland.

HOLYROODHOUSE, 26 August 1670.

Produced, red and ordained to be recorded.¹

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1672?

Earl of Atholl to the Countess.

[EDINBURGH, 1672?]

This day about foure a clok the commisinor came to toun, wher I receued the joy of my deares leater & your safe home coming, which I thanke God for. I am gleade with all my heart that poure James is so well recouered. bieng but now come to toune I cane say litell, but the ladie Betie hes taken the mesiells, but I hopp is in no denger. I must tell my deare soule a pleasent thing of the land lord, he's sete the roume my sister laye in, without my consent, to one they call the ladie Duestone; I knoue no mor of her, but I houpe to fite the landLord for it. without fealle the commisinor will goe to Leslie one munday nixt, & will be at Tulibardine one friday; this is all the accompt I cane giue my onlie joy at present. pray wreat to Balachen & James Murray that the best wanisone that cane be got be sent in tyme to Tulibarne; lett them send it quik, let the skings be taken ofe, & put in a lineng cloth & all the blude crepe of, & hole peper pute one it, or uarie litell broken, & caried in the night, & horses radie fore it. wreat thay deare selfe this. let them kill half a desone, but let them be shoure they be fate. ordere fornoch to take mene that cane shoute well with him. if ther cane be a goud one for the chanslor I should be gleade. I feare my deare soule cane hardlie read this; if you cane not no bodie cane. I ame oute of youmor for want of my deare, I ame more impasient than euer. God blise the & send use much togeder, for I ame your oune.

My seruise to my dear sister & my bleshing to all the bearnes.

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.

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1673?

Earl of Atholl to the Countess.

LONDON, the 27 of Septem^r [1673?].

I haue not hard from my deare Amie this tou postes, which pleases not your Johnie, for when I misse, it puts me out of youmor all that day. wedensday last the Duches of Porshmutth inueted me to dener; wee hed it all in the freanch fasione; it was uarie uell, & she was dresed uarie pratile in her night cloth. the nixt day I hed the honor to dyne with his Majestie at home, & the same Ladie was ther. things was in uarie goud order. all this brings me no satisfaction without my deare gipsie. The Douke of Lauderdel is deleyed his journie a wike longer, which I am sorie for, but without feal he goes then. I long as much as my deare does one my word for that goud tyme. I deliuered Jackes leater to the Duches; she was excidentlie pleased with it & with you; I geue her your deare leater to rede; she admired it extremlie, & sayes you wreat as well as any bodie; she read it ouer & ouer, as I youse to doue, but I think not with pleashour I doue. James Muray wreates wee cane not haue that house at Edinbruch until Meartimes; that will be toue long; I knoue not what we shall doue in the mine tyme; pray wreat to hime that he may doue all he cane to gett it in tyme genst my doune coming; if your wreating to any bodie that hes the poure of it, pray my deare doue it, he will informe you to whome. the Douke & Duches hes forsed me to site to my pictor to Mr Lelle. your sister Strafottt hes sent me tou pottes of uarie goud wennison; one I haue giuen to the Douk of Lauderdle, the other I kepe house with, wech is a uarie sober one; bread & uater uere satisfaction anufe if I wer with my dearest, then I wold haue contentidnes, which is as much as cane be desyred, which I cane neuer haue without the God sende it me shortlie, for I ame yours for euer.

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William Spence acted as secretary to Argyll. He had been appointed minister of Glen Devon in 1664, and deposed in 1681. After the Revolution, he was restored in 1690, and translated to the adjacent parish of Fossoway in 1691, where he died in 1715, aged 80.

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HIS MAJESTY'S TROOP OF GUARDS¹

LINLITHGOW, 5th June 1678.

CAPTAIN	.	.	John, Marq ^e of Atholl	Perth
BRIGADIER	.	.	Captain James Scott	—
John	Arrol	son of John A., merchant,	Stirling	Stirling
Robert	Auchmoutie	son of Daniel A. of Drumelder	—	—
David	Balfour	son of David B. of Balloch	Fife	Fife
John	Bisset	son of John B., parish of Kilspindie	Perth	Perth
John	Blyth	son of Richard B. of Pittachir, Flisk	Fife	Fife
John	Cairnie	son of Robert C. of Tulcho	Perth	Perth
Alexander	Crawford	son of M ^r John C., Monkland Parish	Lanark	Lanark
Robert	Crawford	of Powmill	Forfar,	Stirling, or Perth
David	Cunningham	born in Germany	Germany	Germany
George	Douglas	son of James D. of Chesters	Roxburgh	Roxburgh
John	Duncan	servant to the Marquis	Perth ?	Perth ?
John	Dundas	son of George D., bro. of New Liston	Linlithgow	Linlithgow
James	Farquhar	son to Walter F., Fettercairn	Kincardine	Kincardine
Archibald	Fisher	servant to the Marquis	Perth ?	Perth ?
John	Fuird	servant to Capt. S., brigadier ; serves for Walter, the Capt.'s son	—	—
John	Gladstone	son of Walter G. of Lochclair	Forfar	Forfar
Harry	Graham	son of George G., Parish of Port of Monteith	Perth	Perth
Patrick	Graham	on party	Perth ?	Perth ?
James	Hannay	son of James H., Dean of Edinburgh	Midlothian	Midlothian
Hugh	Kennedy	son of Patrick K. of Daljarrock, Carrick	Ayr	Ayr
William	Leggat	son of M ^r W ^m L., lavers	Roxburgh	Roxburgh
George	Lewing	son of John L., Amber, Alnwick	Northumberland	Northumberland
James	Moncreiffe	on party	Perth ?	Perth ?
John	Murray	son of M ^r John M. of Cowden	Perth	Perth
William	Murray	on party	Perth ?	Perth ?
Alexander	Ogilvie	son of John O.	Banffshire	Banffshire
M ^r John	Oliphant	son of M ^r W ^m O., late Clerk to King's Wardrobe	Perth ?	Perth ?
James	Ramsay	son of Andrew R. of Edmieston, Fetter- cairn	Kincardine	Kincardine

¹ Compiled from Andrew Ross's article on Militia in "~~Muster Roll of Perthshire.~~"

(Capt.) Wm.	Ramsay	uncle to Earl of Dalhousie	Mid Lothian
Alexander	Robertson	son of late John R., in the Fermchard	Perth
James	Ronald	son of Paul R., Grenoble	France
Adam	Scott	son of Walter S., Burnfoot	Roxburgh
Francis	Scott	son of Will ^m S. of Whitslaid; <i>δ</i> . Swell- ingsyde	—
Francis	Scott	son of Will ^m S.; <i>δ</i> . co. Cavan	Ireland
Henry	Scott	son of Will ^m S. in Lindsellie	—
James	Scott	son of And ^w S. of Tarrielaw	Perth ?
Francis	Stewart	son of Francis S. in the Merse	—
John	Thomson	son of Alex ^r T., Parish of Dressy; ser- vant to the Marquis	Drainy, Fife ?
Alexander	Wilson	son of Robert W., Edinburgh	Mid Lothian
LIEUTENANT . . . Pat ^k , Earl of Strathmore			Forfar
BRIGADIER . . . Capt. George Buckholm, son of John B., Belses Mill			Roxburgh
Capt. George	Auchmutie	son of Sir John of Gosford	Haddington
James	Auchmutie	do.	Haddington
William	Auchmutie	do.	Haddington
John	Bannatyne	son of James B., bro. to B. of Newhall	—
Andrew	Bell	son of And ^w B. of Bellford	Northumberland
James	Boyd	son of Ja ^s B., Racharie	Ireland
William	Cairncross	(<i>sick</i>) of Kilslap	Ayr
Andrew	Coall	son of John C., saddler, Edin ^r	Mid Lothian
Robert	Cockburn	uncle of C. of Ormiston	Haddington
James	Colville	son of M ^r Alex. C., late Justice Deput	—
Hugh	Cunningham	son of David C. of Glengarnock	Ayr
William	Douglas	son of — D. of Morton, Nithsdale	Dumfries
Charles	Elphinstone	son of — E. of Quarrel	Stirling
David	Erskine	servant to L ^d Strathmore	—
Francis	Erskine	do.	—
Andrew	Gordon	son of And ^w G., Sheriff Deput of Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Lewis	Gordon	son of Geo. G. of Auchanachie	Aberdeen
Robert	Gordon	servant to Capt. Buckholm	—
William	Hay	son of Alex. H. of Cowbairdie	Aberdeen
Thomas	Kennoway	son of Ja ^s K. of Kettlestone	Linlithgow
George	Kerr	son of John K. of Gateshaw	Roxburgh
James	Kerr	son of — K. of Graden	Roxburgh
Patrick	Kerr	son of Maj.-Gen. Thomas K.	Ireland

William	Kerr	son of — K. of Graden	Roxburgh
William	Lindsay	servant to Capt. Buckholm	—
William	Lyon	son of W ^m L. of E. Ogil	Forfar
George	Moffat	rides for Ja ^s Murray ; a boy ; son of late Philiphauigh	—
Maj ^r William	Muirhead	son of — M. of Lauchop Sauchope	Fife
George	Murray	son of Geo. M. of Tibbermore	Perth
Hugh	Murray	B ^r to Sir W ^m of Newton	Perth
John	Murray	For one of the servants to the Marquis	Perth
Robert	Murray	son of — M. of Ravelrig	Mid Lothian
John	Rattray	son of Tho ^s R., Kinclaven	Perth
Andrew	Scott	son of Rob ^t S., Bowhill	Selkirk
Patrick	Scott	son of M ^r W ^m S. of Crichton	Haddington
Thomas	Spence	of Innerchat	Moray
Robert	Spottiswoods	son of John S. of Dairsie	Forfar
Duncan	Stewart	son of George S. of Duchill	Moray
Thomas	Windram	son of Sir George of Liberton	Mid Lothian

UNDER LIEUTENANT William Cockburn —

BRIGADIER . . Maj^r George Bruce, G.-Uncle to B. of Clackmannan

James	Adamson	servant to Keir	Perth ?
Archibald	Bannatyne	son of John B. of Lewchie	Haddington
James	Barclay	servant to Major Bruce	—
William	Blair	son of Gilbert B. ; <i>b.</i> at Inchyra	Perth
Michael	Bruce	uncle to B. of Balfauls, Airth	Stirling
Patrick	Cockburn	serves for W ^m C., the under L ^{'s} son	—
John	Crichton	son of Alex. C. of Lesenan	Ireland
John	Drummond	son of John D. of Carnock	Stirling
Robert	Drummond	bro. to Hawthornden	Mid Lothian
James	Gordon	serv ^t to the Under Lieut.	—
Lewis	Gordon	son of John G. of Craigiehood ; serves for his brother George	—
Robert	Hall	serves for Q ^r -Master Dalmahoy	—
Matthew	Hamilton	served as Adj. in the expedition to the West	—
Patrick	Hamilton	son of Pat. H., Clanybowies	Ireland
Charles	Lawder	son to W ^m L. of Wypark, Lauder	Berwick
John	Lawson	son to Alex. L., Edin ^r	Mid Lothian
Patrick	Lin	son of Fergus L. of Larg	Wigtown
David	Lindsay	son of Dav ^d L., Parish of Kennethis	—
John	Lindsay	son of — L. of Edzell	Forfar

James	Logan	son to Rob ^t L. of Cousland	Haddington
Maj ^r John	Lyon	son of Tho. L. of Corsane	—
John	Middleton	son of Lord Livingston's Lieut ^t	—
Alexander	Moncreiffe	son of W ^m M. of Kintillo	Perth
Harry	Moncreiffe	Bro. to Sir John M.	Perth
William	Moncreiffe	Bro. to Sir John M.	Perth
Harry	Montgomery	son of Rob ^t M. of Cummingburn	Ireland
John	Muirhouse	son of Alex. M., parish of Peebles	Peebles
Daniel	Reid	appears for Pat. Stewart of Ballechin	Perth
John	Robertson	son of W ^m R., parish of St ^t Fergus	Banff
James	Stevenson	son of Tho ^s S., Hamilton	Lanark
John	Stewart	son of Alex ^t S., co. Antrim	Ireland
William	Stewart	son of Alex. S. of Clary	—
John	Strang	servant to the Marquis	—
John	Vanderdoran	—	Germany

CORNET . . . George Murray —
 BRIGADIER . . . Sir Mungo Murray Perth

Peter	Agnew	son of Pat ^k Agnew of Airds, Galloway	Wigtown
James	Brown	Bailie in Stirling	Stirling
John	Carruthers	son of C. of Rammerscales	Dumfries
Alexander	Clark	son of C. of Pittencrief	Fife
Robert	Cowper	servant to the Cornet	—
George	Dowie	servant to the Cornet	—
Harry	Drummond	son of Harry D. of Pitcairns	Perth
Alexander	Forbes	son of late Laird of Rires	Fife
Peter	Forbes	son of Alex. F. of Drumlithie	Kincardine
John	Grant	son of John G. of Milton of Duffet, near Spey	Moray
Lt. Mungo	Haldane	eldest son of Sir John H. of Gleneagles	Perth
Thomas	Hay	brother to Hay of Naughton	Forfar
George	Home	of Argaty	Perth
Harry	Home	brother to Argaty	Perth
John	Hamilton	of Kinglass	Linlithgow
John	Hamilton	son of John H. of Braes, Clydesdale	Lanark
Thomas	Hamilton	son of Sir Tho ^s H. of Little Preston	—
James	Irvine	son of D ^r Irvine	—
Capt. Robert	Johnstone	Stirling	Stirling
Andrew	Kerr	son of Andrew K. of Fairnitoun	Roxburgh
William	Lockie	brother to the Laird of Lockie	—
Adam	Masterton	of Grange	Fife

Hugh	Montgomery	son of Hugh M., near Irvine	Ayr
Gawen	Muirhead	son of the Laird of Lauchop Sauchope	Fife
Archibald	Murray	Brother to Sir W ^m M. of Newton	Perth
David	Murray	son of Jas. M. of Romanno	Peebles
John	Murray	son of John M. of Ardbennie	Perth
Patrick	Murray	eldest son of Sir W ^m of Ochertyre	Perth
William	Murray	brother to Lord Elibank	Haddington
Andrew	Napier	son of Alex. N., Parish of Watstoun	Perth
John	Patterson	of Shanwell	Kinross
James	Russell	son of George R. in Carnwath	Lanark
Robert	Sandes	son of John S. of Overton	Perth
Harry	Scott	son of Scott of Spencerfield	Fife
Capt. Wm.	Seton	—	—
William	Smith	servant to Sir Mungo Murray	—
Walter	Stewart	son of Robert S. of Kilbride	Ayr
John	Veitch	servant to the Cornet	—

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1688.—This year the Marquis's youngest son, Lord George, appears to have fallen into a kind of trance, of which the Marchioness wrote the following note:—

“*Aug. 8.*—I went to Ed: to see my sone George,¹ who from y^s time to januarie 5th 1689 did neither open his eyes or speak a word. by degrees he open'd his eyes & spoke, which miraculous great worke God in his infinite mercy created, to y^e astonishment of all y^t heard of it, & w^{ch} could only have bein don by him who is the author of all y^e good we have received or can receive.”

In 1698 the Marquis bought the lands of Inchmagranochan, Strathgroy, and Clunes from Alexander Robertson of Faskally for £444, 5s. 2d. sterling—the rental being about £60. Faskally (who had married Lude's sister) had obtained these lands in 1677 by an action at law, in consequence of the non-payment of his wife's portion. The Marquis had previously acquired the lands of Drumbuie, Birkenburn, &c., from Thomas Ballantyne of Drumbuie, and the lands and fishings of Inver and Torvald from John Robertson of Inver. These Robertsons had succeeded the Naysmiths.

¹ He died November 21, 1691.

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EXCERPT FROM THE "LIFE OF DONALD M^cBANE (*b. c.* 1664),
SOLDIER AND FENCING MASTER." Written by Himself. Pub-
lished in Glasgow, 1728.

Battle of Killiecrankie.

I was then Obliged to List in King William's Service in Grant's Regiment. We lay at Inverness for near Two Years, in which time Clavers began to Raise ane Army for King James in Opposition to King William: Clavers having got the most part of the Highland Clans to join him, General M^cKay Commanding under King William having but a few Men, there was a Draught drawn out of Collonel Grant's Regiment, to Reinforce M^cKay, of whom I was one; after we join'd the General, we were Commanded to march to the Blair of Athol, where we got a certain account of our Enemy, hearing of their Number and nearness to us, we drew up at the House of Runrawrie, then [just] passed the Pass of Killiecrankie, having a great Water in the Rear,¹ and another on the Right² of our Line, we left our Baggage in the Rear, at the Smith's House, and drew up in Battle Order, and stood for some Time: at length our Enemy made their Appearance on the Top of a Hill; we then gave a shout, Daring them as it were to Advance, which they quickly did to our great Loss, when they Advanced we Played our Cannon for an Hour³ upon them, the Sun going down caused the Highland men to Advance on us like mad Men, without either shoe or stoking, covering themselves with their Targes, at last they cast away their Musquets, drew their Broad Swords and advanced furiously upon us, and were in the middle of us before we could Fire Three Shots a-piece, broke us, and obliged us to Retreat, some fled to the Water, and some another way, (we were for the most part new Men) I fled to the Baggage, and took a Horse in order to Ride the Water; there follows me a Highland man with Sword and Targe, in order to take the Horse and Kill myself, you'd Laugh to see how he and I scampered about; I kept always the Horse betwixt him and me, at length he drew his Pistol and I fled, he Fired after me; I went above the Pass, where I met with another Water¹ very Deep, it was about

¹ The Garry.

² Alltgirnaig.

³ Time of cannonade exaggerated.

Eighteen Foot over betwixt two Rocks, I resolved to Jump it; so I laid down my gun and Hat, and Jumped and lost one of my Shoes in the Jump;¹ many of our men were lost in that Water and at the Pass: The Enemy pursuing hard, I made the best of my way to Dunkel, where I stayed untill what of our Men was left came up, then every one went to his respective Regiment, (this Battle was foughten in the year 89).

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Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray (in London) (extract).

9 February 1694.

I am sorie you are in so expensive a place, which we have had too oft experience off, especially last time, when we were necessited to sell ye only jewell My L^d had & all our plate, & yet were forced to leave debt, which we have not bin able to pay to this houre, as sparingly as we live heer, which is no small trouble to us, likeing not atall to be in debt.

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In the following letter Lord Murray mentions for the first time Robert Campbell *alias* MacGregor, afterwards known as "Rob Roy."

Lord Murray to Marchioness of Atholl (extract).

May 21 [1695].

It was late when I writ my last on Saturday to my Father, w^{ch} made me ommitt to take notice of what his lp writt in a former letter concerning a soldier of mine called Menzies that I spoke to at Dunkeld & another man was with him. it was not concerning aney of Broadalbane's men, but about one Rob: Cample, a son of that Liv^t Coll McGregor who cheated my father, and he & his family have continued to doe all they coud against me. My father is in the right that Menzies is a rogue, at least he was one, & it is hard to mend them, but I have good surety y^t he will cary himself honestly in times coming. I have sent a party to aprehend that Rob: Campbel. I have not yett hard w^t they have done. I belive

¹ Shoes probably in pocket.

Broad: indeed is his frend because he has taken that name, & his lp has espoused his interest when he was persued before the justiciary court, wherfore I wish none of his lp^s frends at Dunkeld may gett notice who I employed about him. I wish I had not seen the men at y^t place, but having missed me at Huntingtouer they came there.

Rob Roy, having obtained private notice of the dispatch of the party, contrived to evade them, but he must either have been captured or surrendered himself soon afterwards, as the following bond shows that he made submission to Lord Murray a month later.

1695.—Be it knowen to all men Be thir presents me Robert Roy Campbell, sometime McGrigor, Sone to Liev^t Col^l McGrigor, ffor as much as ane noble Lord, John Lord Murray, is pleased to receive me into his Lo^p^s favour, notwithstanding of my many ungratefull deportsments, & undecent cariages for some yeares by past, Therfor I the said Robert Roy Campbell as prin^{ll}, & Alex^r McDonell, Laird of Glengarrie, & Alex^r Mc Donald, brother german to John Mc Donald of Glencoe, as cau^{rs} for me, Be thir p^{nts} hereby bind & oblidge us contie & Sallie, our aires, exers & successours, That the s^d Robert Roy Campbell shall hereafter, & in all time coming, not only behave himselfe as a loyall & dutifull subject under this present government, but also as ane honest, faithfull & obedient servant to the noble Lord, & shall present himselfe to his Lo^p whenever required, & shall live honestly, peaceably & quietly in all time coming, and that under the penaltie of ane thousand pounds Scotts money, to be payed to his Lo^p by us in case of failzie, and I the said Robert Roy Campbell hereby oblidge me & my forsaid^s To releive my said^s cau^{rs} and their forsaid^s of anie charges or expenses they shall happen to incurr by or through their said^s caw^{rie}. And Wee the s^{ds} cau^{rs} @named also oblidge us & our fors^{ds} to releive each of us uthers of our s^d caw^{rie} proportionally & prorata. Consenting thir presents Be Registrat in the Books of counsell & Session, or others competent to have the strength of ane decreit of the Lords or Judges therof interponed therto, that horning on six dayes & others necessar as efferes pass hereupon, and constitute
our pro^{rs} y^rfor. In witnes wheroff
Wee have sub^t thir presents (written by Alex : Kirkwood, servant to his Lo^p, att our desire,) with our hands at Ed^r the twentie second day of

June, jmy^c & nyntie five yeares, Befor thir Witneses, Leonard Robert-
sone of Straloch, Lievtennant Simon Fraser of Beawfort & the s^d Alex^r
Kirkwood.

LEO. ROTSONE, wites.

ROBERT CAMPEBEL.

SIM. FRASER, wittness.

ALEX^r M^cDONEL, caw^r.

ALEX^r KIRKWOOD, wites.

ALEX^r M^cDONELL, caw^r.

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*List of Servants belonging to the Earl of Tullibardine, His Majesty's
High Commissioner, Edinburgh, 1696.*

Comtroler	Mr Innes.	
For setting the meat on the Table	{ John Mastertoun. Will ^m Gorrie. John Porteous.	
Provisor	Will ^m Douglas,	and a man to carry the meat from the market.
Clerk and Butcher . . .	Robert Young.	
for ye Ladner	John Weir.	
Master of the Wine Sellar . .	{ Andrew Watson. Daniel Lawson,	under him.
Master of the Ale Sellar . .	{ John Ramsay. David Ewart,	his man.
Master Cooks	{ Will ^m Bell. Thomas Blacknall.	
Baker of Pastry	Capt ⁿ Mitchell.	
Baker of Bread	James Brand.	
In the Glass Office	{ John Scott. Mr John Peacock. James Hamilton.	
Cold Meat Office	{ Will ^m Murray. Will ^m Key,	under him.
Groom of the Chambers . .	John Menzies.	
Keeper of the Coal House . .	James Johnstoun.	
Keeper of the Candlesticks . .	Patrick Spence.	

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1696.—Early in November, whilst Lord and Lady Tullibardine were travelling to London, the latter was taken so ill with colic that they had to stop at Belford in Northumberland. The Duchess of Hamilton and Lady Dundonald came there to nurse her, but Lord Tullibardine after a few days was obliged to proceed south. Lady Tullibardine on recovery decided to give up her journey to London, and accordingly on December 7th set out with her mother and sister on her return to Scotland; but the weather and the roads were so bad that they were compelled to go back to Belford, where they remained for another three weeks, and did not succeed in reaching Edinburgh till the end of the month.

The following letter refers to some tapestry which is now at Blair Castle :—

Countess of Tullibardine to the Earl (extract).

BELFORD, 16 Dec. 1696.

I sent up the tapestry hainging (y^t Capten Gawne bought) w^t our goods, w^{ch} you will cause let him see that they may be helped, for you may remember I showed you y^t piece y^t hung at the head of y^e bed, & y^t w^{ch} hung at y^e end next the chimney was cutt asunder, w^{ch} was a great falt to have don, but I doupt not those y^t cutt it can put it together again as it was, which I am very desirous to have don: & y^t great peice of y^e same suit of haingings y^t has y^e wild boar in it is considerably deeper at the one end yⁿ the other, w^{ch} I would have helped also, if it can be don. We have no hainging in our bed chamber at Ed: till they come down again.'

Countess of Tullibardine to the Earl (extract).

HOLYROODHOUSE, Decem. 31 [1696].

I know it will be no unacceptable news to my dearest to hear we came all safe here yesternight & had a very good journey, & I am not at all the worse of it, thank God. . . . Now I shall tell you freely all our adventurs when we attempted to come from Belford & was forced to return; the holl we stuk in was pritty deep of water but frosen over, but not so strong as to bear horse or coach, & y^e horse were very weak & not able to pull us throu, & I belive the wheel has stuk upon a litle bank at y^e sid, w^{ch} coud

'This tapestry (now at Blair), representing the history of Juno and Calisto, were woven at Montlake manufactory for Charles I. After the King's execution the Royal tapestries were sold by order of Cromwell.

not be seen for it was covered w^t watter. So there we stuk & coud neather get back nor forward, tho' all was don y^t men coud do, for they waded in to their midle & beat the poor horses, but coud not make y^m stirr. At last my mother & sister w^t her woman was lifted out at y^e windo, by w^{ch} they thought y^e coach woud be so much lighter y^t it woud get throu, and there I satt not a litle frightned I'll assure you, but all woud not doe. At last I was forced to be lifted out also, w^{ch} was a deficoult task w^t my weakness, but before I came out of y^e coach I gave out both y^e seats, w^{ch} we satt upon w^t coats and cloaks laid under our feett, so y^t I never touched y^e snow. My Sister D. was a litle sick w^t the cold, but neather my mother nor I were in y^e least the worse, & after they had putt the horses behind y^e coach and drawn it back, we went all safe to Belford that day again.

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The Marchioness left a letter to her husband, expressing her suggestions regarding the disposal of certain articles to members of the Family, to which she trusted he would agree—as follows:—

To her eldest son, the Earl of Tullibardine :¹—

The Red Velvet Bed, with the hangings of the room in which it stood.

The Marquis's large picture.

The Marchioness's largest picture.

The Silver Basin and Laver.

To her second son, the Earl of Dunmore :—

The Black Velvet Bed, with the hangings of the room where it stands.

The Countess of Dunmore's picture.

The large picture of King Charles I. and his Queen, which belongs to him already.

To the Countess of Dunmore, her daughter-in-law :—

Lady Dorchester's picture.

The Earl of Dunmore's picture.

¹ The articles left to Lord Tullibardine are still at Blair Castle, as well as the small picture left to Lady Lovat.

To the Dowager Lady Lovat, her daughter :—

The Marquis's Bed, with the hangings of the room.

The Marquis and Marchionesses little pictures.

To her son, Lord James :—

All the rest of the things and movables that can fall under the Marquis's and her executory.

*Page 16**.*

The following note appears in "The Diarey of Robert Birrel," printed in "Fragments of Scottish History." Tourane (Trowan?) Murray must have been brother or son of XI Sir William of Tullibardine, but cannot be identified.

"1568. The 15 of Iulay, Tourane Murray, brother-german to the laird of Tullibairdyne, was shote and slaine out of ye place of Aughtertyre in Stratherne, be one vode Andrew Murray and his confederatts, quho kept ye said place certaine days, and slew some 6 persons more, zet made escaipe at yat present."

Old Currency of Scotland, with its Corresponding Value in British.

Scots Money.		Sterling Money.	
12 Boodles	= 1 Penny	=	£0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Pennies	= 1 Shilling	=	0 0 1
20 Shillings	= 1 Pound	=	0 1 8
1 Plack		=	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{3}$
1 Merk		=	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{3}$

END OF VOL. I.





OF

