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T H E

# Peerage of SCOTLAND.

A COMPLETE VIEW

Of the several ORDERS of NOBILITY, of that ancient KINGDOM; their DESCENTS, MARRIAGES, ISSUE, and RELATIONS; their CREATIONS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, CRESTS, SUPPORTERS, MOTTOES, CHIEF SEATS, and the High OFFICES they possess;

So methodized as to display whatever is truly useful in this instructive and amusing Branch of Knowledge.

TOGETHER WITH

A LIST of the SIXTEEN PEERS,  
from the UNION to 1767.

And an Account of the ATTAINTED PEERS; their Descents, &c. &c. and the present Representatives of those unfortunate Families;

Also Three useful PLATES, teaching the Art of HERALDRY.

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By Mr. KIMBER,  
Author of the PEERAGE of ENGLAND.

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Corrected to April 20, 1767.

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L O N D O N,

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KING GEORGE III.<sup>d</sup>



PRINCE of WALES



KE of YORK



DUKE of GLOUCESTER



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# HERALDRY EXPLAINED.

KING

VISCOUNT



DUKE



MARQUIS



EARL



CINQUEFOILE



NAVAL



TREFOILE



MITRE

A CROWN VALLERY



QUATERFOILE



A CHAPEAU

CELESTIAL CROWN



MURAL



BARON



CROSS RAGUELED



CROSS SALTIRE



A CHAPLET

DEGRADED



A CROSS ON 3 GRICES



CROSTIER

GUTTE





|   |   |                     |  |   |   |
|---|---|---------------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | <i>First House</i>  |  | 5 | 6 |
|   |   |                     |  |   |   |
| 1 | 2 | <i>SECOND HOUSE</i> |  | 5 | 6 |
|   |   |                     |  |   |   |
| 1 | 2 | <i>THIRD HOUSE</i>  |  | 5 | 6 |
|   |   |                     |  |   |   |
| 1 | 2 | <i>FOURTH HOUSE</i> |  | 5 | 6 |
|   |   |                     |  |   |   |
| 1 | 2 | <i>FIFTH HOUSE</i>  |  | 5 | 6 |
|   |   |                     |  |   |   |
| 1 | 2 | <i>SIXTH HOUSE</i>  |  | 5 | 6 |
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|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>SANT</i>  | <i>PLATE</i>  | <i>POMEIS</i> | <i>HEURT</i>   | <i>LORTAUX</i> | <i>GOLPES</i> | <i>PELLET</i> |
|              |               |               |                |                |               |               |
| <i>REQUE</i> | <i>ERMINE</i> | <i>MASCLE</i> | <i>LOSENGE</i> | <i>FUSILL</i>  | <i>ERMINE</i> | <i>VERRY</i>  |
|              |               |               |                |                |               |               |

*L. Lodge sculp.*

|            |          |          |            |          |          |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
|            |          |          |            |          |          |
| BEND       | PALE     | CHIEF    | A CROSSWAY | PAT TEE  | A CROSS  |
|            |          |          |            |          |          |
| PILE       | CHEVRON  | FESS     | FLOEY      | PATONCE  | MOLINE   |
|            |          |          |            |          |          |
| CANTON     | BORDURE  | TRESSURE | VOIDED     | COUPD    | POTENT   |
|            |          |          |            |          |          |
| PERCHEVRON | FLANCHES | FRET     | BOITONNEE  | CROSLTTC | CROSLTTC |

- A *Dexter Chief*
- B *Preise Middle Chief*
- C *Sinister Chief*
- D *Honour Point*
- F *Fesse Point*
- E *Nombril*
- G *Dexter Base*
- H *Exact Middle Base*
- I *Sinister Base*



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| GOLD   |  | OR      |
| WHITE  |  | ARGENT  |
| RED    |  | GULES   |
| BLUE   |  | AZURE   |
| BLACK  |  | SABLE   |
| GREEN  |  | VERT    |
| PURPLE |  | PURPURE |

ESCUTCHEON  
ON  
RUFF

ESQUIRE

IMPALED

AKNIGHT'S

ENGRAILED

FROM BAR TOKING

EMRATTLED

RAGULE

INDENTED

DANCETTE

ENGRAILED

INVECTED

WAVY

NEBULES

*DUKE OF CUMBERLAND*



**PEERS of SCOTLAND .**

**IX DUKES .**







LEAVE BUT DREAD

XLVI EARLS.



CRAUFURD



ERROL



SUTHERLAND



ROTHES



MORTON



BUCHAN



GLENCAIRN



EGLINTON



CASSILS



MORAY



HOME



WIGTON



STRATHMORE



ABERCORN



KELLY



HADDINGTON

DEO JUVANTE



*GALLOWAY*



*LAUDERDALE*



*LOUDON*



*KINNOUL*



*DUMFRIES*



*ELGIN*



*DALHOUSIE*



*TRAQUAIR*







V VISCOUNTS.





ARBUTHNOT



IRWIN

XXIX BARONS.



DUMBLAIN



FORBES



SALTON



GRAY



CATHCART



SOMERVILLE



*BLANTYRE*

*CRANSTOUN*





VAPIER



RAE



ASTON



KIRKCUDBRIGHT



BAMFF



ELIBANK



HALKERTON



BELHAVEN



*ROLLO*



*COLVILL*



*RUTHVEN*



*NEWARK*



*RUTHERFORD*



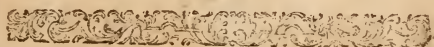
*BELLENDEN*



*KINNAIRD*



*FAIRFAX*



# D U K E S.

## DUKE of HAMILTON.

**T**HE most high, puissant, and most noble Prince JAMES-GEORGE HAMILTON, Duke of HAMILTON, CHATELHERAULT and BRANDON, Marquis of Hamilton, Douglas, and Cliddesdale, Earl of Arran, Angus, and Lanerk, Lord Machanshire, Polmont, and Aberbrothick, Baron of Dutton, and hereditary keeper of Holyrood-house, was born on Feb. 18, 1755, and succeeded the late Duke, James, his father, Jan. 17, 1758.

James, the late Duke, married Elizabeth, 2d daughter of John Gunning, Esq; by Bridget his wife, daughter of John, Viscount Mayo, of Ireland, by whom he had issue, beside the present Duke, Lord Douglas, and Lady Elizabeth.

This illustrious family is descended of the Earls of Leicester in England, and the first on record was Sir William de Hambleton, or Hambleton, third son of Robert, third Earl of Leicester, descended of the Earl of Mellent in Normandy, who came into England with William the Conqueror. Sir William above, had his surname from the Manor of Hambleton, in Bucks, and came into Scotland in the reign of Alexander II. in the year 1215. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Gilbert Earl of Strathern, by whom he had a son Sir Gilbert,

bert. from whom all the Hamiltons in Scotland are descended.

*Creations.*] Summoned to parliament, in 1374, Robert II. Created Earl of Arran, in the county of Bute, August 10, 1503, 15 James IV. Duke of Chatelherault in Poictou in France, 1552, by Henry II. of France; Marquis of Hamilton, in the county of Lanerk, April 19, 1599; Baron of Aberbrothick, June 1606; Marquis of Douglas, and Earl of Angus (to which titles his Grace succeeded upon the death of the late Duke of Douglas) June 17, 1633, and April 28, 1703; Earl of the county of Lanerk, Lord Machanshire and Polmont, March 31, 1639; Duke of Hamilton, April 12, 1643; and Baron of Dutton in Cheshire, and Duke of Brandon in Suffolk, September 10, 1711, 9 Anne.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ruby, three cinquefoils, pierced, ermine, for Hamilton; 2d and 3d, pearl; a ship with its sails furled up, diamond, for the earldom of Arran. The second grand quarter is pearl, an human heart imperially crowned, proper, on a chief sapphire, three mullets of the field for Douglas, 3d grand quarter as the 2d, 4th as the 1st.

*Crest.*] In a ducal coronet, topaz, an oak fructed and penetrated, transversely, in the main stem by a frame-saw, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two antelopes, pearl, their horns, ducal collars, chains and hoofs, topaz.

*Motto.*] *Through.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Hamilton in the county of Lanerk, and Kennel in the county of Stirling.

## DUKE of BUCCLEUGH.

HENRY SCOT, Duke of BUCCLEUGH, Earl of Dalkeith, Baron Scot of Buccleugh, and Eskdale; Baron Scot, of Tindale in Northumberland, and Earl of Doncaster, in Yorkshire, was born in 1746, succeeded his father, as Earl of Dalkeith, in 1750, and his grandfather, as Duke of Buccleugh, in 1751. His Grace has two sisters, Ladies Caroline and Frances.

Francis, 2d Earl of Buccleugh had two daughters, Lady Margaret, wife of Walter Scot, of Highchester, who on marrying the Countess, was created Earl of Tarras for life; but she died without issue; and Lady Anne, who in 1665, was married to James, the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, who thereupon took the surname of Scot, and they were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, to them and their heirs general. He was, as is well known, beheaded on Tower-hill, on July 15, 1685. James Earl of Dalkeith, his 2d son, left issue Francis, his successor, who succeeded his grandmother as Duke of Buccleugh in 1732, and in 1743, was restored to the titles of Earl of Doncaster, and Baron Scot of Tindale, his grandfather's attainder being reversed by act of parliament. He married Lady Jane Douglas, daughter of James, Duke of Queensberry; by whom he had several children, one only of whom survived him, viz. Francis late Earl of Dalkeith, father of the present Duke. He married Lady Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John, Duke of Argyle, (who married, 2dly, the Right Honourable Charles

Townshend, (brother of the Viscount Townshend) by whom he had issue his present Grace and other children, of whom only the before-mentioned are living.

This family is of great antiquity in Scotland; Sir Richard Scot, who swore fealty to Edward I. of England, as Baron of Lanerkshire, married the heiress of Murdiston in Clid-destdale, and with her obtained that Barony. Sir Michael his son, lost his life in the unfortunate battle of Durham, in 1346, from whom the successive heroes and patriots of the family descended.

*Creations.*] Lord Scot of Buccleugh, March 16, 1605, Earl of Buccleugh, March 16, 1618, Baron of Eskdale, Earl of Dalkeith, and Duke of Buccleugh, April 20, 1673.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, the royal arms of Britain, with a battoon sinister, argent; 2d and 3d, or, on a bend; azure, a star of six points, between two crescents of the field, gules.

*Crest.*] A stag passant, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two maidens, richly attired in antique habits; their under robes sapphire, and the uppermost emerald, and on their heads a plume of three feathers, pearl.

*Motto.*] *Amo.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Dalkeith, and East-park near Edinburgh, at Melrofs in Roxburghshire, Hall-place in Berkshire, and Berkeley-square, London.

## DUKE of LENNOX.

See this family under the title of Duke of Richmond, in my English Peerage.

DUKE

## DUKE of GORDON.

ALEXANDER GORDON, Duke of GORDON, Marquis and Earl of Huntley, Earl of Enzie, and Baron Gordon of Strathbogie, succeeded his father Cosmo-George, the late Duke, in 1752. His Grace has two brothers, Lords William and George, and three sisters, Ladies Susan, Anne, and Catherine; an uncle, Lord Adam Gordon, member for Aberdeenshire, and colonel of the 66th regiment of foot; and several aunts, particularly the Countess of Aberdeen, and Mrs. Charteris of Ampsfield. The Duchess his mother, who was Lady Katharine, daughter of William, Earl of Aberdeen, married 2dly, Colonel Morris.

This antiënt and illustrious family took their surname from the barony of Gordon, in the county of Berwick, which was granted by Malcolm Canmore to a valiant Knight. Richardus de Gordon, that Knight's grandson, flourished in the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, in 1160 and 1165. In the reign of Robert Bruce, Sir Adam de Gordon had from that Prince, the Lordship of Strathbogie, in Aberdeenshire, upon which he removed thither from Berwickshire, and gave those lands and lordships the name of Huntley. He was slain at the battle of Halidon Hill, in 1333. His son, Sir Alexander, lost his life at the battle of Durham, in 1346, and his grandson, Sir John, was killed in 1388, at the battle of Otterburn.

*Creations.*] Lord Gordon of Strathbogie, in the county of Aberdeen, June 16, 1376; Earl

of Huntley, in the county of Berwick, in 1449; Marquis of Huntley, April 17, 1599, by James VI. and Duke of Gordon, in the county of Bamff, 1 Nov. 1684, by Charles II.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first sapphire, three boars heads erased, topaz, for Gordon; second, topaz, three lions heads erased, ruby, for Badenoch; third topaz, three crescents, within a double tressure ruby, for Seton; fourth sapphire, three cinquefoils, pearl, for Frazer.

*Crest.*] In a Marquis's coronet topaz, a stag's head guardant, proper.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, a greyhound pearl, gorged with a collar ruby, and three buckles topaz. On the sinister, a senator of the college of Justice, proper.

*Motto.*] *Animo non astutia.* And *Bydand*, i. e. abiding, or lasting.

*Chief Seats.*] At Strathbogie in the county of Aberdeen, and at Gordon-castle in Bamffshire.

## DUKE of QUEENSBERRY.

CHARLES DOUGLAS, Duke of QUEENSBERRY and DOVER, Marquis of Queensberry, Dumfries, and Beverly, Earl of Queensberry, Drumlanrig, Sanquhar, and Solway; Viscount Drumlanrig, Nith, Torthorald, Tibbers, and Rofs; Baron Douglas of Hawick, Kilmount, Middleby, Tibbers, Dornick, and Rippon, and a Lord of the Privy council, succeeded his father, James, the 2d Duke, in 1711, and in 1719, married Lady Katherine, daughter of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter,  
all



all deceased. Henry Earl of Drumlanrig, their eldest son, married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of John Earl of Hopetoun, but was accidentally shot by his own pistol on Oct. 20, 1754, aged 34; Charles, Earl of Drumlanrig, the 2d, died in 1756, aged 30, and Lady Catherine, the daughter, died young.

Of this noble family there have been eight Lords, three Earls, and three Dukes. Sir William Douglas, the first Lord Drumlanrig, signalized himself in the wars against the English. In the year 1411, he retook the town of Roxburgh, then in their possession. In 1412, he was sent ambassador to England, to solicit the release of King James I. then prisoner in that realm; from whom he obtained a charter, all written with the King's own hand on vellum, confirming to him and his heirs the several baronies of Drumlanrig, Hawick in Tiviotdale, and Selkirk, Nov. 30, 1412.

*Creations.*] Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, and Viscount Drumlanrig, April 1, 1628; Earl of Queensberry, June 13, 1633; Lord Douglas of Kilmount, Middleby, and Dornick, Viscount Nith, Drumlanrig, Torthorald, and Ross; Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanguhar, and Marquis of Queensberry, 11 Feb. 1682; Marquis of Dumfries and Duke of Queensberry, 5 Feb. 1684; Viscount Tibbers, and Earl of Solway, in 1707.

For the English Creations, See my Peerage of England.

Arms, Crest, Supporters, Motto, and Chief Seats, See ditto.

## DUKE of ARGYLL.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of ARGYLL; Marquis of Kintire and Lorn; Earl of Campbell and Cowal; Viscount Lochoy and Glenilla; Lord of Inverara, Mull, Morven, and Tyrie, Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire, Admiral of the Western Isles, hereditary master of the King's household, and hereditary keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick, general of the forces, and colonel of the regiment of Scots Greys, governor of Milford Haven and Limerick, a Knight of the Thistle, a Lord of the Privy-council, and one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, was son of John Campbell of Mammore, Esq: 2d son of Archibald ninth Earl of Argyll, and succeeded Archibald, the late Duke, April 15, 1761. In 1720, he married the Honourable Miss Bellenden, daughter of John Lord Bellenden, by whom he has issue, 1. John, Marquis of Lorn, and Baron Sundridge of Coombank in England, a lieutenant general, and colonel of the first regiment of foot, who, in 1759, married the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton, by whom he has three children. 2. Henry, who was killed at La Feldt. 3. Lord William, who in 1763, married Miss Izard, of Charles-Town, South Carolina, is member for Argyllshire, a captain in the navy, and governor of Nova Scotia. 4. Lord Frederick, member for Renfrew, and a barrister at law. 5. Lady Mary, third wife of Charles Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, and now of the Right Honourable Henry Seymour Conway, by whom she has two daughters.

Camden derives this family from the Kings of Argyll in the 6th century ; but without recurring to antient records, every one knows it has produced a long series of heroes and patriots, firm in the cause of liberty and their country ; and the two last Dukes, the renowned John, and the great and learned Archibald, are too fresh in our memories to need any encomiums here.

*Creations.*] Summoned to parliament, as Lord Campbell, in 1445, 8. James II. and by the same King, in 1457, created Earl of the county of Argyll ; Marquis of the same, Nov. 15, 1641, 17 Charles I. Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintire and Lorn, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lochow and Glenilla, Lord of Inverara, Mull, Morven, and Tyrie, the 23d of June, 1701, 13 William III.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, girony, of eight pieces, topaz and diamond, for Campbell. 2d and 3d, pearl, a lymphad, or old-fashioned ship, with one mast, close sails, and oars in action, diamond, with flag and penants flying, ruby, for the lordship of Lorn.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a boar's head, coupéd, proper, topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two lions guardant, ruby.

*Motto.*] *Ne obliviscaris.* The late Duke John's motto was, *Vix ea nostra voco.*

*Note,* That behind the arms are two honourable badges in saltire, which his Grace's ancestors have borne a long time, as great masters of the King's household, and Jusficiaries of Scotland. The first is a battoon topaz, semée of thistles, emerald, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper ; and thereon the crest of Scot-

land, which is a lion sejant, guardant, ruby, crowned with the like crown he sits on; having in his dexter paw a sword, proper, the pommel and hilt topaz; and in the sinister, a scepter of the last. The other badge is a sword, as that in the lion's paw.

*Chief Seats.*] At Inverara in Argyllshire; Campbleton in Kintire, and at Roseneath in the county of Dunbarton; Soho Square, London.

## DUKE of ATHOL.

JOHN MURRAY, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of ATHOL, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardin, Viscount Glenalmond, and Lord Murray, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, was the eldest son of Lord George Murray, 4th son of John first Duke of Athol, who was attainted in 1746 for his concern in the rebellion of the preceding year; but that attainder only operating against himself, upon the death of his uncle the late Duke, James, on Jan. 8, 1764, he succeeded to his honours, and having married his cousin, Lady Charlotte, who upon the decease of her father the late Duke, became Baroness Strange, and Lady of the Isle of Man, by that marriage, the heirs male and of line of this illustrious family are conjoined. They have issue, 1. John Marquis of Tullibardin, born June 30, 1755; Lords James, George, and William; Ladies Charlotte, Emilia, and Rachael. His Grace has one sister, Amelia, wife of the late master of Sinclair, two brothers, James and George, and three uncles; Lord John Murray, colonel of the Highland regiment, and a lieutenant general; Lords Ed-  
ward

ward and Frederick, a captain in the navy; also an aunt, Lady Deskford.

The late Duke married Mrs. Jane Lanoy, widow of James Lanoy, of Hammer Smith, in Middlesex, Esq; and sister of Sir John Frederick, of Westminster, Bart. by whom he had a son in 1735, who died in the same year, and two daughters; Lady Jane, wife of John Earl of Crawford, who died without issue, and the present Duchess.

His Grace became an English peer by the title of Lord Strange; as also Lord of the Isle of Man, on the decease of James Stanley, the tenth Earl of Derby, who died, without issue, on the 1st of February, 1735-6; which dignities he derived from his grandmother, Amelia Sophia, daughter of James Earl of Derby, beheaded in 1651.

This noble family of Murray is of ancient settlement in the county of Perth, and are descended from Sir Malcolm Murray; whose son Sir William Murray, in the year 1282, marrying Adda Moravia, daughter of Malyfs, seneschal of Strathern, thereby became possessed of the barony of Tullibairdin, as appears by a charter dated in that year.

*Creations.*] Lord Murray of Tullibairdin, 15 April, 1604, 3 James VI. Earl and Marquis of Athol, 17 Feb. 1675, 28 Charles II. Viscount Glenalmond and Earl of Tullibairdin, 27 July, 1697, 9 William III. Marquis of Tullibairdin and Duke of Athol, 30 April, 1703, 2 Anne.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first sapphire, three mullets pearl, within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs-de-lis, topaz, for

Murray. 2d quarter is quarterly, 1st and 4th, topaz, a fesse cheque, pearl and sapphire, for Stewart. 2d and 3d, pally of six, topaz, and diamond, for the title of Athol. In the 3d, ruby, three legs armed proper, conjoined in the center at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in a triangle, garnished and spurred topaz, for Lord of the Isle of Man. The 4th as the 1st.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a demi-savage, wreathed about the head and waist, emerald, holding in his right hand a dagger proper, the pommel and hilt topaz, and in his left a key of the latter.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side a lion ruby; gorged with a collar sapphire, and thereon three mullets pearl, being the supporter of Tullibairdin. On the sinister, a savage wreathed about the head and waist, as the crest, his feet in fetters of iron, and the chain over his right arm.

*Motto.*] *Furth fortune, and fill the fetters.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Dunkell, near the river Tay; at Blair-castle in Athol; at the castle of Tullibairdin, in Perthshire; at Castleton in the Isle of Man; and Grosvenor-square, London.

## DUKE of MONTROSE.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of MONTROSE, Marquis and Baron of Graham, Dundaff, Kincarn, Mindoc, and Kinaber, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and Governor of the royal bank of Scotland, was third son of James, fourth Marquis, and first Duke of Montrose; and his two elder brothers, James Marquis of Graham, and David,

(who

(who was created an English peer, by the title of Earl and Baron Graham, which see in my English Peerage) dying before their father, on the demise of his father, the said late Duke, in 1741, he succeeded him as Duke of Montrose, &c. and in 1742, married Lady Lucy, daughter of John Duke of Rutland, by whom he has one son and heir, born Feb. 8, 1755, ———, Marquis of Graham, and a daughter, Lady Lucy, born in July, 1751.

According to the Scots writers, this great and noble family is descended from the renowned Greme, who, in the year 404, was general of King Fergus II's army; and in 420, made a breach upon the trench or wall, which the emperor Severus had built between the rivers Forth and Clyde, as the utmost bounds of the Roman empire, to keep out the Scots from molesting them in their possessions; and the said trench has ever since been called Greme's Dyke; and during the minority of Eugene II. the son of Fergus II. he was governor of Scotland, and married a lady of the royal house of Denmark. In the year 1125, William de Greme, or Grame, was one of the witnesses to the foundation of the abbey of Holyrood-house, by King David I. and Sir David Graham, obtaining from William the Lion, a grant of several lan's near Glasgow, and in the county of Kincardin, was therein succeeded by Sir David his son, who had several other grants of lands in Stirlingshire, &c.

See more of this family in my English Peerage, under the title *Earl Graham*.

*Creations.*] Earl of Montrose, March 5, 1594, 5 James IV. Marquis, May 16, 1644;

20 Charles I. Marquis of Graham and Duke of Montrose, April 4, 1707, 6 Anne. For the English creations, See my English Peerage, as above.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, topaz, on a chief diamond, three escallop-shells of the first, for the name of Graham. 2d and 3d, pearl, three roses ruby, barbed and seeded proper, for the title of Montrose.

*Crest.*] On a wreath an eagle topaz, talloning a stork proper.

*Supporters.*] Two storks of the latter.

*Motto.*] *Ne oublié.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Glasgow, in the county of Lanerk; at Kincarn, in the county of Perth; at Myndock-castle, in the county of Lennox; and Upper Grosvenor-street, London.

## DUKE of ROXBURGH.

JOHN KER, Duke of ROXBURGH, Marquis of Beaumont and Cefsford, Earl of Roxburgh and Kelso, Viscount Broxmouth, Baron Ker, of Roxburgh, Cefsford and Caverton, and Earl and Baron Ker, of Wakefield in Yorkshire, succeeded his father Robert, the late Duke, on Aug. 20, 1755. His Grace has a brother Lord Robert, born in 1745, and a sister, Lady Essex.

Of this antient family, which is said to come from Normandy, was Ker of Ker-hall, in the county of Lancaster, from whom descended two brothers, Ralph and Robert, in the county of Roxburgh, who made the two branches of Cefsford and Fernherst, about the time of King David II. in 1340; and Robert, having obtained from the King the lands of Oultoburn, lying



lying near the water of Beaumont, was ancestor to the house of Cessford, of whom we are treating. The other branch of Fernherst is the Marquis of Lothian.

*Creations.*] Lord Ker of Cessford in 1603; Earl of Roxburgh and Kelso, Sept. 19, 1616, by James VI. and Marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, and Duke of Roxburgh, April 27, 1707.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, emerald, a chevron between three unicorns heads, erased pearl, horned and maned topaz; as many mullets diamond, for the name Ker. 2d and 3d, ruby, three maces topaz, for Weepont, as being descended from that family.

*Crest.*] On a wreath an unicorn's head, as those in the coat.

*Supporters.*] Two savages wreathed about the waist with laurel, each holding a battoon over his shoulder, all proper.

*Motto.*] *Pro Christo & Patria dulce periculum.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Floor, in Roxburghshire; at the Friars in the same county; at Broxmouth, in the county of Haddington; and at Bray in the county of Bucks. Hanover-square London.

## MARQUISSES.

## MARQUIS of TWEEDALE.

**T**HE most Honourable GEORGE HAY, Marquis and Earl of TWEEDALE; Viscount Peebles, and Lord Yester, succeeded his father, John, the late Marquis, on Dec. 9, 1762. His Lordship is unmarried, and has two sisters, Ladies Grace and Catherine.

William de la Haya, ancestor of this noble family, settled in Lothian, about the reigns of David I. and Malcolm IV. In the reign of William the Lion 1200, John, the son of William Hay, marrying the heir of Robert de Lyne, with her had the barony of Lockhart; and from him descended Sir Gilbert Hay, who was highly favoured by King Robert Bruce; and marrying Mary, daughter and co-heir of Simon Fraser, Lord of Oliver-castle, with her obtained a fair estate, in the county of Tweeddale, and thereupon the family has continued to quarter the arms of Fraser.

*Creations.*] Earl of Tweedale, in the county of Peebles, Dec. 1, 1646, 22 Charles I. and Marquis Dec. 26, 1694, 7 William III.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sapphire, three cinquefoils pearl, for Fraser; 2d and 3d, ruby, three bars ermine, for Gifford of Yester, and over all, by way of furtout, pearl, three escutcheons ruby, being the paternal coat of Hay.

*Crest.*]

*Crest.*] On a wreath a Stag's head, crested, horned topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two bucks proper, attired and unguled topaz, each having a collar sapphire, charged with three cinquefoils, as in the coat.

*Motto.*] *Spare nought.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Pinkie, in Mid-Lothian; at Yester, in East-Lothian; and in Grosvenor-street, London.

## MARQUIS of LOTHIAN.

WILLIAM-HENRY KER, Marquis and Earl of LOTHIAN, Earl of Ancram, Baron Ker of Newbottle and Jedburgh, and Knight of the ancient order of the Thistle, succeeded his father William, the last Marquis, on March 1, 1721-2, and married first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicholson, Bart. (who died Sept. 27, 1759) and by her had issue, 1. William, Earl of Ancram, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and a lieutenant-general. He married Lady Louisa, only daughter of Robert, Earl of Holderness, by whom he has a son, William, Lord Newbottle, born in 1737, who married in 1762, Miss Fortescue, niece of the Earl of Mornington, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he has a son, William, master of Newbottle; also two daughters, Lady Louisa, wife of Lord George Lennox, and Lady Wilhelmina Carolina. 2. Lord Robert, a captain in the army, slain at Culloden, April 16, 1746.

He married 2dly Jane, daughter of his cousin, Lord Charles Ker, of Cramond.

This

This family has the same original with the Dukes of Roxburgh.

*Creations.*] Baron of Newbottle Oct. 15, 1587, Baron of Jedburgh, Feb. 1621, Earl of Lothian, 10 July 1606; and Earl of Ancram, all by James VI. Marquis of Lothian, June 23, 1701, by William III.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th sapphire, the sun in its splendour, as a coat of augmentation for Lothian; 2d and 3d ruby; on a chevron pearl, three mullets of the field for the name of Ker.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, the sun, as in the coat.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, an angel apparelled, sapphire, the hair and wings, topaz; on the sinister, a unicorn, pearl, horned, maimed, and unguled, topaz.

*Motto.*] *Sero sed serio.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Newbottle, in Edinburghshire, and Monteviot Lodge, in the shire of Roxburgh.

## MARQUIS of ANNANDALE.

GEORGE JOHNSTON, Marquis and Earl of ANNANDALE, Viscount Annan, and Lord Johnston, of Lockwood, Lochmaban and Moffat, in Annandale, and hereditary Keeper of Lochmaban, succeeded his brother, James, the late Marquis, in 1745; but is a lunatic; so declared by commissioners, in the same year.

The Johnstons are an antient and warlike family, and derive their surname from the barony of Johnston in Annandale.

*Creations.*] Lord Johnston, June 20, 1633; Earl of Hartfield, in 1643, by King Charles I. Earl of Annandale, in the county of Dumfries,

in 1661, by King Charles II. and Marquis of Annandale, June 24, 1701, by King William III.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, pearl, a saltire diamond, on a chief ruby three cushions topaz. 2d and 3d, topaz, an anchor in pale ruby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a spur, erect topaz, winged pearl.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side a lion pearl, armed and langued sapphire, and imperially crowned topaz. On the sinister, a horse pearl, furnished ruby.

*Motto.*] *Nunquam non paratus.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Lockwood, in Annandale.

## E A R L S.

EARL of CRAWFORD and  
LINDSAY.

**T**HE right Honourable GEORGE LINDSAY CRAWFORD, Earl of CRAWFORD and LINDSAY, Viscount and Baron Garnock, Baron Crawford and Spinzy, succeeded his father Patrick, Viscount Garnock, in 1737, and his cousin John Lindsay, the brave Earl of Crawford, as 18th Earl of Crawford and fifth Earl of Lindsay, in 1749, as being descended of Patrick, second son of John, first Earl of Lindsay, and 14th Earl of Crawford. He married on Dec. 26, 1755, Jane, Daughter of Robert Hamilton, of Bourtree Hill, Esq; by whom he has three sons and two daughters: George, Lord Lindsay, born on Feb. 4, 1758, Robert and Bute; Ladies Jane and Mary.

Of the antient and honourable family of Lindsay, which came first to Scotland with Edgar Atheling, and Margaret his sister, Queen to King Malcolm Canmore, there were two principal branches, the one of Crawford, and the other of Byres, in the county of Haddington. In the reign of David I. about the year 1140, William de Lindsay was a person of great note, as was David his successor, who lived in the time of William the Lion, about 1200; and he marrying the daughter of John de Crawford, with her got the barony of that name,

name, in which he was succeeded by his son David, who lived in the time of Alexander II. and had two sons, David his successor, and John, who was chamberlain of Scotland to Alexander III.

*Creations.*] Earl of Crawford in the county of Lanerk, 1399, by Robert III. Baron of Spinzy, in 1590, by James VI. Earl of Lindfay, in the county aforeſaid, by Charles I. in 1633; Baron and Viſcount Garnock, April 10, 1703, by Queen Anne.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ruby, a feſſe cheque pearl and ſapphire. 2d and 3d, topaz, a lion rampant ruby, ſuppreſſed with a ribband diamond.

*Crest.*] On a wreath an oſtrich proper, holding in its beak a key topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two lions ſejant ruby.

*Motto.*] *Indure furth.*

*Arms of the Viſcount Garnock.*] Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, ruby, a feſſe ermine; 2d and 3d, ſapphire, a chevron between three croſſes patee topaz.

*Crest.*] On a wreath an ermine couchant proper.

*Supporters.*] Two greyhounds of the laſt.

*Motto.*] *Sine labe nota.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Struthers, in the county of Fiſe; at Kilbirny, in Airſhire.

## E A R L of E R R O L.

JAMES HAY, Earl of ERROL, Baron Hay, of Stanes, and hereditary high Conſtable of Scotland, was the eldeſt ſon of William, late Earl of Kilmarnock, (beheaded for high treaſon, in 1746) and then called Lord Boyd, by

his wife Lady Anne, daughter of James, Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar, by his wife the Lady Margaret, youngest sister of Charles, 14th Earl of Errol, and succeeded his mother, the Countess of Errol, in 1747, when he took the surname of Hay, and at the coronation of the present King, officiated as Lord high Constable of Scotland. He married Rebecca, daughter of Alexander Lockhart, Esq; by whom he had one daughter, Lady Mary Hay. Her Ladyship dying in 1764, he married, 2dly, Miss Carr, daughter of William Carr, of Etal, in Northumberland, Esq; by whom he has one daughter, Lady Charlotte. His Lordship has two brothers, Charles and William.

William de Haya, ancestor of this family, had a grant of the lands of Errol, from William the Lion, and others of the family were heard of in the reigns of William and Alexander II.

*Creations.*] Baron Hay, of Slanes, and Earl of Errol, in the county of Perth, March 17, 1452, by James II.

*Arms.*] Pearl, three escutcheons, ruby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a falcon, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two men in country habits, each holding an ox yolk over his shoulder.

*Motto.*] *Serva jugum.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Dalgety and Slanes, in Aberdeenshire.

## COUNTESS of SUTHERLAND.

ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND, Countess of SUTHERLAND, and Baroness of Strathnaver in the county of Sutherland, became so on the death of William her father, the late Earl, on June 16, 1766, and is in her infancy. That nobleman



man and his amiable consort, were remarkable patterns of conjugal felicity, and she died about a fortnight before him, worn out with anxiety and watching in attending her Lord in his last illness. His Lordship was a lieutenant colonel, aid-de-camp to his Majesty, and one of the sixteen peers for Scotland. Her Ladyship, to whom he was married in April 1761, was Mary, eldest daughter of William Maxwell, of Reston, Esq; by whom he had also another daughter, whose death is said to have occasioned those cruel regrets which caused the Earl's illness, and ended in the deaths of the illustrious pair.

According to the traditional account of some Scotch writers, this family in the peerage is older than any in North Britain, if not in all Europe; for in the reign of Corbred II. and the year of Christ 76, a colony called Catti, coming from Germany to Scotland, and there dividing themselves into two parts, from those in the North the country was called Caithness, and from those in the South, Sutherland; and were Thanes thereof, before the title of Earl was used in the kingdom. Allan, who was Thane of Sutherland, gave a very signal defeat to part of the Danish army, who had invaded his country, and afterwards was treacherously murdered by the usurper Macbeth, for adhering to his rightful sovereign Malcolm Canmore, the son of King Duncan.

*Creations.*] Earl of Sutherland and Baron of Strathnaver, in 1057, by King Malcolm Canmore.

*Arms.*] Ruby, three mullets topaz, within a border of the latter, charged with a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, with flurs de lis of the first.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a cat sejant proper.

*Supporters.*] Two savages wreathed about their heads and waists, with laurel, each holding a battoon over his shoulder, all proper.

*Motto.*] *Sans peur.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Dunrobin, Dornock Castle and the island of Brora, in the county of Sutherland.

## EARL of ROTHES.

JOHN LESLEY, Earl of ROTHES, Lord Lesley and Bambreigh, knight of the antient order of the Thistle, general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the third regiment of foot guards, governor of Duncannon fort, general and commander in chief of the forces in Ireland, and one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, succeeded his father, John, 8th Earl of Rothes, in 1763, and in 1740, married Miss Hannah Howard, daughter and coheir of Matthew Howard, of Thorpe, in Norfolk, Esq; (who died in April 1761) by whom he had issue two sons, John Lord Lesley, born in October 1744, and Charles-Howard Lesley, who died in the 15th year of his age, in 1762; also two daughters, Lady Jane Elizabeth, born in 1741, and Lady Mary, in 1750. His Lordship married, secondly, in July, 1763, Miss Lloyd, daughter of the Countess of Haddington's first marriage, by whom he has also issue.

John, the late Earl, married Lady Jane, second daughter of John Hay, Marquis of Tweedale, by whom he had issue 8 sons and four daughters, Ladies Jane, Mary, Margaret and Anne. The sons were, 1. John, the present

sent Earl. 2. Charles, a Colonel in the Dutch service. 3. Thomas, Chamberlain of Strathern and Fife, and barrack master-general of Scotland. 4. James, an advocate, who died in 1761. 5. David, who died young. 6. William, major-commandant of invalids, in Ireland. 7. Francis, who died young, and, 8. Andrew, equerry to the Princess Dowager of Wales.

The origin of this noble family is Hungarian, taking their name from the castle of Lesley in that country; but are since dispersed into many other nations; so that there are few countries in Europe, wherein some of them have not raised their characters, and borne considerable offices and honours; and the family is now so increased in number and honour, that besides the Earl of whom we are speaking, there are the Earl of Leven, the Lord Lindores, and the Lord Newark; though it must be remembered, that this family of Rothes is paternally of the name of Hamilton.

There are at present several Counts of the family in Germany, besides many families in Scotland, France, Sweden, Muscovy, and Poland; and one of this name governed the kingdom of Hungary, as the Emperor's viceroy; he having some time before been married to that Emperor's daughter.

The first of this name in Britain was Bartholdus Lesley, one of the first rank of nobility in Hungary, who, in the year 1068, attended Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, the wife of King Malcolm Canmore, into Scotland, where his services to that Princess were thought so considerable, that King Malcolm gave him his sister to wife; and besides many large pos-  
C
fessions,

essions, which are still in the family, made him governor of Edinburgh-castle; after which he was created Lord Lesley, and Earl of Ross.

*Creations.*] Earl of Rothes, in the county of Elgin, in 1457, the 19th of James II.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, pearl; on a bend sapphire, three buckles topaz, for Lesley. 2d and 3d, topaz, a lion rampant ruby, suppressed by a ribband diamond, for Abernethy.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a demi-gryphon proper.

*Supporters.*] Two gryphons, party per fess, pearl and ruby.

*Motto.*] *Grip fast.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Lesley, in the county of Fife. Great Brook-street, London.

## EARL of MORTON.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Earl of MORTON, and Lord Aberdour, in Fife; hereditary steward, and justice general of the Orkney Islands, Knight of the antient order of the Thistle, Lord Register of Scotland, president of the Royal Society, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, and a commissioner for forfeited estates, succeeded the last Earl, George, his father, in January 1738. His Lordship married, first, Agatha, daughter of James Hali-burton, of Pitcur, by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters, of whom there are living Sholto-Charles, Lord Aberdour, commissioner of the Police, who married Catherine, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq; by whom he has a son; James and George, and Lady Mary. He married, 2dly, Bridget, daughter

daughter of Sir John Heathcote, of Normanton, Bart. by whom he has a son, John, born in July, 1756, and a daughter, Lady Bridget, born in April, 1758.

The first of this collateral branch of the great and noble family of Douglas, was Sir James Douglas of Loudon, who was succeeded by his son Sir William, the Laird of Liddefdale, who, for his bravery, was called the Flower of Chivalry: but he dying without issue, his brother Sir John Douglas became heir, and was captain of the castle of Lochleven in Fife, the property of which was 300 years in the family; and herein was imprisoned Mary Queen of Scots, who from thence made her escape into England, by means of one Mr. George Douglas. In the reign of this unfortunate Queen, James, the fourth Earl of Morton, was one of the privy council, and by her Majesty sent ambassador into England, and made lord high chancellor of Scotland. But, in the same reign, the Earl of Bothwell having a design to murder Henry Lord Darnly, the Queen's husband, in order to marry the Queen, and craving the Earl of Morton's assistance therein, the Earl, who abhorred such a detestable enterprize, retired from court into the country, during which time that scandalous and bloody tragedy was acted; whereupon the Earl of Morton was one of the nobility who entered into an association to preserve the infant Prince, whose life was thought to be in danger by such an union; and on the 29th of July, 1567, which was the day of his coronation, took the oath to the young King. In this new turn of affairs, the Earl of Morton's share was very considerable; and he was

soon after declared high chancellor of Scotland, then high admiral, sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, and, on Nov. 24, 1572, Regent of the kingdom during the King's minority; but being disagreeable to the other party, who had the young King in their hands, they at length brought about his ruin; for by accusing him as accessory to the murder of the King's father, he was thereupon sent prisoner to Dunbarton castle; from whence, on the 1st of June, 1581, he was brought to his trial at Edinburgh, where he was found guilty by his peers of being a party in the said murder, by not revealing it when the Earl of Bothwell proposed it to him, and was sentenced to be hanged and quartered; but, by the favour of the King, he was the next day beheaded at the Market-cross of Edinburgh; and what is remarkable, the execution was performed by an engine of his own inventing for that use, called the Maiden, he being the first who suffered by it. Upon the death and forfeiture of the Regent, the title of Earl of Morton was soon after settled, by act of parliament, on the Earl's nephew, Archibald Douglas.

*Creation.*] Earl of Morton, in the county of Edinburgh, the 14th of March, 1456, the 20th of James II.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, pearl, a man's heart, ensigned with an imperial crown, all proper. On a chief, sapphire, three mullets of the field, being his paternal coat. 2d and 3d, pearl, three piles issuing from the chief, ruby, the exteriors charged with a mullet, topaz, for Douglas, of Dalkeith, and Lochleven.

*Crest.*]

*Crest.*] On a wreath a wild boar, sticking between two stems of oak, a chain and lock holding them together.

*Supporters.*] Two savages, wreathed about their hands and waists with oak leaves, each holding a battoon in his hand, the great end to the ground, all proper.

*Motto.*] *Lock sicker, or securely.*

*Chief Seats* ] At Aberdour in the county of Fife; Dalmahoy and Belfield, in the Lothians. Lower Brook-street, London.

## EARL of BUCHAN.

HENRY-DAVID ERSKINE, Earl of BUCHAN, and baron Cardross, of Menteith, in the county of Perth, succeeded his father, David, the late Earl, Oct. 14, 1745, and in March, 1738, married Anne, daughter of Sir James Stewart, of Goodtres, Bart. by whom he has issue three sons and two daughters, viz. Stewart, Lord Cardross, born in March 1740, late Secretary to the embassy to Spain; Henry and Thomas; Ladies Agnes and Isabella.

David, the late Earl, married Frances, daughter and at length sole heir, of Henry Fairfax, of Hurst, in Berkshire, Esq; only son of Henry, second son of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, of Ireland, by whom he had nine sons and seven daughters, of whom, of the former, only the present Lord survived him, and of the latter all but two died in infancy, viz. Lady Catherine, wife of William Fraser, of Fraserfield, son of Alexander Lord Salton, and Lady Frances, of the brave and pious colonel Gardner, slain at the battle of Preston-pans.

This Earl was of the privy council to King William and Queen Anne; and upon the accession of King George I. was made one of the commissioners of trade, lord lieutenant of the shires of Stirling and Clackmannan, and elected one of the sixteen peers to the first parliament after his Majesty's arrival, and to the two succeeding parliaments.

This noble family is descended from the Earls of Mar; for John Stewart, son of John Earl of Buchan, had a son John, who being killed in his father's life-time, at the battle of Musselburgh, in 1547, left by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Sir William Ogilvy of Bayne, a daughter, Christian; who, in 1551, succeeded her grandfather in the earldom, and the marrying Robert Douglas, brother of William the sixth Earl of Morton, he, in her right, became Earl of Buchan; and by her had a son, James, who succeeded. This James married Margaret, daughter of Walter Ogilvy Lord Deskford, ancestor of the Earl of Finlater, and had an only daughter, Mary; who marrying Sir James Erskine, eldest son of John Earl of Mar, high treasurer of Scotland, by his second wife Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme Duke of Lennox, upon that marriage the right of succession to the earldom of Buchan, which before had been to the heirs of either sex, was, by patent under the great seal of Scotland, limited to the said Sir James Erskine her husband, and his lawful heirs male.

*Creation.*] Earl of Buchan in 1469, by James III.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first sapphire, three garbs topaz, for the earldom of Buchan, 2d grand quarter,



quarter, 1st and 4th sapphire, a bend between six cross crozlets, sitchy, topaz for Mar. 2d and 3d pearl, a pale diamond for Erskine. 3d grand quarter, 1st and 4th topaz, a fesse cheque pearl and sapphire for Stewart, 2d and 3d Buchan; 4th pearl, three lions gemel, ruby; surmounted of a lion rampant, diamond for Fairfax; and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon ruby, charged with an eagle displayed, topaz, looking towards the sun in his splendor, placed in the dexter chief point, for Cardros.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a dexter arm, coupéd, below the shoulder, and erect, grasping a battoon, or rugged club, both proper.

*Supporters.*] Two ostriches of the latter.

*Motto.*] *Judge naught.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Uphall, in West-Lothian, and Cardros in Perthshire.

## EARL of GLENCAIRN.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Earl of GLENCAIRN, and Baron Kilmaurs, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, succeeded William, the late Earl, his father, in 1733, and in 1744, married Miss Macguire, by whom he has issue four sons and two daughters; William Lord Kilmaurs, born in June 1748; James, in June 1749; John, in May 1750; Alexander, in June 1754; Ladies Henrietta and Elizabeth. His Lordship has several brothers and sisters.

This antient family, according to Sir George Mackenzie, took their surname from the lands of Coningham, in the north division of the county of Air; and being, by office, master of

the King's stables and horses, took for their armorial figure the instrument whereby hay is thrown up to horses, which, in blazon, is called a shake fork.

In the year 1162, lived Robert de Coningham; who then marrying the daughter of Sir Humphrey de Barc'ay, by her was father of Sir Robert, direct ancestor of this noble family.

*Creation.*] Earl of Glencairn, in the county of Dumfries, May 28, 1488, 21 James III.

*Arms.*] Pearl, a shake fork, diamond.

*Crest.*] On a wreath an unicorn's head, coupé, pearl, horned and maned, topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two rabbits sejant, proper.

*Motto.*] *Over fork over.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Kilmaurs in Cunningham; and at Finlayton in the county of Renfrew, near the river Clyde.

## EARL of EGLINGTON.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, Earl of EGLINGTON, Lord Montgomery, a Lord of his Majesty's bedchamber, and one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, succeeded his father, Alexander, the late Earl, in the year 1729, and is unmarried.

Alexander, his father, married, first, Margaret daughter of William Lord Cochran, son and heir of William Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had two sons, who died young, and four daughters; Lady Katherine, wife of James Stewart, Earl of Galloway; Lady Eupheme, of George Lockhart, of Carnwath, Esq; Lady Grace, of Robert Dalziel, Earl of Carnwath; and Lady Jane, of Sir Alexander Maxwell, of

Monreith. He married, secondly, Lady Anne, daughter of George Gordon, the first Earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had one daughter, Lady Mary, wife of Sir David Cunningham, of Milcraig. He married, thirdly, Susanna daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy, of Culzean, Bart. by whom he had three sons; James Lord Montgomery, who died before him; Alexander, now Earl, and the Honourable Archibald Montgomery, colonel of an Highland regiment of foot, which acted with bravery in the late war in America, and governor of Dunbarton castle. Also seven daughters; Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Cunningham, of Caprington, Bart. Lady Helen, of the Honourable Francis Stewart, son of the Earl of Moray; Lady Susan, of John Renton of Lamerton, Esq; Lady Margaret, of Sir Alexander Macdonald, Bart. Lady Frances; Lady Christian, wife of James Murray of Abercairney, Esq; and Lady Grace, of — Boyne, Esq.

Of this noble family, which is originally French, was Roger de Montgomery, a relation of William Duke of Normandy, whom he accompanied into England in 1066; and commanding the first body of his army at the memorable battle of Hastings, where King Harold was slain, for that signal service the Duke bestowed on him very large gifts, as the territory and honour of Arundel, with the earldom of Salisbury. He married Mabel, daughter of William de Talvaife, and had a son, Philip, who, in the reign of King Henry I. coming to Scotland, got a fair inheritance in the shire of Renfrew, and from him descended Sir Robert Montgomery of Eglesham, in that county, who,

in 1388, being at the battle of Otterburn, in Northumberland, took prisoner with his own hands Henry Lord Percy, named Hotspur, who, after killing James Earl of Douglas, and mortally wounding the Earl of Murray, still pressed on too boldly among his foes. For his ransom he obliged him to build the castle of Punnoon, in the lordship of Egglestham.

*Creation.*] Earl of Eglington, and Lord Montgomery in 1503, 15 James IV.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sapphire, three fleurs de lis topaz for Montgomery. 2d and 3d, ruby; three annulets topaz, fringed sapphire for Eglington; all within a border topaz, charged with a double tressure, flowered and counter flowered, ruby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a maid, or the picture of Hope, dressed in antient rich apparel, holding in her dexter hand a man's head, and in her sinister an anchor.

*Supporters.*] Two wyverns emerald, vomiting fire, being the crest of the Earl of Winton.

*Motto.*] *Garde bien.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Eglington, and at Ardrossan in Airshire. Piccadilly, London.

## EARL of CASSILIS.

THOMAS KENNEDY, Earl of CASSILIS, and Lord Kennedy, bailiff of Carrick, was lineally descended of Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culzean, second son of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, and succeeded John, the eighth Earl of Cassilis, in August 1759, after a contest with the Earl of March, which was decided in his favour.

The

The first of this name and family is said to be one Kenneth, an Irishman, or a Scotch highlander, from whom this noble family took the name of Kennedy. And in the reign of King William the Lion, 1183, lived Henry Kennedy, who assisted Gilbert Lord Galloway, in his wars. In the reign of King David II. lived Sir John Kennedy, who from that King got several lands, and added to his paternal inheritance of Dunnure the barony of Cassilis, which he obtained by Mary his wife, the daughter of Sir John Montgomery.

*Creation.*] Earl of Cassilis, in the county of Air, in 1509, 21 James IV.

*Arms.*] Pearl, a chevron ruby, between three cro's crozlets fitchy, diamond; all within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered, with fleurs de lis of the second.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a dolphin, naiant sapphire.

*Supporters.*] Two swans proper.

*Motto.*] *Avise la Fin.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Cassilis in Airshire, in the division of Carrick.

## EARL of CAITHNESS.

ALEXANDER, the late Earl of CAITHNESS, who died in 1766, married Lady Margaret Primrose, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Roseberry, by whom he had issue a daughter, Lady Dorothea, born in 1739, and married to James Viscount Macduff, now Earl of Fife, of the kingdom of Ireland, who, I presume, may claim the title.

This family is descended from William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, by Ægidia, daughter of William Douglas, Lord of Nithisdale; and the princess Ægidia, daughter of king Robert II. who in the reign of James II. got a grant of the earldom of Caithness, from whom it descended to his eldest son, by the second-venter, William, second Earl of Caithness.

*Creation.*] Earl of Caithness, April 29, 1556, 14 Mary.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first sapphire, a ship at anchor, within a double tressure topaz, her oars erect, in saltire, for Orkney; 2d and 3d topaz, a lion rampant, ruby, for Far; 4th sapphire, a ship under sail, topaz, for Caithness; and over all a cross engrailed, dividing the four quarters, diamond, for Sinclair.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a cock, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two griffons, of the latter, armed and beaked, topaz.

*Motto.*] *Commit thy work to God.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Castles Sinclair and Thurso, in the county of Caithness.

## EARL of MURRAY.

JAMES STEWART, Earl of MURRAY, and Lord Down, of Down, in Menteith, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, and a Knight of the antient order of the Thistle, succeeded his father, Francis, the late Earl, in 1739, and married first, Grace, Countess Dowager of Aboyne, daughter of George Lockhart, of Carnwath, Esq; by whom he had issue, Francis, lord Down, who in June 1763, married Miss Gray, eldest daughter of the Lord Gray, and  
Lady

Lady Euphenia. And 2dly, Lady Margaret, daughter of David, Earl of Wemyss, by whom he has two sons, James and David.

Francis the last Earl, married Jane, daughter of John, 4th Lord Balmerino, by whom he had five sons; James, the present Earl; John, a colonel in the Dutch service; Francis, who married Lady Helen, daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglington, was a colonel in the army, and died in Germany; Archibald, captain in the navy, and Henry, major of Dragoons, who died in Germany: also two daughters, Lady Anne, wife of John Stewart, of Blair-Hall, Esq; and Lady Amelia of Sir Peter Halket, Bart. colonel of a regiment of foot, slain in general Braddock's unfortunate expedition in North America, July 9, 1755.

James Stewart, natural son of King James IV. by Jane, daughter of John Lord Kennedy, was created an Earl by the said King, and marrying Lady Margaret, daughter of Collin Campbell, the third Earl of Argyll, by her had a daughter Mary, who was married to John Stewart, master of Buchan; but having no male issue, the earldom reverted to the crown, and by Queen Mary was, Feb. 10, 1561, bestowed on James Stewart, prior of St. Andrew, natural son of the said King, by Margaret, daughter of John Lord Erskine; and by the said Queen was made one of the privy council. He was also made Lord Lieutenant of the borders towards England; and after she was obliged to resign the government, in favour of her son King James VI. he was chosen regent during the King's minority; but on June 23, 1570, as he was riding through

through the street of Lithgow, he was shot from a window, with a musquet-ball into the belly, of which wound he died the same evening. The assassin was one James Hamilton, of Bothwel, incited thereto by the Romish party.

*Creations.*] Earl of the county of Murray, Feb. 10, 1561, 20 Marv.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, topaz, a lion rampant within a double tressure, (being the arms of Scotland) all within a border compone, pearl and sapphire, for Stewart. 2d, topaz, a fesse cheque pearl and sapphire, for Stewart of Down. 3d, topaz, three escutcheons pendent by the corners, within a double tressure ruby, for Randolph earl of Murray.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a pelican in her nest, feeding her young.

*Supporters.*] Two greyhounds proper.

*Motto.*] *Salus per Christum redemptorem.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Dunbritil, on the coast of Fife; at Castle-Stewart, in the county of Inverness; at the castle of Tarnaway, in the county of Nairn; and in Albemarle-Street, London.

## E A R L of H O M E.

ALEXANDER HOME, Earl of HOME, and baron of Dunblaw, succeeded his brother, William, the late earl, on April 28, 1761, and married Primrose, daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Elphinston, by whom he had a son, William, Lord Dunblaw, and a daughter, Lady Elizabeth. He married secondly, Marian, daughter of James Home, of Ayton, Esq;

Alex-



Alexander, Earl of Home, father of the present Earl, was general of the Mint in Scotland, and was some-time one of the sixteen peers for that kingdom. He married Lady Anne Ker, daughter of William, second Marquis of Lothian, by whom he had six sons and two daughters, of whom only William Lord Douglas, and Alexander the present Earl survived him.

William, his eldest son, the late Earl, was one of the sixteen peers, a lieutenant-general of the forces, colonel of a regiment of foot, and governor of Gibraltar, when he died. He married Mrs. Laws, by whom he had no issue.

This noble family took their surname from the castle of Home, in Berwickshire, and are derived from William, a son of Patrick Home, Earl of Dunbar, who was sprung from the Saxon Kings of England, and the Princes and Earls of Northumberland. The Homes of Wedderburn, Tynninghame, Ninewells, Spot, Ayton, Fastcastle, Coldingknows, are collateral branches of this family.

*Creations.*] Earl of Home, and Baron of Douglas, in the county of Berwick, March 4, 1604, by James VI.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, emerald, a lion rampant pearl, armed and langued, ruby, for Home. 2d and 3d, pearl, three popinjays emerald, beaked and membered ruby for Pepdies, of Douglas; and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon topaz, charged with an orle sapphire, for Landel.

*Crest.*] On a cap of dignity a lion's head, erased, ruby.

*Supporters.*] Two lions, as those in the arms.

*Motto.*]

*Motto.*] *True to the end.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Home-Castle, and Hirsel,  
in the county of Berw.ck.

## EARL of WIGTON.

CHARLES-ROSS FLEMING, Earl of WIGTON and Lord Fleming, upon the death of Charles the seventh Earl, without issue, claimed the title, which by the Lords of Session was determined in his favour in 1748, and in 1752, he voted as such, at the election of a sixteenth peer; but I believe his claim has been set aside since by the House of Lords. If so, the present Lady Elphinston and her issue, are the representatives of the family, her Ladyship being 2d daughter of John the sixth Earl, as I believe the eldest, Lady Primrose, had no issue.

This family is derived from a person of great distinction, who in the reign of David, about the year 1140, transplanted himself from Flanders into that realm, and took his surname Fleming from the country of his origin. We find several of this name in the reigns of Malcolm IV. William I. Alexander II. and III. and Sir Robert Fleming being one of those patriots, who, in 1209, stood up for the interest of King Robert I. and the independence of Scotland, and never leaving his rightful sovereign, till he had set the crown upon his head, his Majesty, in recompence for that signal service, and his other merits, rewarded him with the baronies of Lenzie, and Cumbernald, in the county of Stirling, and with several other donations.

*Cre-*

*Creations.*] Lord Fleming, by King James II. and Earl of Wigton, March 19, 1605, 38. James VI.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, pearl, a chevron with a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs de lis, ruby, for Fleming. 2d and 3d, sapphire, three cinquefoils pearl, for Fraser.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a goat's head erased, pearl armed topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two stags proper, attired and unguled topaz, each gorged with a collar sapphire, charged with three cinquefoils, pearl.

*Motto.*] *Let the deed show.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Cumbernald, in the county of Stirling; and at Boighall, in Cliddefdale.

## EARL of STRATHMORE.

JOHN LYON, Earl of STRATHMORE, Lord Glamis and Kinghorn, succeeded his father Thomas, the late Earl, in the year 1755, and on February 14, 1767, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the late George Bowes, of Gilside, in the county of Durham, Esq; a Lady of an immense fortune.

Thomas, the late Earl, married Jane, daughter and coheir of James Nicholson, of the county of Durham, Esq; by whom he had issue the present Earl, James and Thomas, Ladies Susan, Anne, Mary and —.

This noble family is descended of that of Leonne, in France, which is derived from the noble house of Leoni, at Rome, a branch whereof came from France into England with William the Conqueror, and from thence, in

1098, Sir Roger de Leonne, came to Scotland with King Edgar, son of Malcolm Canmore. This Sir Roger, for the good services he had done against Donald Bane, the usurper, had a grant of considerable lands in Perthshire, which from him received the name of Glen-Lyon. Afterwards John de Lyon obtained a grant from King David II. of the baronies of For-teviot and Ferguadeny, in the said county, with Drumgawan, and others in the shire of Aberdeen.

John Lyon, son of the said John, was commonly called the White Lyon, from his complexion. He was secretary to King Robert II. who, in the year 1379, granted him the Thanedom of Glamis in Forfarshire, preferred him to be great chamberlain of Scotland, advanced him to the degree of a lord in parliament, by the title of Lord Glamis; and gave him in marriage the Lady Anne, his third and youngest daughter, with many baronies and grants of lands; after which he was made governor of Edinburgh-castle, and lord chancellor of Scotland.

Of this noble family there have been ten lords, and the present is the ninth Earl.

*Creations.*] Lord Glamis, in the county of Forfar; and Kinghorn, in the county of Fife, by Robert II. and Earl of Kinghorn, July 10, 1606, 39 James VI. which title was changed to Strathmore, in Angus, soon after the restoration of Charles II.

*Arms.*] Pearl, a lion rampant sapphire, armed and langued ruby, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs de lis of the latter.

*Crest.*]

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a Lady to the girdle, holding in her right hand the royal Thistle, inclosed with a circle of laurel, proper, in honour of the family's marriage, with a daughter of King Robert II.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side an unicorn paws, armed, maned, and unguled topaz; on the sinister a lion ruby.

*Motto.*] *In te domine speravi.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Glamis, in the county of Forfar; and at Castle-Lyon, in the county of Perth.

## EARL of ABERCORN.

JAMES HAMILTON, Earl and Baron of ABERCORN, and Baron of Paisley, Viscount and Baron of Strabane, in Ireland, and Baronet, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, and a privy counsellor in Ireland, succeeded his father, James, the late Earl, Jan. 13, 1743-4.

James, the late Earl, was a privy counsellor, both of Great Britain, and Ireland, and married Anne, daughter of colonel John Plumer, of Blakefware, in Hertfordshire, and by her, who died March 16, 1754, had issue six sons and one daughter, Lady Anne, wife of Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart. The sons were, James, the present Earl; John, the brave and humane commander of the Lancaster Man of War, drowned unfortunately, going from his ship, at Portsmouth, and married the relict of Richard Elliot, of Port Elliot, in Cornwall, Esq; William, who died young; George, a clergyman; Plumer, who died young; and

William,

William, lieutenant of the Victory man of war, and lost with Sir John Balchen, in the year 1744.

The descent of this noble family is from that of the Duke of Hamilton; for James, the fourth Earl of Hamilton, and second Earl of Arran, marrying Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of James, the third Earl of Morton, by her had four sons, James, Earl of Arran and Duke of Chatelherault; John, first Marquis of Hamilton; Claud, and David; whereof Claud was progenitor of the Lord I am now speaking of; and, in consideration of his merit and loyalty to Mary Queen of Scots, James VI. created him Lord Paisley.

*Creations.*] Baron of Paisley, in the county of Renfrew, in 1591; Baron of Abercorn, in the county of Lanerk, in 1604; Earl of the same place; Baron of Hamilton, Mountcastle, and Kilpatrick, July 10, 1606; Baron of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, May 8, 1618, all by King James VI. of Scotland, and 1st of England; and created Viscount of Strabane, and Baron of Mountcastle, in the county of Tyrone, Dec. 2, 1701, the 13th of William III. The title of baronet was given by Charles I.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ruby, three cinquefoils pierced ermine for Hamilton. 2d and 3d, pearl, a ship with its sails furled up, diamond, for the earldom of Arran.

*Crest.*] In a ducal coronet topaz, an oak fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem, by a frame-saw, proper, the frame topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two antelopes pearl, their horns, ducal collars, chains, and hoofs, topaz.

*Motto.*]

*Motto.*] *Sola nobilitat virtus.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Stephen's-green, in the city of Dublin, at Paisley, in the county of Renfrew, in Scotland; and at Witham, in the county of Essex, in England, Grosvenor-square, London.

## EARL of KELLY.

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, Earl of KELLY, Viscount Fenton and Baron of Dirleton, succeeded his father Alexander the late Earl, in March 1756, and is unmarried.

Alexander the late Earl married first Miss Murray, daughter of William Murray, of Abercairay, Esq; by whom he had no issue: his second Lady was daughter of Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, by whom he had three sons and three daughters: Alexander, the present Earl, born in 1732; Archibald and Andrew, officers in the army; Lady Betty, wife of Walter Macfarlane, of that ilk; Lady Anne, of Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart. and Lady Janet. His Lordship was attainted in 1746, but surrendering in due time avoided the penalties of the act.

This noble family is descended from Sir Thomas Erskine, son of Sir Alexander, brother of John the 5th Earl of Mar, who being educated with King James VI. became a great favourite with that Prince, and being one of those that rescued him from being murdered by the sons of the Earl of Gowrie, in reward of that service, had a grant of the Lordship of Dirleton; was made captain of the English guards, groom of the stole; created Viscount

Fenton,

Fenton, and Earl of Kelly; and in 1615, made a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

*Creations.*] Baron of Dirleton, in the county of Haddington, 1603; Viscount Fenton, in 1606; and Earl of Kelly, in the county of Fife, March 12, 1619, all by King James VI.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ruby, an imperial crown within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, with fleurs de lis, topaz. 2d and 3d, pearl, a pale diamond, for Erskine.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a demi-lion guardant, ruby.

*Supporters.*] Two gryphons topaz, charged on their breasts with a crescent diamond.

*Motto.*] *Decori Decus addit Avito.*

*Chief Seat.*] At the castle of Kelly, in the county of Fife.

## EARL of HADDINGTON.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Earl of HADDINGTON, and Baron of Binny, succeeded the late Earl, his grandfather, in 1735, and in 1750 married Mary, daughter of Rowland Holt, of Redgrave-hall, in Suffolk, Esq; nephew of the great Lord Chief Justice Holt; by whom he has issue two sons, Charles Lord Binny, born July 5, 1753, and Thomas.

Thomas the late Earl, represented the peerage of Scotland in three parliaments, and was a Knight of the antient order of the Thistle, governor of Edinburgh-castle, and a Lord of the Privy Council to George II. He married Lady Helen, sister of Charles, Earl of Hopetoun, and had issue two sons, Charles Lord Binny,



and John; and two daughters, Lady Margaret, and Lady Christian, wife of Sir James Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart. Charles Lord Binny, was a commissioner of trade in Scotland, and dying in 1732, left issue by his wife Rachael, daughter of George Baillie, of Jerviswood, Thomas the present Earl; George who has taken the name of Baillie, as representative of his grandfather; Charles-James, a captain of dragoons; Grisel, wife of Philip Earl Stanhope, and Rachael.

The immediate ancestor of this noble Lord, was Sir Thomas Hamilton, of Byres, descended from John Hamilton, of Innerwick, second son of Sir Walter Hamilton, ancestor of the first Duke of Hamilton, and his son, Sir Thomas Hamilton, of Priestfield, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot, of Tra-browne, by her had a son, Sir Thomas, who being bred to the law, was by King James VI. made one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Secretary of State, Lord-Advocate and Register, Baron of Binny, and Earl of Melro's in the county of Roxburgh; but he afterwards, by his Majesty's approbation, changed the latter title to Haddington.

*Creations.*] Baron of Binny, Nov. 30, 1613, and Earl of Haddington, in East Lothian, March 20, 1619, by James VI.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ruby, on a chevron between three cinquefoils pearl, two muchetors, and a buckle, sapphire, all within a border topaz, charged with eight thistles emerald, for Hamilton of Innerwick. 2d and 3d, pearl a fesse wavey, between three roses ruby,

ruby, barbed and seeded proper, as a coat of augmentation for Melrofs.

*Crest.*] On a wreath two dexter hands conjoined, issuing out of clouds proper, and holding between them a branch of laurel.

*Supporters.*] Two talbots pearl, each gorged with a plain collar, ruby.

*Motto.*] *Presto & persto.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Tynningham, in East Lothian, near Haddington.

## EARL of GALLOWAY.

ALEXANDER STEWART, Earl of GALLOWAY, and Gairlies, a Lord of the Police, succeeded his father, James, the late Earl, in 1747, and married, first, Lady Anne, daughter of William Earl Marshal, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter. The sons died young, and the daughter, Lady Mary, was wife of Kenneth Lord Fortrose, eldest son of the late Earl of Seaforth. He married, secondly, Lady Katherine, daughter of John Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters; John Lord Gairlies, member for Morpeth; George, an officer in the army, killed at Ticonderoga; William, who died young; and Keith, captain in the navy; Lady Catherine, wife of James Murray, of Broughton, Esq; member for the Shire of Wigton; Lady Susanna; Lady Margaret, wife of Charles Earl of Aboyne; Ladies Euphemia and Henrietta, and Lady Charlotte, wife of William Earl of Dunmore.

James, the late Earl, married Lady Katherine, daughter of Alexander Earl of Eglington, by whom he had issue Alexander the present Earl;

Earl; James, lieutenant colonel of the third regiment of foot guards, twice member for Wigtonshire, and twice for the Burghs of Wigton, &c. William, a captain of dragoons, member for Wigton, &c. in the ninth parliament of Great Britain, and George; Lady Margaret, wife, first of James Earl of Southesk, and, 2dly, of John Lord Sinclair; Lady Euphemia, of Alexander Murray, of Broughton, Esq; Ladies Anne and Catharine, deceased.

Alexander Stewart, founder of Paisley, having a son Alexander, he, for his good services against the Danes, at the battle of Largs in Coningham, and attempting to recover the Isle of Man to the crown of Scotland, had a grant from King Alexander III. in 1263, of the lands of Gairlies and Glasserton; and therein was succeeded by Walter, his son and heir, who, after the death of Alexander III. joining Sir William Wallace, against the English, was slain at the famous battle of Falkirk against King Edward I. in person, in 1298. Alexander his son succeeded, who, immediately after the battle of Bannockburn, was knighted, and obtained a charter from King Robert I. of the lands of Dalswinton in Nithisdale. From this ancestor descended the Lord Blantyre, as well as the noble Lord I am speaking of.

*Creations.*] Baron of Gairlies, in the county of Wigton, April 2, 1607; and Earl of the county or province of Galloway, on Sept. 19, 1623, by James VI.

*Arms.*] Topaz, a fesse cheque pearl and sapphire, surmounted of a bend ingrailed ruby, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs de l's of the last.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a pelican feeding her young in the nest, all proper.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side a savage, wreathed with laurel about the temples and middle, holding a battoon over his shoulder, all proper; and on the sinister, a lion rampant raby.

*Motto.*] *Virescit vulnere virtus.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Gairlies, Glanish, Glasserton, and Clary, all in Wigtonshire.

## EARL of LAUDERDALE.

JAMES MAITLAND, Earl of LAUDERDALE, Viscount Maitland, baron of Thirlestan, Musselburgh and Bolton, succeeded his father, Charles the late Earl, in 1744, and married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Lombe, alderman of London, by whom he had issue Val-dave-Charles, who died an infant; James Lord Maitland, born in June 1759; James; John; Lady Hannah, deceased; Ladies Elizabeth, Mary-Julian, and Hannah-Charlotte.

Charles, the late Earl, married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of James Ogilvie, Earl of Findlater and Seafield, by whom he had issue eight sons and three daughters, viz. James, the present Earl; Charles, who married Miss Barclay of Towie; George, a dignified clergyman in Ireland; Richard, a lieutenant colonel in the army; Alexander, colonel in the guards, and usher to the Princess Dowager of Wales, who married Miss Maden, daughter of colonel Maden; Frederick, a captain in the navy; Patrick, captain of a ship in the service of the East-India company; John, a captain in the army; Lady Eliza-

Elizabeth, wife of James Ogilvie of Rothmay, Esq; Lady Margaret, who died unmarried; and Lady Janet, wife of Thomas Durdas of Fingask, Esq.

Of this family, whose name of old was written De Mautland, was Richard de Mautland of Thirlestan, who gave divers lands to the abbey of Dryburgh; all which was confirmed by his son William, whose heir, Sir Robert, was also a great benefactor to the said abbey. In the reign of David II. this Sir Robert Maitland, successor to Thomas, obtained a grant from Sir John Gifford, Lord of Yester, of the lands of Leithington, in East Lothian.

John, the second Earl of Lauderdale, being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, 1651, and committed to the Tower of London, for his loyalty to King Charles II. there underwent a severe confinement for the space of nine years, till the restoration of the King, when he was released; and then, as a recompence for his sufferings, he was made Secretary of State, President of the Council, one of the extraordinary Lords of Session, first Commissioner of the Treasury, one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, and High-Commissioner to the Parliament; and on May 2, 1672, was created Marquis of March, and Duke of Lauderdale; and on the 3d of June following, was likewise installed at Windsor, a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter. He was also created by that King a peer of England, by the title of Baron Peterham, and Earl of Guildford; and made one of the Privy Council for the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; but dying without heirs male, Aug. 24, 1682,

his English titles, and the dignity of Marquis and Duke became extinct; but that of Earl descended to his brother Charles.

*Creations.*] Baron of Thirleston, in the county of Berwick, in 1590; and Viscount Maitland, and Earl of Lauderdale, in the county aforesaid, March 24, 1623, by James VI.

*Arms.*] Topaz, a lion rampant dechauffé, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, with fleurs de lis ruby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a lion sejant, guardant, ruby, crowned by a ducal crown, holding in his dexter paw a drawn sword, pommel and hilted, topaz; and in the sinister, a fleur de lis sapphire; which royal crest was allowed to John Duke of Lauderdale, by King Charles II.

*Supporters.*] Two eagles proper.

*Motto.*] *Consilio & animis.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Lauder-Forth, near Lauder, in the county of Berwick; also at Halton, in the county of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian.

## EARL of LOUDOUN.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Earl and Baron of LOUDOUN, and Lord Mauchlane, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, governor of Edinburgh castle, a lieutenant-general, colonel of the 30th regiment of foot, and F. R. S. succeeded Hugh, the late Earl his father, in 1732.

Hugh, the late Earl, was Secretary of State in 1704, an extraordinary Lord of Session, Knight of the ancient order of the Thistle, and one of the sixteen Peers to the first seven parliaments of Great Britain. He was a commissioner for the Union, of the Privy Council to  
King

King George I. and in 1722, High Commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland. He married Lady Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of John Earl of Stair, by whom he had the present Earl, and two daughters; Lady Betty, and Lady Margaret, wife of John Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq.

This family have long flourished in the county of Air; and, like many other great families, have taken their surname from the lordship of Loudon, in the shire of Air. Of this family was James Loudon, whose daughter and heir being married to Sir Reginald Crawford, in the county of Lanerk, she brought him the barony of Loudon, with many other lands; and by him had Hugh, their heir, from whom descended Sir Reginald, whose only daughter Susanna, being married to Sir Donald Campbell, of Redcastle, in Angus, he, in her right, became Lord Loudon, and was confirmed therein by King Robert I.

*Creations.*] Baron of Loudon, in Coningham, in the county of Air, in 1604, by James VI. and Earl of the same place May 12, 1633, 9 Charles I.

*Arms.*] Gyrony of eight pieces, ruby and ermine, being the field of Crawford of Loudon, who bore gules a fesse ermine.

*Crest.*] On a wreath an eagle displayed, with two heads ruby, in a flame proper, looking towards a sun, with the dexter head.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, a chevalier in armour, plumed on the head, with three feathers ruby, and holding a spear in his right hand. On the sinister a lady nobly dressed,

plumed on the head with three feathers pearl, and holding in her left hand a letter of challenge.

*Motto.*] *I bide my time.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Loudon-castle, in Coningham, in the county of Air; and in Privy Garden, London.

## EARL of KINNOUL.

THOMAS HAY, Earl of KINNOUL, Viscount Dupplin, and Baron of Kinfauns, and Baron Hay, of Pedwardin in England, succeeded his father, George-Henry, the late Earl, in 1758, and in June, 1741, married Constantia, daughter of John Kirle Ernle, of Whitham in Wiltshire, Esq; (who died June 29, 1753, without surviving issue.) His Lordship is a Lord of the Privy Council, Recorder of Cambridge, and Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews.

George-Henry, the late Earl, was created a Peer of Great Britain by Queen Anne, when Viscount Dupplin. In 1709, he married Lady Abigail Harley, youngest daughter of Robert Earl of Oxford, and by her, who died on July 15, 1750, had issue four sons and six daughters, viz. Ladies Margaret, Elizabeth, Anne, Abigail, and Henrietta, married on July 30, 1754, to Robert Roper, of Trimden, in the county of Durham, L. L. D. and Lady Mary, to Dr. John Hume, bishop of Salisbury. The sons were, 1. Thomas, the present Earl. 2. Robert, who took the name and arms of Drummond, as heir of intail to his great grandfather William Viscount Strathallan, and is Archbishop of York, and a Lord of the Privy Council. He married Henrietta, daughter of Peter Auziol, merchant.



merchant in London, and has issue six sons and one daughter. 3. John, rector of Epworth in Lincolnshire, who died unmarried in 1751. 4. Henry-Edward, consul-general in Portugal, and now plenipotentiary at that court, who married Mary, daughter of Peter Flower, merchant in London, by whom he has three sons and three daughters.

George Hay, the first Earl of Kinnoull, was a collateral branch of the noble family of Errol, and son of Peter Hay of Melginch; and being well brought up, was, after his return from his travels, introduced at the court of King James I. of England; and, in a very short time, raised to be one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's bed-chamber, and had a gift of the priory of the charter-house at Perth. He was, by the said King, preferred to the office of clerk-register in 1616; and, in 1622, made Lord-Chancellor of Scotland; in which post he was continued by Charles I. who was pleased to advance him to the degrees of Viscount Dupplin, and Earl of Kinnoull.

*Creations.*] Lord Hay, of Kinfauns, and Viscount Dupplin, May 4, 1627; Earl of Kinnoull, May 25, 1633. For the English honours, see Lord Hay, in my English Peerage.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sapphire, a unicorn rampant pearl, armed, maned, and unguled topaz, within a border of the last, charged with eight half thistles emerald, and as many half roses ruby, joined together by way of party per pale, given to the family, when created Earl, as a coat of augmentation, the unicorn and border being part of the royal achievement, and the thistles and roses con-

joined, representing the unicorn of the two kingdoms, in the person of James VI. 2d and 3d pearl, three escutcheons ruby, for the name of Hay.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a countryman couped at the knees, vested in grey, his waistcoat ruby, and bonnet sapphire, bearing on his shoulder an ox-yoke, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two countrymen habited as the crest, the dexter holding over his shoulder the coulter of a plough, and the sinister the paddle, both proper.

*Motto.*] *Renovate animos.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Dupplin, and Balhufy, in Perthshire; at Brodesworth, in Yorkshire; and Scotland-yard, London.

## EARL of DUMFRIES and STAIR.

WILLIAM CRICHTON, Earl of DUMFRIES and STAIR, Viscount Air, and Baron Crichton of Crichton, in Mid-Lothian; Viscount and Baron Stair, Baron Dalrymple and Stranrawer, and Knight of the ancient order of the Thistle, succeeded his mother Penelope, late Countess of Dumfries, in 1741, and his brother James, late Earl of Stair, in 1761. He married first, Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of William late Earl of Aberdeen, and sister of the present Earl (who died April 15, 1755) and by her had issue a son, William Lord Crichton, who died in the tenth year of his age; and his Lordship married, secondly, Anne daughter of William Duff, of Crombie, Esq;

Penelope,

Penelope, the late Countess, married colonel William Dalrymple, son of John, Earl of Stair, and brother of the late Earl, and by him had issue six sons, and two daughters, viz. William, now Earl of Dumfries and Stair; John, captain of dragoons, who died unmarried; James, who succeeded his uncle, the renowned John Earl of Stair, in 1747, but died without issue; Charles, Hugh and George; Lady Betty, wife of John Macdowal, of Freugh, Esq; and Lady Penelope.

The family of Crichton, Earls of Dumfries, were a branch of the family of Crichton of Lothian, who, in the time of King Malcolm III. came from Hungary, of which was Sir William Crichton, who, in the reign of King Robert I. marrying Isabel de Ross, daughter and coheir to Ross of Sanquhar, with her had half that barony; and from that match descended Sir Robert Crichton, who was father of Robert, the first Lord Crichton, or Crichton.

*Creations.*] Viscount Air in the county of Air, 1622, by James VI. and Earl of Dumfries, June 10, 1633, by Charles I. Earl and Viscount of Stair, Lord Glenluce and Stranrawer, April 1, 1690, 1 William III.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, topaz, on a sapphire sapphire, nine lozenges of the first, for Dalrymple. 2d and 3d, topaz, a chevron cheque pearl and diamond, between three water-buckets of the last, for Ross; and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon pearl, charged with a lion rampant sapphire, for Crichton.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a dragon's head coupéd emerald, spouting fire.

*Supporters.*] Two lions sapphire, each crowned with an earl's coronet, topaz.

*Motto.*] *God send grace.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Sanquhar, in the county of Dumfries.

## EARL of STIRLING.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Earl of STIRLING, Viscount Stirling, Lord Alexander, and Baronet, succeeded Henry the fifth Earl, who died without issue; as being son of James, second son of David, son of Alexander, son of John, second son of Andrew, fourth Baron of Menstrie, uncle of Alexander, first Earl of Stirling. He married Sarah daughter of Philip Livingston, Esq; by whom he has issue two daughters; Lady Mary, wife of John, son and heir of Alexander Robertson, of Stralochy, and Lady Catharine.

This family was a branch of that of Macdonald: Alexander Macdona'd, a younger son of the Lord of the Isles, obtaining from the family of Argyll the lands of Menstrie, in the county of Clacmannan, where he fixed his residence, his descendants took the surname of Alexander.

*Creations.*] Baronet of Nova-Scotia, May 21, 1625, Baron Alexander and Viscount Stirling, in 1626, and Earl of Stirling, June 14, 1633, all by Charles I.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, party per pale, pearl and diamond, a chevron, and in base a crescent, all counter-changed; 2d and 3d, topaz, a ship with the sails furled up diamond, between three cross croissants, sithée, ruby,

ruby, and over all, in furtout, the badge of a Baronet of New Scotland, which is pearl, on a saltire sapphire, the royal arms of Scotland, ensigned on the top with an imperial crown, proper.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a bear sejant erect, proper.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, an Indian, with long hair, and a dart in his right hand, having a plain circle or rim of gold on his head, beautified with a plume of seven feathers, topaz and sapphire; and round his waist a like circle and feathers. On the sinister a mermaid, with her comb and mirror, all proper.

*Motto.*] *Per Mare, per Terras.*

*Chief Residence.*] At New-York.

## EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDIN.

CHARLES BRUCE, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDIN, Baron Bruce of Kinloss and Torry, succeeded his father William, the late Earl of Kincardin, in 1740, and Charles late Earl of Aylesbury and Elgin, &c. in the last title, upon his decease, in 1746-7. He married the only daughter and heir of Thomas White, Esq; banker in London, by whom he has issue a son —, Lord Bruce, and two daughters, Ladies Martha and Janet.

William, the late Earl of Kincardin, married Janet, daughter and heir of James Robertson, advocate, and one of the principal clerks of session, by whom he had issue, Charles, the present Earl; James, a clergyman, and

Thomas, an officer in the army: also two daughters, Ladies Rachael and Christian.

Sir George Bruce of Carnock, was the immediate ancestor of this noble family, who was third son of Sir Edward Bruce, of Blair hall, and younger brother of Edward, Lord Bruce of Kinlois, who was knighted by James VI. and appointed a commissioner to treat of an union with England, in 1604.

*Creations.*] Baron Bruce, of Kinlois, July 8, 1604, and Earl of Elgin June 21, 1611, by James VI. Earl of Kincardin and Lord Bruce of Torry, Dec. 26, 1647, (see Lord Bruce in my English Peerage.)

*Arms.*] Topaz, a saltire and chief ruby, on a canton pearl, a lion rampant, sapphire, being the original arms of Bruce, of Skelton; and the field topaz, saltire and chief ruby, were the arms of Robert I. they altering the field, from pearl, as he bore it, to topaz.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a lion passant, sapphire.

*Supporters.*] Two savages regardant, proper, wreathed about their temples and waists with laurel.

*Motto.*] *Fuimus.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Broomhale, near Dunfermline; and Dairie, near Coupar, in Fifeshire.

## EARL of DALHOUSIE.

GEORGE RAMSAY, Earl of DALHOUSIE, and Lord Ramsay, succeeded his brother Charles, the late Earl, in January, 1764.

William, the sixth Earl, married Jane, daughter of George Lord Ross, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters, whereof  
the

the eldest George Lord Ramsay, married Jane, daughter of the Right Honourable Henry Maul, of Kelly, by whom he had two sons, Charles the late, and George the present Earl, and two daughters, Ladies Anne and Jane.

Of this family, which is said to be originally from Germany, was Simon de Ramsay of Dalhousie, in the county of Edinburgh, who lived in the time of David I. about the year 1140; and from whom descended Sir William Ramsay of the same place, who was one of those barons that, in 1320, wrote to the Pope, asserting the independency of their country. To him succeeded Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, who, in 1332, was made constable of the castle of Roxburgh, which he had taken from the English, by getting over the walls with scaling-ladders.

*Creations.*] Lord Ramsay, Aug. 25, 1618, by James VI. and Earl of the castle of Dalhousie, in Mid-Lothian, June 19, 1633, by Charles I.

*Arms.*] Pearl, an eagle displayed diamond, beaked and membered ruby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, an unicorn's head couped, pearl, horned, and maned, topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two gryphons, proper.

*Motto.*] *Ora et labora.*

*Chief Seat.* At Dalhousie, near Dalkieth, in the county of Edinburgh.

## EARL of TRAQUAIR.

JOHN STEWART, Earl of TRAQUAIR, Baron of Traquair, and Lord Linton, succeeded his brother Charles, the last Earl, in 1764.

Charles

Charles the late Earl, married Teresa, daughter of Sir Baldwin Conyers, of Hornden, in the county of Durham, Bart. His Lordship was committed to the Tower in 1745 for a supposed treasonable correspondence, but was bailed thereout in 1747.

Charles, the late and present Earl's father, married Lady Mary Maxwell, daughter of Robert, fourth Earl of Nithisdale, by whom he had issue, Charles, the late Earl; John, the present Earl, who married Christian, daughter of Sir Philip Anstruther, of Anstrutherfield; Ladies Lucy, Anne, Mary, wife of John Lord Drummond, eldest son of James, fourth Earl of Perth; Lady Catherine, of William Lord Maxwell, son and heir of Robert Earl of Nithisdale; Ladies Barbara and Margaret.

The paternal ancestor of this noble family was James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, whose father was Sir James Stewart, commonly called the Black Knight of Lorn; and his mother Jane, daughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, in England, and widow of King James I. so that the said James Earl of Buchan, being uterine brother to King James II. was by King James III. constituted Lord-Chamberlain of Scotland, and obtaining from him the lands and barony of Traquair, then in the crown, and marrying to his second wife, Margaret, a daughter of the family of Murray of Philipshaugh, by her had a son James, upon whom he bestowed the said barony.

*Creations.*] Baron Linton, and Earl of Traquair, in the county of Peebles, June 22, 1633, by Charles I.

*Arms.*]



*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st. topaz, a fesse che-  
que pearl and sapphire for Stewart. 2d, sap-  
phire, three garbs topaz for Buchan. 3d, dia-  
mond, a mullet pearl. 4th, pearl an orle  
ruby, and three martlets in chief diamond, for  
the name of Rutherford.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a garb topaz, sur-  
mounted of a crow proper.

*Supporters.*] Two bears of the latter.

*Motto.*] *Judge nought.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Traquair, in the county of  
Peebles.

## E A R L of FINLATER and S E A F I E L D.

JAMES OGILVIE, Earl of FINLATER and  
SEAFIELD, Viscount Redhaven, and Baron  
Deskford. Sheriff of the county of Banff, suc-  
ceeded in 1764, James, the late Earl, his fa-  
ther, who married, first, Lady Elizabeth Hay,  
daughter of Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, by whom  
he had issue a son, James, Lord Deskford, (the  
present Earl) a commissioner of forfeited  
estates, &c. who married Lady Mary, daugh-  
ter of John Duke of Athol, by whom he has  
issue James, master of Deskford; John Ogil-  
vie, Esq; (who died in 1764) and two daugh-  
ters, Lady Margaret, wife of Sir Ludovic  
Grant of that Ilk, Bart member for the shire  
of Elgin; and Lady Anne, of John Earl of  
Hopetoun, who is deceased. His Lordship  
married secondly, Lady Sophia, daughter of  
Charles, Earl of Hopetoun, who died in April  
1762.

James,

James, the late Earl's father, married Anne, daughter of Sir William Dunbar, of Durn, Bart. by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters; James, late Earl, and George, an advocate, who died without issue: Lady Elizabeth wife of Charles Maitland Earl of Lauderdale, and Lady Janet, first of Hugh Forbes, Esq; son and heir of Sir William Forbes, of Craigyvar, Bart. and secondly of William Duff, of Braco, afterwards Earl of Fife of Ireland.

Walter Ogilvy, of Lintreithan, Lord-Treasurer of Scotland, marrying Isabel de Dorward, heiress of Lintreithan, by her had John, his successor, and Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchleven, the progenitor of this noble family, who, marrying Margaret, only daughter and heir to Sir John Sinclair of Deskford and Finlater, in the county of Banff, with her had those baronies. He had two sons, Sir James, his heir, and Sir Walter, ancestor of the Lord Banff.

*Creations.*] Baron of Deskford, Oct. 4, 1616, by James VI. Earl of Finlater, Feb. 20, 1637, by King Charles I. both in the county of Banff; Viscount Redhaven, June 28, 1698, by King William III. and Earl of Seafield, in the county of Fife, June 24, 1701, by the same King.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, pearl, a lion passant guardant, ruby, crowned with an imperial crown proper, for Ogilvie. 2d and 3d, pearl, a cross engrailed diamond, for Sinclair.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a lion rampant ruby, holding between his paws, a plumb rule erect, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two lions guardant, ruby.

*Motto.*] *Tout jour.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Cullen, in Banffshire; at Deskford in the same county; and St. James's-Place; London.

## EARL of LEVEN.

DAVID LESLEY, Earl of LEVEN, and Melvil, Baron Melvil and Balgony, succeeded his father Alexander, the late Earl, Sept. 2, 1754, and married Wilhelmina, daughter of William Nisbet, of Dirlston, Esq; by whom he has issue three sons and three daughters; Alexander, Lord Balgony; William and David: Ladies Jane, Mary-Elizabeth, and Charlotte.

Alexander, the late Earl, was commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland for thirteen years, from 1741 to 1753 inclusive, and one of the sixteen peers to the parliaments of 1747 and 1754, and an ordinary Lord of Session. He married first, Mary, daughter of colonel John Erskine, of Carnock, by whom he had issue, David, the present Earl; and secondly Elizabeth, daughter of David Money Penny, of Pitmilly, by whom he had colonel Alexander Lesley: Lady Anne, wife of George Earl of Northesk; Lady Elizabeth, and Lady Mary, wife of Dr. James Walker, of Innerdivot.

In the time of King Robert I. Andrew de Lesley, one of the progenitors of the Earl of Rothes, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of James Lord Douglas, by her had a son George, on whom he bestowed the lands of Balquahan, in the county of Aberdeen; and he marrying a daughter

daughter of the family of Keith of Inveragy, had a son, George Lesley, of Balgony, whose younger son, Sir Alexander Lesley, serving under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was promoted by the said King to be lieutenant-general of his armies. In 1638 returning to his own country, he commanded the Scotch army, and was in 1641, created Earl of Leven. His son James who died before him, married the Lady Margaret, daughter of John Lesley, the sixth Earl of Rothes, by whom he had Alexander, who succeeded his grandfather; and a daughter Katherine, who was married to George Earl of Melvil. Alexander, the second Earl, dying without issue male, the estate and honour devolved successively upon his two daughters Margaret and Katherine, who both dying without issue, the estate and title, by intail, came to David, the second Earl of Melvil, and the third Earl of Leven, though the latter takes place of the former.

Of the noble family of Melvil, which is said to be Hungarian, and came to Scotland soon after the Norman settlement in England, there have been three Lords, and one Earl, before they succeeded to the earldom of Leven.

*Creations.*] Lord Melvil, April 30, 1616, by James IV. Earl of Leven, and Lord Balgony, in Fifeshire, Nov. 15, 1641, by Charles I. and Earl of Melvil, by William III.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sapphire, a thistle proper, ensigned with an imperial crown of the last, as a coat of augmentation. 2d and 3d, pearl, on a bend sapphire, three buckles topaz, for Lesley.

*Crest.*]

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a chevalier in compleat armour, holding in his right hand a dagger erect proper, the pommel and hilt topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two chevaliers as the crest, each holding in his exterior hand the banner of Scotland.

*Motto.*] *Pro rege, & patria.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Balgony and Melvil in Fifeshire.

## EARL of DYSART.

LIONEL TALMASH, Earl of DYSART, and Lord Huntingtour, and Knight of the antient order of the Thistle, succeeded the late Earl, Lionel, his grandfather, in 1726; and in 1713, married Lady Grace, eldest daughter of John Earl Granville, and by her (who died July 23, 1755) had issue a daughter, who died young; Lady Harriot, who died in 1733; Lady Grace born in 1736, and another daughter born in 1745; also six sons, of whom Lord Huntingtour, the eldest, married on Oct. 3, 1760, the youngest natural daughter of the Right Honourable Sir Edward Walpole, by whom he has issue.

Lionel, the late and first Earl, and fourth Baronet, married Grace, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhey, in the county of Chester, Bart. by whom he had one son Lionel, Lord Huntingtour, and four daughters, Ladies Mary and Grace, who died unmarried; Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert Cotton, of Cumbermere in Cheshire, Bart. and Lady Katherine, of John Marquis of Caernarvon, heir apparent of James Duke

Duke of Chandos, and died in January 1754. Lionel Lord Huntingtour deceased before his father in 1712, leaving one son, the present Earl.

Of this noble family, whose extraction is English, there was in the twenty-fifth of Edward I. one Hugh de Talmash, who held, of the crown, the manor of Bentley, in the county of Suffolk, and, in the twenty-ninth, had summons among the Knights of that county, to attend the King at Berwick for an expedition into Scotland.

Sir Lionel Talmash, the third Baronet of Bentley in Suffolk, married the Lady Elizabeth, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of William Murray, Earl of Dysart, in Scotland, a cadet of the illustrious house of Tullibardin, which Lady procuring letters patent in the third of Charles II. whereby the honour was granted to herself and her heirs, he, by her, who afterwards married John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale, had Sir Lionel Talmash, the late Earl of Dysart; Thomas, the brave general in the reign of King William III. and another son, William: also two daughters, Lady Elizabeth, married to Archibald Duke of Argyll; and Lady Katherine, married first to James Stewart Lord Down, son of the Earl of Murray, and secondly, to John, the nineteenth Earl of Sutherland.

*Creations.*] Lord Huntingtour, in the county of Perth, and Earl of Dysart, in the county of Fife, by Charles I. 1646.

*Arms.*] Pearl, a fret diamond.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a nag's head coupéd pearl, between two wings erect topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two antelopes proper, attired, and unguled topaz.

*Motto.*] *Confido conquiesco.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Ham, in the county of Surry; at Harrington, in the county of Northampton; at Helmingham, in the county of Suffolk; and at Woodhey, in the county of Chester.

## E A R L of S E L K I R K.

DUNBAR DOUGLAS, Earl of Selkirk, and Lord Dair, succeeded to those honours, upon the death of John the third Earl, and Earl of Ruglen, his great uncle. He was son of Basil Hamilton, of Baldoon Esq; by Isabella, daughter of colonel Alexander Mackenzie, son of Kenneth, third Earl of Seaforth. His Lordship's father had also a son Basil, who died young, and two daughters, Mary, wife of Ronald Macdonald of Clanronald, and Elizabeth who died young.

His Lordship's grandfather, Lord Basil Hamilton, youngest son of William Duke of Hamilton, by his wife Mary, daughter and heir of Sir David Dunbar, of Baldoon, had issue Basil abovementioned, father of the present Earl, and two daughters, Mary, wife of John Murray, of Philiphaugh, Esq; and Catharine, of Thomas, Earl of Dundonald.

This noble family are descended from the Duke of Hamilton's family, who were paternally Douglas's.

Charles Hamilton, the first Earl, third son of William Duke of Hamilton, was gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Kings William III.

George

George I. and II. and sheriff of Lanerksire, and one of the sixteen peers in the 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th parliaments of Great Britain, and dying unmarried was succeeded by his next brother,

John Hamilton, Earl of Ruglen, who by his first wife Lady Anne, daughter of John, 7th Earl of Cassilis, had William Lord Dair, who died before his father; Lady Anne, wife of William Douglas, Earl of March, and Lady Susanna, of John ninth Earl of Cassilis.

*Creations.*] Earl of Selkirk, in the county of Selkirk, Aug. 14, 1646, Charles I.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, an heart gules, ensigned with an imperial crown, or, on a chief azure, three mullets of the first, for Douglas; 2d gules, three cinquefoils, ermine, for Hamilton; 3d gules, a lion rampant, argent, within a border of the 2d, charged with ten roses of the first, for Dunbar, of Baldoon.

*Crest.*] A salamander in flames.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter, a savage wreathed about the loins with laurel; and on the sinister, an antelope, both proper.

*Motto.*] *Jamais arriere.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Crawford, in the county of Lanerk; at Baldoon, in Galloway, and at St. Mary's Isle in the stewarty of Kircudbright.

## EARL of NORTHESK.

GEORGE CARNEGIE Earl of NORTHESK, and Lord Rosehill; Vice-Admiral of the White, succeeded his brother, David the fifth Earl, in 1741, and married Lady Anne Lesley, daughter of the Earl of Leven, by whom he has  
issue,



issue, David, Lord Rosehill, born in May, 1749; Lady Elizabeth, married in 1766, to the Honourable James Hope, second son of the Earl of Hopetoun, and Lady Margaret.

David, fourth Earl of Northesk, was a Lord of Queen Anne's privy council, sheriff of Forfar, and one of the sixteen peers in the 2d, 3d and 4th, parliaments of Great Britain. He married Lady Margaret, daughter of James Lord Bruntisland, and Margaret Countess of Wemyss, and by her, who died in March, 1763, had two sons, David the late Earl, who died unmarried, and George the present Earl. Also five daughters: Lady Margaret, wife of George Lord Balgony, eldest son of David, first Earl of Leven and Melvil; Lady Betty, of James Lord Balmerino; Lady Anne, of Sir Alexander Hope, of Carse, Bart. Lady Christian and Lady Mary. This Earl died in 1749.

The immediate ancestor of this family was Sir David Carnegie, of Colluthie, the tenth generation of the family of Southesk (of whom under the attainted peers) his second son John, had a son Sir John, who was created Lord Lour and Earl of Ethie, which titles by the approbation of King Charles I. he changed to that of Earl of Northesk and Lord Rosehill.

*Creations.*] Lord Rosehill, April 20, 1639; and Earl of Northesk, in the county of Forfar, Nov. 1, 1647, by King Charles I.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, topaz, an eagle displayed sapphire, armed and membered, ruby, for Carnegie. 2d and 3d, pearl, a pale ruby, for Northesk.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a demi leopard proper.

*Supporters.*] Two leopards regardant proper.

*Motto.] Tache sans tache.* *Chief Seat.]* At Ethie, in the county of Forfar.

## EARL of BALCARRAS.

JAMES LINDSAY, Earl of BALCARRAS, and Lord Lindfay, of Cumbernauld, succeeded his brother Alexander the late Earl, in 1746, and in 1749, married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, son of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord president of the session, by whom he has issue six sons and two daughters, viz. Alexander, Lord Cumbernauld; Robert, Colin, James, William and Charles; Ladies Anne and Margaret.

Colin, the third Earl of Balcarras, a privy counsellor to Charles and James II. married four wives, and by the second, Lady Jane, daughter of David Earl of Northesk, had issue a daughter, Lady Anne, Wife of Alexander, Earl of Kelly. By his third Lady Jane Ker, daughter of William second Earl of Roxburgh, he had a daughter, Lady Margaret, wife of John sixth Earl of Wigton, and a son, Colin Lord Cumbernauld, who died unmarried. By his fourth wife, Lady Margaret, daughter of James, Earl of Loudoun, he had two sons, Alexander, the late Earl, who died without issue, and James the present Earl, and two daughters, Lady Eleanor, wife of James Frazer of Losnay, third son of William, Lord Saltoun, and Lady Elizabeth who died unmarried. This Earl deceased in 1722.

The first of this branch of the family of Lindsay was John, the second son of Sir David  
Lindsay

Lindsay of Edzal, in Angus, who was by King James VI. made one of the senators of the college of justice, and a commissioner of the treasury. David, his son, was created Lord Lindsay, and Alexander, the son of Lord David, was created Earl of Balcarras, in the county of Fife.

*Creations.*] Lord Lindsay, June 7, 1633, by Charles I. Earl of Balcarras, in 1551, by Charles II.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ruby, a fels cheque pearl and sapphire for Lindsay. 2d and 3d, topaz, a lion rampant ruby, debruised with a ribband diamond, for Abernethy, all within a border of the third, semee of stars topaz.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a tent proper, semee of stars, as the arms.

*Supporters.*] Two lions sejant, guardant ruby, each having a collar sapphire, charged with three stars, as the crest.

*Motto.*] *Astra, Castra, Numen, Lumen.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Balcarras in Fifeshire.

## EARL of ABOYNE.

CHARLES GORDON, Earl of ABOYNE, and Baron Gordon of Glenlivet, succeeded his father John, the late Earl, in 1732, and married Lady Margaret, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Galloway, by whom he has issue, a son George, Lord Glenlivet, and Ladies Catherine and Margaret.

John, the late Earl, married Grace, daughter of George Lockhart, of Carnwath, Esq; and by her, who after his decease married James

Earl of Murray, had issue three sons, Charles the present Earl, George and Lockhart.

Charles, the second Earl, by his wife Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, had a son John, the late Earl, and three daughters; Lady Helen, wife of George Kinnaird, Esq; and mother of Charles Lord Kinnaird; Lady Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Lady Grace, wife of James Grant, of Knockando, Esq;

Charles, the third and youngest son of George, the second Marquis of Huntley, having highly manifested his loyalty to King Charles I. in time of the civil wars, as also to King Charles II. during the usurpation, was, in recompence of those services, raised to the dignity of Earl of Aboyne, by Charles II. and dying in 1680, left by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of John Earl of Strathmore, three sons, Charles, second Earl above, George and John; and a daughter Lady Elizabeth, married to John, son and heir of George Earl of Cromartie.

*Creations.*] Earl of Aboyne in Aberdeenshire, Sept. 10, 1660, 12 Charles II.

*Arms.*] Sapphire, a chevron between three boars heads erased, topaz, for Gordon, with a double tressure flowered with fleurs de lis within, and adorned with crescents without, of the last, for Seton.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a demi-lion ruby, armed and langued sapphire.

*Supporters.*] Three chevaliers in complete armour each holding an halbert proper.

*Motto.*] *Stant cætera tigno.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Aboyne, in the county of Aberdeen.

## EARL of DUNDONALD.

THOMAS COCHRAN, Earl of DUNDONALD and Lord Cochran, succeeded William 7th and late Earl of Dundonald, who was killed at the taking of Cape Breton, in July 1758, as being son of William, son of Sir John Cochran, of Ochiltree, second son of William first Earl of Dundonald. His Lordship was many years a commissioner of the excise in Scotland, and married first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Ker, of Morriston, Esq; by whom he had a son William that died young, and a daughter Lady Grisel. By his second wife, Jane, daughter of Archibald Stewart, of Torrence, Esq; he has issue six sons and one daughter, viz. Archibald, Lord Cochran; Charles, John, James, Basil, Alexander, and Lady Betty.

This family, which originally took its surname from the barony of Cochran, in the county of Renfrew, is of great antiquity; and though none of them arrived to the dignity of peerage till the reign of Charles I. yet they were Barons of some distinction for many centuries before, and had large possessions in those parts: but the paternal name now is Blair; for Elizabeth, the heiress of the Cochran family, marrying Alexander, a younger son of John Blair of that Ilk, the said Alexander, by the marriage-articles, changed his name to Cochran, and had seven sons, four of whom were officers in the service of King Charles I. and the eldest son dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Sir William, who was created Baron

of Cochran in Renfrew; and Earl of Dundonald, near Irwin, in the county of Air.

*Creations.*] Lord Cochran; Dec. 17, 1647, by Charles I. Earl of Dundonald, May 12, 1669, by Charles II.

*Arms.*] Pearl, a chevron ruby between three boars heads erased, sapphire.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a horse passant, pearl.

*Supporters.*] Two greyhounds of the last, coloured and leished, topaz.

*Motto.*] *Virtute & labore.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Culross in Fifeshire; and the castle of Dundonald, in Airshire.

## EARL of KINTORE.

Upon the decease of WILLIAM KEITH, fourth Earl of KINTORE, without issue, in 1761, his honours lay dormant; but his estate devolved upon George, late Earl Marshal, as heir of entail, who being attainted and forfeited for the rebellion in 1715, in the year 1759, received a pardon, from King George II. and was thereby enabled to succeed to the said estate, and is governor of Neufchatel for the King of Prussia.

This noble family was descended from that of the Earl-Marshal; for William, the sixth Earl-Marshal, marrying Lady Mary Erskine, daughter of John Earl of Mar, had first, William his successor; secondly, George, who succeeded his brother William; and thirdly, Sir John Keith, who, being instrumental in preserving the regalia of the kingdom from falling into the hands of the English, during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, was, after the restoration,

storation, created Knight-Marshal, and Earl of Kintore, by Charles II. June 26, 1677, and made one of his privy-council and treasurer-depute.

*Creations.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ruby, a scepter and sword in fisure, with an imperial crown in chief topaz, all within an orb of eight thistles of the second, as a coat of augmentation. 2d and 3d, pearl, on a chief ruby, three pallets topaz, for Keith.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, an aged Lady, from the middle upwards, richly attired, holding in her right hand a garland of laurel.

*Supporters.*] Two chevaliers in armour, each holding a pike in a centinel's posture, proper.

*Motto.*] *Que amissa salva.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Keith hall, near Inverury, in the county of Aberdeen.

## EARL OF BREADALBINE.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Earl of BREADALBINE, Viscount Glenorchy, Lord Campbell and Baronet, one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, and LL.D. succeeded his father, John, the late Earl, in February 1752; passed through the highest offices in the late reign, and in the present was keeper of the privy seal in Scotland, which he resigned in 1766. In 1721, he married Lady Annabel Grey, eldest daughter of Henry Duke of Kent, and by her, who died at Copenhagen (where his Lordship was then ambassador and minister plenipotentiary) on March 2, 1726-7, had one son, Henry, and

one daughter, (both born in Denmark.) The son died young, but the daughter, Lady Jemima, is wife of Philip Earl of Hardwick, and Marchioness Grey (which titles see in my English Peerage.) He married, secondly, in 1730, Arabella, grand-daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Pershal, of Great Sugnal, in Staffordshire, Bart. and had issue by her, George, who died in his infancy, and John, Lord Glenorchy, who married Wilhelmina, 2d daughter of William Maxwell, of Preston, Esq; sister of the late amiable Countess of Sutherland, and aunt of the present.

John, the late Earl, married Henrietta, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and sister of Edward, the first Earl of Jersey, by whom he had the present Lord, and two daughters, Ladies Charlotte, and Henrietta, who was Lady of the bed-chamber to the Princesses Amelia and Carolina.

This antient and noble family is descended, in a regular succession, from Duncan, the first Lord Campbell, ancestor of the family of Argyll. John, the first Earl of Breadalbine, in consideration of his personal merit, and the loyalty of his ancestors, was, from a Baronet, created Lord Campbell, Viscount Glenorchy, and Earl of Breadalbine, in the county of Perth. He married, first, the Lady Mary, daughter of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, and had two sons, Duncan, who died before his father without issue, and John, the late Earl. He married, secondly, Mary Countess Dowager of Caithness, daughter of Archibald Marquis of Argyll, by whom he had a son Colin, who died



died young, and Lady Mary, wife of Archibald Cockburn, of Langton, Esq.

*Creations.*] Baronet of Nova Scotia, May 29, 1625, by Charles I. Lord Campbell, Viscount Glenorchy, and Earl of Breadalbine, Jan. 28, 1677, by Charles II.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gyrony of eight pieces topaz and diamond, for Campbell. 2d, topaz, a fesse cheque pearl and sapphire, for Stewart. 3d pearl, a galley diamond, her oars in action, and sails furled close, for the Lordship of Lorn.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a boar's head erased proper.

*Supporters.*] Two stags of the latter, attired and unguled topaz.

*Motto.*] *Follow me!*

*Chief Seats.*] At Kelchurn-castle and Glenorchie in the county of Argyll; at Finlarrig and Taymouth in Breadalbine; at Great Sughal, in Staffordshire; and Cleaveland Court, London.

## EARL of ABERDEEN:

GEORGE GORDON, Earl of ABERDEEN, and Lord Haddo, succeeded his father. William, the late Earl, in 1745, and was one of the sixteen Peers in the two last parliaments. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Oswald Hanson, of Wakefield in Yorkshire, by whom he has issue, George Lord Haddo; William; Ladies Catharine, Anne, Susanna, and Mary.

William, the late Earl, succeeded George his father, the first Earl, in 1720, and married Lady Mary, daughter of David Earl of Leven

and Melvil, by whom he had a daughter, Lady Anne, wife of William Earl of Dumfries, and died in 1755. He married, 2dly, Lady Susan, eldest daughter of John Duke of Athol, by whom he had issue George, the present Earl, and Lady Catharine, wife, first, of Cosmo Duke of Gordon, and mother of the present Duke, and, 2d, of Colonel Straats Long Morris. He married, 3dly, Lady Anne, third daughter of Alexander Duke of Gordon, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, viz. William, captain of dragoons; Cosmo, an officer in the guards; Alexander, an Advocate; and Charles: Lady Henrietta, wife of Robert Gordon, of Haugh-head, Esq;

Of this antient family, who sprung from the noble house of Gordon three hundred years ago, and for many centuries were possessed of a large estate in the county of Aberdeen, was Patrick Gordon of Haddo, from whom descended Sir John Gordon, who, in 1642, was created a Baronet; but two years after, for his adherence to King Charles I. and holding out his castle of Haddo against the parliament-army, was taken prisoner, condemned, and executed at Edinburgh. His son George was created an Earl, made one of the judges of session, president of the council, and afterwards Chancellor of Scotland.

*Creations.*] Earl of Aberdeen and Baron Haddo, Nov. 30, 1682, by Charles II.

*Arms.*] Sapphire; three bears heads coupéd with a double tressure of thistles, roses, and fleurs-de-lis, flowered and counterflowered topaz.

*Crest.*

*Crest.*] On a wreath two naked arms, holding a bow to let fly an arrow.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side a senator of the college of justice; and on the sinister a minister of state, in his robes, both proper.

*Motto.*] *Fortuna sequatur.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Haddo-house and Kelly, in Aberdeenshire; and Hill-street, London.

## EARL of DUNMORE.

JOHN MURRAY, Earl of DUNMORE, Viscount Fincastle, and Baron Murray of Blair, Mouilli, and Tillimet, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, succeeded his father, William, the late Earl, in 1756, and in 1759, married Lady Charlotte, daughter of Alexander Earl of Galloway, by whom he has issue a son, George Lord Fincastle, and two daughters, Ladies Catharine and Augusta.

William, the late and fourth Earl, married Catherine, daughter of William Lord Nairn, by whom he had issue, John, the present Earl; Charles; William, an officer in the army; Lady Margaret; Lady Catharine, wife of John Drummond of Logiealmond, Esq; Ladies Jane and Elizabeth. His brother,

John, third Earl, was colonel of the third regiment of foot guards, general of foot, a Lord of the bedchamber, and governor of Plymouth. His brother,

James, second Earl, died without issue; and their father, Lord Charles Murray, the first Earl, was second son of John Marquis of Athol; and brother of John the first Duke of Athol; and of the Privy Council to Queen Anne. He

married Catherine, daughter of Robert Watts of Herefordshire, Esq; by whom he had issue five sons and three daughters, viz. James, John, and William, successively Earls of Dunmore, as above recited; Robert, a brigadier general, and colonel of a regiment, who died in 1738; Thomas, colonel of a regiment of foot; Lady Henrietta, wife of Patrick Lord Kinnaird; Lady Anne, of John Cochran, Earl of Dundonald; and Lady Katherine, of John Lord Nairn.

*Creations.*] Earl of Dunmore, in Perthshire, Viscount, Baron, &c. Aug. 16, 1686, by James VII. 2d of England.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first, sapphire, three stars pearl, within a double tressure with fleurs de lis topaz, for Murray. 2d, quarterly, first and fourth topaz, a fesse cheque pearl and sapphire, for Stewart. 2d and 3d, pally of six, topaz and diamond, for Athol. 3d, grand quarter as the 2d, the 4th as the first; and over all, as a sur-tout, an escutcheon ruby, charged with three legs in triangle, conjoined in fesse at the upper part of the thigh, and garnished proper, for the Isle of Man, as related to the Earls of Derby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a demi-savage, wreathed about the middle with laurel, holding in his right hand a sword erect, proper, the pomel and hilt topaz, and in the left a key of the latter.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter, a savage wreathed as the crest, his feet in fetters, and a chain over his right arm. On the sinister, a lion ruby, with a collar sapphire, charged with three stars pearl.

*Motto.*] *Furth Fortune.*

*Chief*

*Chief Seats.*] At Dunmore-park, in Stirling-shire, and Fincaſtle, of Athol, in the county of Perth.

## COUNTESS of ORKNEY.

MARY O'BRIEN, Counteſs of the Iſlands of ORKNEY, Viſcounteſs Kirkwall, and Baroneſs Dechmont, ſucceeded her mother, the late Counteſs, in 1756, and in 1753, married captain O'Brien of the guards, by whom ſhe has iſſue,

George, firſt Earl of Orkney, was a gallant officer, and fifth ſon of William, firſt Duke of Hamilton of the Douglas family; diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly in the wars of King William and Queen Anne, and after riſing gradually through the ſeveral military ſtations, was, at his death, field marſhal of the forces, &c. &c. &c. He married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Sir Edward Viiliers, and ſiſter of Edward Earl of Jerſey, by whom he had iſſue, 1. Lady Anne, (the late Counteſs) wife of William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, by whom ſhe had two daughters, Lady Mary, the preſent Counteſs, and Lady Anne. 2. Lady Frances, wife of Thomas Lumley Saunderſon, late Earl of Scarborough. 3. Lady Harriot, of John Earl of Cork and Orrery, and died Aug. 28, 1732. This Earl died Jan. 29, 1736-7.

*Creations.*] Earl of Orkney, Viſcount Kirkwall, and Baron Dechmont, Jan. 3, 1695-6, by King William III.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1ſt ſapphire, a ſhip at anchor within a double treſſure, with fleurs de lis topaz, for Orkney. 2d and 3d, the quar-

tered arms of Hamilton; and in the dexter, the arms of Douglas.

*Crest.*] In a ducal coronet topped with an oak leaf and acorn, as in the arms of Hamilton.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side an antelope with a pearl, his horns, ducal collar, chain, and hoofs, topped with a topaz. On the sinister a stag proper, attired, collared, chained, and hooped as the dexter.

*Motto.*] *Thorough.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Cliefden and Taplow-court in the county of Buckingham.

## EARL of MARCH and RUGLEN.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Earl of MARCH and RUGLEN, Baron Douglas of Niedpath, Lymn and Manerhead, a Lord of the King's bedchamber, a Knight of the Thistle, and one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, succeeded his father William, the late and second Earl: which

William, second Earl, was the eldest son and successor of William, first Earl of March, second son of William Duke of Queensberry, who died in 1705. The said William, the second Earl, married Lady Anne, Countess of Ruglen, as heir general of her father John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen (see that title) by whom he had issue the present Earl: His Lady surviving him married Anthony Sawyer, Esq; Pay-master of the forces in Scotland.

*Creations.*] Earl of March, &c. April 20, 1697, by William III. Earl of Ruglen, April 25, 1697, by William III.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, the whole arms of the Duke of Queensberry; second and third,

third, ruby, a lion rampant, pearl, within a border of the last, charged with eight cinque-foils of the first; for the title of March.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a man's heart, ruby, ensigned with an imperial crown proper, between two wings erect, topaz.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter-side a Pegasus, pearl, the same with Queensberry. On the sinister a lion, as in the arms.

*Motto.*] *Forward.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Niedpath-Castle, in the county of Tweeddale or Peeblesshire; at Barn-ton, in Mid-Lothian; Seymour-place, London.

## EARL of MARCHMONT.

HUGH HUME, Earl of MARCHMONT, Viscount Blaffonbury, Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Redbraes and Greenlaw, in Berwickshire, and Baronet, a Privy Counsellor, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, and keeper of the Great Seal there, F. R. S. succeeded his father, Alexander, the late Earl; in 1740, and married Miss Anne Western, by whom he had a son, who died young, and three daughters; Lady Anne wife of John Patterson, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Patterson, of Eccles, Bart. Lady Margaret, of lieutenant-colonel Stewart, and died in 1765, without issue; and Lady Diana, wife of Walter Scott, of Harden, Esq; and a son Patrick, who died young. Her Ladyship deceasing in 1747, he married, secondly, Miss Elizabeth Crompton, of London, by whom he has issue a son, Alexander, Lord Polwarth, born in July, 1750.

Alexander,

Alexander, the late Earl, held many great posts under the government, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir George Campbell, of Cefnock, by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters, viz. George and Patrick, who died in 1724; Hugh the present Earl; and Alexander Hume Campbell, who was a Privy Counsellor, and member for Berwickshire in four parliaments, and Lord Register of Scotland: he died in July, 1760, and by his wife, Miss Paris, left no issue. The daughters were Lady Anne, wife of Sir William Purves, Bart. Lady Grisel, who died unmarried; Lady Jane, wife of James Nimmo, Esq; and Lady Margaret, who died unmarried.

John Hume, in 1444 married Katherine Hume, daughter of Sir Thomas Hume of that Ilk, and in the same year, obtained a charter from King James II. of the barony of Polwarth to himself and Katharine his wife, and to their heirs; and leaving only two daughters, Mary, married to George Hume of Wedderburn, in Berwickshire; and Margaret, to Sir Patrick the son of Sir David Hume, Laird of Wedderburn, who was younger son of Sir Thomas Hume of that Ilk before-mentioned, the said Sir Patrick obtained with her the barony of Polwarth; and for his military services to King James II. his son Patrick had many lands bestowed on him by King James III. and IV. and, in 1499, was made comptroller of Scotland.

Sir Patrick Hume, grandfather of the present Earl, attended King William into England, in 1688; and being instrumental in bringing about the Revolution, he was made one  
of



of the Privy Council, and created Lord Polwarth, Dec. 26, 1690, by William and Mary. He was likewise appointed sheriff of the county of Berwick, high commissioner to the parliament, one of the extraordinary Lords of Session, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, a commissioner of the Treasury and Admiralty; and created Earl of Marchmont, April 23, 1697, by King William III.

*Creations.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first grand quarter counter-quartered, first and fourth emerald, a lion rampant, pearl, for Hume; second and third pearl, three swallows of the first, for Pepdie; second pearl, three piles issuing from the chief ingrailed, ruby, for Polwarth; third pearl, a cross ingrailed, diamond, for Sinclair; the fourth grand quarter as the first; and over all, as a surtout, an escutcheon pearl, charged with an orange ensigned with an imperial crown, all proper, as a coat of augmentation, given by King William III.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a man's heart, out of which issues a dexter arm erect, grasping a scimitar, all proper.

*Supporters.*] Two lions regardant pearl, armed and langued, ruby.

*Motto.*] *Fides probata coronat.*

*Chief Seats.*] In the town of Berwick upon Tweed; at Redbraes, in the county of Berwick; and in Curzon street, May-Fair, London.

## EARL of HYNDFORD.

JOHN CARMICHAEL, Earl of HYNDFORD, Lord Carmichael and Baronet, a Lord of the Privy Council, commissioner of the Police, and vice-admiral of Scotland, also one of the sixteen Peers; and a Knight of the antient order of the Thistle, succeeded his father, James, the late and second Earl, on Aug. 16, 1737. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of that brave admiral Sir Cloudefley Shovel, and widow of Robert Lord Romney, but by her had no issue; and married secondly, Jane, daughter of Benjamin Vigor, of Fulham, in Middlesex, Esq; This noble Lord has been twice high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, envoy extraordinary to the courts of Prussia and Russia, and a Lord of the King's bedchamber.

James, the late Earl; was a Lord of the Po-lice, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and a brigadier-general. He married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of John, Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had issue five sons and six daughters, viz. John, the present Earl; William, late Bishop of Meath, in Ireland; James, member in three parliaments for the burghs of Selkirk, &c. Archibald, a captain of foot, and Charles, in the service of the East India company, which last four died without issue: Lady Margaret, wife of Sir John Anstruther, of that ilk; Lady Mary, of Charles O Hara, Esq; Lady Anne, of — Duscina, Esq; Ladies Elizabeth, Rachael and Grace, who died young.

John,

John, the second Lord Carmichael, and first Earl of Hyndford, the father of the late Lord, being one of the Scots Peers who joined most early in the revolution, was, by King William, in recompence of his services, made a commissioner of the Privy Seal, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, one of the Privy Council, high commissioner to the general assembly, one of the Secretaries of State, and was created an Earl by King William III.

Of this antient family, which is said to assume their surname from the lands of Carmichael, in the county of Lanerk, where they still have their chief seat, was Sir John Carmichael, who accompanied Archibald Earl of Douglas to the assistance of Charles VI. of France against the English; and signalizing his valour at the battle of Baughey, in April 1421, and breaking his spear, when the French and Scots got the victory, had thereupon added to his paternal arms, a dexter hand, an armed arm holding a broken spear, which is now the crest of the family.

*Creations.*] Baronet by Charles I. Baron of Carmichael, in the county of Lanerk, Dec. 27, 1647, Earl of Hyndford, June 25, 1701, by William III.

*Arms.*] Pearl, a fess wreathy, sapphire and ruby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, an armed arm erect, holding a broken spear.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side a chevalier in compleat armour, plumed on the head with three feathers pearl, and holding in his right hand a battoon royal. On the sinister, a horse of the latter, furnished ruby.

*Motto.*]

*Motto.*] *Toujours preste.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Carnichael in the county of Lanerk; at Wester Hall, in the same county; and in Grovesnor-square, London.

## EARL of ROSEBERRY.

NEIL PRIMROSE, Earl of ROSEBERRY, Viscount Primrose and Roseberry, Lord Dalmenie, and Baronet, succeeded his father, James, the late Earl, in 1755, and in 1764, married —, only daughter and heir of Sir — —, Bart.

James, the said late and second Earl of Roseberry, married Mary, sister of the present Duke of Argyll, and by her had a son Archibald, Lord Dalmenie, who died in Aug. 1755, and John Lord Dalmenie, who also died before his father; James, who died young, and Neil the present Earl; also two daughters, Lady Mary, who died young, and Lady Dorothea, wife of Adam Inglis, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Inglis, of Cramond, Bart.

Archibald, first Earl, and father of James the late Earl, was one of the commissioners for the treaty of Union, and one of the sixteen Peers to the four first parliaments of Great Britain. He married Dorothy, daughter and heir of Everingham Cressy, of Birkin, in Yorkshire, Esq; by whom he had issue, James, the late Earl; Richard, John, Lady Mary, wife of Sir Archibald Primrose, of Dunipace; Lady Margaret, of Alexander Earl of Caithness; and Ladies Dorothy and Elizabeth, who died young.

Of this family, who took their name from the lands and barony of Primrose, in the county of

of Fife, was James Primrose, who, being bred to the law, was, by King James VI. in 1602, made clerk of the council, which post he held near forty years. From him descended Archibald Primrose, who was also appointed clerk of the council, by King Charles I. as his father and grandfather had been; and, by Charles the second, was created a Baronet. At the time of the restoration, he was, for his loyalty and merit, made one of the judges in the court of session, and Lord Register. He married, to his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Keith, son of George, the fourth Earl Marshal; by whom he had Sir William Primrose, of Carington, who was father of James the first Viscount Primrose; and by his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir William Grey of Pittendrum, had a son Sir Archibald, and a daughter Grisel, who was married to Francis the ninth Lord Semple.

James, above-mentioned, was created Viscount Roseberry, in Mid Lothian, by Queen Anne, and his male issue ceasing, in Hugh his son, the third Viscount, was succeeded by Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmenie, only son of the second marriage of Sir Archibald Primrose above-mentioned, who was, as observed, first Earl of Roseberry.

*Creations.*] Baronet, by Charles II. Viscount Roseberry, April 1, 1700, Earl, April 10, 1703.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, topaz, a lion rampant, emerald; second and third emerald, three primroses in a double tressure counterflory, topaz, for the name of Primrose.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a demi lion ruby, holding in his dexter paw a primrose, as in the arms.

*Supportens*] Two lions emerald. *Supporters* more  
 *Motto*] *Fide & Fiducia.*  
 *Chief Seats*] At Barnbogle and Dalmenie,  
 in the county of Linlithgow, and at Roseberry,  
 in the county of Edinburgh.

## E A R L of G L A S G O W.

DAVID BOYLE, Earl of GLASGOW, Viscount  
 Kelburn, and Lord Boyle of Stewarton, suc-  
 ceeded his father John, the late Earl, in 1740,  
 and in June 1755, married Elizabeth, daughter  
 of George Lord Ross; by whom he has issue  
 John, Lord Boyle, born March 26, 1756, and  
 two daughters, Ladies Betty and Jane.

John, the late Earl, married Helen, daughter  
 of William Morrison, of Preston Grange, Esq;  
 by whom he had two sons and six daughters:  
 John, now Earl; Patrick, who married Miss  
 Mure, of Caldwell, without issue; Ladies Janet,  
 Margaret, Jane, Marian, deceased; Catherine  
 and Helen.

This family is of great antiquity, and had  
 large possessions in Airshire. In the reign of  
 Alexander III. Richard Boyle, of Kelburn,  
 had a son and heir, Richard, who, in 1296,  
 was one of the Barons of Scotland, that swore  
 allegiance to King Edward I. of England;  
 and from him descended Hugo de Boyle, who  
 in 1399 gave his lands to the monks of Paisley,  
 for the welfare of his soul. From the said  
 Hugo descended John Boyle of Kelburn, who  
 lost his life at the battle of Bannockburn with  
 King James III. 1488; and his son John suc-  
 ceeding, obtained from James V. a grant of  
 divers lands in the isle of Cumra, near Butc:

From

From this John descended another John, who was a zealous loyalist in the service of Queen Mary; and his son John was banished his country ten years, for his adherence to Charles I. This John left an only daughter Grisel, who, being an heiress, was married to David Boyle of Halkhead, Esq; her cousin; and the said David dying in 1672, left a son John, who, marrying Mary, daughter of Sir William Stewart, of Allington, in the county of Lanerk, had two sons, David and William.

David his heir, being returned member in the convention of estates for the county of Bute, which declared the Prince of Orange King of Scotland, was made one of his Majesty's council, and created a Baron, Jan. 13, 1699, by William III. and was created Viscount and Earl, April 10, 1703, by Queen Anne. He was at the same time made deputy-treasurer, one of the Privy Council, Lord Register, and one of the commissioners for concluding the Union, in which year he had the honour to represent her Majesty's person in the general assembly. He married first Margaret, sister of John Crawford, Viscount Garnock, by whom he had three sons, viz. John, the late Earl; Patrick, for many years one of the Lords of Session; and Charles.

By his second wife, who was Jane, daughter and sole heir of William Muir of Rowallan, in Coningham, he had two daughters, Lady Jane, married to major-general Sir James Campbell, brother of Hugh, Earl of Loudon; by whom he had a son, who took the name of Muir, as representing his mother who was an heiress; Lady Anne.

*Creations.] Ut supra.*

*Arms.]* Quarterly, 1st and 4th topaz, an imperial eagle, ruby, for Glasgow; second and third party per bend, crenelle pearl and ruby, for Boyle of England; and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon of the first, charged with three stags horns of the second, for Boyle of Kelburn.

*Crest.]* On a wreath an eagle with two heads party per pale, crenelle, topaz, and ruby.

*Supporters.]* On the dexter side a savage proper, wreathed about the temples and middle with laurel, a branch of which he holds in his right hand. On the sinister, a lion, party per pale, crenelle, pearl and ruby.

*Motto.] Dominus providebit.*

*Chief Seats.]* At Kelburn and Rowallan, in Airshire.

## E A R L of B U T E.

JOHN STUART, Earl of BUTE, Baron Mount Stewart, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, of the ancient order of the Thistle, and Baronet; a Lord of the Privy Council, a governor of the Charterhouse, ranger of Richmond park, chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, and one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, succeeded James, the late Earl, his father, in 1722, and married Mary, only daughter of the Honourable Edward Wortley Montague, by the Lady Mary Pierpont, daughter of Evelyn, first Duke of Kingston, (who died in August 1762) by which Lady, (who upon the death of her father in 1761, succeeded to a very large estate, and was created Baroness Mount



Mount Stewart, which see in my English Peerage) he has issue five sons; John Lord Mount Stewart, member for Bosciney in Cornwall, who married, Nov. 12, 1766, Miss Windsor, eldest of the daughters and coheirs of the late Viscount Windsor; James, who on the decease of his mother will succeed to his grandfather's vast estate, taking the surname of Wortley Montague; Frederick, Charles, and William; and six daughters, Lady Mary, wife of Sir James Lowther, Bart. Lady Jane; Lady Anne, wife of Hugh Earl Percy, son and heir of Hugh Duke of Northumberland; Ladies Augusta, Caroline, and Louisa.

James, the late Earl, succeeded his father James in 1710, was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to King George I. one of the commissioners of trade in Scotland, and one of the sixteen peers for North Britain in the two parliaments of George I. He married Lady Anne, daughter of Archibald Duke of Argyle, and by her, who died Jan. 28, 1723, had two sons, viz. John, the present Earl; James, chosen representative in parliament for Argyllshire, in Jan. 1741-2; for the shire of Bute in 1747; and for the burghs of Air, &c. in 1754, inherits the name and fortune of his great grandfather, Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh. In 1747, he married Lady Betty Campbell, second daughter and coheir of John late Duke of Argyle, by whom he has issue. He is Lord Privy Seal for Scotland, member for Ross-shire, and a Privy Counsellor. And four daughters: Lady Mary, wife of Sir Robert Menzie, of Weeme, Bart. Lady Anne, of James Ruthven, Lord Ruthven; Lady Jane, of William Courtenay, Esq; and  
 Lady

Lady Grace, of John Campbell, of Stonefield, Esq;

Sir James Stewart, the father of the late Earl, was one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, by whom he was created a Baron and Earl. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate to James VII. and had issue, James, the late Earl, and a daughter, Lady Margaret, married to John Crawford, Viscount Garnock. By his second wife, who was Christian, daughter of William Douglas of Kincavil, he had a son John, who died without issue.

This noble family is descended from Sir John Stewart, a son of King Robert II. who, by his father's grant, had a fair possession in the island of Bute, with the heritable jurisdiction of that county, wherein he was confirmed by the charter of Robert III. his brother.

*Creations.*] Baronet by Charles I. 28 March, 1627. Baron Mount Stewart, in the isle of Bute, and Earl of Bute, April 14, 1703, by Queen Anne.

*Arms.*] Topaz, a fesse cheque, pearl, and sapphire, with a double tressure counterflory, with fleurs de lis, ruby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a demi-lion, ruby.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, a horse, pearl; on the sinister, a stag, proper.

*Motto.*] *Avito viret honore.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Mount Stewart, in the isle of Bute; Montague-house, Yorkshire; Luton-hoe, Bedfordshire, and Kew, in Surry; South Audley-street, London.

## EARL of HOPETON.

JOHN HOPE, Earl of HOPETON, and Lord Hope, F. R. S. succeeded his father Charles, the late Earl, in 1741; and married Lady Anne Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James Earl of Finlater and Seafield, and by her, who died in Feb. 1759, he had issue Charles Lord Hope; James, who married Lady Betty, sister of the Earl of Northesk; John, who died in September 1759; Henry; Lady Betty, late Countess of Drumlanrig, (see Duke of Queensberry) who died in April 1756; Ladies Henrietta and Sophia. His Lordship, secondly, married Jane daughter of Robert Oliphant, of Rossie, Esq; by whom he has one son and two daughters. He is a commissioner of forfeited estates.

Charles Hope, Esq; father of the present Earl, being Knight for the county of Linlithgow, was one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, who created him an Earl. He was one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, from 1722, till his death. In 1738, he was invested with the order of the Thistle; and married Lady Henrietta Johnston, daughter of William marquis of Annandale, and by her, who died in 1750, had two sons and six daughters, viz. John, the present Earl of Hopeton; Charles, elected Knight of the shire for Linlithgow, in April 1743, which he has represented ever since. In 1744, he was made commissary-general of the musters in Scotland, and governor of Blackness Castle, and is F. R. S. He takes the name of Weir, by marrying the heiress of Sir William Weir of Blackwood, Bart. by whom he had

two sons and one daughter ; but that Lady dying, he married, 2dly, in March 1746, Lady Anne, daughter of Henry late Earl of Darlington, by whom he has two sons ; Lady Sophia, second wife of James Earl of Finlater and Seafield ; Lady Henrietta, of Francis Lord Napier ; Lady Margaret, of John Dundas of Duddingston, Esq; Lady Helen, of James Watson of Saughton, Esq; Lady Charlotte, of Thomas Lord Erskine ; and Lady Christian, of Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Esq;

This noble family is descended from Henry Hope, a native of Holland, who, about two centuries ago, came over and settled in Scotland, and was an eminent merchant at Edinburgh, who by his wife Jacquet de Tott, a French Lady, had issue Sir Thomas Hope, of Craigie-hall, Lord Advocate to James and Charles I.

*Creations.*] Earl of Hopeton, &c. in the county of Stirling, April 15, 1703, 2 Anne.

*Arms.*] Sapphire on a chevron, topaz, between three belants, a bay leaf, emerald.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a globe split on the top, and above it a rainbow with a cloud at each end, all proper.

*Supporters.*] Two women in loose garments, the hair of their heads hanging down, each holding an anchor in the outer hand.

*Motto.*] *At spes non fracta.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Abercorn, now Hopeton-house, in West Lothian, or county of Linlithgow ; and at Byres, in East-Lothian.

## EARL of PORTMORE.

CHARLES COLLIER, Earl and Baron of PORTMORE, Viscount Milfington, and Knight of the antient order of the Thistle, succeeded his father, David, the late Earl, in 1729, and in 1732, married Juliana, Duchess Dowager of Leeds, and daughter of Roger Hele of Devonshire, Esq; by whom he has issue Lady Catharine, born in 1733, and in 1750, married to Nathaniel Curzon, Esq; now Lord Scarfsdale; a daughter born in 1735; a son, Lord Milfington, who died Jan. 16, 1756, and other children.

His Lordship, while a commoner, and the second son of a peer, was, in 1727, elected member of parliament for Andover in Hampshire; and, in 1734, and 1741, elected one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland.

On Feb. 26, 1676, Alexander Robertson, alias Colyear, or Collier, of the province of Holland, being created a baronet, Sir David his son, who, in 1691, helped to reduce Ireland, was created Lord Portmore. In the first of Queen Anne he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and April 16, 1703, created an Earl. In 1710 he was made commander in chief of her Majesty's forces in Portugal, in the room of the Earl of Gallway. In 1711, he was made a general of foot; and, in 1712, commanded part of the army in Flanders under the Duke of Ormond. The same year, he was made one of the Queen's Privy Council, and a Knight of the Thistle. In August 1713, he was appointed governor of Gibraltar; and in October, that year, chosen one of the sixteen

Peers for Scotland. He married Katharine, daughter of Sir Charles Sidley of Great-Chart, in the county of Kent, Bart. who, by King James VII. was created Countess of Dorchester for life; and by her had two sons, viz. David Lord Millington, who married Bridget, daughter of John Noel, third son of Baptist Noel, the second Viscount Campden, by whom he had several children; but he and his children died before the Earl his father; and Charles, the present Earl.

*Creations.*] Baron of Portmore, June 1, 1699, by William III. Viscount Millington, and Earl of Portmore, April 16, 1703, by Queen Anne.

*Arms.*] Ruby, on a chevron between three wolves heads coupé pearl, three trees emerald, fructed of the first.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, an unicorn rampant pearl, horned and unguled topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two wolves pearl.

*Motto.*] *Avance.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Weybridge in the county of Surry.

## EARL of DELORAINÉ.

HENRY SCOT, Earl of DELORAINÉ, Viscount Hermitage, and Baron Scot of Goldieland, succeeded his father Henry, the late Earl, in 1739-40, and is unmarried.

Henry, the late Earl, succeeded his brother Francis, the second Earl of Delorainé, in 1739, being then a captain in the navy. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fenwick, of Charles-Town, in South Carolina, Esq; by whom he had

had issue two sons, Henry, now Earl, born in Jan. 1736, and John, in Oct. 1738.

3<sup>d</sup> Lord Henry Scot, third son of the unfortunate James Duke of Monmouth, born in 1676, (see Duke of Buccleugh) was, by Queen Anne, dignified with the above titles. He was one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland in the fifth, sixth, and seventh parliaments of Great Britain. In 1715, he was appointed colonel of the second troop of grenadier guards; and, in 1723, elected a knight of the most honourable order of the Bath: after which he was colonel of a regiment of foot, a major-general, and a gentleman of his Majesty's bedchamber, in which appointments he died in Dec. 1730. He married Anne, daughter and heir of William Duncomb of Battlesden, in Bedfordshire, Esq; by whom he had two sons, and one daughter, viz. Francis and Henry, above-mentioned, successively Earls of Deloraine; and Lady Anne, who died in infancy.

*Creations.*] Earl, Baron, and Viscount, March 29, 1706. 5 Anne.

*Arms.*] Topaz, on a bend sapphire, a star between two crescents of the field, a crescent for difference.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a stag trippant proper.

*Supporters.*] Two maidens richly attired in antique habits, their under robe emerald, the middle one sapphire, and the uppermost ruby, and each plumed on her head with feathers.

*Motto.*] *Anno.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Battlesden, in Bedfordshire, &c.

# VISCOUNTS.

## VISCOUNT FALKLAND.

**T**HE Right Honourable Lucius Charles Carey, Baron Carey, and Viscount Falkland, succeeded his father Lucius-Henry, the late Viscount, in —, and married, in April 1734, Jane, daughter and heir of Richard Butler, Esq; an eminent conveyancer, widow of Lord Villiers, son of the Viscount Grandison, of Ireland; by whom he had issue —, master of Falkland; Lucius Ferdinand, late governor of Goree, in Africa; Jane, Frances, Mary, and Charlotte. He married secondly, in 1752, Sarah, daughter and heir of Thomas Inwen, Esq; late member for Southwark, deceased, and widow of Henry Earl of Suffolk.

Lucius-Henry, the late Viscount, married first, Dorothy, daughter of Francis Molineaux, of London, Esq; by whom he had four sons, particularly Lucius Charles, the present Viscount; and secondly, Miss Dillon, daughter of Lord Dillon, a lieutenant-general in the French service.

Of the family of Carey, antiently seated at Cockington, in the county of Devon, was Sir John Carey, Knight of the shire for that county, and chief Baron of the exchequer in 1387. From him descended Sir William Carey,



Carey, of Cockington, who, siding with Henry VI. at the battle of Tewksbury in 1471, was beheaded, notwithstanding a promise of pardon. From him descended Sir Edward Carey of Berkhamstead, in the county of Hertford, master of the jewel-office to King James VI. who had a son Sir Henry, made Knight of the Bath in 1616, at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales; and being the first who brought the news into Scotland of the death of Queen Elizabeth, was thereupon made one of the gentlemen of the King's bed-chamber, and comptroller of his household. He was also by that King appointed Lord-Deputy of Ireland, and created a Peer of Scotland. Lucius, his son, who succeeded, was appointed Secretary of State, but lost his life at the battle of Newbury, on Sept. 20, 1643, in the 34th year of his age. Lord Clarendon, after giving him one of the greatest characters that any man can be intitled to, observes, that if there was no other brand upon this odious and cursed civil war, than that one single loss, it must be infamous and execrable to all posterity: and another historian of those times says, that by his death, learning suffered the greatest loss in that age; he being a complete master thereof, and a glorious benefactor to it.

Henry his heir, the third Viscount, was a great patron as well as an ornament of poetry, and was author of a play called the *Marriage Night*, which was well received. He was great grandfather of the present Viscount.

*Creations.*] Baron and Viscount Falkland, in the county of Fife, Nov. 10, 1620, by King James VI.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th pearl, on a bend diamond, three roses of the field barbed and seeded proper, for Carey. 2d, pearl, a fess between six annulets ruby, for Lucas. 3d, the arms of France and England quarterly, with a border compone pearl and sapphire, as allied to the Plantagenet family, from that of Beaufort.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a swan proper.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, an unicorn pearl, his horns, mane, tufts, and hoofs topaz. On the sinister a lion guardant proper, his ducal crown, and plain collar topaz.

*Motto.*] *In utroque fidelis.*

## VISCOUNT STORMONT.

DAVID MURRAY, Viscount STORMONT, Baron of Scoon and Balvaird, and heretable keeper of the palace of Scoon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna, and one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, succeeded his father, David, the late Viscount, in 1743, and married Henrietta-FredERICA, daughter of Henry, Count Bunau, by whom he has a daughter, Elizabeth-Mary. Her Ladyship died at Vienna, in March 1766.

David the late Viscount, married the daughter and sole heir of John Stewart, of Innernytie, Esq; by whom he had two sons and two daughters, David the present Viscount, James, Anne, and Margery.

David, his father, fifth Viscount, married Margery, daughter of David Scot, of Scotstarvit, Esq; by whom he had issue four sons and eight daughters, of which last, Margery was

was wife of colonel John Hay, of Cromlix, who was, by the pretender, created Earl of Inverness, and was forfeited, for the rebellion in 1715. Of the sons, David was his successor, as above; James was created Earl of Dunbar, by the pretender, at whose court he resided; William, the fourth son, is the present Lord Mansfield: which title see, in my English Peerage.

This noble family is descended from that of the Duke of Athol. Sir William Murray of Tullibairdin, marrying Mary, daughter of the Earl-Marshal, had by her four sons, of whom Sir Andrew, the youngest, was progenitor of the present Viscount Stormont.

*Creations.*] Baron of Scoon, April 7, 1604: Viscount Stormont, being a barony in the county of Perth, April 26, 1612, both by James VI. and Lord Balvaire, in Fifeshire, by Charles I. 1641.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sapphire, three stars pearl within a double tressure counterflowered with fleurs de lis topaz, for Murray. 2d and 3d, ruby, three crosses pattee pearl, for Barclay of Balvaire.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a buck's head coupé proper, with a cross pattee between his antlers, as in the arms.

*Supporters.*] Two lions ruby.

*Motto.*] *Meliora spero.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Cumlingun, in Annandale; and at Scoon, in Perthshire.

## VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOT.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Viscount and Baron ARBUTHNOT, in the county of Kincardin, son of John Arbuthnot of Fordun, eldest son by the second venter, of Robert second Viscount Arbuthnot, succeeded his cousin, John, the fifth Viscount, who died without issue, in May, 1756, and married first May, daughter of — Douglas, of Bridgeford, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, Jane, daughter of Alexander Arbuthnot, of Firdourie, by whom he has issue, Robert, master of Arbuthnot; John, Hugh, Charlotte and Margaret.

In the year 1160, Hugo, the first of this family, marrying a daughter of the family of Oliphard, sheriff of the county of Mearns, with her had the lands of Arbuthnot in that county, from whence he took his surname; and was succeeded by Duncan de Arbuthnot. In 1367, Philip Arbuthnot was a benefactor to the church of Aberdeen; and from him descended Sir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, who, for his loyalty to King Charles I. was, Nov. 16, 1641, dignified with the title of Baron and Viscount Arbuthnot.

*Creations.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Sapphire, a crescent between three stars pearl.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a peacock's head couped proper.

*Supporters.*] Two wyverns emerald, spouting fire.

*Motto.*] *Laus Deo.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Arbuthnot, in Kincardineshire.

## VISCOUNT IRVINE.

CHARLES INGRAM, Viscount IRVINE, and Baron Ingram, of Irvine, in the county of Air, succeeded his father, Charles, the late Viscount, in 1748, and married Miss Shepherd, a great fortune, by whom he has issue, particularly, a daughter born in May 1765, and another, in June 1766.

Charles, the late Viscount, succeeded his brother Henry, fifth Viscount, in 1736, was a colonel in the guards, and adjutant-general of the forces, and represented the town of Horsham, from 1737 to his death.

Henry, the fifth Viscount, represented the town of Horsham, in several parliaments, and was commissary of stores at Gibraltar and Minorca, and died without issue.

This family is derived from Arthur Ingram, a wealthy citizen of London, who purchased the manors of Temple-Newsome, &c. in Yorkshire, and was high sheriff of that county, in 1619. From him descended Henry Ingram, who, for his loyalty to Charles I. and II. was created a Baron and Viscount. Arthur, his eldest son, the second Viscount, married Isabel, daughter of John Matchell, of Horsham, in Suffex, Esq; by whom he had issue seven sons, Richard, Edward, Arthur, Henry and Charles, above mentioned, successively Viscounts Irvine; George, canon of Windsor, and William, an eminent merchant, in Holland.

*Creations.*] Viscount and Baron, May 3, 1661, by King Charles II.

*Arms.*] Ermice on a fesse ruby, three escallop-shel's topaz.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a cock proper.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side a griffin, quarterly ruby and pearl. On the sinister, an antelope of the last horned, maned, tailed, and hooped topaz, and goiged with a ducal crown ruby.

*Chief Seats.*] At Hills, in the county of Suffex; and at Temple-Newsham, in the county of York.

## VISCOUNT DUNBLAINE.

For this noble Family, see the Duke of Leeds, who is Viscount Dunblaine, in my English Peerage.

## B A R O N S.

## L O R D B O R T H W I C K.

**T**HE Right Honourable HENRY BORTHWICK, Lord BORTHWICK, was son of captain Henry Borthwick, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Pringle of Stichel; which captain Henry was son of William, son of Alexander, second son of William, son of William, son of Alexander, second son of William, third Lord Borthwick, and after some contest was declared successor of John the ninth Lord, who died without issue in 1672, and has voted at the elections for the sixteen Peers ever since 1734.

This antient family have been very numerous in Scotland, and Thomas de Borthwick obtained some lands near Lauder, in Berwickshire, in the reign of David II. who came to the throne of Scotland, in 1329.

*Creations.*] Lord Borthwick in 1424.

*Arms.*] Pearl, three cinquefoils, topaz.

*Crest.*] A negro's head, coupéd, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two angels, proper, winged, topaz.

*Motto.*] *Qui conducit.*

*Chief Seat.*] Borthwick-castle in Lothian.

## L O R D F O R B E S.

JAMES FORBES, Lord FORBES, succeeded his father, James, 15th Lord Forbes, in 1761, and

and married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Innes, of Orton, Bart. by whom he has issue a daughter. His Lordship is lieutenant-governor of Fort-William, in Scotland.

James, the late Lord, married first, Mary, sister of Alexander Forbes, Lord Pittligo, by whom he had issue James, the present Lord, and three daughters: Sophia, wife of Charles Cummin, of Kinninmount; Mary, of James Gordon, of Cowbardie; and Anne of Thomas Erskine, of Pittcrie. He had no issue by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Gordon, of Park, bart.

The antiquity of this noble and numerous family is attested by a grant from Alexander II. about 1230, to Fergus, the son of John, of the lands and tenements of Forbes in the county of Aberdeen; and from thence is derived the surname, according to the mode of those days, as it was in South Britain. The first of this name on record was Alexander Forbes, who, in 1303, resolutely defended his castle of Urquhart, near Elgin, against King Edward I. which being taken by storm, he and the whole garrison were put to the sword; and by that fatal stroke his family had been extinct, if his wife had not preserved it by Alexander, a posthumous son, which Alexander, in compensation of what his father had lost in the service of his country, had a grant from King Robert I. of divers lands; but he, inheriting the principles of his father, and loyally adhering to King David Bruce, against Edward Baliol, was slain at the great battle of Dupplin in 1332.

In the reign of Robert II. Sir John Forbes of that ilk, the son of the aforesaid Alexander, acqui-



acquiring from Thomas Earl of Mar, several lands in the county of Aberdeen, was therein confirmed by the charter of that King; and in the fifth of Robert III. he was constituted justice and coroner of that county. He had four sons, three of whom were knighted; Sir John, the third, was founder of the family of Tolquhon, from whom descended those of Culloden, Waterton, and Foveran. Sir William, the second, was ancestor of the Lord Pitligo. Sir Alexander, the eldest, had a son Sir James, who was knighted by King James II. and afterwards created Lord Forbes by that monarch.

*Creation.*] Lord Forbes, by James II.

*Arms.*] Sapphire, three bears heads coupéd, pearl, muzzled, ruby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a stag's head erased, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two greyhounds pearl, each having a plain collar ruby.

*Motto.*] *Grace me guide.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Castle Forbes, in Aberdeenshire; and at Putachie in the same county.

## L O R D S A L T O N.

GEORGE FRASER, Lord SALTON and Abernethy, succeeded his brother Alexander, the late Lord, and married Helen, daughter of John Gordon, of Kinnedder, Esq; by whom he has issue two sons and two daughters; Alexander, master of Salton, John Fraser, Esq; Henrietta and Mary.

His Lordship's father, Alexander, third Lord Salton, married Lady Mary, daughter of George

Earl

Earl of Aberdeen; and by her, who died in Feb. 1753, had issue Alexander the late Lord, who died without issue; William, who also died without issue; George, the present Lord; Anne and Sophia.

About the year of our Lord 807, in the reign of Achaius King of Scotland, Pierre Frazer, seigneur de Troile, was sent ambassador to Scotland from Charlemain, King of France, and married Euphemia, only daughter of Raham, King Achaius's great favourite; and their children, the Frasers, were settled in Tweeddale, or the county of Peebles.

In the reign of Malcolm III. called Canmore, Alexander Frazer was donator to the abbey of Kelso, as was also Simon, in the reign of Malcolm IV. called the Maiden, about the year 1157. But since the year 1214, in the reign of Alexander II. there is a distinct account of the Frazer family from father to son, and their several marriages; that is, of the predecessors of Lord Salton, who, when Lairds of Philorth in Buchan, became heirs to the Thanes of Cowie, their ancestors in Kincardineshire. For about this time John Frazer, who was sheriff of Tweeddale, and laird of Oliver-castle in that county, had a son, Alexander, thane or steward of Cowie; who, in the year 1247, by marrying Elizabeth Cumming, daughter of Sir Walter Cumming, with her acquired lands in the counties of Kincardin and Aberdeen. He had three heroic sons, the famous Sir Simon Frazer, William, and Gilbert, among whom he divided his lands. Sir Simon was taken and carried prisoner into England by King Edward I. but being set at liberty in the year 1297, and returning

returning into Scotland, he joined Sir William Wallace. In the year 1302, he was a commander in the Scots army, with his cousin Sir John Cumming, and the said Wallace, when they gained a notable victory over the English, commanded by John Segrave. At the battle of Methven, in 1306, Sir Simon, though he thrice saved the life of King Robert Bruce, could not save himself, but being taken prisoner, was carried to London, and there put to death, leaving only two daughters, Mary, who, about the year 1340, married Sir Gilbert Hay, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale; and the other to Sir Patrick, the second son of Sir Robert Fleming, ancestor of the Earl of Wigton. William Frazer, the second son, never married, being archbishop of St. Andrews, and, in the reign of Alexander III. chancellor of Scotland; upon whose death, in 1285, he was made governor of Scotland. Gilbert, the third son, had two sons, John and Andrew; John, the eldest, had no male issue, but left a daughter, Honora, who was married to Robert Keith, ancestor of the Earls Marthals. From this marriage came only a daughter, who was married to Alexander the first Earl of Huntley, who got thereby the mother's estate.

Andrew, his brother, was father of Alexander Frazer, thane of Cowie, who was made Lord Chamberlain of Scotland during life, and was ancestor of the noble family of Lovat.

*Creation.*] Baron Sa'ton, in East-Lothian, by James II. confirmed by King Charles I.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st, sapphire three cinquefoils, pearl; 2d, topaz, a lion rampant ruby, debruised with a ribband, diamond, for Abernethy;

nethy; 3d, ruby, a lion rampant, pearl, for  
Rofs; 4th, as the 1st.

*Crest.*] On a wreath an ostrich, with a horse-  
shoe in its beak.

*Supporters.*] Two angels.

*Motto.*] *In God is All.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Philorth and Frazerburgh,  
in Aberdeenshire.

## LORD GRAY.

JOHN GRAY, Lord GRAY, succeeded his fa-  
ther John, the late Lord, in 1738, and in 1741  
married Miss Blair, heiress of Kinfauns, near  
Perth, by whom he has issue four sons, An-  
drew, master of Gray; Charles, William, and  
John; and seven daughters, Jane, who married  
Francis Lord Dowa, son and heir of the Earl  
of Murray; Helen, Margaret, Barbara, Eliza-  
beth, Anne and Mary.

John, the late Lord, married Helen, daugh-  
ter of Alexander Lord Blantyre, by whom he  
had issue two sons and one daughter; John,  
the present Lord, and Charles; and Anne, wife  
of William Gray, of Balegarno, Esq;

Of this noble, antient, and flourishing family,  
which took their name from the castle of Croy  
in Picardy, was Anscetil de Croy, who, com-  
ing into England with William the Norman,  
obtained divers lands in the county of Oxford,  
and elsewhere; and from him sprang many  
great and illustrious families in England, as the  
Dukes of Suffolk and Kent, the Marquis of Dor-  
set, Earls of Tankerville and Stamford, the  
Barons Grey of Codnor, Ruthin, Wilton, Role-  
ston,

ston, Wark, &c. also Chillingham, from which last is descended the Lords Gray of Scotland.

*Creation.*] Lord Gray, by James II.

*Arms.*] Ruby, a lion rampant, within a border ingrailed, pearl.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, an anchor in pale, topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two lions guardant, ruby.

*Motto.*] *Anchor fast anchor.*

*Chief Seats.*] At the castle of Gray, and at Foulis, in the carse of Gowry.

## L O R D C A T H C A R T.

CHARLES SCHAW CATHCART, Lord CATHCART, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, governor of Dunbarton castle, adjutant general for Scotland, first commissioner of the police, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, and a Knight of the ancient order of the Thistle, succeeded his father, Charles, the late Lord, in 1740, and on July 4, 1753, married Jane daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, and sister of the Countess Brooke and of Warwick, by whom he has issue William, master of Cathcart, Charles-Allan, George, Jane, Mary and Louisa.

In 1748, his Lordship was one of the hostages for the re-delivery of Cape Breton to the King of France, by virtue of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In May 1756, he was appointed high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, in which he was continued for several years.

Charles, the late Lord, was groom and gentleman of the bed-chamber to George II, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland in the eighth parlia-

parliament of Great Britain; colonel of a regiment of horse, and governor of Duncannon Fort in Ireland. He commanded, in chief, the land forces designed for an expedition with admiral Vernon in the West Indies; but died before he arrived at Jamaica, at the island of Dominica, in 1740. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Schaw of Greenock, Bart. by whom he had issue Charles-Schaw, the present Lord, and two daughters; Eleonora, wife of Sir John Houston, of that ilk, Bart. and Mary-Anne, of the honourable William master of Napier, son and heir of Lord Napier, in Dec. 1754. He married, secondly, in 1739, Mrs. Sabine, widow of Joseph Sabine, of Tring in Hertfordshire, Esq; but by her had no issue; and surviving him, she married, thirdly, lieutenant colonel Hugh Macguire.

Of this antient family, whose surname is taken from their lands and barony of Kethcart, in the county of Renfrew, where now is the town of Cathcart, was Reynald de Kethcart, who, in 1278, was witness to a charter of Allan the son of Walter Dapifer; and William de Kethcart, his son, was one of those barons who swore allegiance to King Edward I. of England. To him succeeded his son Sir Allan, a faithful adherer to the interest of Robert I. and he marrying the sister and coheir of Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum, in Airshire, with her had that barony; and Sir Allan, their great grandchild, was dignified with the title of Lord by King James II.

*Creation.*] Lord Cathcart in 1442.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first and fourth, sapphire; three cross crosslets fitchy, issuing out of as many crests.

crescents, pearl, for Cathcart; second and third ruby, a lion rampant, pearl, for Wallace.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a dexter hand couped above the wrist, and erect, proper, grasping a crescent as in the arms.

*Supporters.*] Two parrots, proper.

*Motto.*] *I hope to speed.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Sundrum, in Airshire; Sawchie, in Sterlingshire; Dover-street, London.

## LORD SOMERVILLE.

JAMES SOMERVILLE, Lord SOMERVILLE, a Lord of Police, commissioner of the board of trade and forfeited estates, succeeded his father James, the late Lord, in 1766, who was son of James, son of James, son of James, son of James, son of Hugh, fourth son of Hugh, seventh Lord Somerville; and after the title had laid many years dormant, from the death of Hugh, ninth Lord Somerville, page of the bedchamber to James VI. put in his claim, which was allowed by the court of session. He was chosen one of the sixteen peers to the ninth parliament of Great Britain, and married ———, only daughter of Henry Bayntun Rolt, of Spy Park in Wiltshire, Esq; and by her, who died in May 1755, had issue two sons, James, master of Somerville, the present Lord, and Hugh, an officer in the army; also a daughter, Anne-Wichnour, wife of George Burgess, Esq; who has by her a son and daughter. He married, secondly, in 1736, Frances, daughter and co-heir of John Rotherham, Esq; by whom he had a daughter, who died in her infancy.

The

The first of this name on record is Sir Walter de Somerville, Lord of Wichmore in the county of Stafford, who came into England with William the Norman, and was ancestor of all the Somervilles in Great Britain; his second son, William de Somerville, was a frequent witness to the grants of King David I. to religious houses, and had a grant of the lands and barony of Carnwath from that prince. About the beginning of the reign of King William, in 1170, the Somervilles were possessed of a fair estate in the county of Lanerk and elsewhere; and, at the marriage of Alexander II. who began his reign in the year 1214, William de Somerville, lineally descended from the said Sir Walter, was one of the barons appointed by that King to exercise in a tournament at the castle of Roxburgh.

*Creation.*] Lord Somerville, by James II.

*Arms.*] Sapphire, three stars, topaz, accompanied with seven cross crozlets fitchy pearl, three in chief, one in fess, two in the flanks, and the last in base.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a wheel, topaz, surmounted of a wyvern emerald, spouting fire.

*Supporters.*] Two greyhounds, proper, each gorged with a plain collar, ruby.

*Motto.*] *Fear God in life.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Drum in Mid-Lothian.

## LORD MORDINGTON.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, the fourth Lord MORDINGTON, married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Robert Lauder, rector of Shanley in Hertfordshire, by whom he had issue a son,  
Charles,



Charles, and two daughters, Mary and Cambelina; and dying in 1741, was succeeded by his said son, Charles, fifth Lord, who being arraigned in 1746, at Carlisle, for being concerned in the rebellion, pleaded his peerage, which was at length allowed. He died some years after, and in him ended the male line of the family; but the title is in abeyance between his sisters above-mentioned.

This family is descended from that of the Dukes of Douglas: for William, the tenth Earl of Angus, having three sons, the eldest was created Marquis of Douglas; and the second, Sir James, was created Lord Mordington: he marrying Anne, the only daughter and heir of Laurence the fifth Lord Oliphant, the title and designation of Oliphant was by favour of King Charles I. changed into that of Mordington, with precedence according to the ancient Lords of Oliphant, and was so confirmed by parliament.

*Creation.*] Lord Mordington, by James IV. 1458.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th pearl, a man's heart, ruby, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper; on a chief sapphire three stars of the first; 2d and 3d ruby, three crescents, pearl, for Oliphant.

*Crest.*] On a cap of dignity, a salamander in flames regardant, emerald.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side a savage, and on the sinister a stag, both proper; the first armed with a battoon, and wreathed about his head and middle with laurel; and the second collared and chained with leaves of the last.

*Motto.*] *Forward.*

## LORD SEMPLE.

JOHN SEMPLE, Lord SEMPLE, succeeded his father Hugh, the late Lord, in 1746, and married Janet, daughter and heir of Hugh Dunlap, of Bishopstoun, by whom he has issue a son, Hugh, master of Semple, and a daughter.

Hugh, the late, and eleventh Lord Semple, served with great gallantry and reputation, both in Flanders and Spain, in Queen Anne's wars. In 1718, he was major of the 26th regiment; in 1740, appointed colonel of the 42d, at the head of which he purchased great glory, in the year 1743, in Flanders. In 1745, he was removed to the command of the 25th regiment. At the battle of Culloden, in 1746, he commanded the left wing of the royal army, as brigadier-general, when his courage and conduct were remarkably conspicuous. He afterwards commanded at Aberdeen, and there, in Dec. 1746, the tendon of his arm being pricked in letting blood, that unfortunate accident cost him his life. He married Sarah, daughter and coheir of — Gaskall, Esq; by whom he had issue five sons, and six daughters, viz. John, the present Lord; George and Hugh, officers in the army; Philip and Ralph, deceased; Sarah, wife of Patrick Crawford, of Anchinames, who died in 1750; Jane; Betty, who died young; Anne, wife of Dr. Adam Austin, physician of Edinburgh; Marian and Rebecca.

The principal family of this name was Semple of Ellerston in Renfrew, where they had large possessions and offices, as stewards and  
 bailiffs,

bailiffs, under the several families of Stewart, proprietors of that county before they came to the crown. The first Lord Semple was John, son and heir to Sir Thomas, who lost his life with King James III. at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1488; which Sir John being much in favour with King James IV. was by him created Lord Semple, in 1488: but attending his Majesty to the battle of Flodden in 1513, he there with his royal master lost his life, and was buried in the collegiate church of Semple, which he had founded: he left two sons, William his heir second Lord, and Gabriel, ancestor of the Semples of Cathcart.

*Creation.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] A chevron cheque, ruby, and of the field, between three bugle horns, diamond, garnished of the second.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a stag's head coupéd, proper, attired pearl.

*Supporters.*] Two greyhounds, pearl, each having a plain collar, ruby.

*Motto.*] *Keep Tryste.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Semple-house, in the shire of Renfrew.

## LORD ELPHINSTONE.

CHARLES ELPHINSTONE, Lord ELPHINSTONE, succeeded his father, Charles, the late Lord, in February, 1757, and married Lady Clementina, only surviving daughter and heir of John, Earl of Wigton, by Lady Mary, eldest daughter of William, ninth Earl Marshal, by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters, viz. John, master of Elphin-  
G
stone,

stone, an officer in the army, who was wounded at the battle of Quebec; and married Anne, eldest daughter of the Lord Ruthven, by whom he has issue; Charles, a gallant youth, who lost his life, in the Prince George, of 90 guns, burnt at sea, in 1758; William, in the service of the East-India company; Keith in the navy; Mary, Eleanor, Primrose and Clementina.

Charles, the late Lord, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Primrose, of Carrington, Bart. sister of James, first Viscount Primrose, and had issue four sons; John, who married Marjory, daughter of Sir Gilbert Fleming, of Farn, and died without issue; James, who died unmarried; Charles, the present Lord, and Archibald, who died on the expedition to Carthagen, in 1741: also two daughters, Grisel, wife of captain Woodroose Gascoign, and Primrose, of Alexander, Earl of Home.

John, father of the late Lord, married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters; Charles, late Lord Elphinstone; John, who died unmarried; captain William, killed at Preston, in 1715; Elizabeth, wife of John Campbell of Mammore, second son of Archibald ninth Earl of Argyle, and father of John, the present Duke; Margaret, of George, Count Lesley, of Balquhain, and afterwards of Sir James Gordon, of Park, and Mary of Mr. Thomas Buchan, advocate.

The family is of great antiquity: John de Elphinstone, their immediate ancestor, was possessed of the lands and barony of Elphinstone, in the reigns of Alexander I. and II. and dying  
in

in 1263, was succeeded by his son Alexander, who was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, one of those great men that swore fealty to Edward I. of England, in 1296. He had a son Alexander, whose son, Alexander, was succeeded in 1399, by his eldest son Sir William, whose eldest son, Sir Alexander, was slain at the battle of Piperden, 1437, and leaving an only daughter Agnes, wife of Sir Gilbert, son of Sir Adam Johnston, of that ilk, he, in her right, had the lands and barony of Elphinstone, in Lothian; but the estate in Stirlingshire, came, by arbitration, in 1471, to Henry Elphinstone, who was brother of the said Sir Alexander, and from him, the family hath continued in a direct line to the present time. Henry died in 1496, and was succeeded by his grandson Sir John Elphinstone, who was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Alexander, created Lord Elphinstone, who was slain at the battle of Flodden, with his royal master, James IV. in 1513.

*Creations.*] Baron Elphinstone, in the county of Stirling, in 1509, by James IV.

*Arms.*] Pearl, a chevron diamond, between three boars heads erased, ruby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a lady from the girdle richly attired, holding a castle in her right hand, and in her left a branch of laurel.

*Supporters.*] Two savages, proper, each wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and holding in his outer hand a dart, proper.

*Motto.*] *Causa causit, or Chance produced it.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Cumbernauld, in the county of Stirling.

## LORD OLIPHANT.

DAVID OLIPHANT, Lord OLIPHANT, upon the death of William, the late Lord, in 1751, claimed that honour, which was allowed him, and he is the twelfth Lord Oliphant.

Charles, the seventh Lord, was succeeded by his son, Patrick, the eighth Lord, who dying in 1721, without issue, was succeeded by his uncle, William, ninth Lord; but he also dying without issue, Francis Oliphant, said to be the next heir male, assumed the title, and was tenth Lord. He married Mrs. Linley, of York, but dying without issue, the title was claimed by William, son of Charles Oliphant, Esq; one of the clerks of Session, who became the 11th Lord, and he dying without issue, as above recited, was succeeded by David Oliphant, of Bachilton, Esq; the present Lord.

David de Oliphant, immediate ancestor of this family, was one of those Barons who, in 1142, accompanied King David I. into England, with an army to assist his niece the Empress Matilda against King Stephen: but after raising the siege of Winchester, the said King David was so closely pursued, that had it not been for the singular conduct of this brave person, the King had then remained a prisoner. David his son succeeded him, and was greatly in the favour of King Malcolm IV. and his brother King William. Sir Walter, son of this David, was one of the hostages for the ransom of the last mentioned Prince, who was taken prisoner by the English, in 1173.

*Crea-*

*Creations.*] Lord Oliphant, by James IV.

*Arms.*] Ruby three crescents, pearl.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, an unicorn's head, couped pearl, armed and maned, topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two elephants, proper.

*Motto.*] *A tout pouvoir.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Don, in the county of Inverness; and at Pittindirk, near the town of Elgin.

## LORD TORPICHEN.

JAMES SANDILANDS, Lord TORPICHEN, succeeded his father, Walter, the late Lord, in 1765.

Walter, the late Lord, was sheriff depute of the county of Edinburgh, and married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Dr. Alexander Sandilands, a cadet of the family, by whom he had issue, James, the present Lord, Alexander and Walter.

James, father of the late Lord, was a lieutenant colonel and served bravely in Queen Anne's wars. In 1715, he commanded Ker's regiment, at the battle of Dunblaine. He quitted the army in 1722, and was appointed a Lord of Police, and continued so till his death, in 1752. He married Lady Jane, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Marchmont, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had issue eight sons and three daughters, Grisel, Christiana and Wilhelmina-Carolina. His illustrious sons were,

1. James, master of Torpichen, who, at the battle of Preston-Pans, in the year 1745, being a captain in the army, received twenty dangerous

rous wounds, which brought on a consumption, of which he died three years' after, unmarried, in the life-time of his father. 2. Walter, the late Lord. 3. Patrick, captain of an East-India ship, who perished in a storm at sea, leaving no issue. 4. Alexander, who died young. 5. Andrew, major of the Scotch Fusiliers, who was shot through the thigh, at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, which obliged him, upon the conclusion of the peace, to retire from the service. 6. George, who died young. 7. Charles, a lieutenant in the army, who lost his life at the siege of Carthagena, in America. 8. Robert, now an officer in the army.

Of this noble and antient family, who, in the reign of Malcolm III. were driven out of England by William the Conqueror, and then settled in Scotland, was Sir James Sandilands, who, in the reign of David II. was laird of Sandilands and Whiston; and marrying Eleanor sister of William first Earl of Douglas, with her had the barony of West Calder; and by the same Lady he had a son, Sir James, who was knighted by King Robert II. who gave him the Lady Jane, his second daughter, in marriage.

*Creation.*] Lord Torpichen, in 1563, by Queen Mary.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, party per fess, sapphire and topaz; on the first a crown, and on the second a thistle, both proper; being a coat of augmentation; for as Sir James Sandilands was great prior of the order of Malta, in England, the crown and thistle was a badge of that office. 2d and 3d quarters counter-quartered; 1st and 4th, pearl, a bend, sap-



sapphire for Sandilands; the 2d and 3d are the arms of Douglas, borne as arms of patronage.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, an eagle displayed, topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two savages, each wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and holding in his outer hand a battoon, all proper.

*Motto.*] *Spero Meliore.*

*Chief Seat.*] Calder-house, Mid-lothian, and the cast'e of Torpichen, in West-lothian.

## LORD LINDORES.

FRANCIS-JAMES LESLEY, Lord LINDORES, succeeded his father, Alexander, the fifth Lord, in 1766, and is an officer in the army, and unmarried.

Alexander, the late Lord, upon the death of David, fourth Lord Lindores, without issue, being lineally descended of Sir John Lesley of Newton, second son, of the third marriage, of Andrew fifth Earl of Rothes, succeeded him according to the entail, being son of David, son of Andrew, son of the said Sir John. He was, at the time of his decease, a major-general, and colonel of a regiment of invalids. He married Jane, daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq; late a commissioner of the customs, and brother of Sir James Campbell, of Aberuchil, by whom he had issue the present Lord.

Andrew, the fifth Earl of Rothes, by his first wife Jane daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Evandale, had two sons, James, his successor, and Sir Patrick, of Pitcairly, who was created a Baron by King James VI.

*Creation.*] Lord Lindores, Dec. 25, 1600, by James VI.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th pearl, on a bend sapphire, three buckles, topaz for Lesly; 2d and 3d topaz, a lion rampant, ruby, debruised with a ribband, diamond, for Abernethy, and on a surtout an escutcheon, ruby, charged with a castle pearl, masoned diamond for the title of Lindores.

*Crest.*] On a wreath. a demi-angel winged topaz, holding in his dexter hand a griffon's head erased, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two griffons, pearl, winged, topaz.

*Motto.*] *Stat promissa fides.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Lindores-Abbey in Fifeshire.

## LORD BLANTYRE.

WILLIAM STEWART, Lord BLANTYRE, succeeded his brother Walter, the late Lord, in May 1751, being then a colonel in the service of the States General.

Robert, the seventh Lord, succeeded his brother Walter, sixth Lord, in 1713, and married, first, Lady Helen, daughter of John Earl of Strathmore, by whom he had a son, Alexander, who died young: and, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of William Hay, of Drumelzier, Esq; by whom he had six sons and four daughters: Walter, the late Lord; William, the present Lord; Alexander, John, James, and Charles; Margaret; Helen, wife of Oliver Colt, of Auld-hame, Esq; and Elizabeth, wife of William Colquhoun, of Garfcaden, Esq; He died in Dec. 1743.

This

This noble family is descended from that of the Earl of Galloway. Sir William Stewart having three sons, Sir Alexander, Sir Thomas, and Sir Walter, Sir Thomas, the second son, married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurley, and with her had large possessions in the shires of Renfrew and Cliddefdale. From them descended Sir Walter Stewart, who, being commendator of Blantyre, and from his youth bred up with James VI. under the famous George Buchanan, he, by that King, was made keeper of the privy seal, gentleman of his bedchamber, and treasurer of Scotland, and was created Lord Blantyre.

*Creation.*] Lord Blantyre, July 20, 1606, by James VI.

*Arms.*] Topaz, a fess cheque pearl and sapphire, surmounted of a bend ingrailed, and in chief a rose ruby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a dove with an olive-leaf in its mouth.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, a savage wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and holding over his shoulder a battoon, all proper. On the sinister a lion ruby.

*Motto.*] *Sola juvat virtus.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Erskine in Renfrewshire; at Cardonnel-castle in the same county; at Leithington in East-Lothian; and at the Craig of Blantyre, in Cliddefdale.

## LORD CRANSTON.

JAMES CRANSTON, Lord CRANSTON, succeeded his father, William, fifth Lord Cran-

ston, in —, and married Sophia, daughter of — Brown, an English lady, by whom he has issue four sons; William, Master of Cranston; Brown, James, and Charles.

William, the late Lord, was eldest and only surviving son of James, fourth Lord, by Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Don of Newton, Bart. and married Lady Jane, daughter of William, second Marquis of Lothian, by whom he had issue James, the present Lord; William, who died young; Archibald, Alexander, and William-Henry, an officer in Lord Mark Ker's regiment, who died at Dunkirk in January 1753; Charles; George; Jane, who died young; Anne, wife of — Selby, Esq; Elizabeth, Jane, and Mary.

Of this family, who took their name from the lands and barony of Cranston in Mid Lothian and Tiviotdale, was Elfric de Cranston, who was witness to a charter of William King of Scots, to the abbey of Holyrood-house; and in the reign of Alexander III. Andrew de Cranston was witness to a charter of Hugh de Riddel to the abbey of Newbottle. In the reign of David II. 1329, Thomas de Cranston obtained a charter of the lands of his name; and from him descended Sir John Cranston of that ilk, whose only daughter and heir was married to Sir William Cranston of Moriston, a branch of his own family; which Sir William was, by King James VI. made captain of the guard; and Nov. 19, 1609, created baron Cranston in the county of Edinburgh.

*Creation.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Ruby, three cranes pearl.

*Crest.*

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a crane sleeping with its head under its wing, and holding up a stone with its right foot.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side a lady richly apparelled, holding a branch of strawberries towards a stag proper, on the sinister.

*Motto.*] *Thou shalt want, ere I want.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Creling in the county of Roxburgh.

## LORD NAPIER.

FRANCIS NAPIER, Lord NAPIER of Merchiston, a Lord of the police, succeeded Elizabeth Lady Napier, his mother, and married Lady Henrietta Hope, daughter of Charles Earl of Hopetoun, and by her, who died in February 1744-5, had issue a son, William, master of Napier, who, in Dec. 1754, married Mary-Anne, daughter of Charles Lord Cathcart; Charles, a captain in the navy in 1754; Francis, a captain of marines; John, a lieutenant in the 25th regiment of foot, who died in Germany, the day after the battle of Minden; Mark, a captain of foot; and Henrietta, who died in her infancy. His Lordship married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of major George Johnston, in April 1750, by whom he had issue, George; James, who died in 1760; Patrick; James-John; Elizabeth, who died in her infancy; Esther and Mary.

Sir William Scot, son and heir of Sir Francis Scot of Thirlestane, married Elizabeth Lady Napier, daughter of Margaret Lady Napier, second daughter of Archibald, second Lord Napier, by whom she had the present Lord, who

is great grandson of the said second Lord ; and the said Sir William Scot, upon his marriage, took the name of Napier, and died Oct. 13, 1725.

This family is traditionally said to be descended from the ancient thanes or stewards of Lenox ; but took their surname from the following incident : King David II. in his wars with the English, about the year 1344, convoking his subjects to battle, the Earl of Lennox sent his second son Donald, with such forces as his duty obliged him ; and coming to an engagement, where the Scots gave ground, this Donald taking his father's standard from the bearer, and valiantly charging the enemy with the Lennox men, the fortune of the battle changed, and they obtained the victory ; whereupon every one advancing, and reporting their acts, as the custom was, the King declared they had all behaved valiantly ; but that there was one among them who had *na pier*, that is, no equal : upon which the said Donald took the name of Napier, and had, in reward for his good services, the lands of Gosfield, and other estates in the county of Fife.

Sir Archibald, the representative of this family, was knighted by King James VI. and made master of the mint. His son and heir, Sir John, being inclined to reading and study, arrived to a very great knowledge in several useful branches of literature, so that few equalled him in that age ; and his great experience and abilities in mathematical learning, rendered him so eminent, especially his logarithmic tables, thence called Napier's rods, that they will ever be esteemed as the masterly product of a great genius.

genius. This great man dying in 1622, was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Archibald, who was by King James VI. made one of the privy-council, treasurer-depute, lord-justice-clerk, and one of the judges in the court of session; and by King Charles I. was made one of the extraordinary lords of session; on March 2, 1625, he was created a baronet; and in May following, advanced to the title of Lord Napier.

*Creations.*] Lord Napier, May 4, 1627, by Charles I. Baronet, Aug. 22, 1660.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th pearl, a saltire ingrailed between four roses ruby, for Napier. 2d and 3d, topaz on a bend sapphire, a star between two crescents of the first, within a double tressure counterflory, with fleurs de lis of the second, for Scot of Thirleston.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a right arm couped below the elbow, and erect, grasping a crescent.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, an eagle, proper. On the sinister, a chevalier in a coat of mail, holding a lance with a penon, all proper; and below the shield, by way of compartment, a mural crown pearl, masoned diamond, out of which issue six lances disposed in saltire, as the former.

*Motto.*] *Ready, ay ready.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Bellenton in Perthshire; at Thirleston, in the county of Berwick, and at Merchiston, in Mid-Lothian.

## L O R D F A I R F A X .

HENRY FAIRFAX, Lord FAIRFAX, of Cameron, succeeded his brother, Thomas, the late Lord, in 1738.

Thomas,

Thomas, fifth Lord Fairfax, was colonel in the guards, a brigadier-general, and several times before the Union, Knight of the shire for the county of York, which on becoming a Peer of Great Britain, he was obliged to give up. He married Catherine, only daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Colepeper, by whom he had issue Thomas, the late Lord; Henry, the present Lord; Robert, a major in the guards, and member for Kent, to the present parliament, and lieutenant-colonel of the western battalion of the militia of that county. He married the daughter of Anthony Collins, of Baddow, in Essex, Esq; by whom he had a son and heir, born in January; 1743, and other issue since: also four daughters, Margaret, wife of Dr. David Wilkins, late archdeacon of Suffo'k; Catherine, Frances and Mary, who all died unmarried. His Lordship died in 1709, and was succeeded by Thomas, the late Lord.

Sir Guy, third son of Richard Fairfax, Lord chief-justice of England, in the reign of Henry VI. being bred to the law, was attorney-general, and afterwards justice of the King's bench in the reigns of Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. He built Streeton-castle in the county of York, which afterwards became the seat of his family. From him lineally descended Sir Thomas Fairfax, who accompanying the Earl of Essex, then general of the English army, sent by Queen Elizabeth to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, against the Spaniards and Popish league, was there knighted by the said general, in the camp before Roan in Normandy, for his bravery in that service, and was created a Baron by Charles I.



Ferdinando, his eldest son, succeeded. At the beginning of the civil war, he was the parliament's general for the associated county of York. In Dec. 1642, he was attacked by the Earl of Newcastle at Tadcaster, whom he vigorously repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. In Jan. 1643, he routed the Lord Byron at Nantwich in Cheshire. In April 1644, he defeated Lord Bellassise at Selby, and took him prisoner, with 1600 of his men. In July following, he commanded the main battle, with the Earl of Leven, at Marston-moor, where the King's army, under Prince Rupert, was defeated, and thereupon took possession of York as governor. His eldest son Sir William, defeated Lord Byron at Montgomery-castle, but was unfortunately slain in that action in Sept. 1644; whereupon, March 13, 1647, Thomas, the second son, succeeded his father Ferdinando.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, in his father's lifetime, in 1642, took the town of Leeds from Sir William Savil, and made 500 men prisoners. In July 1644, he commanded the right wing of the parliament-army at Marston-moor, having, in the preceding April, joined his father in the battle with Lord Bellassise. In 1645, being in the 34th year of his age, he was made general in chief of the parliament's armies, which he commanded with great success: for in that year he fought and totally routed the King at Naseby, retook Leicester, beat colonel Goring, took Bridgwater, Dartmouth, Bristol; beat the Lord Hopton; forced the Prince of Wales to retire into Scilly, and from thence to France; and then, reducing all the west, drove

drove the King from Oxford in May 1646. At this time he led the presbyterian party in the house, and the next year waited on the King when he was brought to the army, which he led to London, and was made governor of the Tower: but the independents now getting uppermost in the parliament, as well as in the army, he had no share in their violent resolutions; and as he had no hand in the death of the King, he had no power to prevent it. In 1649 he was continued general of the army; but being dissatisfied at the parliament's war with Scotland, he resigned his commission in 1650, and was succeeded by Oliver Cromwell. In 1659 he entered into measures with general Monk, to whom he gave considerable assistance in the restoration of King Charles II. and was one of the commissioners sent by the parliament to the King upon that great occasion, when, arriving at the Hague, he was received by his Majesty with singular favour and goodness, which continued to the end of his life.

*Creation.*] Lord Fairfax, of Cameron, May 4, 1627, by Charles I.

*Arms.*] Topaz, three bars gemel, ruby, surmounted of a lion rampant diamond, pearl, a bend ingrailed, ruby, for Colepeper.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a lion passant guardant of the last.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side a lion guardant, diamond. On the sinister, a bay horse.

*Motto.*] *Fare Fac.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Leeds-castle, in Kent.

## LORD REAY.

DONALD MACKAY, Lord REAY, and Baronet, succeeded his father, George, the late Lord, in 1765, and is married, and had a son and heir born in May, 1766.

George, the late Lord, married first Marian, daughter of colonel Hugh Mackay, of Big-house, by whom he had issue Donald, the present Lord, and secondly, ———, daughter of ——— Fairly, of that ilk, by whom he had one daughter, Jane.

This family is derived from Alexander, a younger son of Ochonacker, who, about the end of the twelfth century, came from Ireland; and the fourth in descent from him was Donald of Strathnaver, whose son was named Y More: and from him began the surname Macjye, Mackie, or Mackay. From him descended Donald, who, by a warrant from King Charles I. in 1625, carried over to Germany a regiment of 1500 men of his own name and followers, to the assistance of the King of Bohemia, and afterwards entered into the service of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, where he served with great reputation. On March 10, 1626, returning to his native country, he was created a Baronet; and, on June 20, 1628, was created Baron Reay of the county of Caithness, by Charles I. In the civil war, he joined the royal party; was taken prisoner at the surrender of Newcastle to the Scots army, and sent to the castle of Edinburgh, in order to be tried; but being relieved by the Marquis of Montrose, he retired to Denmark, where he

he died. He married Barbara Mackenzie, sister of Colin, the first Earl of Seaforth, and left John, the second Lord Reay, who married Barbara, daughter of Donald Mackay of Scary, and had a son Donald, who, marrying Anne, daughter of Sir George Monro of Culcarn, and dying before his father, left George the third Lord.

*Creation.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Sapphire, on a chevron topaz, between three bears heads coupéd pearl, and muzzled ruby, a roebuck's head erased of the last, between two hands holding daggers, all proper.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a right hand coupéd and erect, grasping a dagger, as those in the arms.

*Supporters.*] Two men in a military dress, with musquets in a sentinel's posture, all proper.

*Motto.*] *Manu forti.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Tong in Strathnaver, in the county of Sutherland.

## L O R D A S T O N.

WALTER ASTON, Lord ASTON, of Forfar, in the county of Forfar, succeeded Philip, 6th Lord Aston, who died April 29, 1755, and in 1767, married Miss Anne Hutchinson.

As I cannot deduce the immediate descent of his Lordship, I shall somewhat more largely observe, that,

Walter, third Lord Aston, who died in 1714, left issue by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Walter Blount, of Soddington, in Worcester-shire, Bart. and relict of Robert Knightley,

Jey, of Offchurch, in the county of Warwick, Esq; one son,

Walter, fourth Lord, who married Lady Mary, sister of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and by her who died in 1723, had issue several children (from one of which probably the present Lord descended.) In 1727, one of his daughters married Robert Weld, Esq; whom she sued for insufficiency, but not obtaining a divorce, they were persuaded to cohabit again. His Lordship dying in 1746, was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, fifth Lord, who married Lady Barbara, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who died at Paris, in October, 1759; and his Lordship dying in August 1751, leaving only two daughters, the title descended to the next heir,

Philip, sixth Lord, who died, April 29, 1755, as above.

Of this antient family, which is of English extraction, was Ralph de Aston, in the county of Stafford, to whose son Roger, in the time of King Henry III. 1260, Roger de Moland, bishop of Litchfield, gave the keeping of the game in Cankwood in that county, which office hath continued to his posterity ever since. The descendants of the said Roger have been Knights for the county of Stafford, in the reigns of Edward III. Henry IV. Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. several of whom were Knights of the Bath, and Knights banneret; and all had served sheriff of Staffordshire from the time of Edward III. until Sir Walter, who, at the coronation of James I. of England, was made a Knight of the

the Bath, and, in 1611, on May 22, created a Baronet; and going with the Earl of Bristol to Madrid, to negotiate a marriage between Prince Charles and the eldest daughter of Spain, he, on his return home, was created a Baron on Nov. 8, 1628.

Walter his son, the second Lord Aston, during the civil wars, continued in garrisons of the King; and having a command in Litchfield when that town surrendered, got permission to go home and compound for his estate, where he lived retired till the restoration of King Charles II. and then succeeded to the estate at Standon; which estate, with the grant to him and his heirs for a weekly market, and two annual fairs, without an account to be given into the exchequer, was all the reward for his loyalty, services and sufferings.

*Creations.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Pearl, a fess and in chief three lozenges, diamond.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a bull's head coupé, of the last.

*Supporters.*] Two Roman Knights completely armed, their faces, hands, and knees, bare.

*Motto.*] *Numini & Patriæ Asto.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Standon, in the county of Hertford; and at Tixhall, in Staffordshire.

## LORD KIRCUDBRIGHT.

WILLIAM MACLELLAN, Lord KIRCUDBRIGHT, is descended lineally of Sir Gilbert Maclellan, second son of Sir Thomas, by Agnes,

Agnes, daughter of Sir James Dunbar, of Mochrum.

William, the 4th Lord Kircudbright, dying unmarried, the dignity, for want of support, lay dormant, till 1722, when James Maclellan, nephew of John, the third Lord, made his claim, and succeeded as 5th Lord, but dying without male issue, the representation devolved on the present Lord, who making his claim and voting, was entered on the parliament rolls, in 1734, as 6th Lord Kircudbright. He married Margaret Murray, by whom he has a son, John, master of Kircudbright, an officer in the army.

Sir Thomas Maclellan, of Bomby, in the reigns of James III. and IV. was a man of great distinction, and married Agnes Dunbar, as above. Sir William, his eldest son and successor, was slain at the battle of Floddon, in 1513, and left issue Sir Thomas, who was killed in a feud, at Edinburgh, and was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas, and he by his son, another Sir Thomas, whose son, Sir Robert, was knighted by James VI. to whom and Charles I. he was gentleman of the bedchamber, and was created Lord Kircudbright, on May 25, 1633, by Charles I.

*Creation.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Topaz, two chevrons, diamond.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a right arm, erect, the hand grasping a dagger, with a moor's head, on the point thereof, coupé, proper.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, a chevalier in armour, holding in his outer hand a battoon; on the sinister, a horse, pearl, furnished ruby.

*Motto.*]

*Motto.*] *Think on.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Kircudbright, the county town.

## LORD BANFF.

ALEXANDER OGILVIE, Lord BANFF, in the county of Banff, succeeded to that title, on the death of Alexander, the late Lord, who was a captain in the royal navy, but died unmarried, at Lisbon, in 1747; for Sir Alexander Ogilvie, of Forglan, second son of George second Lord Banff, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Allardice, of that Ilk, had four sons, and three daughters; George, who died without issue; Alexander, father of the present Lord; John and Peter; Agnes, wife of Sir Alexander Read, of Barra; Mary, of Andrew Hay, of Mountblairie, and Helen, of — Smollett, son and heir of Sir James Smollett, of Bonhill. Alexander, the second son, married Jane, daughter of — Friend, Esq; by whom he had the present Lord, and a daughter.

The present and seventh Lord, married Jane, daughter of William Nesbit, of Dirleton, Esq; by whom he has issue three sons and four daughters; Alexander master of Banff; William; Archibald deceased; Jane, Sophia, Janet, and —.

This family is descended from that of the Earls of Finlater. Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Finlater and Deskford, in the reign of James II. had two sons, Sir James and Sir Walter: Sir Walter, the second, had also two sons, Sir George, and Sir Walter, ancestor of this family,  
whose



whose great grandson Sir George was created a Baronet, by Charles I. on July 10, 1627, and on August 30, 1642, Lord Banff.

*Creation.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first and fourth, pearl, a lion passant guardant, ruby, crowned with an imperial crown, proper, for Ogilvie. 2d and 3d, pearl, three parrots emerald, for Hume, of Fastcastle.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a lion's head erased, ruby.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side a man in armour, with a target in his right hand. On the sinister, a lion, ruby.

*Motto.*] *Fideliter.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Infdreur, in Banffshire.

## L O R D E L I B A N K.

PATRICK MURRAY, Lord ELIBANK, succeeded Alexander the fourth Lord, his father, in 1735, and married Maria-Margaretta, Lady dowager North, relict of William Lord North and Grey, and daughter of Mynheer Elmet, receiver-general of the United Provinces, by whom he has issue. His Lordship was a lieutenant-colonel at the expedition to Carthægena, under admiral Vernon and general Wentworth.

Alexander, the late Lord, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. George Stirling, of Edinburgh, by whom he had issue five sons and six daughters: Barbara, wife of Sir James Johnston, of Westerhall, Bart. Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Anne, wife of James Ferguson, of Pit-flour, advocate; Janet, of major Robert Murray; Mary; and Helen, wife of Sir John Stuart,

art, of Gairntully Bart. The sons were, Patrick, the present Lord; George, a rear-admiral, who married Lady Isabel, daughter of George late Earl of Cromartie, by whom he had a daughter; Gideon, a clergyman; Alexander, an officer in the army, who incurred the resentment of the honourable house of commons, for his behaviour at the Westminster election in 1750, was committed to Newgate, and closely confined during the whole session of 1751, and now resides at Paris; James, a major-general, and late governor of Canada.

This noble family sprung from the house of Blackbarony, the head or chief of an honourable tribe of the Murrays.

Sir Gideon Murray, knighted by King James VI. by whom he was made treasurer-depute, was third son of Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, by Grisel his wife, daughter of Sir John Bethune of Creik. His son Sir Patrick, in respect of his loyalty to Charles I. was, May 16, 1628, created a Baronet; and, in 1643, advanced to the title of Lord Elibank.

*Creations.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Sapphire, three stars within a double tressure counterflory, with fleurs de lis, pearl, and in the center a martlet topaz.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a lion rampant, ruby, holding between his paws a battle-ax proper.

*Supporters.*] Two horses pearl, bridled ruby.

*Motto.*] *Virtute sique.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Ballencrief in East-Lothian, and at Newark-house in the county of Selkirk.

## LORD HALKERTON.

WILLIAM FALCONER, Lord HALKERTON, succeeded his brother, Alexander, the late Lord, in 1762.

David, the fourth Lord Halkerton, married Lady Catherine, daughter of William Earl of Kintore, by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters; Alexander, the late Lord; William, David, John, and George, a captain in the navy; Catherine, who died unmarried; Jane, wife of James Falconer of Monkton, Esq; Mary, and Marjory, wife of George Norvill, of Boghall, Esq;

Alexander, the late Lord, married Frances, daughter of Herbert Mackworth, of Glamorganshire, Esq; who, 2dly, married, in 1765, the honourable Anthony Brown, son and heir of the Viscount Montagu.

The first of this family on record is Walter de Lenorp, whose son Ranulph, being falconer to King William the Lion, obtained a charter of the lands of Luthra and Balbegno, in the county of Kincardin; which, from his office, were named Hawkertoun, or Halkerton, and the family for many years was honoured with knighthood.

Sir Alexander Falconer, being a gentleman of great knowledge in the law, was, by Charles I. made one of the privy-council, and created a peer, July 29, 1647, by the title of Baron Halkerton of Halkerton, in the county of Kincardin.

*Creations.] Ut supra.*

H

*Arms.]*

*Arms.*] Sapphire, a falcon displayed, pearl, crowned between a ducal crown topaz, and charged on the breast with a man's heart ruby, between three stars of the second. The stars and heart shew his descent from Douglas by the mother's side.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, an angel in a praying posture, with an orle of laurel.

*Supporters.*] Two falcons proper.

*Motto.*] *Vive ut vivas.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Halkerton and Glenfarquar, in the county of Kincardin.

## LORD BELHAVEN.

JAMES HAMILTON, Lord BELHAVEN, one of the commissioners for the encouragement of the fisheries, and high sheriff of the county of Haddington, succeeded his brother, the late Lord, in 1763.

John, the third Lord Belhaven, in 1721, was appointed governor of Barbadoes; but was lost near the Lizard-point, in the Royal Anne Galliey, on Nov. 10, the ship having struck on the Stag rocks, only two men and a boy escaping out of 240 persons. He married Mary, daughter of Andrew Bruce, merchant in Edinburgh, by whom he had issue four sons and one daughter: John, the late Lord; Andrew, an officer in the army, who died unmarried; James, advocate, sheriff-depute for Haddingtonshire, now Lord; Robert, a major of foot; and Margaret, wife of Alexander Baird, Esq; son of Sir William Baird, of Newbeath.

The descent of this noble family is the same with that of the Dukes of Hamilton. Sir David Hamilton

Hamilton marrying Janet, daughter of William Keith, marshal of Scotland, by her had five sons. From Robert, the third son, descended the families of Bruntwood and Broomhill. Sir John Hamilton of Broomhill, during the civil war, taking up arms in defence of Charles I. was, in 1648, created a peer. He married Margaret, natural daughter of James Marquis of Hamilton, and had three daughters; of whom, Elizabeth was married to Alexander Seton, Viscount Kingston, and Anne, to Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertounhill; but having no male issue, the honour descended to John, the son of Sir Robert Hamilton of Prestmanan, who, in 1704, was one of the Lords of the treasury, and died in June 1708, in the fifty-second year of his age; leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertounhill, two sons, John, the third Lord, and James, who died in 1732.

*Creation.*] Lord Belhaven, in the county of Haddington, *ut supra*.

*Arms.*] Ruby, a sword erect in pale proper, the pommel and hilt topaz, between three cinquefoils pearl.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a nag's head, coupéd of the last, and bridled of the first.

*Supporters.*] Two horses pearl, bridled as the crest.

*Motto.*] *Ride through.*

*Chief Seats.*] At the Biel, near Dunbar, in the county of Haddington; and at Prestmanan in East-Lothian.

## LORD ROLLO.

JOHN ROLLO, Lord ROLLO, succeeded his brother Andrew, the late Lord, in 1765, who is married as below, and has several children, particularly —, master of Rollo, who, in 1766, married —, daughter of — Ayton, Esq;

Robert, fourth Lord, by his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Rollo, of Woodside, had four sons, Andrew, the late Lord; Harry, an officer in the army, who had no issue; John, the present Lord, who, by Ciceley, daughter of James Johnston, merchant in Edinburgh, has issue; and Clement, who married Maria-Emilia, eldest daughter of John Irvine, of Bonshaw, Esq; and had issue: also three daughters; Mary, wife of David Drummond, of Pitkellony; Janet, of captain Robert Johnston, of Wamphrey; and Isabel, of John Aytoun, of Inchdairny, Esq; who all had issue.

Andrew, the late Lord, was a colonel, by brevet in the army, behaved with great bravery in the last war, and took the island of Dominica, in conjunction with Sir James Douglas, in June 1761. He married first, Catherine, daughter and coheir of Lord James Murray, of Dowally, third son of John, Marquis of Athol, by whom he had issue a son, the honourable captain John Rollo, a brave officer, who died at Martinico, in June, 1762. He had also other children by this Lady, who all died in their infancy. His Lordship married secondly, Miss Murray, daughter of — Murray, of Abercairny, Esq; a few months before his

his decease, which happened in 1765, on his journey to Scotland.

Of this antient family, which hath long been seated in Perthshire, was John Rollo, who, in the reign of Robert II. had a grant of several lands from David Stewart, Earl of Strathern; and from him descended William Rollo, who had a charter from James IV. for erecting his lands into the barony of Duncrub. Andrew was knighted by King James VI. and created a Baron by Charles II. Jan. 10, 1650, by the title of Baron Rollo of Duncrub, in the county of Perth. He married Katharine, daughter of James Drummond, Lord Maderty, by whom he had four daughters, and five sons, the youngest whereof, Sir William, was beheaded at Edinburgh for adhering to the cause of Charles I.

*Creation.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Topaz, a chevron between three boars heads erased, sapphire.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a stag's head coupéd, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two stags of the last.

*Motto.*] *La fortune passe par tout.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Duncrub, in the county of Perth.

## LORD COLVILLE.

ALEXANDER, Lord COLVILLE, rear admiral of the white, succeeded his father, John, the late Lord, in 1740, and is unmarried.

This family came originally from Normandy, in 1066, with William the conqueror, and from England to Scotland, with King David I. who succeeded to the throne in 1124.

Robert, who was created Lord Colville in 1609, by his wife Elizabeth, or Isabel, daughter of Patrick Lord Ruthven, had two sons and one daughter: James who died unmarried, before his father; Robert, master of Colville, and Jane, wife of Sir James Campbell of Lawers, by whom she had John, Earl of Loudoun, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of Charles I. He died in 1620, and was succeeded by his grandson,

James, the second Lord, son of Robert, master of Colville, who dying without issue, in 1722, was succeeded by

John, third Lord, eldest son of Alexander, eldest son of Dr. Alexander, eldest son of John, eldest son of Alexander, second lawful son of Sir James Colville, of Easter-Wemyss, commendator of Culross, brother-german of the first Lord. He married Miss Johnston, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters: Alexander, the present Lord; George, who died in the West Indies, without issue; John and Charles, officers in the army; James, captain in the navy, who died in the East-Indies; Margaret, wife of captain Castlemain, and Elizabeth who died unmarried. His Lordship died on the expedition to Carthagen, in 1740.

*Creations.*] Lord Colville, in 1609, confirmed by Charles II. before his restoration.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, pearl, a cross moline diamond. 2d and 3d, ruby, a fess cheque pearl and sapphire.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a hind's head proper.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side a rhinoceros of the latter. On the sinister, a savage covered with



with a lion's skin, holding on his exterior shoulder a battoon.

*Motto.*] *Oublier ne puis.*

## LORD RUTHVEN.

JAMES RUTHVEN, Lord RUTHVEN, of Freeland, succeeded his mother, Isabel, Lady Ruthven, in 1732, and married first, Janet, daughter of William Nesbit, of Dirleton, Esq; by whom he had two sons, James master of Ruthven, an officer in the army; and William, who died unmarried: and secondly, Lady Anne, daughter of James, Earl of Bute, by whom he had issue two sons and eight daughters: Stewart, who died young; John, a captain in the navy; Anne, wife of captain Elphinstone; Isabel of captain John Mac Dougal; Wortley Montague; Elizabeth, wife of captain Lawrie; Jane, who died young; Grace, wife of captain Caulfield; Janet and Crawford, which last died in her infancy.

William, second Lord Ruthven, the thirteenth generation of the illustrious house of Gourie, in the direct male line, by his wife Janet, daughter and coheir of Patrick, Lord Haliburton, of Dirleton, had issue two sons, Patrick, father of William Earl of Gourie, and Alexander, the progenitor of this family.

*Creation.*] Lord Ruthven, of Freeland, in 1651, by Charles II.

*Arms.*] Paltee of six, sapphire and ruby.

*Crest.*] A ram's head, coupéd.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, a ram; on the sinister, a goat, both proper.

*Motto.] Deed shaw.*

*Chief Seat.]* At Ruthven house, in Perthshire.

## L O R D N E W A R K.

WILLIAM LESLEY, Lord NEWARK, an officer in the army, succeeded his mother, Jane, the late baroness, in 1740, and has voted at every election of sixteen peers for Scotland, since 1749.

David, second Lord Newark, who deceased in 1694, left by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart, of Grantully, five daughters; Jane; Mary, who died unmarried; Christian, wife of Thomas Graham, of Balnagowan, Esq; Grisel, of Thomas Drummond, of Logiealmond, Esq; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

Jane, his eldest daughter, succeeded to the honour, and marrying Sir Alexander Anstruther of that ilk, Bart. had three sons and six daughters: William, the present Lord; David; Alexander, who has issue; Christian; Helen, wife of the Rev. John Chalmers; Jane, Catherine, Margaret and Joanna.

Andrew, the fifth Earl of Rothes, marrying Jane, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Evandale, had a son Patrick, who was created Lord Lindores; and he marrying Lady Jane Stewart, daughter of Robert Earl of Orkney, by her had five sons.

David the youngest was a colonel of horse under the King of Sweden in the wars of Germany. In the reign of Charles I. when the civil war broke out in Britain, he, returning to  
his

his native country, entered into the service of the parliament of Scotland, who had taken the covenant, and raised an army, in defence of their liberties and religion. He was made one of their generals, and so continued till the defeat at Worcester. In 1645, the Scots army under the Earl of Leven, being then in the center of England as allies to the parliament, this David Lesley, after the battle of Naseby, was detached with his whole party of horse to oppose the Marquis of Montrose, who, having deserted his old friends, was grown very formidable, and with an army of Irish and Highlanders, was marching into England, to reinforce the King. The general met him at Philipshaw, near Selkirk, where, on Sept. 13, 1645, the Marquis was defeated with very great loss, and forced to make his escape abroad; and when the Marquis returned, in the year 1650, this David was commissioned with a body of forces to reduce him: but colonel Strahan making a quick march, with a few troops of horse, the Marquis was routed before the King's forces could join him, and being soon after taken prisoner, general Lesley sent him to Edinburgh.

In 1650, the independents in England, having got the supreme power, resolved to exclude all the royal family. The Scots parliament, who never joined in the covenant with such intention, immediately declared for the King under certain limitations. Hereupon an army under Oliver Cromwell was ordered to act against Scotland; and being arrived there, the English lost many men by skirmishing, and endeavouring to get the Scots army, who were 27,000 men under general Lesley, from their

intrenchments: whereupon Cromwell, retiring towards Dunbar, prepared to embark his infantry, and return with his horse to England. General Lesley, perceiving this motion, left his camp, and followed the enemy close, not doubting of a sure and easy victory: but Cromwell making a stand, attacked the Scots an hour before day, on the third of September, when, after a vigorous dispute, Lesley was utterly defeated, having lost all his cannon, and more than half his army being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

The next year, 1651, after King Charles II. was crowned at Scoon, a new army was formed of about 20,000 men, to try the King's fortune in England. The third of September was again favourable to Oliver; for the royal army was intirely vanquished at Worcester, and among many other persons of distinction, as well English as Scots, general Lesley was taken prisoner, and committed to the Tower, where he was confined till the restoration, when, as a return for his fidelity and service, the King was pleased to create him a Peer, Aug. 31, 1660, by the title of Baron Newark in the county of Fife, and to allow him a pension of 500l. a year. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John York, Knt. by whom he had David his heir, second Lord before-mentioned, and three daughters; and by reason the honour of Lord Newark was limited to the heirs male of his body, he resigned his honour unto his Majesty, in favour of his son the said David, and his heirs general, which his Majesty confirmed.

*Creation.] Ut supra.*

*Arms.] Quarterly, 1st and 4th pearl, on a bend sapphire, three buckles topaz, for Lesly;*

2d, topaz, a lion rampant ruby, debruised with a ribband diamond for Abernethy; 3d pearl, three piles issuing from the chief diamond, for Anstruther, and by way of furtout, an escutcheon ruby, charged with a three towered castle pearl, masoned diamond for Lindores.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a demi-angel, winged, topaz, holding in his right hand a griffon's head, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two griffons pearl, beaked, winged, and armed, topaz.

*Motto.*] *Periissem ni Periissem.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Newark, in the county of Fife.

## L O R D R U T H E R F O O R D.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFOORD, Lord RUTHERFOORD, of Hunthill, in the county of Roxburgh, succeeded John his father, the late Lord, in February 1744, and is a captain of marines.

Andrew Rutherfoord, a cadet, of the family of Hunthill, son of William Rutherfoord of Quarriholes, near Leith, by his wife Isabel Stewart, of the family of Traquair, went young into the French service, where attaining several degrees of military preferment, he came at last to be a lieutenant-general in that kingdom. At the Restoration, he came over to England with a very honourable testimony from the French King, and for his singular service and fidelity to the crown, King Charles II. was pleased to create him a peer, Jan. 19, 1660, and soon after Earl of Tiviot, to him and the heirs male of his body: but being made governor of Tangier, he was unfortunately slain by the Moors, without issue, in 1664, and the title of Earl died with him; but that of Lord Rutherfoord, according to the

grant of patent, descended to Sir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill, who became 2d Lord: his brother Archibald succeeded as third Lord, and his younger brother Robert, as fourth Lord; to whom succeeded John the fifth Lord, father of the present Lord.

*Creation.*] Lord Rutherford, 19 Jan. 1660, by Charles II.

*Arms.*] Pearl, an orle ruby, and in chief three martlets, diamond.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a martlet as in the coat.

*Supporters.*] Two horses, proper.

*Motto.*] *Nec sorte nec fato.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Grange, in the county of Fife.

## L O R D B A L L E N D E N.

JOHN BALLENDEN, Lord BALLENDEN, hereditary usher of the exchequer, succeeded his father, Ker, the late Lord, and is a minor.

This family had its rise in the time of James IV. Thomas Ballenden, of Auchinoul, Esq; was justice clerk, and director of chancery to James V. as also his son Sir John Ballenden, in the reigns of Queen Mary and her son King James VI. From this Sir John Ballenden descended Sir William, who, having given many proofs of his loyalty to Charles II. was, in recompence thereof, after the Restoration, made treasurer-depute, one of the privy council, and, June 10, 1661, created Baron Ballenden of Broughton; but dying unmarried, made a conveyance of his estate and honour to John Ker, a younger son of William the second Earl of Roxburgh, his cousin, who thereupon changed his name to Ballenden, and took the arms; and marrying

marrying Mary widow of William Ramsay, the third Earl of Dalhousie, by her had five sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom died unmarried; the second married to Ephraim Miller of Hartingfordbury, Esq; Mary, the third, to the honourable John Campbell of Mammore, now Duke of Argyll; and the youngest, Diana, to John Bultel of Fleet in Devonshire, Nov. 6, 1753. Of the sons, John, the eldest, succeeded his father; but dying without issue, in 1741, was succeeded by his next brother Ker, the father of the late Lord. The third son was Sir Henry Ballenden, gentleman usher of the black rod to the house of Lords.

*Creation.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Ruby, a hart's head couped, attired with ten tynes, between three crosses crosslets fitchy, topaz, all within a double tressure counterflory, with fleurs de lis of the last.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, a lady holding in her right hand a sword erect, and a pair of scales pendent, both proper. On the sinister, another such lady holding in her left hand a branch of palm.

*Motto.*] *Sic itur ad astra.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Broughton-house, in Mid-Lothian.

## L O R D K I N N A I R D.

CHARLES KINNAIRD, Lord KINNAIRD, of Inchturre, being son of George, son of George, sixth son of George, the first Lord Kinnaird, upon the decease of his cousin Charles, the late and fifth Lord, without issue in 1758, succeeded to his honour and estate. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir James Johnston of Westerhall,

hall, Bart. by whom he has issue, George master of Kinnaird; Patrick; Elizabeth, Helen, and Margaret.

In the reign of King William, in 1170, Randolph Rufus obtaining from that prince the lands of Kinnaird, in the county of Perth, which continued in his family till the time of King Charles I. he from that barony took his surname; and from him descended Sir Richard Kinnaird of that Ilk, whose son Reginald marrying Margery, daughter and heir of Sir John Kirkaldy of Inchtire, in the same county, he with her had those lands, in which he was confirmed by the charter of Robert III.

George Kinnaird, Esq; being of great service to King Charles II. during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, he was by that King at his restoration made one of the privy council; and, Dec. 28, 1682, created Lord Kinnaird, of Inchtire.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th topaz, a fesse wavey between three stars, ruby, for Kirkaldy; 2d and 3d ruby, a saltire between four crescents, topaz, for Kinnaird.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a crescent rising from a cloud, with a star between its horns, all within two branches of palm displayed orle-wise.

*Supporters.*] Two savages, each wreathed about his head and middle with oak leaves, and their hands that support the shield in chains hanging down to their feet; their other hands holding each a garland of laurel.

*Motto.*] *Patitur qui vincit.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Drimmie, in the Carse of Gowrie.



## SECOND TITLES;

Of Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls; by which, in Courtesy, their eldest Sons are generally distinguished.

- A** Berdour lord, eldest son of the earl of Moreton.  
 Ancram earl of, eldest son of the marq. of Lothian.  
 Angus earl of, eldest son of the duke of Douglas.  
 Balgony lord, eldest son of the earl of Leven.  
 Berindale lord, eldest son of the earl of Caithness.  
 Binny lord, eldest son of the earl of Haddington.  
 Bowmont marq. of, eldest son of the duke of Roxburgh.  
 Boyd lord, eldest son of the earl of Kilmarnock.  
 Boyle lord, eldest son of the earl of Glasgow.  
 Bruce lord, eldest son of the earl of Kincardin.  
 Cardross lord, eldest son of the earl of Buchan.  
 Carmichael lord, eldest son of the earl of Hyndford.  
 Carnegy lord, eldest son of the earl of Southesk.  
 Cochran lord, eldest son of the earl of Dundonald.  
 Clairmont lord, eldest son of the earl of Middleton.  
 Clidesdale marq. of, eldest son of the duke of Hamilton.  
 Chrichton lord, eldest son of the earl of Dumfries.  
 Cummerlard, eldest son of the earl of Balcarras.  
 Dair lord, eldest son of the earl of Selkirk.  
 Dalkeith earl of, eldest son of the duke of Buccleugh.  
 Dalmeny lord, eldest son of the earl of Roseberry.  
 Dalrymple lord, eldest son of the earl of Stair.  
 Dalziel lord, eldest son of the earl of Carnwath.  
 Darnley earl of, eldest son of the duke of Lennox.  
 Deskford lord, eldest son of the earl of Finlater.  
 Down lord, eldest son of the earl of Murray.  
 Drumlanrig earl of, eldest son of the duke of Queensberry.  
 Drummond lord, eldest son of the earl of Perth.  
 Dunglas lord, eldest son of the earl of Hume.  
 Dupplin viscount, eldest son of the earl of Kinnoull.

- Elcho lord, eldest son of the earl of Wemys.  
 Erskine lord, eldest son of the earl of Mar.  
 Fleming lord, eldest son of the earl of Wigton.  
 Fenton viscount, eldest son of the earl of Kelley.  
 Garlies lord, eldest son of the earl of Galloway.  
 Garnock visc. eldest son of the earl of Crawford, formerly  
 Lindsay.  
 Glaimes lord, eldest son of the earl of Strathmore.  
 Gordon lord, eldest son of the earl of Aboyn.  
 Glenorchy visc. eldest son of the earl of Breadalbane.  
 Graham marquis of, eldest son of the duke of Montrose.  
 Haddo lord, eldest son of the earl of Aberdeen.  
 Hay lord, eldest son of the earl of Errol.  
 Hope lord, eldest son of the earl of Hopeton.  
 Huntingtour lord, eldest son of the earl of Dyfart.  
 Huntley marquis of, eldest son of the duke of Gordon.  
 Johnston lord, eldest son of the marquis of Annandale.  
 Keith lord, eldest son of the earl of Kintore.  
 Kelburn viscount, eldest son of the earl of Glasgow.  
 Kennedy lord, eldest son of the earl of Cassilis.  
 Kilmaurs lord, eldest son of the earl of Glencairn.  
 Kintail lord, eldest son of the earl of Seaforth.  
 Kirkwall lord, eldest son of the earl of Orkney.  
 Lesley lord, eldest son of the earl of Rothes.  
 Lindsay lord, eldest son of the earl of Crawford.  
 Linton lord, eldest son of the earl of Traquair.  
 Lorn marquis of, eldest son of the duke of Argyll.  
 Mackenzie lord, eldest son of the earl of Seaforth.  
 Macleod lord, eldest son of the earl of Cromerty.  
 Maitland lord, eldest son of the earl of Lauderdale.  
 Mauchlane lord, eldest son of the earl of Loudoun.  
 Maxwell lord, eldest son of the earl of Nithsdale.  
 Milington viscount, eldest son of the earl of Portmore.  
 Montgomery lord, eldest son of the earl of Eglington.  
 Mountstuart lord, eldest son of the earl of Bute.  
 Nidpath lord, eldest son of the earl of March.  
 Ogilvy lord, eldest son of the earl of Airly.

Paisley lord, eldest son of the earl of Abercorn.  
 Polwarth lord, eldest son of the earl of Marchmont.  
 Ramfay lord, eldest son of the earl of Dalhousie.  
 Rosehill lord, eldest son of the earl of Northesk.  
 Seton lord, eldest son of the earl of Winton.  
 Strathnavern lord, eldest son of the earl of Sutherland.  
 Tullibairden marq. of, eldest son of the duke of Athol.  
 Yester lord, eldest son of the marquis of Tweeddale.

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**A** List of those SCOTS PEERS who have been  
 successively returned to all the Parliaments of  
 Great Britain since the Union, which took  
 place May 1, 1707.

First Parliament, summoned to meet the 23<sup>d</sup> of  
 October, 1707.

**J**AMES Douglas, duke of Queensberry.  
 James Graham, duke of Montrose.  
 John Ker, duke of Roxburgh.  
 John Hay, marquis of Tweeddale.  
 William Ker, marquis of Lothian.  
 John Lindsay, earl of Crawford.  
 John Sutherland, earl of Sutherland.  
 John Erskine, earl of Mar.  
 Hugh Campbell, earl of Loudoun.  
 David Wemys, earl of Wemys.  
 David Leslie, earl of Leven and Melvil.  
 James Ogilvy, earl of Seafield.  
 John Dalrymple, earl of Stair.  
 Archibald Primrose, earl of Roseberry.  
 David Boyle, earl of Glasgow.  
 Archibald Campbell, earl of Ila.

## SECOND PARLIAMENT.

8 July, 1708.

**J**AMES Hamilton, duke of Hamilton.  
 James Graham, duke of Montrose.  
 John Ker, duke of Roxburgh.  
 William Ker, marquis of Lothian.  
 John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford.  
 John Erskine, earl of Mar.  
 John Lesley, earl of Rothes.  
 Hugh Campbell, earl of Loudoun.  
 David Wemys, earl of Wemys.  
 David Carnegie, earl of Northesk.  
 David Lesley, earl of Leven and Melvil.  
 George Hamilton, earl of Orkney.  
 James Ogilvy, earl of Seafield.  
 Archibald Primrose, earl of Roseberry.  
 David Boyle, earl of Glasgow.  
 Archibald Campbell, earl of Ila.

## THIRD PARLIAMENT.

25 November, 1710.

**J**AMES Hamilton, duke of Hamilton, *killed in a duel.*  
 John Murray, duke of Athol.  
 William Johnston, marquis of Annandale.  
 William Keith, earl Marshal, *died.*  
 John Erskine, earl of Mar  
 Alexander Montgomery, earl of Eglington.  
 Alexander Hume, earl of Hume.  
 Hugh Campbell, earl of Loudoun.  
 Thomas Hay, earl of Kinnoul.  
 David Carnegie, earl of Northesk.  
 George Hamilton, earl of Orkney.  
 Archibald Primrose, earl of Roseberry.  
 Archibald Campbell, earl of Ila.  
 William Livingston, viscount Kilsyth.

John Elphinston, lord Balmerino.

Walter Stewart, lord Blantyre.

*Returned for those deceased.*

James Livingston, earl of Linlithgow and Callender.

James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield.

#### FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

12 November, 1713.

**J**OHNSON Murray, duke of Athol.

John Erskine, earl of Mar.

Alexander Montgomery, earl of Eglington.

James Livingston, Earl of Linlithgow and Callender.

Hugh Campbell, earl of Loudoun.

Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoul.

Charles Hamilton, earl of Selkirk.

David Carnegie, earl of Northesk.

John Cochran, earl of Dundonald.

James Campbell, earl of Breadalbane.

John Murray, earl of Dunmore.

George Hamilton, earl of Orkney.

Archibald Primrose, earl of Roseberry.

David Colyear, earl of Portmore.

William Livingston, viscount Kilsyth.

John Elphinston, Lord Balmerino.

#### FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

17 March, 1714-15.

**J**AMES Graham, duke of Montrose.

John Ker, duke of Roxburgh.

Charles Hay, marquis of Tweeddale, *died.*

William Ker, marquis of Lothian, *died, no new election.*

William Johnston, marquis of Annandale, *died.*

John Sutherland, earl of Sutherland.

John Lesley, earl of Rothes.

David Erskine, earl of Buchan.

Hugh Campbell, earl of Loudoun.

George

## 164 SIXTEEN PEERS.

George Hamilton, earl of Orkney.  
John Dalrymple, earl of Stair.  
James Stewart, earl of Bute.  
Henry Scot, earl of Deloraine.  
Archibald Campbell, earl of Ila.  
William Kofs, lord Rofs.  
John Hamilton, lord Belhaven, *drowned.*

*Returned for the deceased Peers.*

Thomas Hamilton, earl of Haddington.  
William Gordon, earl of Aberdeen.  
James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield.

## SIXTH PARLIAMENT.

10 May, 1722.

**J**AMES Graham, duke of Montrose.

John Ker, duke of Roxburgh.  
John Hay, marquis of Tweeddale.  
John Sutherland, earl of Sutherland.  
John Lesley, earl of Rothes, *died.*  
David Erskine, earl of Buchan.  
Thomas Hamilton, earl of Haddington.  
Hugh Campbell, earl of Loudoun.  
Charles Hamilton, earl of Selkirk.  
William Gordon, earl of Aberdeen.  
George Hamilton, earl of Orkney.  
John Dalrymple, earl of Stair.  
James Stewart, earl of Bute.  
Charles Hope, earl of Hopeton.  
Henry Scot, earl of Delorain.  
Archibald Campbell, earl of Ila.

*Returned for the peer who died.*

James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield.

SEVENTH

# SIXTEEN PEERS. 163

## SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

28 November, 1727.

**J**AMES Graham, duke of Montrose.  
John Hay, marquis of Tweeddale.  
John Sutherland, earl of Sutherland.  
John Lesley, earl of Rothes, *died*.  
David Erskine, earl of Buchan.  
Thomas Hamilton, earl of Haddington.  
Hugh Campbell, earl of Loudoun.  
James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield.  
Charles Hamilton, earl of Selkirk.  
John Murray, earl of Dunmore.  
George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.  
John Dalrymple, earl of Stair.  
Alexander Hume, earl of Marchmont.  
Charles Hope, earl of Hopeton.  
Henry Scot, earl of Delorain.  
Archibald Campbell, earl of Ila.

*Returned for the earl of Rothes.*

James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield.

## EIGHTH PARLIAMENT.

13 June, 1734.

**F**RANCIS Scot, duke of Buccleugh.  
James Murray, duke of Athol.  
William Ker, marquis of Lothian.  
John Lindsay, earl of Crawford.  
William Sutherland, earl of Sutherland.  
George Douglas, earl of Moreton, *died*.  
John Campbell, earl of Loudoun.  
James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield.  
Charles Hamilton, earl of Selkirk, *died*.  
Alexander Lindsay, earl of Balcarras, *died*.  
John Murray, earl of Dunmore.

George

# 166 SIXTEEN PEERS.

George Hamilton, earl of Orkney, *died*.  
Charles Hope, earl of Hopetoun.  
Charles Colyear, earl of Portmore.  
Archibald Campbell, earl of Ila.  
Charles Cathcart, lord Cathcart.

*Returned for the peers who died.*

John Campbell, earl of Breadalbane.  
John Stewart, earl of Bute.  
John Carmichael, earl of Hyndford.  
James Douglas, earl of Moreton.

## NINTH PARLIAMENT.

25 June, 1741.

**W**ILLIAM Ker, marquis of Lothian.  
John Lindsay, earl of Crawford.  
William Sutherland, earl of Sutherland.  
James Douglas, earl of Moreton.  
James Stewart, earl of Murray.  
William Hume, earl of Hume.  
Charles Maitland, earl of Lauderdale, *died* \*.  
John Campbell, earl of Loudoun.  
James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield.  
John Campbell, earl of Breadalbane.  
John Murray, earl of Dunmore.  
John Carmichael, earl of Hyndford.  
Charles Hope, earl of Hopetoun, *died* †.  
Charles Colyear, earl of Portmore.  
Archibald Campbell, earl of Ila.  
James Somerville, lord Somerville.

*In the room of those deceased.*

\* John Hay, marquis of Tweeddale.  
† John Dalrymple, earl of Stair.

TENTH



## TENTH PARLIAMENT.

14 August, 1747.

**C**OSMO George Gordon, duke of Gordon, *died* §.  
 Archibald Campbell, duke of Argyll.  
 John Hay, marquis of Tweeddale.  
 William Ker, marquis of Lothian.  
 John Lindsay, earl of Crawford, *died* †.  
 John Lesley, earl of Rothes.  
 James Douglas, earl of Moreton.  
 James Stewart, earl of Murray.  
 William Hume, earl of Hume.  
 James Maitland, earl of Lauderdale.  
 John Campbell, earl of Loudoun.  
 James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield.  
 Alexander Lesley, earl of Leven and Melvil.  
 George Gordon, earl of Aberdeen.  
 John Murray, earl of Dunmore, *died* ||.  
 John Carmichael, earl of Hyndford.

*In the room of those who died.*

§ Hugh Hume, earl of Marchmont.  
 † John Campbell, earl of Breadalbane.  
 || Charles Cathcart, lord Cathcart.

## ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

31 May, 1754.

**A**RCHIBALD Campbell, duke of Argyll.  
 John Hay, marquis of Tweeddale.  
 William Ker, marquis of Lothian.  
 John Lesley, earl of Rothes.  
 James Douglas, earl of Moreton.  
 James Stewart, earl of Murray.  
 William Hume, earl of Hume.  
 James Maitland, earl of Lauderdale.  
 John Campbell, earl of Loudoun.

James

# 168 SIXTEEN PEERS.

James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield.  
Alexander Lesley, earl of Leven and Melvil, *died †*.  
John Campbell, earl of Breadalbane.  
George Gordon, earl of Aberdeen.  
Hugh Hume, earl of Marchmont.  
John Carmichael, earl of Hyndford.  
David Murray, viscount Stormont.

*Returned for the peer who died.*

† Charles Cathcart, lord Cathcart.

## TWELFTH PARLIAMENT.

5 May, 1761.

JOHN Campbell, duke of Argyll.  
John Hay, marquis of Tweeddale, *died \**.  
John Lesley, earl of Rothes.  
James Douglas, earl of Morton.  
Alexander Montgomery, earl of Eglington.  
James Stewart, earl of Murray.  
William Hume, earl of Hume, *died †*.  
James Hamilton, earl of Abercorn.  
John Campbell, earl of Loudoun.  
John Campbell, earl of Breadalbane.  
William Murray, earl of Dunmore.  
James Douglas, earl of March.  
Hugh Hume, earl of Marchmont.  
John Stewart, earl of Bute.  
David Murray, viscount Stormont.  
Charles Cathcart, lord Cathcart.

*In the room of those who died.*

\* William Sutherland, earl of Sutherland, who died in 1766, and John Murray, duke of Athol, was elected in his room.

† John Carmichael, earl of Hyndford.

ATAINTED



# ATTAINED PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

## E A R L S.

### KEITH, Earl MARISHAL.

**T**HIS noble family is one of the most ancient and illustrious in Scotland; and derive their origin from Robert, one of the chiefs of the Catti (whence it is said Keith) who performed many glorious exploits against the Danes, in the reign of Malcolm II. for which he had granted to him and his heirs the lands and barony of Keith in East-Lothian, from which, more probably, his posterity took their surname. The abovesaid Prince advanced him to the hereditary dignity of Marshal of Scotland, and granted him the island of Inch-keith in the gulph of Edinburgh.

The successors of this Robert continued to be among the most eminent men in Scotland. Robert Keith, in 1292, had a charter from John Baliol of his lands of Keith, &c. and by King Robert Bruce, in 1325, was sent ambassador to France; but was slain at the battle of Dupplin in 1332, in defence of his country, and was succeeded by his son John, whose son Sir Robert, who succeeded him, was, for his wisdom and valour, knighted by King David II. His son, Sir Edward, was slain at the battle of Durham, when King David II. was taken prisoner in 1346, leaving a son, Sir William, who, in 1369, was one of the commissioners who concluded a peace between England and Scotland. He was ancestor of Sir William, who being a favourite of King James II. was created Lord Keith, and Earl Marshal, or Marishal, of Keith, in the county of Haddington.

George, the fifth Earl Marshal, was one of the privy council to King James VI. by whom he was sent ambassador to the court of Denmark, where, at his own expence, he espoused the Princess Anne, a daughter of that crown, in the name of his Majesty; and, in the year 1593, founded the Marshal College in the city of Aberdeen; and in 1609 was high commissioner to the parliament. His grandson,

William, the seventh Earl, in the time of the civil war, levied, at his own charge, a troop of horse for the King's service: but being taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower of London, remained there ten years, and then, being released, was made one of the privy council to King Charles II. and lord privy seal.

The

The said seventh Earl was succeeded by his brother, George, eighth Earl, whose son William, ninth Earl, was succeeded by George his son, tenth Earl, who joining in the rebellion in 1715, with the Earl of Mar, his estate and honours were forfeited by attainder, in 1716, with those of the Earls of Mar, Southesk, Linlithgow, Panmure, and Seaforth.

His Lordship has been long in the service of the King of Prussia, and is his governor of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, and being next of kin to John, Earl of Kintore (see that title,) who died without issue, in 1761, his Lordship was enabled, by act of parliament, to inherit his estate, or any other that might devolve to him.

His Lordship's brother was the late renowned field-marshal Keith, who following his brother's fortune, engaged afterwards in the service of Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, who gave him the rank of brigadier-general, and in that service he was afterwards field-marshal. He then entered into the service of Frederick III. King of Prussia, who raised him to the rank of field-marshal; but, after many signal services, he was unfortunately killed, Oct. 14, 1758, when the right wing of the Prussian army, where he commanded, was surprized, at Hochkirchen, by the Austrians, under Marshal Daun, who, after the action, buried general Keith with great military honours: but the King of Prussia, who could not sufficiently regret the loss of so great a commander, had his corps taken up, and sent to Berlin, where a superb monument is erected to his memory.

He had also two sisters, Lady Mary, wife of John, Earl of Wigton, and Lady Anne, of Alexander, Earl of Galloway. They were the sons and daughters of William, the ninth Earl, abovementioned, by his wife, Lady Mary, daughter of James, Earl of Perth.

*Creations.*] Earl Marshal, of Keith, in 1455, by James II.

*Arms.*] Pearl, on a chief, ruby, three pallets, topaz.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a stag's head erased, proper, and attired with ten tynes, topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two stags, proper, attired as the crest.

*Motto.*] *Veritas vincit.*

*Chief Seats were,*] Dunster-castle and Fatterello, in Kincardineshire; Inverugy and Newburgh, in Aberdeenshire.

## ERSKINE, Earl of MAR.

In the reign of Alexander II, 1226, lived Henry de Erskine, who was witness to a gift which Amelick, brother of Maldwin, Earl of Lennox, made to the canons of Paisley; and to him succeeded Sir John Erskine, the father of another Sir John, the father of a third Sir John, whose son Sir William succeeded him in the barony of Erskine, and was father of Sir Robert, who was very steadfast and loyal to K. David II; for in the year 1346, when his Majesty was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, the Lord Erskine (as he is called in the re-

record) was one of the commissioners employed in that honourable negotiation of the King's redemption, and gave his eldest son as one of the hostages for the performance of the treaty. After his Majesty's return he was made justice-general of the North, lord chamberlain to the King, ambassador to France, sheriff of the county of Stirling, and governor of that castle, and the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton; and, at the King's death, he declared for Robert II, and contributed much to the bringing him peaceably to the throne.

Sir Thomas, seventh Lord Erskine, who succeeded him, married Janet, daughter of Sir Edward Keith of Sinton, by Christian his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Menteith and of Helen his wife, daughter of Gratney Earl of Mar, and by her had Robert the eighth Lord Erskine, who, in 1436, upon the death of Alexander Earl of Mar, laid claim to half of that Earldom, and assumed the title on account of the aforesaid marriage; but the Crown interfering, it was not ended in his days: however, his son Thomas, ninth Lord, who succeeded, prosecuting his father's claim to the Earldom of Mar, had a decree of the committee of estates in his favour, in 1457, and was Earl of Mar.

John fourth Earl of Mar, had the care and tuition of the young King James V. in the castle of Stirling, of which he was governor. In the year 1534, when the King came of age, he was sent ambassador to France, to propose a match between his Majesty and the Princess Magdalen, a daughter of King Francis I. which having

performed, he was sent in the same quality to Henry VIII. of England; and, in 1537, was one of those peers who attended his master into France, where he espoused the said Princess. In 1542, upon the death of the King, the young Queen Mary was also committed to his care, in Stirling-castle; and that great trust his lordship discharged with the same fidelity he had done in her father's minority; for, in 1548, notwithstanding the endeavours of King Henry VIII. of England, and the party that was for him in Scotland, to get her out of his hands, he carried her safe to France.

John, fifth Earl, his son, who succeeded him in 1552, was a person of noble and generous qualities, as well as his father; and though he was then very young, the queen regent, in 1553, appointed him governor of Edinburgh-castle, and one of her Majesty's privy council; and when Queen Mary was happily delivered of the young Prince, afterwards King James VI, she committed him to the guardianship of the Earl of Mar, in the castle of Edinburgh, which trust he discharged so well, that when the Earl of Bothwell had married the Queen, they could not prevail with the Lord Mar to deliver up the young Prince to them, till he had solemnly set the crown upon his Majesty's head. Having been elected regent for Scotland in 1571, during the minority of the said King James VI, he, in the time of his sickness, when his son was a minor, appointed the Laird of Tullibairden, and his own brother Alexander Erskine, to be governors of his Majesty, and keepers of Stirling-castle.



John, the sixth Earl of Mar, was also in great favour with King James VI, who committed to his care the tuition of his young son Prince Henry; and, by a letter under his own hand, charged his Lordship, in case of his Majesty's demise, not to deliver the Prince either to the Queen or Estates, till he came of age. In 1601 his Lordship was sent ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, where, in his negotiations, he deported himself with such prudence and conduct, that his Majesty gratefully owned his peaceable accession to the crown of England, was, next to the goodness of God, to be ascribed to the Earl of Mar; and thereupon made him a knight of the most noble order of the garter, one of his privy council in England, and lord treasurer of Scotland.

John, the tenth Earl, was by Queen Anne made colonel of a regiment of foot, knight of the thistle, and secretary of state; he was also one of the commissioners for the treaty of union between England and Scotland, which being concluded, he was elected one of the sixteen peers, as he was also in the three succeeding parliaments of Queen Anne; and was made again secretary of state in 1713. Upon the accession of George I. he was deprived of all his offices, and retired to Scotland; but being joined by several noblemen and gentlemen, with their followers, to the number of six hundred, and setting up his standard, and proclaiming the pretender at Kirkmichael, and his forces increasing to six or seven thousand men, a battle was fought at Sheriffmuir near Dunblain, Nov. 13, 1715, between John Duke of

Argyll, commanding the royal troops, and the Earl of Mar, who commanded the rebel army: the Earl, though he was not brought up in the arts of war, behaved like a brave general, and both armies withdrew, leaving the victory undetermined; the one to Stirling, the other to Perth, where they passed the winter: but some discord arising in the Earl's army, and their friends in England being defeated the same day, at Preston, in Lancashire, he was forced to take refuge in France, with the person he had proclaimed, and who had come over and joined him some time after the battle; and in the year 1716, was attainted, with the Duke of Ormond, Lord Bolingbroke, &c. and his estate and honours forfeited to the crown. From France he went to Italy, where he continued some time, and then returned to Paris: but turning valetudinary, after so much fatigue of body and mind, he retired to Aix la Chapelle, where he died in 1732, under the care of his most dutiful daughter, Lady Frances Erskine, who supported him during his life, and continued the same care to the Countess her mother.

He married first, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had Thomas Lord Erskine, who is now in possession of his father's estate, which was purchased from the government by his trusty friends James Erskine of Grange, his uncle, and David Erskine of Dun. He married Lady Charlotte, daughter of Charles, Earl of Hoptoun, by whom he has issue. In 1727 he was elected to parliament for the burgh of Inverkeithing, &c.

&c. In January, 1746-7, for the shire of Stirling; and in the succeeding parliament, in 1747, for the shire of Clackmannan. The Earl's second lady was Lady Frances, sister of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, by whom he had the above-mentioned Lady Frances, who had settled upon her by King George I. the same fortune she was intitled to by her mother's marriage settlement, and her mother had a grant of her jointure. She was married to her cousin, James Erskine, of Grange, Esq; son of the above Mr. Erskine, of Grange, and has issue two sons, John-Francis and James-Francis, both officers in the army.

*Creations.*] Created or confirmed Earl of Mar, and Lord Erskine of Alloa, in the county of Clackmannan, in 1436, by James II.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th sapphire, a bend between six cross crozlets fitchy, topaz, for the title of Mar; 2d and 3d pearl, a pale diamond, for Erskine.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a dexter hand coupéd above the wrist, holding a dagger erect, proper, the pommel and hilt, topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two griffons pearl, beaked, winged; and armed, topaz.

*Motto.*] *Je pense plus.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Stirling, Alloa, &c. Stirlingshire.

## MAXWELL, Earl of NITHSDALE.

The first on record, who used this surname, was Hubert de Makswell, in the time of Malcolm IV. 1160, to whom succeeded John de Makswell, who was one of the commissioners sent to England, to treat of a marriage between Alexander II. and a daughter of that crown, which having concluded, he was thereupon made great chamberlain of Scotland. From him descended Sir Herbert, who, in 1424, was dignified with the title of Lord Maxwell; and Robert, the ninth Lord Maxwell, was created Earl of Nithsdale. He suffered much by sequestration and imprisonment for his loyalty to King Charles I.

William, the fifth Earl, engaging in the rebellion against King George I. in the year 1715, was taken at Preston, and brought prisoner to London, was tried, and condemned to be beheaded on Feb. 24, following, with the Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure: but the night before execution he made his escape out of the Tower; and, in the year 1744, died in his exile at Rome. He married Winifred, youngest daughter of William Herbert, Marquis of Powis; and by her left William Lord Maxwell, who married his cousin-german Lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of Charles Earl of Traquair; by whom he had issue two daughters; Mary, who died young, and Winifred, wife of William Constable, of Effringame, esq; by whom she has two sons and a daughter.

daughter: also a daughter, Lady Anne, married to John Lord Bellew, of the kingdom of Ireland.

*Creations.*] Earl of Nithsdale Oct. 29, 1581, 16 James VI.

*Arms.*] Pearl, an imperial eagle displayed, diamond, beaked and membered ruby, surmounted of a shield of the first, charged with a saltire of a second, and thereupon a hedgehog, topaz.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a mount and holly-bush, and a stag lodged, or, couchant.

*Supporters.*] Two stags proper, attired, pearl.

*Motto.*] *Reviresco.*

*Chief Seats were*] At Terregles, and Carlarock, in Dumfriesshire.

## SEATON, Earl of WINTON.

This family is one of the noblest in North Britain, from which many illustrious families are descended. The name is derived from their ancient lands of Seton in East-Lothian; the first whereof was Dowgal Seaton, who lived in the reigns of King Edgar, and Alexander I. who succeeded to the crown in 1107; and was succeeded by Secher his son, who also inherited the lands of Winton and Winsburgh, from whom descended Sir Christopher Seton, who, in the time of Robert I. bravely stood up for the freedom of his country against the English usurpation, and was one of those worthies, who, at the battle of Methven, near Perth, in 1306, rescued the King from the

English party; whereupon, for that singular piece of service, the King gave him in marriage his sister the Lady Christian Bruce; but at last he had the ill fortune to be taken by the English, and carried to London, where, with his brother John Seton, and Nigel Bruce, the King's brother, he was put to death. His son Sir Alexander made a great figure during the reign of his uncle King Robert, from whom he obtained sundry grants of lands, and a charter for erecting his lands of Seton into a free barony, and on account of his maternal descent, had his three crescents surrounded with the double tressure, which, with the coat of augmentation given to his father; ruby, a sword supporting an imperial crown, has continued to the family ever since.

The first Lord Seton was Sir John, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. to whom he was afterwards master of the household. He attended the Princess Margaret, that King's daughter, into France, in order to her marriage with Lewis the Dauphin, eldest son of Charles VII. King of France.

George, the sixth Lord Seton, being governor of Edinburgh-castle, during the regency of Queen Mary of Lorrain, was, in 1557, commissioned by the estates in Scotland, to treat with the French King about the marriage of Queen Mary with Francis the Dauphin; and his son Robert, the seventh Lord, being much esteemed by King James VI his Majesty raised him to the dignity of Earl of Winton. George, the second Earl, was one of the privy-council to Charles I. whom, with his whole

whole retinue, in the King's progress to Scotland, he entertained at his house of Seton, with great splendor and magnificence, and was very faithful to that prince during the time of the civil wars.

George, the fourth Earl, unhappily engaging in the rebellion in 1715, was brought prisoner from Preston, in Lancashire, to London, and committed to the Tower. In March following he was tried by his peers, found guilty, and received sentence of death; but in August following, by some secret management, he made his escape, and ended his days at Rome, in 1749, without issue. The representation of the family is now vested in Sir George Seaton, of Garleton, son of Sir George, son of Sir John, third son of George, second Earl of Winton, who resides in France, and is unmarried.

*Creation.*] Earl of Winton, Nov. 10, 1600,  
31 James VI. (I. of England.)

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, topaz, three crescents within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs de lys ruby, for Seaton. 2d and 3d, sapphire, three garbs topaz, the arms of Buchan, as having pretension to that earldom, and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon party per pale, ruby and sapphire, the first charged with a sword in pale proper, pommelled and hilted topaz, supporting an imperial crown with a double tressure of the last; and the 2d, charged with a star of twelve points pearl, for the title of Winton.

*Crest.*]

*Crest.*] In a ducal coronet topaz, a dragon emerald spouting fire, his wings elevated.

*Supporters.*] Two foxes proper, collared and chained topaz, each collar charged with three crescents ruby; and upon a scroll coming behind the shield, and passing over the middle of the supporters, are these words, *Intaminatis fulget bonribus*, relative to the furtout.

*Motto.*] *In via virtuti via nulla.*

*Chief Seats were*] At Seton, in the county of Haddington; at Winton, in the same county; and at Edinburgh.

## LIVINGSTON, Earl of LINLITHGOW.

The first of this name is said to be one of the gentlemen that accompanied Queen Margaret, wife of King Malcolm Canmore, into Scotland, from Hungary, where in the reign of David I. he got lands in West-Lothian, which he called Livingstone, after his own name, and was succeeded therein by his son Thurstan, the father of Alexander, whose posterity enjoyed the barony of Livingston above four hundred years, which was till the reign of James IV. when Bartholomew Livingston dying without issue, with him that family became extinct. Others, with more reason, suppose Livingston to be rather a modern Scots name, derived from Levin, which is the name of a town, lake, and river in Fifeshire, Perthshire, and Lenox.

In



In the reign of David II. Sir William Livingston, the immediate ancestor of this noble family, marrying Christian, daughter and heir of Patrick de Callendar, Lord Callendar, in the county of Stirling, with her had that barony, and afterwards obtained a royal grant of the lands of Kildyth, lying west of Callendar, then in the King's hands. In 1346, he was one of the commanders at the battle of Durham, where he was taken prisoner with the King; but being released, he was commissioned to treat with the English about the redemption of his royal master, which being agreed to, he delivered Sir William, his son and heir, as one of the hostages for the payment of the King's ransom.

Sir Alexander Livingston, his grandson, was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I when he was relieved from his captivity in England; and upon the decease of his master, was made choice of by the three estates of Scotland to be governor to the young King James II. till he was fourteen years of age. James, his successor, was created Lord Livingston, and for his great prudence and ability was made captain of Stirling castle, where he had the custody of the young King committed to him by his father, when he was the King's governor; which great trust he faithfully discharged, and was afterwards appointed master of the household, one of the privy council, and high chamberlain of Scotland.

Alexander, the seventh Lord Livingston, was much esteemed by James VI, who, in re-  
compence

compence of his care in the education of his daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, created him Earl of Linlithgow. He dying, in 1622, left two sons, Alexander, who succeeded him, and Sir James, who, having acquired honours and riches in the wars abroad, was, after his return, by Charles I. in 1633, created Lord Almond, and, in 1641, Earl of Callendar, which Earl dying without issue left his estate to Alexander, his nephew, second son of his brother Alexander Earl of Linlithgow.

George, the third Earl, firmly adhered to Charles I. in all his sufferings, and was greatly reduced by his loyalty. At the restoration, however, he was called to the privy-council, was appointed captain of the foot-guards, and justice-general of Scotland.

James, the fourth Earl of Callendar, and sixth of Linlithgow, married Lady Margaret, daughter of John Hay, twelfth Earl of Errol, by whom he had a son, James, who died in 1715, and a daughter, Lady Anne, who became his sole heir, and married William, late earl of Kilmarnock. (See the titles, Earl of Errol, and Earl of Kilmarnock.) The said Earl, for his concern in the rebellion of 1715, was attainted, and his estates and honours forfeited to the crown.

*Creations.*] Earl of Lithgow, or Linlithgow, in West-Lothian, Nov. 15, 1600, by James VI. Lord Almond, in 1633, and Earl of Callendar in 1641, both in the county of Stirling, by Charles I.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first and fourth pearl, three cinquefoils ruby, within a double tressure,

azure, flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs de lys, emerald, for Livingston. Second and third, diamond, a bend between six billets, topaz, for Callendar; and over all, by way of surcoat, in an escutcheon, sapphire, an oak growing out of the base, topaz, within a border pearl, charged with eight julfowers, ruby, as a coat of augmentation, for the title of Earl of Linlithgow.

*Crest.*] On a wreath a demi-savage, wreathed about the temples and waist with laurel, proper, holding in his right hand a battoon erect, and in the left a serpent, which is twisted about his arm.

*Supporters.*] Two savages proper, wreathed as the crest, each holding on his exterior shoulder a battoon topaz.

*Motto.*] *Si je puis.*

*Chief Seats were*] At Callendar-castle in Stirlingshire; and at Brighthouse, in the county of Linlithgow.

## DRUMMOND, Earl of PERTH.

The first of this family who took the name of Drummond, was Maurice, son of George, a younger son of Andreas, King of Hungary, which Maurice quitted England with Edgar Atheling, the rightful heir to that crown, but unjustly deprived thereof, first by Harold, and afterwards by William Duke of Normandy, who seized the kingdom in 1066. Maurice, commanding the ship in which Edgar Atheling, his mother Agatha, and his sisters Margaret  
and

and Christian were embarked, and meeting with a violent storm at sea, which drove them to Scotland, they put into the river Forth, and landed at a place called Queen's Ferry, from Margaret, the said Edgar's sister. This Princess married Malcolm III. King of Scotland, who rewarded Maurice Drummond with a considerable share of wealth and honour, particularly a large estate in the county of Dunbritton or Lennox, and the stewarty thereof, which estate and office were enjoyed by his successors.

John, the seventh stewart of Lennox, having lost the lands which he had in that shersiffdom, retired into Perthshire, and married Mary, the eldest daughter and coheir of Sir William de Montefex, lord high treasurer of Scotland, with whom he had divers lands in the said county, besides the baronies of Scrobhal and Cargil, near Perth; and by his said wife had four sons and four daughters, Sir Malcolm; Sir John; William; and Dougal, Bishop of Dunblane. Of the daughters, the beautiful Annabel, the eldest, was Queen of Robert III. and mother of James I. King of Scotland; and by that marriage, the houses of Austria and Burgundy, and many crowned heads in Europe, who married the King's daughters, are allied to the Drummonds: Margaret was the wife of Sir Colin Campbell, ancestor of the Duke of Argyll; Jane, of — Stewart, of Dowallie; and Mary, of Macdonald, Lord of the Isles.

Sir Malcolm, son and heir of the forementioned John Drummond, at the battle of Otterburn, or Chevy-Chace, in 1388, joining his own men with his brother-in-law James Earl  
of

of Douglas, to fight the English, he there took prisoner Sir Ralph Percy, brother of Henry Lord Percy, called Hotspur, who, in the same rencounter, had killed Earl Douglas. His son Sir John was the father of Sir Walter; and his son Sir Malcolm the father of Sir John, who was made steward of Strathern, justice-general of Scotland, and created Lord Drummond by King James III. He did great service to King James IV. having routed the Earl of Lennox and the Lord Lisle, as they were upon their march to join the Earl-marshal and Lord Gordon, in order to seize the King, under pretence of revenging the death of James III. after which, he was sent ambassador into England, to conclude a peace with Richard III. but after the death of James IV. he forfeited all his offices and estate, for giving a box on the ear to Lyon king at arms, who was sent to summon him before the Parliament, to give an account of the Queen's marriage with the Earl of Lennox; but by the Queen's interest, and the intercession of some great men, he was soon afterwards restored to his honours and estate. He had issue William, his heir, who being at open defiance with the family of Murray, among other feuds between them, there were several gentlemen of the house of Murray barbarously burnt in a church, by some of Drummond's party; for which crime, notwithstanding he pleaded innocence, he was condemned to lose his head, and the sentence was executed accordingly in 1511. Of the daughters of the said Lord John, Margaret was privately married to King James IV. by whom she

she had a daughter Jane, who was married to John Lord Gordon, eldest son of Alexander Earl of Huntley; and a son James, who was Earl of Murray.

James, who was the fourth Lord Drummond, being much in favour with James VI. was by him sent with Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, ambassador to Spain, and after his return was created Earl of Perth.

James, the fourth Earl of Perth, his descendant, in 1678, was, by King Charles II. made one of the privy-council; in 1682, justice-general; and in 1684, lord-chancellor of Scotland; in which station he was continued by King James VII. till the revolution in 1688; and then, following that Prince into France, was by him made a duke and knight of the garter; but was outlawed in parliament, and died at St. Germain's in France, in the year 1716, in the 68th year of his age. He married Lady Jane, daughter of William Marquis of Douglas, by whom he had James Lord Drummond. His second Lady was Lillias, daughter of Sir James Drummond, of Machany, by whom he had two sons, John, who married the heiress of Dalgarno, and Charles. His third wife was Lady Mary, daughter of Lewis Marquis of Huntley, by whom he had a son Edward, and a daughter Lady Teresa. James, his eldest son, died in his life time, and left issue by his wife, Lady Jane, daughter of George Duke of Gordon, two sons, James and John, and two daughters. James, the eldest, would have succeeded his grandfather, were it not for the outlawry. Both these brothers

thers were in the rebellion in 1745; and next year, at the battle of Culloden, John commanded the center, and James the left wing; but the latter, being mortally wounded, died in his passage to France. John, the youngest, married a daughter of Charles, now Earl of Traquair, but as neither of them left issue, the representative of the family was John, eldest son of their grandfather's second marriage; but he dying without issue, in 1757, Edward, the only son of the Chancellor's third marriage became the representative; but he dying without issue in 1760, the chief of the family now is James; grandson and heir of John Earl of Melfort, second son of James, third Earl of Perth. He married Lady Rachel Bruce, daughter of Thomas, seventh Earl of Kincardin, by whom he has issue Thomas, James, and a daughter Rachel.

*Creations.*] Lord Drummond, by James III. Earl of Perth, May 14; 1604; 35 James VI. (1. of England.)

*Arms.*] Topaz, three clofets wavey, ruby.

*Crest.*] On a ducal coronet, topaz, a greyhound, pearl, collared and leished, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two savages bound about the temples and waist with oak leaves, each holding on the outer shoulder a battoon, all proper, both standing on a green hill, semee of Caltropes.

*Motto.*] *Gang warily.*

*Chief Seat was.*] At Drummond-castle in Perthshire.

# MACKENZIE, Earl of SEAFORTH.

The immediate ancestor of this family was Collin Fitzgerald, of the family of Desmond and Kildare, in Ireland, who, with a few volunteers in 1261, came from that kingdom to the assistance of Alexander III, King of Scotland, against the Norwegians and Danes; and then behaved so well at the battle of Largs in Conningham, that the King, by his charter, dated at Kincardin, 1266, gave him the barony of Kintail, in which he was succeeded by Kenneth his son, who, having a numerous offspring, each was called Mackennie, after the highland manner, denoting the son of Kenneth, and afterwards varied into Mackenzie.

Collin Mackenzie, being a firm loyalist to Queen Mary, during her troubles, had a son Kenneth, who was created Lord Kintail; and his son Collin was created Earl of Seaforth.

Kenneth, the fourth Earl of Seaforth, and the father of the late Earl, succeeded his father Kenneth in 1678; and, by King James VII. was made one of the privy-council, and a knight of the thistle; and following that King into France and Ireland, was created a Marquis, but that honour was not allowed him in England.

William, the fifth Earl, being a party in the rebellion of 1715, he, with many lords and others, was summoned, by proclamation, to surrender at Edinburgh; but he made his escape,



escape, and in April 1719, landed in the North-west of Scotland, with the Marquis of Tullibardin, the Earl Marshal, and some Spanish forces: They were soon attacked, however, at Glenshiel, by major-general Wightman, and his Lordship, with the Earls of Mar, Southesk, Linlithgow, Marshal, and Panmure, was attainted, in June 1716; but through the King's clemency he obtained a pardon, and died at home, in quiet retirement, in 1740.

He married Mary, only daughter and heir of Nicholas Kennet, of Coxhow, in Northumberland, Esq; and by her, who died in France in 1739, had three sons and one daughter; viz. 1. Kenneth Lord Fortrose, who was member for the burghs of Fortrose, &c. in 1741, and for the shire of Ross in 1747, 1754, and 1761. He married Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Alexander Earl of Galloway, by whom he had issue Kenneth, created, in 1766, Viscount Fortrose, of the kingdom of Ireland; Margaret, Mary, Agnes, Catharine, Frances, and Euphemia. He died in 1762, and was succeeded by his son abovementioned: 2. Ronald; 3. Nicol; and 4. Lady Frances, married to John, representative of the family of Kenmure.

*Creations.* ] Lord Mackenzie, of Kintail, Nov. 19, 1609. Earl of Seaforth, Dec. 3, 1623, by James VI.

*Arms.* ] Sapphire, a stag's head cabossed topaz.

*Crest.* ] On a wreath, a mountain inflamed proper.

*Supporters.* ] Two savages wreathed about their temples and middles with laurel, each holding

holding in his exterior hand a battoon erect, with fire issuing out of the top of it, all proper.

*Motto.*] *Luceo non uro.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Brahan-castle in the county of Ross; and at Fortrose, in the same county.

## WEMYSS, Earl of WEMYSS.

This noble family of Wemyss is said to be descended from the great Macduff, Thane of Fife, who was the chief instrument of subduing the tyrant Macbeth: for John the fourth descendant of the said Thane, being lord of the barony of Wemyss, from thence his descendants assumed their surname.

In the year 1290, Sir Michael Wemyss was sent to Norway by the lords of the regency in Scotland, to bring over their young Queen Margaret, who, to the universal misfortune of the nation, died at the Orkneys, and thereupon happened the competition between Baliol and Bruce, about the right of succession. In the time of King Robert I. Sir David Wemyss was one of those great men of the kingdom who wrote a letter to the Pope, asserting the independency of their country.

James, the fourth and late Earl of Wemyss, married Janet, daughter and heir of Colonel Francis Charteris, of Amisfield, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters, viz. 1. David, Lord Elcho, who, being engaged in the rebellion of 1745, was attainted of treason, but

but escaped to France. 2. Francis-Charteris, who succeeded to his grandfather's estate at Amisfield, &c. and married Lady Catharine, daughter of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, by whom he has issue a son. 3. James, who now represents the family, and enjoys the paternal estate. He is member in the present parliament for Fifeshire, and married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of William Earl of Sutherland, by whom he has issue three sons, James, William, and David. 4. Lady Frances, wife of Sir James Stewart, of Goodtrees, Bart. 5. Lady Walpole, of ———. 6. Lady Anne, of John Hamilton, of Bargeny, esq; 7. Lady Helen, of Hugh Dalrymple, of Fordel, esq.

David, Lord Elcho, on account of his attainder, being incapable of succeeding, his Lordship made a conveyance of his estate in favour of his third son, James, who succeeded him therein, in 1756.

*Creations.*] Baron Elcho, April 1, 1628; Earl of Wemyss, in the county of Fife, May 25, 1633, both by King Charles I.

*Arms.*] Topaz, a lion rampant ruby, armed and langued sapphire.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a swan proper.

*Supporters.*] Two swans, as the crest.

*Motto.*] *Je pense.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Wemyss, in the county of Fife; and at Elcho, near Perth.

## CARNEGIE, Earl of SOUTH- ESK.

This noble family were anciently proprietors of the lands of Carnegie, in the county of Forfar, which were long possessed by them.

John de Carnegie, who was slain at the battle of Floddon in Northumberland, in 1513, with James IV. left a son Sir Robert, who was promoted by the regent James Hamilton, Duke of Chatelherault, first to be one of the judges in the court of session, then ambassador to England; and, after his return, was knighted: he was also sent ambassador to France by the said regent: but dying in 1565, he was succeeded by his son Sir John, for whom Queen Mary had a great esteem, for his fidelity and prudence; but dying without issue, the estate descended to his brother, Sir David, who, being bred to the law, and a person of great reputation, was, by King James VI. made one of the lords of session, one of his privy council, and a commissioner of the treasury. He was succeeded by his eldest son David, who, April 24, 1616, was, by James VI. created Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird, in the county of Forfar; and Earl of Southesk, in the same county, June 22, 1633, by Charles I.

James, the late and fifth Earl, embarking in the rebellion of the year 1715, was attainted, and his honours and estate forfeited. He

made

made his escape to France, where he died in 1729.

His Lordship married Lady Margaret, daughter of James, Earl of Galloway, by whom he had a son and a daughter, who both died young. The representation of the family is now, therefore, in Sir James Carnegie, of Pitarro, Bart. lineally descended from Sir Alexander, fourth son of David, first Earl of Southesk, and brother of James, the second Earl, who was member in the last parliament for the shire of Kincardin. He married Christian, eldest daughter of David Doig, of Cookston, by whom he has four sons and two daughters, viz. David, James, John, and George; Mary and Elizabeth.

*Creations.] Ut supra.*

*Arms.]* Topaz, an eagle displayed sapphire, beaked and membered, ruby.

*Crest.]* On a wreath, a right hand couped at the wrist, and erect, holding a thunderbolt, inflamed at both ends, all proper, shafted saltire, and winged in fess, topaz.

*Supporters.]* Two greyhounds pearl, each gorged with a plain collar, ruby.

*Motto.] Deum timete.*

*Chief Seats were,]* At Kinnaird, in the county of Angus; and the castle of Leuchars, in Fifeshire.

## OGILVIE, Earl of AIRLY.

This noble family is descended lineally from Gilbert, brother of Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, who living in the time of K. William the Lion, obtained from him the barony of Ogilvie, in the county of Forfar, and from thence took his surname. In the reign of Robert I. Sir Patrick Ogilvie had a grant from the King of the lands of Caithness, and was succeeded by Walter his son, who, in the time of Robert III. was sheriff of Angus; and Alexander his son, marrying the daughter and heir of Sir William Ramsay of Auchterhouse, with her had that barony, and was slain at the battle of Harlaw. By the said lady he had Sir Alexander Ogilvie, sheriff of Angus, and Sir Walter, ancestor of the Earls of Finlater and Seafield; and John, the son of Alexander, had a son James, who, by King James IV, 1495, was created Lord Ogilvie of Airly, in the county of Forfar.

James, the eighth Lord Ogilvie, was, Apr. 2, 1639, created Earl of Airly by Charles I. He had three sons, the second whereof was slain in the civil war, and the eldest, James, who succeeded him, being also very zealous in the royal cause, was taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh, in 1645, when Montrose was defeated, and condemned by the parliament to be executed; but escaping the night before, in his sister's habit, he engaged again in the same service.

David his son, third Earl, by his wife Lady Grifel, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, had two sons, James and John: the eldest, James Lord Ogilvie, then only twenty years old, was attainted for his concern in the rebellion of 1715; but the estate not being in his person, was saved, and went to his brother John. Some time after he was pardoned as to life, came home, and married Anne, daughter of David Erskine, of Dun, esq; but died without issue.

John, his brother, now represents the family, and possesses the estate. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of — Ogilvie, esq; of Clunie, by whom he had two sons, David and Walter; and two daughters, Elizabeth, and Helen, wife of Robert Robertson, of Ladykirk, esq. David, the eldest son (calling himself Lord Ogilvie) embarked in the rebellion of 1745, afterwards escaped, and was attainted in 1746. He commands a regiment, bearing his own name, in the French service. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Johnston, of Westerhalt, Bart. by whom he has one son, David, commonly called Master of Ogilvie; and two daughters, Margaret and Joanna.

*Creations.] Ut supra.*

*Arms.]* Pearl, a lion passant guardant, ruby, crowned with an imperial crown, proper, and gorged with a ducal crown, topaz.

*Crest.]* In an earl's coronet of the last, a woman from her waist upwards, holding a port-cullis.

*Supporters.]* Two bulls, diamond, each gorged with a garland of flowers.

*Motto.] A fin.*

*Chief Seat.]* At Airly-castle, in the county of Forfar.

## DALZIEL, Earl of CARNWATH.

This noble family is of great antiquity in the shire of Lanerk, and intermarried with many worthy families there, before they moved to the county of Dumfries, where they settled; and Nisbet, the noted herald, gives the following story concerning the origin of their surname. In the reign of Kenneth II. a near kinsman and favourite of that King, being hung up by the Picts, it so exceedingly grieved his Majesty, that he offered a great reward to any of his subjects that would dare to rescue his corpse; but none would venture to undertake that dangerous enterprize. At last, a certain gentleman came to the King, and said, *Dalzell*, which in the Irish or old Scots language signifies, *I dare*; and he effectually performing it to the King's satisfaction, his posterity took for their surname the word Dalziel, and for their armorial ensign that remarkable bearing, which has continued to the present time.

In the year 1365, Sir Robert Dalziel, who faithfully adhered to King David Bruce, during his captivity in England, obtained a grant of the barony of Selkirk, and Sir William, his successor, having a gift from Robert III. of the revenue of St. Leonard's hospital, within the town of Lanerk, was succeeded by George his son,



son, from whom, after several generations, descended Sir Robert Dalziel, of that ilk, a firm friend to Queen Mary, in all her troubles. Sir Robert, his son, was knighted by James VI. and by Charles I. created Earl of Carnwath, and Baron Dalziel.

John, the fifth Earl, dying a bachelor, in 1702, was succeeded by Sir Robert Dalziel, son of Sir John Dalziel of Glenay, second son of the first Earl, who became sixth Earl; but embarking in the rebellion of 1715, was taken prisoner at Preston, brought to London, tried by his peers, and condemned on Feb. 19, following. He afterwards obtained a pardon for his life.

He married, first, Lady Grace, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, by whom he had a daughter, Lady Margaret; secondly, Grisel, daughter of Alexander Urquhart, of Newhall, esq; by whom he had a son, Alexander; his third wife was Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton, of Bangower, esq; by whom he had a daughter, who died young; by his fourth wife, Margaret Vincent, he had a son, Robert.

His eldest son, Alexander, married miss Elizabeth Jackson, an English lady, by whom he has issue.

*Creations.*] Lord Dalziel, in 1628, and Earl of Carnwath, in the county of Dumfries, 1639, by Charles I.

*Arms.*] Diamond, a naked man with his arms extended, proper.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a dagger erect, the pommel and hilt topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two chevaliers in compleat armour, each having a target on his exterior arm, proper.

*Motto.*] *I dare.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Kirkmichael in Annandale.

## MAULE, Earl of PANMURE.

This noble family is originally French, and derive their surname from the town and lordship of Maule, eight leagues from Paris, in France, upon the borders of Normandy. Guarin de Maule came into England with William the Conqueror, from whom descended Serlo de Maule, who was a Baron of England, in the reign of King John.

William de Maule, siding with David I. King of Scotland, at the battle of the Standard, in 1138, obtained from him the lordship of Fowlis, in which he was succeeded by Sir Richard de Maule, his nephew. Sir Peter, his son, obtained the barony of Panmure by marriage of Christian, daughter and sole heir of William de Valoignes, lord of Panmure, and great-chamberlain of Scotland in 1224, temp. Alexander II. From him descended Patrick Maule, who was gentleman of the chamber to James VI. and Charles I. and was created lord Brechin and Navarre, and Earl of Panmure. His illustrious descendants were eminent both in the cabinet and the field. James, Earl of Panmure, was of the privy-council to James VII. but dying without issue, and having forfeited

feited his titles and estate, by engaging in the rebellion of 1715, the representation devolved upon his younger brother Harie, who married first, Lady Mary, only daughter of William, Earl of Wigtoun, by whom he had issue, James, who died in the life-time of his father; William, now Earl of Panmure; and a daughter, Jane, wife of George lord Ramsay, eldest son of William, Earl of Dalhousie: His second wife was Anne, sister of John, Lord Viscount Garnock, by whom he had a son, John, and a daughter, Margaret, who died unmarried; which John was member in parliament for the burghs of Aberdeen, &c. in the year 1739, and in 1748 was appointed one of the barons of the exchequer, in Scotland.

William, the eldest son, Earl Panmure of Forth, in the kingdom of Ireland, (so created April 6, 1743, also Viscount Maule of Whitchurch in that kingdom, to him and his heirs male, and in default, to his brother John,) is colonel of the royal North-british fuzileers, a lieutenant-general, and member in the present parliament for the shire of Forfar.

*Creations.*] Baron of Panmure, by tenure, in the reign of Alexander II.; Baron of Brechin, by claim from female descent, 1437. Lord Brechin and Navarre, and Earl of Panmure, in the county of Forfar, Aug. 3, 1646, by Charles I. and Lord Maule by Charles II.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first party per pale, pearl and ruby, on a border, eight escallops, all counterchanged, for the name of Maule; second, pearl, three pellets, wavy, ruby, for Yaloignes; being married to the heiress of that family.

family; third quarter, counter quartered, first and fourth sapphire, a chevron, betwixt three crosses patees, topaz, for Barclay, Lord of Brechin; second and third pearl, three piles issuing from the chief, conjoined by the points, ruby, for Brechin, Lord Brechin; fourth quarter, as the first.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a wyvern, emerald, spouting fire before and behind.

*Supporters.*] Two greyhounds, proper, each gorged with a collar, ruby, charged with three escallop shells, pearl.

*Motto.*] *Clementia et animis.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Panmure, in the county of Forfar; and at the castle of Brechin, in the same county.

## MIDDLETON, Earl of MIDDLETON.

This family is descended from Kenneth, who lived in the reign of Malcolm IV. His successor William, was father of Malcolm, ancestor of all the Middletons in Scotland. John Middleton, esq; was a colonel belonging to the royal party; and, in 1648, attended Duke Hamilton into England, when he led the army to Preston. At the battle of Worcester, 1651, he commanded as lieutenant-general of horse, when he and most of the principal officers were made prisoners; but he had the good fortune, in a short time, to escape out of the Tower. Soon after the Restoration, he was appointed  
the

the King's high-commissioner in Scotland, and general of his forces in that kingdom; and in 1660 created Baron Clairmont and Earl of Middleton. This Earl had two daughters, Lady Helen, married to Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, and Lady Grisel to William, Earl of Morton; and a son, Charles, who succeeded as second Earl, and was secretary of state for Scotland from the year 1684 to the Revolution, when he followed King James into France, and was attainted by the Scots parliament in 1695. He married Lady Catharine, daughter of Robert, Earl of Cardigan, by whom he had two sons, John Lord Clairmont, and Charles Middleton, esq; who were both taken at sea by admiral Byng, in the descent which the French intended upon Scotland, in 1708; but by the Queen's orders they were soon released, and died in France without issue. Their father was also aboard in that armament. He had also two daughters, Lady Elizabeth, wife of Edward, son of James, Earl of Perth; and Lady Mary, of Sir John Giffard, knt. I cannot say who now represents the family.

*Creations.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Party per fess, diamond and ruby, a lion rampant, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered with fleurs-de-lys, all counterchanged.

*Crest.*] A tower embattled, ruby, and on the top a lion rampant.

*Supporters.*] Two eagles, ruby.

*Motto.*] *Fortis in arduis.*

*Chief Seat was,*] At Montrose, in the county of Forfar.

# RADCLIFFE, Earl of NEW- BURGH.

Sir John Livingston, of Kinnaird, was lineally descended from Robert, second son of Sir John Livingston, of Callendar, who lived in the reigns of James I. and II. His son and successor, Sir James Livingston, of Kinnaird, was in great favour with King Charles I. who, on Nov. 13, 1647, created him Viscount Newburgh, and after the Restoration he was created Earl of Newburgh, Viscount Kinnaird, and Lord Livingston, of Flancraig, &c. by patent, to his heirs whatsoever. His son, Charles, the second Earl, by his wife Frances, daughter of Francis, Lord Brudenel, son and heir of Robert, and brother of George, Earls of Cardigan, had issue one daughter and sole heir,

Charlotte, Countess of Newburgh, who succeeded her father, in 1694. By her first husband, Thomas, son and heir of Hugh, Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, she had two daughters, Ladies Frances and Anne. Her second husband was the hon. Charles Radcliffe, second son of Francis, Earl of Derwentwater, by whom she had issue, James, James-Clement; Ladies Charlotte, Barbara, and Mary.

Charles Radcliffe, her husband, was taken at sea, in 1745, sent prisoner to the Tower, and beheaded upon Tower-hill, Dec. 8, 1746, upon a former sentence, for his concern in the rebellion of 1715. The Countess deceasing in

1755, James, her eldest son, took the title of Earl of Newburgh, as third Earl.

*Creations.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Pearl, on a bend, between three jessiflowers, ruby, an anchor of the first, all within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, emerald.

*Crest.*] A Moor's head coupé, proper, bended, ruby and pearl, with pendlets, pearl, at his ears.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter, a savage, proper, wreathed about the head and middle, emerald; and on the sinister an horse, pearl, furnished, ruby.

*Motto.*] *Si je puis.*

*Chief Seat,*] When the family was in Scotland, was at Kinnaird.

## BOYD, Earl of KILMARNOCK.

The first of the surname of Boyd is said to be Robert, the son of Simon third son of Allan, second lord steward of Scotland. The name is derived from *Boydh*, a Gallic, or Celtic word, *fair*, or *yellow*, the said Robert being so named from his complexion. His son was Sir Robert Boyd, who, in 1263, signalized his valour at the battle of Largs in Coningham, against the Norwegians, & had thereupon a grant of several lands in that district, wherein he was succeeded by another Sir Robert, and he by a third Sir Robert, who, in the second year of King Robert I. for his loyalty and merit, was rewarded with the lands of Kilmarnock.

Robert,

Robert, the first Lord Boyd, married Mary Maxwel, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwel of Calderwood, by whom he had three sons, Thomas, Alexander, and Archibald, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Douglas and Angus, and was, in Oct. 1466, constituted regent of Scotland in the minority of King James III. and then marrying his son Thomas to the Princess Mary Stewart, the King's eldest sister, the said Thomas was thereupon created Earl of Arran, and afterwards sent ambassador to Denmark, to treat of a marriage between his brother-in-law, the young King, and the Princess Margaret of that crown: but while he was absent, his enemies contrived the ruin of his family, by representing their ambition as too dangerous for the condition of subjects, and so far prevailed with the King, that he called a parliament, before whom the Lord Boyd, his son the Earl of Arran, and his brother, Sir Alexander Boyd, being summoned to give an account of their administration, the old man, fearing the power of his enemies, fled into England; but Sir Alexander was condemned for high treason, and executed. The Earl of Arran arriving with the Queen at Leith, and being informed of these melancholy circumstances, immediately retired into Denmark with his lady, from thence into France, and dying at Antwerp, in 1471, was honourably interred by Charles, Duke of Burgundy.

By his said lady, who in 1470 was arbitrarily divorced, and married to James, the second Lord Hamilton, he left a son James, who

was



was the third Lord Boyd, and second Earl of Arran; but dying without issue, the title of Earl of Arran became extinct: but the title of Lord Boyd descended to his uncle Alexander, the second son of Robert Lord Boyd.

William, the ninth Lord Boyd, was created Earl of Kilmarnock in Coningham, of the county of Air, Aug. 27, 1661, by Charles II.

William, the fourth Earl, unfortunately engaging in the rebellion of 1745, was taken prisoner at the battle of Culloden, tried by his peers, condemned, and beheaded on Aug. 18, 1746, and his title and estate were forfeited to the crown.

His Lordship married Lady Anne, daughter and sole heir of James, Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar, by whom he had issue, James, now Earl of Errol, (which see,) Charles, and William.

*Creation.*] Earl of Kilmarnock, in Coningham of Airshire, Aug. 27, 1761, by Charles II.

*Arms.*] Sapphire, a fesse, checque, pearl and ruby.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a dexter hand couped at the wrist, and erect, pointing with the thumb and the two next fingers, the other turning down.

*Supporters.*] Two squirrels, proper.

*Motto.*] *Confido.*

*Chief Seat was*] At Kilmarnock, in the county of Air.

## DRUMMOND, Earl of MEL- FORT.

John, second son of James, third Earl of Perth, was created Earl of Melfort, Viscount Forth, Lord Drummend of Riccarton, Castlemain, and Gilston, by King James VII. in 1686, whose fortune he followed at the Revolution, and was, by him, at St. Germain's en laye, in France, created Duke of Melfort. Not returning to Scotland, in the time limited by act of parliament, he was attainted, and his honours forfeited to the crown.

By his second wife, Euphemia, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigie, Bart. the issue of which marriage only suffered by the attainder, he had six sons and five daughters, commonly called Lords and Ladies; viz. John; Thomas, an officer in the Austrian service, who died unmarried; William, abbé prioral of Liege, deceased; Andrew, colonel of horse, in the French service, whose issue are now in being in France; Bernard, who died young; Philip, an officer in the French service, who died of his wounds: Henrietta, who died unmarried; Mary, married to Count Castel-Blanco, a Spanish nobleman; Frances, who by a dispensation from the Pope married the said Count, after her sister's death; Louisa and Theresa. He died in 1714, at St. Germain's.

John, his eldest son, had three sons; Thomas; Lewis, major-general, and colonel of the Royal Scots, in the French service; and John, major-

major-general in the Saxon service. Thomas, the eldest, has a considerable estate in Languedoc, and by Marie Berenger, his wife, has four sons and two daughters; James-Lewis; Charles-Edward; Henry-Benedict; Maurice: Maria-Cecilia-Henrietta; and Emilia-Felicitas.

## MACKENZIE, Earl of CROMARTIE.

This noble family is descended from the family of Seaforth; for Sir Robert Mackenzie, brother of Kenneth, first Lord Kintail, marrying Margaret, daughter and heir of Torquil Macleod of the Lewes-Islands, had four sons, whereof Sir John, the eldest, was created a Baronet by King Charles I. and marrying Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir George Erskine, of Innerdale, brother of Thomas, Earl of Kelly, by her had two sons and five daughters, whereof Roderick, the second son, was one of the judges of the court of session. Of the daughters, Anne was married to Hugh, Lord Lovat, and Isabel to Kenneth, the third Earl of Seaforth.

Sir George, the eldest, who, in 1654, succeeded his father, had a commission from K. Charles II, while in exile, to raise what forces he could, in order to promote his restoration; and for his good services, his Majesty, when he came to the crown, made him one of the judges of the court of session, clerk register, one of the privy-council, and justice-general; and, April 15, 1685, he was created Baron Macleod,

Macleod, and Viscount Tarbat, by K. James VII. In the reign of Queen Anne he was made secretary of state, one of the privy-council, and, Jan. 1, 1702, created Earl of Cromertie. He died in Aug. 1714, aged 84; and by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir James Sinclair, of May, had three sons and four daughters:

1. John, second Earl, who, marrying Anne, daughter of Alexander Lord Elibank, had George, the late Earl.

2. Kenneth, created a Baronet in 1704; but with precedence, according to his grandfather's patent in 1628; one of whose sons married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Charles, Earl of Aboyne.

3. James, created a Baronet the same day with his brother, was made one of the senators in the college of justice.

George, the third, and late Earl, succeeded his father in 1731, and was so unadvised as to engage in the rebellion of 1745; but was, with about four hundred of his men, surprized and defeated by the Earl of Sutherland's militia, at Dunrobin-castle, in Sutherland, April 15, 1746, the day before the battle at Culloden. He and his son, Lord Macleod, being taken prisoners, were sent to Inverness, and thence to London, where they were committed to the Tower. In August following he was tried, condemned, and received sentence of death, his estate and honours being forfeited to the crown, but was pardoned, and permitted to reside in England. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Gordon, of Invergordon, Bart. a lady of singular merit and beauty, to  
whose

whose indefatigable application, and his Majesty's great clemency, in behalf of her Lord, he owes his life; by which Lady he had two sons and seven daughters. His eldest son, the Lord Macleod, was likewise pardoned; and, in 1750, had leave to accept of a commission in the service of Sweden, where he is a major, and aid-de-camp to the King. The other sons and daughters are; George, an officer in the army; Lady Elizabeth, wife of Admiral George Murray; Lady Mary, of Mr. Drayton; Lady Anne, of Mr. Atkins; Lady Caroline, of Mr. Drake; Ladies Jane, Margaret, and Augusta. His Lordship died in 1766.

*Creations.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first topaz, a mountain inflamed, proper, for Macleod; 2d, sapphire, a stag's head cabossed, topaz, for Mackenzie; 3d, ruby, three legs of a man armed proper, conjoined in the centre at the upper part of the thigh, flexed in triangle, and the spurs, topaz, formerly belonging to the Macleods, as possessors of the Isle of Man; 4th, pearl, on a pale diamond, an imperial crown within a double tressure counterflory, with fleurs-de-lys, ruby, for Erskine of Innerdale.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, the sun in its splendor.

*Supporters.*] Two savages, each wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding a battoon over his shoulder, proper.

*Motto.*] *Luceo non uro.*

*Chief Seats were,*] At Macleod-castle, Castlehaven, and New Tarbat, all in the shire of Cromartie.

## V I S C O U N T S.

G O R D O N, Viscount K E N -  
M U R E.

**I**N the tenth of King Robert I. Sir Adam Gordon, in reward of his good services, obtained from that Prince the barony of Stickel, in the county of Roxburgh. Sir Robert, a descendant of this Sir Adam, was knighted; and his son Sir John, by Charles I. May 2, 1626, was created a Baronet. He married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of John Earl of Gowrie, by whom he had Sir John his eldest son, who, succeeding his father, was, May 18, 1633, created a Baron and Viscount, by Charles I.

William, the seventh Viscount, being engaged in the rebellion in 1715, was taken prisoner at Preston, in Lancashire, brought to London, and on the 24th of February 1715-16, was, pursuant to sentence, beheaded on Tower-hill, together with James Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater; his remains conveyed to Leith, by sea, and thence to the burial place at Kenmure.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Dalziel, of Glenay, Bart. and sister of Robert,  
Earl

Earl of Carnwath, (before spoken of,) and had by her three sons; Robert, John, and James, and a daughter, wife of John Dalziel, Esq;

Robert, his eldest son, by the King's clemency, got possession of the estate, by the care and management of Lady Kenmure; but the title was forfeited, and he, dying unmarried, was succeeded therein by his brother John, who now represents the family. He married Lady Frances, daughter of William, Earl of Seaforth, by whom he has issue four sons and one daughter; William, John, Adam, Robert, and Frances.

*Creations.*] Baronet, Viscount, and Baron Kenmure, *ut supra*.

*Arms.*] Sapphire, three boars heads erased, topaz.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a demi-savage proper, wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel.

*Supporters.*] Two savages wreathed as the crest, each holding in his outer hand a battoon erect, proper.

*Motto.*] *Dread God.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Kenmure Castle in the county of Kirkudbright.

LIVINGSTON, Viscount KIL-  
SYTH.

Sir William Livingston, son of Sir John, of Callendar, a branch of the family of Linlithgow, was the ancestor of this family; from him descended Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, who married Margaret, sister of William Ramsay, the first Earl of Dalhousie, by whom he had a son William, and a daughter Christian, married first to James Macgill, the first Viscount Oxenford.

William, his son, dying in his minority, was succeeded by his grand uncle Sir James, who was created a Viscount by King Charles II. and married Eupheme, daughter of Sir David Cunningham, of Robertland, by whom he had issue James, and William, and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of major-general Robert Montgomery, son of Alexander, Earl of Eglington. James succeeded, as second Viscount, but, dying unmarried in 1706, was succeeded by his brother,

William, third Viscount, who married, first, Jane, daughter of William, Lord Cochran, and had issue a son William, who died in infancy; and secondly Barbara, daughter of — Macdowgal, of Mackerston, by whom he had a daughter Barbara, who died young. He was elected one of the sixteen peers in the two last parliaments of Queen Anne; but joining with the Earl of Mar, in the rebellion in 1715, and refusing



refusing to surrender, was attainted, and his honours and estates forfeited.

*Creations.*] Viscount Kilsyth, Lord Campsie, &c. *ut supra*.

*Arms.*] Pearl, three gilliflowers slipped, ruby, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, with fleurs de lys, emerald.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a demi-savage, wreathed about the temples and waist with laurel.

*Supporters.*] Two lions, proper.

*Motto.*] *Spe exspecto.*

## DRUMMOND, Viscount STRATH- ALLAN.

James Drummond, commendator of Inchaffery, second son of David second Lord Drummond, ancestor of the earl of Perth, the Duke of Roxburgh, and the Lord Bellenden, was created Lord Maderty in 1607, by King James VI. and marrying Jane, daughter of Sir James Chisholm, of Cromlix, by her had John his heir, Sir James Drummond of Machany, ancestor of the last Viscount, and several daughters.

John, who succeeded his father, marrying Margaret, daughter of Patrick, Lord Lindores; by her had David Lord Maderty, his successor; and William Drummond of Cromlix, who being a lieutenant-general in Muscovy, was upon his return home, advanced for his merit to the like rank in Scotland, by Charles I. In the time of the usurpation, being taken prisoner

er at the battle of Worcester, he made his escape, and went into the service of the King of Prussia, under whom he had some high commands. On the Restoration, he was called home, and made major-general of the forces, in which character he served the crown many years; and when King James VII. ascended the throne, he was made general of all the forces in Scotland, and created Viscount Strathallan, August 16, 1686, by that prince. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Johnston, of Wariston; and dying in 1688, left William his heir, who marrying Lady Elizabeth Drummond, daughter of John Earl of Melfort, by her had a son James, who dying a youth, in 1711, the honour of Viscount devolved on William Drummond of Machany, son of Sir John, son of Sir James, son of Sir Thomas, second son of James, first Lord Maderty, as above. Which William, fourth Viscount, joining in the rebellion, in 1715, was taken prisoner at the battle of Dunblain, but was discharged by the act of grace in 1717. He afterwards, with his eldest son, James Drummond, joined in the rebellion of 1745, and were both attainted in 1746; but as the Viscount was slain in the battle, and his son was attainted by the name of James Drummond, eldest son of William, Viscount Strathallan, perhaps on account of the misnomer, the attainder may hereafter be set aside. The late Viscount, by his wife Margaret, daughter of William, lord Nairn, had issue, beside the above James; William, Robert, Henry; Margaret, Anne, Mary, and Emilia.

James,

James, the eldest son, Master of Strathallan, married Eupheme, daughter of Peter Gordon, of Abergeldy, esq; by whom he had a son, James, and many other children.

*Creations.*] Lord Maderty, Baron and Viscount Strathallan, *ut supra*.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first and fourth; topaz, three closets wavy, ruby, for Drummond; second and third, topaz, a lion's head erased, within a double tressure counterflory, with fleurs de lys, ruby, as a coat of augmentation.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a falcon rising, proper, his bells topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two savages, each holding a battoon over his shoulder, proper, and wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel.

*Motto.*] *Lord have mercy.*

*Chief Seats were,*] At Inchaffery and Machany, in the county of Perth.

## GRAHAM, Viscount DUNDEE.

Colonel John Graham, of Claverhouse, a branch of the Montrose family, was created Baron Graham and Viscount Dundee, in the county of Forfar, by James VII. after whose abdication, he commanded a body of Highlanders, in that Prince's interest, but was slain in the battle of Killikranksy, with general Mackay, on July 27, 1689. He married Lady Jane, daughter of William, first Earl of Dunsdonald, by whom he had a son, James, who

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died

died in his infancy. He was succeeded by his brother,

David, second Viscount, who being with his brother in the aforesaid battle, was outlawed, and his estate and honours forfeited, in 1696. He died in 1700, in France, and, if the outlawry had not existed, would have been succeeded by William Graham, of Duntroon, whose posterity engaging in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, when they were called Viscounts Dundee, were attainted.

## GRAHAM, Viscount PRESTON.

Sir John Graham, of Kilbride, was the immediate ancestor of this family. He was second son of Malise, Earl of Strathern and Menzies, a branch of the noble house of Montrose. John, his second son, settled, in the reign of James V. in the north of England, where he obtained a good estate, and of him was lineally descended Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby, and Plump, in Cumberland, gentleman of the horse to King Charles I. who created him a Baronet, in 1629, March 29. His grandson, Sir Richard, was created Baron of Esk, and Viscount Preston, in the county of Haddington, on May 12, 1681, by K. Charles II. By James II. after his abdication, he was created Baron Esk, in Cumberland, but the patent was rejected by the house of Lords. In the year 1690 he was tried and condemned, with

with Mr. Ashton, for a treasonable conspiracy to restore King James. Ashton was executed, but his Lordship received pardon for his life. He married Lady Anne, daughter of Charles, Earl of Carlisle, and had issue a son, Charles, who married Miss Cox, sister of the Countess of Peterborough, and dying in 1738-9, left issue by her, William Graham, now a clergyman of the church of England.

*Crests.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first and fourth topaz, on a chief diamond, three escallop shells of the field; second and third topaz, a fess, pearl and sapphire; on a chief a chevron, ruby, for Stewart.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, pearl and sapphire, two wings conjoined.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side an eagle, on the sinister a lion, both ermine, and ducally crowned, topaz.

*Motto.*] *Reason contents me.*

## B A R O N S.

## SINCLAIR, Lord SINCLAIR.

**T**HE descent of this ancient family is the same with that of the Earl of Caithness. William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, marrying to his first wife Lady Margaret, daughter of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, and Viscount Turenne in France, by her had a son and heir, William, from whom descended the Lords Sinclair; and by his second wife, Margery, daughter of Alexander Gordon, son of the thirteenth Earl of Sutherland, he had another son, christened also William, who was created Earl of Caithness.

William, by the first wife, being a profuse man, was called William the waster, whose son Robert forfeited the honours, and thereby lost the countries of Orkney and Shetland. He married Lady Elizabeth Lesley, daughter of George, Earl of Rothes, and by her had a daughter, Mary, married to Patrick, the seventh Lord Grey, and a son, Henry Sinclair, of Dyfart, who was created Baron Sinclair, in 1489, by James IV. To him succeeded successively, William, second Lord, Henry third, James fourth, Patrick fifth, John sixth Lord Sinclair, which last left an only daughter, Catharine, married to Sir John Sinclair, of Hermanston,

manſon, by whom ſhe had a ſon, Henry, ſe-  
 venth Lord, who ſucceeded her in the honour,  
 and married Grifel, daughter of Sir James  
 Cockburn, of that ilk, by whom he had iſſue  
 five ſons, and as many daughters, viz. 1. John,  
 Maſter of Sinclair, who married, firſt, Marga-  
 ret, Counteſs dowager of Southesk, and ſe-  
 condly Amelia, daughter of Lord George Mur-  
 ray, brother of the Duke of Athol, and died  
 in 1750. He was attainted for his concern in  
 the rebellion of 1715. 2. James, late member  
 for the ſhire of Fife, a lieutenant-general, and  
 colonel of the firſt regiment of foot, called the  
 Royal. 3. William, major of the ſaid regiment.  
 4. Henry. 5. Matthew. 6. Grifel. 7. Catha-  
 rine, wife of Sir John Erſkine, of Alva. 8. Ma-  
 ry, of Sir William Baird, of Newbyth. 9. Eli-  
 zabeth, third wife of David, Earl of Wemyſ.  
 10. Anne.

John, the Maſter, was afterwards pardoned,  
 and returned home, and his brother the gene-  
 ral, with fraternal affection, reſtored to him  
 the eſtate for his life, which had been ſettled  
 upon him by his father; and both of them dy-  
 ing without iſſue, and his other brothers hav-  
 ing no iſſue, the general ſettled the eſtate up-  
 on John Paterson, eſq; ſon of his elder ſiſter,  
 Grizel, by John Paterson, of Preſtonhall, eſq;  
 her huſband, who accordingly ſucceeded him  
 therein, in 1762, and now repreſents the fa-  
 mily.

*Creation.*] *Ut ſupra.*

*Arm.*] Quarterly; firſt and fourth ſapphire,  
 a ſhip at anchor, her oars erect in ſaltire, with  
 in a double treſſure with fleurs de lys counter-

flory, topaz, for Orkney; second and third sapphire, a ship under sail, topaz, for Caithness; and over all, by way of surtout, an escutcheon pearl, charged with a cross ingrailed; diamond, for Sinclair.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a swan pearl, having a ducal collar and chain topaz.

*Supporters.*] Two griffons, proper, armed and beaked topaz.

*Motto.*] *Fight.*

*Chief Seat.*] At Dysart in Fifeshire.

## FRASER, Lord LOVAT.

Sir Alexander Frazer, Thane of Cowie, and lord chamberlain of Scotland, marrying Lady Mary Bruce, sister of Robert I. and widow of Sir Niel Campbell, ancestor of the Duke of Argyll, by her had five sons. Sir Simon Frazer, the second, was ancestor of this family; and William, the third, was ancestor of the Lords Salton. Sir Simon marrying the heiress of the family of Bisset, with her had the Barony of Lovat, and many other possessions; and in the reign of K. James I. Hugh Frazer of Lovat, by marrying Janet, sister and heir of Hugh Fenton of that ilk, had a son Hugh, who succeeded him, and married Lady Janet Dunbar, daughter of Thomas Earl of Murray, and by her had Thomas, his heir, who, in the reign James IV. was created a Baron, and made justice-general in the North.

Hugh,



Hugh, the eighth Lord Lovat, marrying Lady Amelia Murray, daughter of John, Marquis of Athol, had four daughters, whereof the eldest, Amelia, assumed the title of Baroness of Lovat, and married Alexander Mackenzie, of Fraferdale; but after a long contest between her and Simon Fraser, of Beaufort, son of Thomas, son of Hugh, sixth Lord Lovat, it was at last determined in his favour, whereupon the said

Simon became ninth Lord Lovat. He married, first, Lady Amelia, widow of Hugh, Lord Lovat, and only daughter of John, Marquis of Athol. For this marriage he was condemned and outlawed; it being wickedly obtained, by fraud and violence; but he found out ways to escape the penalties, till at length the said Lady died.

His second Lady was Janet, daughter of Lodowick Grant, of that ilk, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. Simon, Master of Lovat, who was attainted, with many others, in the parliament 1746; but it appearing that he was over-ruled, and compelled by his father, he some time after obtained his Majesty's free pardon; and, Jan. 5, 1757, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion of the two new Highland battalions in North-America. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of a colonel and a brigadier-general, and behaved, during the last war, with great bravery and conduct, in America and Portugal. He is member for Invernesshire.

2. Alexander, who was an officer in the army, and died in August, 1762.

3. Janet, married to Macpherson, of Cluny, chief of the Macphersons, who was attainted in 1746: And,

4. Sibylla, who died unmarried.

His third wife was, Primrose, daughter of John Campbell, of Mammore, father of the present Duke of Argyll, by whom he had one son, Archibald, merchant in London.

In the rebellion of 1745, having no command in the pretender's army, he was not at the battle of Culloden, so that he was not taken till June 1746, when he was sent to London. In March following he was tried before the house of Lords in Westminster-hall; and, after seven days trial, was found guilty, received sentence of death, and, on the ninth of April, 1747, was beheaded on Tower-hill, in the eightieth year of his age, and the title and estate were forfeited to the crown,

*Creation.*] Lord Lovat, by James IV.

*Arms.*] Quarterly, first and fourth sapphire, three cinquefoils pearl, for Fraser: second and third, ruby, three Eastern crowns, pearl.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a stag's head erased, proper.

*Supporters.*] Two stags of the last.

*Motto.*] *Je suis prest.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Castle-Downie, and Beaufort, in the county of Inverness; and at Beaully, in the county of Ross.

## ELPHINSTON, Lord BALMERINO.

Sir James Elphinston, youngest son of Robert, the third Lord Elphinston, having studied the law, in a short time became so highly esteemed for his abilities, that King James VI. made him one of the senators of the college of justice, secretary of state, a commissioner of the treasury, lord president of the session, and, Feb. 25, 1603, created him Lord Balmerino; of the county of Life.

Arthur, the late and sixth Lord, succeeded his half-brother, James, the fifth Lord, in January, 1745-6, and married Margaret, daughter of Capt. Chalmers, by whom he left no issue.

This Lord, who was born in 1688, chusing a military life, had a commission in a regiment of foot, during the reign of Queen Anne. In the rebellion, 1715, disliking the service of King George, he resigned his captain's commission to the Duke of Argyll, and immediately joined the Earl of Mar; but that rebellion being suppressed, he had the good fortune to obtain a pardon; after which he went into the French service, and, in the next rebellion, commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, where he was taken prisoner, and brought to the Tower of London; with the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, in May following. They were tried before the house of lords in Westminster-hall, in July; and, on the first of August, received sentence of death;

and, on the 18th of that month, this Lord and the Earl of Kilmarnock were beheaded on Tower-hill. His Majesty granted his Lady a pension, in compassion to her distress.

*Creation*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Pearl, on a chevron diamond, between three boars heads erased, ruby, as many buckles of the first.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a dove pearl, with a serpent, proper, linked about its legs, emerald.

*Supporters.*] Two griffons, proper, beaked and membered, topaz.

*Motto.*] *Frudentia fraudis nescia.*

*Chief Seat was,*] At Balmerino, in Fifeshire.

## BALFOUR, Lord BURLEIGH.

Of this family, which originally took its surname from the barony and castle of Burleigh in Fifeshire, was Michael de Balfour in the said county, who, in 1315, was a member of parliament; and in 1353, Michael Balfour of Pittencrief, exchanging his lands with Duncan Earl of Fife, for the lands and barony of Monquany, the same was ratified by the Charter of K. David II. In the reign of Q. Mary, Sir James Balfour of Monquany, then clerk-register, marrying Margaret, daughter and heir of Michael Balfour of Burleigh, by her had Sir Michael, their heir, in whom the two families became united; and the said Sir Michael, being in great favour with King James VI. was by

by him sent ambassador to the Dukes of Tuscany and Lorraine; and July 16, 1607, was created a baron by the said King, to him and his heirs general.

Robert, fourth Lord Burleigh, married Lady Margaret daughter of George, Earl of Melvil, and by her had issue Robert, Master of Burleigh; Margaret, and Mary, wife of Alexander Bruce, of Kennet, in Clacmannan, and had issue. He died in 1713.

Robert, his son, Master of Burleigh, having been guilty of a cruel murder, was forced to abscond, and afterwards joining in the rebellion of 1715, was attainted; but by the good management of his sisters the estate was recovered. He died in 1757, without issue, and his sister Margaret now represents the family; but if she dies without issue, the representation will devolve on Robert Bruce, of Kennet, esq; son and heir of her sister Mary, now one of the lords of session.

*Creation.*] Lord Burleigh, *ut supra*.

*Arms.*] Pearl, on a chevron diamond, an otter's head erased of the first.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a rock, and thereon a lady holding in her right hand the head of an otter, and in her left the head of a swan.

*Supporters.*] On the dexter side, an otter sejant, proper. On the sinister, a swan of the last.

*Motto.*] *Omne solum forti Patrii.*

*Chief Seats.*] At Burleigh-castle in the county of Fife.

## FORBES, Lord PITSLIGO.

Sir John Forbes of that ilk, a branch of the family of Lord Forbes, marrying Elizabeth Kennedy, of the family of Dunure, by her had three sons, who were all knights. Sir William, the second, married Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir William Frazer of Philorth, ancestor of the Lord Salton: and with her had the barony of Pitligo. From Alexander, the heir of that marriage, descended Sir John Forbes of Pitligo, who married Christian, daughter of Walter Ogilvie of Deskford, ancestor of the Earl of Finlater, and had a daughter Anne, married to Alexander, the tenth Lord Forbes, and a son Alexander, who was created Baron Forbes, of Pitligo, July 24, 1633, by Charles I.

Alexander, the fourth Lord Pitligo, married Rebecca, daughter of John Norton, of London, merchant, by whom he had one son, John, Master of Pitligo. He took up arms in the rebellion of 1745; but escaped from the rout of Culloden, 1746, and was attainted, and his estate and honours forfeited to the crown. He died, very old, in Dec. 1762. His son, the Master, married Rebecca Ogilvie, of the family of Auchincross, but has no issue.

*Creation.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms.*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sapphire; three bears heads couped, pearl, and muzzled; Ruby, for Forbes. 2d and 3d, sapphire, three cinquefoils, pearl, for Frazer.

*Crest.*] On a wreath, a falcon of the last.

*Supporters.*]

*Supporters.*] Two bears proper, muzzled, ruby.

*Motto*] *Alius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur.*

*Chief Seat was,*] At Pitligo, in Aberdeenshire.

## SUTHERLAND, Lord DUFFUS.

This noble family is descended from the Earl of Sutherland. Kenneth, the sixth Earl of Sutherland, having lost his life at the battle of Hallidon Hill, in 1333, left two sons; from the youngest of which sons, Nicholas, descended the Lord Duffus; for this Nicholas by his brother's grant in 1360, having obtained the lands of Terboll, had the same confirmed by K. David II. and marrying Jane, daughter and heir of Reynald de Cheyne, Lord of Duffus, by her had Henry, his heir, who was father of Alexander, who married the heiress of Chisholm; and having two sons, Alexander the eldest had one daughter Christian, who was married to William Oliphant of Berindale, whereupon the Barony of Duffus, descended to William Sutherland of Quarelwood, near Elgin; from whom, in a direct line, descended Sir Alexander Sutherland, who was created Baron Duffus, Dec. 8, 1650, by King Charles II.

Kenneth, third Lord, succeeded his father James, the second Lord, in 1705; and being engaged in the rebellion, in 1715, he made his escape, and was attainted by act of parliament; after which he was taken at Hamburgh, brought to London, and committed prisoner to the Tower in 1716; but the next year being released by the act of grace, he withdrew into  
foreign

foreign parts, and served as a flag-officer in the Muscovite fleet. He married Charlotte, daughter of Erick de Siöbladè, governor and admiral of Gottenburg in Sweden, by whom he had a son Erick, who married Miss Dunbar, daughter of Sir James Dunbar, of Hemprigs, Bart. by whom he has two sons and three daughters; James; Axley; Elizabeth, Charlotte, and Anne.

James, the second Lord Duffus, married Lady Margaret Mackenzie, daughter of Kenneth, the third Earl of Seaforth, by whom he had three sons.

1. Kenneth, the late Lord.

2. Sir James Sutherland, who marrying Mary, the daughter and heir of Sir William Dunbar, of Hemprigs, Bart. changed his name to Dunbar.

3. William Sutherland, of Roscomen, who married Mary, daughter of William, Lord Forbes.

*Creation.] Ut supra.*

*Arms.]* Quarterly, first ruby, three stars, topaz, for Sutherland; second, sapphire, three cross crosslets fitchy, pearl, for Cheyne; third, sapphire, a bear's head erased pearl, for Chisholm; fourth, as the first.

*Crest.]* On a wreath, a cat sejant, proper.

*Supporters.]* Two savages proper, each wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and armed with a battoon.

*Motto.] Without fear.*

*Chief Seats.]* At Skelbo, in the county of Caithness, and at Elgin-house, in the county of Elgin.



## NAIRN, Lord NAIRN.

The first of this name on record is said to be Michael de Nairn, a witness to the grant which Robert, Duke of Albany, made to Andrew de Hamilton, of the lands of Galyton, from whom descended Alexander Nairn, who, in the reign of James II. was many years comptroller of his household.

In the reigns of James VI. and Charles I. Robert Nairn of Strathurd raised a competent fortune by the practice of the law; but after the King's death, taking up arms in defence of King Charles II. he was surprized by a party of the English, and committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where he remained ten years; but living to see his master restored, was, in reward of his merit, Jan. 27, 1681, created Lord Nairn. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Graham, of Inshbraky, and had an only daughter, Margaret, Lady Nairn, who married Lord William Murray, brother of John, first Duke of Athol, who in her right was Lord Nairn, and by him had issue, four sons, and eight daughters; John, Master of Nairn; Robert, of Aldie, who married Jane Mercer, which name his son assumed; William, a captain in the Swedish East India Company's service, who died without issue; James, an officer in the British army; Margaret, wife of William, Viscount Strathallan; Emilia, of Laurence Oliphant, of Gask; Catharine, of William, Earl of Dunmore; Marjory, of Dun-

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can Robertson, of Drumquhan; Charlotte, of John Robertson, of Lude; Mary; Louisa, wife of David Graeme, of Orchil; and Henrietta. His Lordship taking part against the government, in the year 1715, was taken at Preston, in Lancashire, and received sentence of death; but the King, from his great clemency, and compassion to his numerous family, pardoned him, and gave back the estate. He died in 1725, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John, third Lord, who married lady Catharine, daughter of Charles, Earl of Dunmore, by whom he had issue, John, Master of Nairn, an officer in the army; Charles, an officer in the Dutch service; Thomas; Henry; and a daughter, Clementina.

This Lord, desperately engaging himself in the rebellion of 1745, was attainted, and, if living, probably resides in France.

*Creation.*] *Ut supra.*

*Arms*] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, party per pale, diamond and pearl, a chaplet charged with four cinquefoils, all counter-changed, for Nairn. 2d, sapphire, three stars pearl, within a double tressure counter-flory, with fleurs de lis, topaz, for Murray. The 3d is counter-quartered. 1st and 4th, pally of six, topaz and diamond, for Athol. 2d and 3d, topaz, a fess cheque pearl and sapphire, for Stewart, Earl of Athol.

*Chief Seats were,*] At Nairn, and Strathurd, in Perthshire.



## I N D E X.

## A.

|                             | <i>Page.</i> | <i>Arms.</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>A</b> Bercorn, Earl, --- | 43           | 8            |
| Aberdeen, Earl              | 79           | 11           |
| Aboyne, Earl, ---           | 73           | 10           |
| Airley, Earl, ---           | 196          |              |
| Annandale, Marquis,         | 18           | 6            |
| Arbuthnot, Viscount,        | 106          | 13           |
| Argyll, Duke, ---           | 8            | 6            |
| Aston, Lord, ---            | 138          | 15           |
| Athol, Duke, ---            | 10           | 6            |

## B.

|                        |     |    |
|------------------------|-----|----|
| Balcarras, Earl, ---   | 72  | 10 |
| Ballenden, Lord, ---   | 156 | 16 |
| Balmerino, Lord, ---   | 225 |    |
| Banff, Lord, ---       | 142 | 15 |
| Belhaven, Lord, ---    | 146 | 15 |
| Blantyre, Lord, ---    | 128 | 14 |
| Borthwick, Lord, ---   | 109 | 14 |
| Breadalbine, Earl, --- | 77  | 11 |
| Buccleugh, Duke, ---   | 3   | 5  |
| Buchan, Earl, ---      | 29  | 7  |
| Burleigh, Lord, ---    | 226 |    |
| Bute, Earl, ---        | 94  | 12 |

C. Caith-

## C.)

|                  |     | <i>Page.</i> | <i>Arms.</i> |
|------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| Caithness, Earl, | --- | 35           |              |
| Carnwath, Earl,  | --- | 198          |              |
| Cassilis, Earl,  | --- | 34           | 8            |
| Cathcart, Lord,  | --- | 115          | 13           |
| Colville, Lord,  | --- | 149          | 16           |
| Cranston, Lord,  | --- | 129          | 14           |
| Crawfurd, Earl,  | --- | 20           | 7            |
| Cromartie, Earl, | --- | 209          |              |

## D.

|                           |     |     |    |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Dalhoufie, Earl,          | --- | 60  | 9  |
| Deloraine, Earl,          | --- | 100 | 12 |
| Duffus, Lord,             | --- | 229 |    |
| Dumfries and Stair, Earl, |     | 56  | 9  |
| Dunblaine, Viscount,      |     | 108 | 13 |
| Dundee, Viscount,         | --- | 217 |    |
| Dundonald, Earl,          | --- | 75  | 11 |
| Dunmore, Earl,            | --- | 81  | 11 |
| Dyfart, Earl,             | --- | 67  | 10 |

## E.

|                             |     |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Eglintoun, Earl,            | --- | 32  | 7  |
| Elgin and Kincairdin, Earl, |     | 59  | 9  |
| Elibank, Lord,              | --- | 143 | 15 |
| Elphinstone, Lord           | --- | 121 | 14 |
| Errol, Earl,                | --- | 21  | 7  |

## F.

|                              |     |     |    |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Fairfax, Lord,               | --- | 133 | 16 |
| Falkland, Viscount,          | --- | 102 | 12 |
| Finlater and Seafield, Earl, |     | 63  | 10 |
| Forbes, Lord,                | --- | 109 | 13 |

## G.

|                  | Page. | Arms. |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Galloway, Earl,  | 48    | 9     |
| Glasgow, Earl,   | 92    | 12    |
| Glencairn, Earl, | 39    | 7     |
| Gordon, Duke,    | 5     | 5     |
| Gray, Lord,      | 114   | 13    |

## H.

|                   |     |    |
|-------------------|-----|----|
| Haddington, Earl, | 46  | 8  |
| Halkerton, Lord,  | 145 | 15 |
| Hamilton, Duke,   | 1   | 5  |
| Home, Earl,       | 38  | 8  |
| Hopeton, Earl,    | 97  | 13 |
| Hyndford, Earl,   | 88  | 11 |

## I.

|                   |     |    |
|-------------------|-----|----|
| Irvine, Viscount, | 107 | 13 |
|-------------------|-----|----|

## K.

|                     |     |    |
|---------------------|-----|----|
| Kelly, Earl,        | 45  | 8  |
| Kenmure, Viscount,  | 212 |    |
| Kilmarnock, Earl,   | 205 |    |
| Kilsyth, Viscount,  | 214 |    |
| Kinnaird, Lord,     | 157 | 16 |
| Kinnoul, Earl,      | 54  | 9  |
| Kintore, Earl,      | 76  | 11 |
| Kircudbright, Lord, | 140 | 15 |

## L.

|                   |     |    |
|-------------------|-----|----|
| Lauderdale, Earl, | 50  | 9  |
| Lennox, Duke,     | 4   | 5  |
| Leven, Earl,      | 65  | 10 |
| Lindores, Lord,   | 127 | 14 |

Lin-

|                   |     |     |   |
|-------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Linlithgow, Earl, | --- | 182 | 9 |
| Lothian, Marquis, | --- | 17  | 6 |
| Lovat, Lord,      | --- | 222 |   |
| Loudoun, Earl,    | --- | 52  | 9 |

## M.

|                         |     |     |    |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Mar, Earl,              | --- | 172 |    |
| March and Ruglen, Earl, | --- | 84  | 11 |
| Marchmont, Earl,        | --- | 85  | 11 |
| Marshal, Earl,          | --- | 69  | 8  |
| Melfort, Earl,          | --- | 88  | 9  |
| Middleton, Earl,        | --- | 202 | 10 |
| Montrose, Duke,         | --- | 12  | 6  |
| Mordington, Lord,       | --- | 118 | 14 |
| Morton, Earl,           | --- | 26  | 7  |
| Murray, Earl,           | --- | 36  | 8  |

## N.

|                   |     |     |    |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Nairn, Lord,      | --- | 231 | 10 |
| Napier, Lord,     | --- | 131 | 15 |
| Newark, Lord,     | --- | 152 | 16 |
| Newburgh, Earl,   | --- | 204 | 10 |
| Nithisdale, Earl, | --- | 178 | 10 |
| Northesk, Earl,   | --- | 70  | 10 |

## O.

|                   |     |     |    |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Oliphant, Lord,   | --- | 124 | 10 |
| Orkney, Countess, | --- | 83  | 10 |

## P.

|                |     |     |    |
|----------------|-----|-----|----|
| Panmure, Earl, | --- | 200 | 10 |
| Perth, Earl,   | --- | 185 | 10 |

Pitligo,

|                        | Page. | Arms. |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Pitligo, Lord, ---     | 228   |       |
| Portmore, Earl, ---    | 199   | 12    |
| Preston, Viscount, --- | 218   |       |

Q.

|                        |   |   |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Queensberry, Duke, --- | 6 | 6 |
|------------------------|---|---|

R.

|                       |     |    |
|-----------------------|-----|----|
| Reay, Lord, ---       | 137 | 15 |
| Rollo, Lord, ---      | 148 | 16 |
| Roseberry, Earl, ---  | 90  | 12 |
| Roths, Earl, ---      | 24  | 7  |
| Roxburgh, Duke, ---   | 14  | 6  |
| Rutherford, Lord, --- | 155 | 16 |
| Ruthven, Lord, ---    | 151 | 16 |

S.

|   |         |    |
|---|---------|----|
| Salton, Lord, ---                       | 111     | 13 |
| Seaforth, Earl, ---                     | 190     |    |
| Second Titles, ---                      | 159     |    |
| Selkirk, Earl, ---                      | 69      | 10 |
| Semple, Lord, ---                       | 120     | 14 |
| Sinclair, Lord, ---                     | 220     |    |
| Sixteen Peers from 1707 }<br>to 1767, } | 161—168 |    |
| Somerville, Lord, ---                   | 117     | 13 |
| Southesk, Earl, ---                     | 194     |    |
| Stirling, Earl, ---                     | 58      |    |
| Stormont, Viscount, ---                 | 104     | 12 |
| Strathallan, Viscount, ---              | 215     |    |
| Strathmore, Earl, ---                   | 41      | 8  |
| Sutherland, Countess, ---               | 22      | 7  |

T. Tor

## T.

|                     |     | <i>Page.</i> | <i>Arms.</i> |
|---------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| Torpichen, Lord,    | --- | 125          | 14           |
| Traquair, Earl,     | --- | 61           | 9            |
| Tweeddale, Marquis, | --- | 16           | 6            |

## W.

|               |     |     |   |
|---------------|-----|-----|---|
| Wemyss, Earl, | --- | 192 |   |
| Wigton, Earl, | --- | 40  | 8 |
| Winton, Earl, | --- | 179 |   |

F I N I S.



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