PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

CLAN LINDSAY SOCIETY

VOL. II.

EDITED FOR THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

BY

JOHN LINDSAY, M.A., M.D.

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THE CLAN LINDSAY SOCIETY.

INDEX TO VOLUME II.

Vol. II. No. 5.

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EDINBURGH, 1908.

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The First Countess of Crawford.

Contributed by W. A. LINDSAY, Esq., K.C., *Windsor Herald.*

STUDENTS of the Lindsay pedigree will have observed that there has been wanting definite knowledge about the wife of Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, afterwards created Earl of Crawford. She is proved to be daughter of King Robert II., because her husband is repeatedly styled "filius" and "frater Regis," her son, the second Earl, "nepos Regis," and her grandson, the third Earl, "consanguineus Regis." Peerage writers have given her various names, and Sir James Balfour in his notes states, without so far as I know a vestige of authority, that she was a natural daughter.

It is therefore with great pleasure that I communicate the discovery of the Papal dispensation for her marriage, which was found by Dr Maitland Thomson in the original Register at Rome, and of which, with his obliging assistance, I have obtained for the Earl of Crawford a copy certified at the Vatican.

I had previously had search made for a dispensation, but it did not occur to me that the marriage could have happened before 1381–5, the Earl having been born not earlier than 1360. The dispensation is granted by Pope Gregory XI., whose baptismal name was Peter Roger, son of William, Lord of Beaufort in

Anjou, and nephew of Pope Clement VI. He was consecrated and crowned 5th June 1371, and he died 27th March 1378.

The dispensation is dated at Avignon 8 kalends of March, in the fifth year of the Pontiff 1374–5, and is addressed directly to the parties themselves, namely, David, son of the nobleman Alexander de Lyndesay, Lord of the lands of Glenesk, of the diocese of St Andrews, "domicello," and to the noble woman, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert King of Scotland, "domicelle," in answer to a petition on their behalf and at the request of the King, stating that they desire to marry, but are in the fourth degree of consanguinity.

As David was then fourteen, it follows that the marriage was arranged some time before it could be consummated, and in fact their eldest son Alexander was a minor at his father's death in December 1406, and therefore not born before 1386.

David must therefore have been regarded by the King as of a rank and estate sufficiently important to justify his being selected as a son-in-law before he could have manifested any personal desire for the lady.

It is an example of the ignorance which prevails as to the children of the most illustrious families that this Lady Elizabeth is unknown to peerage writers.

It is inconceivable that the Pope would address an illegitimate girl in such language as I have quoted, and the inference is very strong that she was daughter of the King's second wife, Euphemia Ross, to whom he was married in 1355, David Lindsay's parents being married in 1359. There is also strong reason to think

that the mother of Euphemia, Countess Palatine of Strathern, was sister to David, Earl of Crawford, for which see the Crawford article in the new Peerage of Scotland. The whole story illustrates the close relationship which existed between the Stewarts and the Lindsays, and reminds us of the fact that until the Records of the Vatican have been explored no pedigree evidence is impossible. I hope, therefore, that we may some day ascertain the parentage of the second Countess of Crawford—at present unknown.

THE DISPENSATION.

X
X
X

de ca B Dilecto filio nobili viro Davidi dilecti filii
A nobilis viri Alexandri de lyndesay domini terrarum de Glenesk Sanctiandree diocesis nato domicello et dilecte in Christo filie nobili mulieri Elizabeth Carissimi in Christo filii nostri Roberti Regis Scocie Illustris nate domicelle salutem etc. Sedis apostolice circumspecta benignitas nonnunquam Rigorem iuris mansuetudine temperans de gratia sue benignitatis indulget quod iuris auctoritas interdicit presertim cum id in deo conspicit personarum statu ac locorum et temporum qualitate pensatis salubriter expedire. Sane peticio pro parte vestra nobis nuper

exhibita continebat quod vos desideratis adinvicem matrimonialiter copulari sed quia quarto estis insimul consanguinitatis gradu coniuncti non potestis huiusmodi vestrum desiderium adimplere dispensatione super hoc apostolica non obtenta Quare pro parte vestra nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut providere vobis super hoc de opportune dispensacionis gratia de benignitate apostolica dignaremur. Nos igitur consideratione etiam carissimi in Christo filii nostri Roberti Regis scocie Illustris nobis super hoc humiliter supplicantis huiusmodi ipsius Regis ac vestris in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati vobiscum ut impedimento quod ex huiusmodi consanguinitate provenit non obstante matrimonium invicem libere contrahere et in eo postquam contractum fuerit Remanere licite valeatis auctoritate apostolica de speciali gratia dispensamus prolem suscipiendam ex huiusmodi matrimonio legitimam nunciantes. Nulli ergo etc. nostre dispensationis infringere etc.
Datum Avinione viii. Kalendas Martii Anno Quinto.

Ex Archivo apostolico Vaticano = die 13 Nov. 1907. = Praesens copia descripta ex Regesto Avenionensi 197 An V. Part III. to XXV. Gregorii pp. XI. fol. 34 collata concordat.

Seal

[Sic subscrib.] PETRUS WENZEL,
Subarchivista.

(On the seal round the papal arms,—Apostol Vaticanum + Archivum Secret.)

[We offer the following translation—EDITOR.]

To our beloved son, the noble man David, born of our beloved son, the noble man Alexander de Lyndesay, lord of the lands of Glenesk, of the Diocese of St Andrews; and to our beloved daughter in Christ, the noble woman Elizabeth, born of our dearest son in Christ, Robert, the illustrious King of Scotland, greeting, etc.

The careful liberality of the Apostolic See, tempering sometimes the severity of the law with gentleness, permits, of its indulgence, that which the authority of the law forbids; especially when it perceives that to do so is wholesome and expedient before God, the situation of persons and the quality of places and times considered.

Truly, a petition on your part lately put before us bore, that ye desire mutually to be united in marriage; but, because at the same time ye are connected in the fourth degree of consanguinity, ye cannot fulfill such your desire without having obtained the apostolic dispensation thereupon; wherefore it has been humbly entreated of us on your part, that we should condescend of our apostolic indulgence to furnish you with the favour of a suitable dispensation.

We, then,—in consideration also of our dearest son in Christ, Robert, the illustrious King of Scotland, humbly praying us to the same purpose—have given heed to such supplications, that of the King himself and yours; and, in order that ye may be able freely and lawfully to contract a marriage with each other, and, after it shall have been contracted, to abide therein, notwithstanding the impediment which arises

from such consanguinity, we, by apostolic authority and of special grace, grant dispensation, declaring the offspring to be gotten of such marriage to be legitimate.

[Let] none, therefore, infringe [this writ] of our dispensation, etc.

Given at Avignon VIII. kalends of March, in the fifth year [of our pontificate].

From the Archives of the Vatican the 13th day of Nov. 1907,—The present copy, transcribed from the Register of Avignon, 197. year V., part III. vol. XXV. of Pope Gregory XI., page 34, having been collated, is found correct.

[Signed] PETER WENZEL, *Subarchivist.*

The House of Dunrod.

By The Editor.

TRADITION in the West of Scotland derives the house of Dunrod from that Lindsay who was one of the associates of Bruce in the slaughter of John, the Red Cumin.

Bruce and Cumin met in conference in the Church of the Minorites at Dumfries. The conference became a quarrel, in the course of which Bruce charged Cumin with having betrayed him to King Edward, and in the heat of passion, struck him with his dagger. Hurrying out of the Church, 'he met James Lindsay and Roger Kirkpatrick, his tender freindis, and said to thaim, 'I trow the Cumin be slane.' To quhome they answerit, 'Hes thow attemptit sa gret ane mater, and left it uncertaine?' Incontinent thay went to the Cumin, and inquirit him gif he had ony deidis woundis; or gif he trowit to recovir, gif he had ony gud surrigiane. And becaus he said he micht recovir, they straik him iii. or iv. othir straikis, mair cruelly; and sone eftir he gaif the gaist, the yeir of God, MCCCV. yeris." *

This James Lindsay is identified on circumstantial evidence with Sir James of Thurston and Craigie, son and heir of that Sir Walter who figures in Blind Harry's metrical history of Wallace.

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* Bellenden; Bk. XIV., Ch. VII.

Fifty years after the death of Cumin—in the year 1357—another James Lindsay murdered another Roger Kirkpatrick in the Castle of Caerlaverock, and was executed for the crime. These two are said by Bower to have been the eldest sons of the accomplices in the slaughter of Cumin, but the affiliation in both cases is inconsistent with charter evidence.*

The Lord of Thurston and Craigie after Sir James, the son of Sir Walter, of whom we have certain knowledge, is Sir John, who lived in the latter half of the fourteenth century, and who was Sheriff and Coroner of Ayrshire. In him ended the direct male line, his only child and heiress carrying the estates by marriage to the Wallaces of Riccarton.†

For the family of Dunrod, then, to have been descended from Sir James Lindsay, the companion of Bruce, it must have sprung from a cadet of Lindsay of Craigie; and Lord Lindsay points out as favouring the traditionary origin that both families were specially attached to the High Stewards and held their lands under them, and that the lands of Thornley in the barony of Renfrew, known to have belonged to Craigie in the fourteenth century, are afterwards found to be in possession of the lairds of Dunrod.‡ The Dunrod possession, however, did not extend over the whole of

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* Wyntoun; Bk. VIII., Ch. XLV.; *Book of Pluscardin*, Bk. IX., Ch. XLIV.; *Scotichronicon*, Lib. XIV., CXX. The laird of Craigie in 1335, 1342, and 1343, was Sir John Lindsay (*Scotts of Buccleuch*, Vol. II., pp. 4, 5; *Hist. MSS. Com.* XIVth Rep. App. pt. III.). The Roger Kirkpatrick of 1305 was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas, before 1319. (Charter of King Robert I., quoted *Scottish Nation sub voce* Kirkpatrick.)

† Robertson's *Index*, pp. 46 (No. 45), 97 (No. 322), 131 (No. 25).
The Book of Wallace (Grampian Club), Vol. I., p. 33.

‡ *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. I., p. 64.

Thornley. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the estate was in two portions, one of which was granted in 1403-4 to the monks of Paisley by Sir Hugh Wallace, who had inherited it from his grandmother, Margaret Lindsay, the heiress of Craigie.* The other portion, distinguished as Westir Thornley or Thornley-Lindsay, was that which alone belonged to Dunrod.†

That two families of the same name should thus divide between them the same tenement of land, and one which lay remote from the other holdings of each of them, points to a near relationship between the families, and is fair presumptive evidence that the Dunrod portion had been the appanage of a younger son of the more ancient house of Craigie. On this consideration, in the absence also of any historical data opposed to the truth of it, the tradition that the house of Dunrod was descended from one of the accomplices in the slaughter of Cumin may well be accepted.

The first appearance in the records of him who was presumably the founder of the family occurs in the accounts of Sir William Livingstone, Sheriff of Lanark. In the year 1359, Livingstone reported to the Treasury that he had received nothing from the Crown Lands of Kilcadyow, because they were in the hands of John Lindsay of Dunrod, by concession of Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton, who had no right in the same except by permission of the King. He (the sheriff) was therefore ordered to take possession of the lands on behalf of his majesty, and to account for the fermes.‡

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* *Reg. de Passelet*, p. 79.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.* XXII., 26; XXIII., 27. (Vol. II., Nos. 511, 778.)

‡ *Chamberlain Rolls*, Vol I., p. 334.

Kilcadyow had been assigned to Sir Malcolm Fleming during his tenure of office, and in part payment of his salary as governor of Dumbarton Castle; but at the time when the accounts quoted from were submitted to the Exchequer, he had been replaced in the governorship by Sir John Danielston or Denniston, and his rights in Kilcadyow ceasing, Lindsay as holding from him was called upon to vacate the lands. *

This association of John Lindsay of Dunrod with Sir Malcolm Fleming suggests the source from which Dunrod may have been acquired by him. The Flemings who were descended from Baldwin de Bigres, were the superiors of a part if not of the whole of the parish of Inverkip. Afterwards the superiority of the whole parish was in the hands of the High Stewards, but the date when they took over their rights from the Flemings has not been ascertained.† Possibly it was before the transference and by this same Sir Malcolm Fleming, that the lands of Dunrod, near Inverkip, were bestowed upon the John Lindsay whom we have seen him favouring in another way. But whether coming originally from the Flemings or not, Dunrod was eventually held of the Stewards. In time its possessors had many other estates, but always they took from this one their seignorial title.

Some time between the years 1334 and 1370, John Lindsay of Dunrod received a large part of the lordship of Kilbride in Lanarkshire, including the Mains, or demesne lands, of the same. The granter was Robert the High Steward; and he in the thirteenth year of

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* *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. I., pp. CLXVII., 508, 582.

† *Origines Parochiales*, Vol. I., p. 88.

his reign as King Robert II., confirmed the gift by a royal charter.* Doubtless the grant followed upon services rendered; and the services that called for a reward so substantial must have been particularly meritorious. Nor was there wanting in the life of the Steward opportunity for serving him; for few in that day had greater need of able and active supporters.

When the disastrous battles of Dupplin and Halidon Hill made Edward Baliol master of Scotland, the principal members of the Bruce party suffered forfeiture. Robert the Steward was deprived of his whole patrimony, and he was reduced to hiding among his tenants in Bute. Soon, however, dissensions broke out among the adherents of Baliol. Seizing the occasion, the young Steward—he was then in about the 17th year of his age—slipped across the Firth from Bute under cover of night, and landed at Inverkip. There he was provided with horses, and riding through his barony of Renfrew he crossed the Clyde to Dumbarton, where he was welcomed by Sir Malcolm Fleming, then holding the castle for King David Bruce. Issuing from Dumbarton he made a descent upon Dunoon, and with the help of a force brought by Colin Campbell of Lochow he stormed and took the castle from the garrison placed therein by Baliol. † Hearing of this success the Butemen rose in insurrection, slew the English Sheriff, and took the Castle of Rothesay. Beginning thus, the Steward continued to take part in the guerilla warfare which was being carried on under the leadership of Sir Andrew Moray

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (fol.), p. 167.
Robertson's *Index*, pp. 123, 125, No. 33.
† Wyntoun; Bk. VIII., Ch. XXVIII.

of Bothwell and others of the national party. On the death of Moray, and when he was only in his twenty-second year, the Steward became sole regent, and the burden of the national cause rested on him. By his vigorous action, the strongholds still remaining in the hands of Baliol—Perth, Cupar, Stirling, and Edinburgh—were taken, so that by the year 1341 it was considered safe for King David to return to Scotland, and on his arrival the Regent laid down his office.

In 1346 King David invaded England, was defeated and taken prisoner at Nevill's Cross, and the Southern Lowlands of Scotland were once more overrun by the English. Again the Steward assumed the Regency. By great effort and by slow degrees all that had been lost by the defeat was regained, so that King Edward of England, distracted by his wars in France, was fain to agree to the restoration of the Scots King on payment of ransom. King David returned with an umbrage against his nephew, the Regent, for his alleged defection at the battle of Nevill's Cross, and he intrigued to set aside his claim to the succession in favour of an English prince. David, moreover, diverted to his private uses the money that had been raised to pay his ransom. The Steward, with the Earls of Douglas and March, fell into rebellion, but the rising was suppressed, and he had to sue for pardon. Later, he and one of his sons were in prison, perhaps on account of another rebellion; and it was not until after 1370–71, when he had come into his own as parliamentary heir to the Crown, that his life was blessed with comparative peace.

It was in the course of these events, and no doubt for the part he played in them, that John Lindsay of

Dunrod received the lands of Kilbride. His actual services are unrecorded, but it is not straining the probabilities to suppose that he was among those who welcomed the Steward into the castle of Dumbarton, and who helped him at the taking of Dunoon. If so he must have remained faithful to him throughout his subsequent career.

The name of John Lindsay of Dunrod occurs in the records, particularly in the attestation of various legal documents, from 1358 until 1451.* Obviously it could not have been the same John throughout the century. On the usual computation of thirty years to a generation, we must reckon three of the name. The last of them appears to have entered into possession about the year 1428, and he died in 1454 or 1455.† He was father of Alexander, ‡ who succeeded him, and probably of David of Thornton, § and Elizabeth, || wife of John Mure of Caldwell.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, FOURTH LAIRD OF DUNROD, as we count him, was infeft in the estates in 1455, ¶ the Kilbride lands being augmented at this time by Philipshill, which lay in the midst of them, but which had been excepted from the original grant.** But the

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* *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, Vol. II., p. 22.
Frazer; *The Douglas Book*, Vol. III., pp. 415, 416.
Hist. MSS. Comm., 10*th Rep.*, p. 12.
Acts of Parliament, Vol. II., p. 39.

† *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. VI., p. 535; Vol. VII, p. 551; Vol. IX., p. 663.

‡ *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 10*th Rep.*, p. 12.

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 146 (Vol. I., No. 2229).

|| *Caldwell Papers*, Vol. I., pp. 7, 9.

¶ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. IX., p. 663.

** *Ibid.*, Vol. VI., p. 442.

new laird was unwilling to take seisin of Cragbirne and Stanehous, which had already lain in non-entry for about thirty years. In 1467, however, he did enter upon these lands, and bestowed them upon David, his grandson and apparent heir, who about 1485 resigned them into the hands of the King.* We have not been able to identify Cragbirne and Stanehous. Possibly the names were translations or phonetic renderings of Gaelic terms. The situation of the lands in the Highland district of Cowal, of which Dunoon is the chief centre of population, suggests this; and suggests also that they may have been the reward to the first laird of Dunrod for a share in the capture of the castle of that town. That the family should have neglected and finally divested itself of this property is perhaps to be explained by the difficulty which a lowlander would experience at that time in collecting rent from a holding in the Highlands.

In 1470 Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod acquired by purchase a tenement on the west side of the High Street of Glasgow, and reserving his liferent he settled it on his son Andrew in fee.† During the following century we find mentioned in the local records a number of Lindsays, reputable burgesses and magistrates of the city, some of whom were probably descended from this Andrew, or from other cadets of Dunrod.

In the year 1489 the Lords Lyle and Darnley were in rebellion. These noblemen had been entrusted with the keeping of a district in the West, which included The Lennox, Renfrewshire, and the Lower

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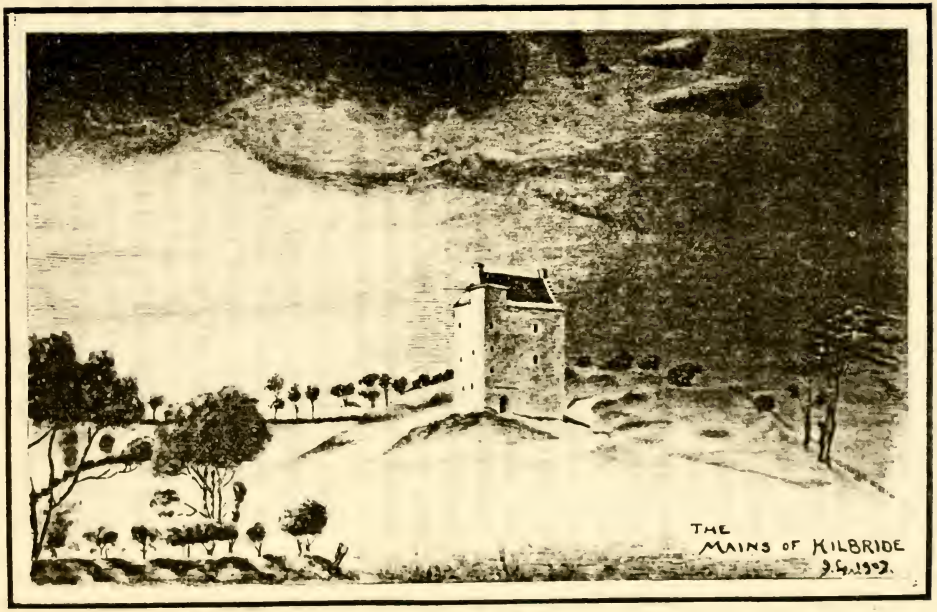
* *Exchequ. Rolls*, Vol. VI., pp. 535, 631; Vol. VII., pp. 386, 551. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XI., 38 (Vol. I., No. 1621.)

† *Charters and Documents relating to Glasgow*, Vol. II., p. 603.


THE
MAINS OF KILBRIDE
J.G. 1907.

Ward of Lanarkshire; and they had also shared in the other honours distributed on the recent accession of the King. Why they should have risen against the government to which they owed these favours is not at all clear, but apparently their rising had its origin in the dissatisfaction with which a section of the nobility, and the greater part of the commonalty, regarded the doings of the party that had brought about the overthrow and death of King James III. at Sauchieburn. Whatever may have been the occasion of the insurrection, however, it is not necessary to suppose that the laird of Dunrod in taking part in it with his whole force was actuated by high political principles. He may have been incensed by the wrongs done to his chief, David, Fifth Earl of Crawford and Duke of Montrose, at the hands of those who had raised the young Prince James against his father; or the commonplace motives of neighbourliness and self-interest may have been sufficient for him, and would not have been regarded in the ethical code of the time as inadequate incentives to the committing of treason.

Lord Lyle's castle of Duchal was within ten miles of the Place of Dunrod; Darnley's seat at Crookston was even nearer to the Mains of Kilbride. There was an old-standing friendship between the Lindsays of Dunrod and the Stewarts of Darnley; and the Lindsays held some lands from the Stewarts subject to reversion.* This same laird of Dunrod also had been on the inquest which served Lord Darnley heir to the Earldom of Lennox, and that under circumstances which raise the suspicion that the partiality of the

* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. III., p. 250.

jury for this particular claimant weighed in their finding more than the merits of his claim.* Dunrod, in fact, was good neighbour to Darnley, and he might well have been induced to join in the rebellion on that account; but he must also have felt that the power of the rebels was very near and very real, while that of the boy king was far away and by no means securely established. If this was his reasoning, events proved that he was not far astray in his judgment as to where his interest lay.

The rising was considered of such gravity that Parliament decreed that the royal forces should be strengthened by the personal presence of the King; and the great cannon Mons Meg was transported to the West to take part in the operations. The castles of Duchal and Crookston soon fell, but Dumbarton Castle, which the rebels had made their chief stronghold, held out for six weeks, and the garrison were so little awed by the sight of the royal banner that they sallied out, drove the besiegers from the town, and committed it to the flames. The siege was raised for a time, and Darnley made an attempt to join forces with other insurgents in the North, but was surprised and defeated while preparing to cross the Forth. A week later Dumbarton surrendered, but on such terms that the surrender was almost a victory. The rebels, including the laird of Dunrod, David his grandson and heir, and five of his sons, claimed and were granted a full remission of their offences.†

The siege operations had been conducted by Colin, Earl of Argyle, Chancellor of the Kingdom. In

* Frazer: *The Lennox*, Vol. II., p. 96.

† *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. XII., Supp., p. 33.

some way Lindsay of Dunrod and his neighbour, Maxwell of Calderwood, had come under obligation jointly and severally to pay to Argyle the sum of £100. They were unwilling, however, to make payment, and in 1491 the Earl obtained from the Lords Auditors a mandate to distrain their lands and goods for the debt.* In 1493, after the death of Earl Colin, his trustees had to resort to the like means to get payment of 600 merks from the same parties. † Lindsay, even before this, was not unfamiliar with the court of the Lords Auditors, for in 1478 he had invoked its aid to get delivery of seven chalders of oatmeal from the tenants of the lands of the Tofts. But the Lords found that the tenants were not in the wrong in withholding these fermes, since the lands had been assigned to the Dowager Countess of Angus, although Lindsay had them by charter from the then Earl of Angus, who was ordered to warrant him in the said lands of the Tofts. ‡

From a survey of the various disjointed notices respecting him, the fourth laird of Dunrod emerges as a rich and powerful personage, taking an active part in the affairs of his neighbourhood. Holding such a position among the gentry of the West, he was in 1467 nominated by Parliament, along with John Lindsay—probably the laird of Covington—to retour the rents of the barons of Lanarkshire with a view to the imposition of a tax upon them. § At the time of the siege of Dumbarton we see him as an old man, a patriarch with

* *Act. Dom. Aud.*, Vol. I., p. 168.
† *Ibid*, p. 182. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, p. 174.
‡ *Act. Dom. Aud.*, Vol. I., p. 61.
§ *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. II., p. 91.

a large following of sons and grandsons, whom he does not hesitate to lead in the dangerous ways of rebellion.

His family, as known to us, consisted of:—

(1) A son, father of David, the fifth laird.* †
(2) Andrew.* ‡
(3) John.*
(4) Hugo.*
(5) Robert.* §
(6) (?) "Petrus Lindsay de Dunrod," matriculated at Glasgow University 1464, probably a son, and called "de Dunrod" merely in courtesy. ||
(7) A natural son, Alexander, of Carnduff and Crossbasket, ancestor of the later lairds of Dunrod. * ¶

NOTE.—The relative ages of the various cadets have not always been definitely ascertained.

DAVID LINDSAY, FIFTH LAIRD OF DUNROD, had from the King a charter of all the family estates within the principality, Alexander Lindsay, his grandfather, resigning the same with the reservation of his liferent.** This was in 1502, and soon afterwards the laird Alexander died. Previous to this, David and his wife Euphamie Stewart had received from the King twenty pounds of land in Bute to be held during the lifetime of the longer liver of them. The grant having been revoked, like all others made during the King's minority, it was in 1498 formally bestowed again on David and Euphamie "for singular favour." †† Including the

* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. XII., Supp., p. 33.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XI., 38 (Vol. I., No. 1621).

‡ *Charters and Documents relating to Glasgow*, Vol. II., p. 603.

§ *Maxwells of Pollok*, Vol. I, p. 184.

|| *Mun. Univ. Glasg.*, Vol. II., p. 70.

¶ *Maxwells of Pollok*, Vol. I., pp. 189, 190, 194, 198; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 146 (Vol. I., No. 2229.)

** *Reg, Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 511 and 526 (Vol. I., No. 2640).

†† *Ibid*, XIII., 370 (Vol. I., No. 2421). *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XI., p. 6.

profits of the lands of Kilchattan, Kerrytonlia, Ambrismore, and Ambrisbeg, Langil-culcathla, Barone, The Garachtys, and a portion of Dunallunt, it was indeed a royal gift, and coming as it did out of the patrimony of the Prince of Scotland, the suggestion arises that Euphamie Stewart, who is otherwise unknown, was of the blood royal.

About the beginning of the year 1501 David Lindsay, in presence of the King at Stirling, renounced for ever the letters under the Great Seal by which he held these lands in Bute; and since he alone is mentioned as making the renunciation, it is evident that by this time his wife was dead.* In the sasines of his successors mention is made of lands in Kilbride which are not included in those of earlier date, and it may be that these were given in return for the surrender of the Bute lands.

Some time after the year 1507, David Lindsay married Isobel, sister of the first Lord Elphinstone. He must now have been well past middle life, since in 1518, John, his grandson, had reached his majority.† Isobel Elphinstone had been the nurse of Prince James, the firstborn son of James IV., who died in infancy; and she was so highly esteemed by the King that he granted her various lands at different times.‡ After the death of David Lindsay, she married in succession Peter Colquhoun, burgess of Glasgow, Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, and David Stewart, brother of Andrew, Lord Avondale.§

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* *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XI., p. 326.

† *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIV., p. 607.

‡ Frazer; *The Lords Elphinstone*, Vol. I., p. 33.

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XX., 130 (Vol. II., No. 294).
Scots Peerage, Vol. III., p. 529.

In the time of this laird, the Lindsays of Dunrod were concerned in a private conflict in which one George Hamilton was slain. The laird was fined 200 merks and four separate sums of £80 each for the non-appearance of Hugh Lindsay and four others, probably tenants or servants of the family, who were accused of the slaughter; but he was able to compound for the fines. Alexander Lindsay, younger of Crossbasket, was also fined for not producing David Anderson, concerned or supposed to be concerned in the same affair; while Alexander Lickprivick, younger of that ilk, John Lindsay and two others convicted of being art and part in the slaughter were beheaded. The two Lindsays implicated may have been Hugh and John, sons of the fourth laird.*

David Lindsay died between 25th November 1517 and 24th July 1518,† having had issue—

(1) George, of whom after.

(2) Alexander, married Katherine Stewart, received from his father with consent of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, the lands of Halburne and Foulhope in the barony of Strathavon. ‡

(3) ? Mariota, married Robert, Lord Lyle, and was mother of John, fourth and last Lord Lyle. §

"George Lindesay, son and apparent heir of David Lindesay of Dunrod," was living in 1502, ‖ but died before his father. Crawfurd, in error, says that he was disinherited in favour of a brother, John, and that

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* Pitcairn; *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 62*.

† Act. Dom. Conc. *MS.* XXX., fol. 150.

‡ *Hist. MS. Com.*, 11th Rep. App. pt. VI., p. 215.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 219.

‖ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 565 (Vol. I., No. 2701).

he founded the Blacksholm branch of the family.* But John, who succeeded David, was David's grandson and presumably the son of George. † This John had a brother, David Lindsay of Easter Kittochside ‡ (see page 49). The wife of George Lindsay, younger of Dunrod, appears to have been Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Caldwell. §

JOHN LINDSAY, SIXTH LAIRD OF DUNROD, succeeded his grandfather in 1518. ‖ Almost immediately he began to dispose of the Kilbride lands, chiefly on mortgage, however, so that some of them were redeemed by one of his successors. ¶ Along with John Mowat of Busby (Ayrshire) and Andrew Lickprivick of that Ilk he had become liable for the fines of certain persons. ** In 1526 also he was cautioner for Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, accused of the slaughter of Edward Cunningham of Auchenharvie, an incident in the great Montgomery-Cunningham feud. The Earl failed to appear for trial, and Lindsay having been fined £100 in consequence, a portion of Thornley was appraised and sold for payment of the fine. †† He had, however, the right of recovering the property within seven years, and did recover it—let it be set down to the

* Hist. of the Lindsays *MS.* quoted *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. II., p. 292.

† Frazer; *The Lennox*, Vol. II., p. 214; *Acc. of the Lord High Treasurer*, Vol. V., p. 59; Acts and Decreets *MS.*, XII., 33.

‡ Acts and Decreets *MS.*, XV., 5, 15.

§ *Caldwell Papers*, Vol. I., pp. 7, 9.

‖ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIV., pp. 607, 631.

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXV., 151; XXVII., 147, 204 (Vol. II., Nos. 1412 and 2157).

** *Accounts of Lord High Treasurer*, Vol. V., p. 272.

†† Pitcairn: *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 132.
Reg. Mag. Sig., XXII., 26 (Vol. II., No. 511).

credit of the Earl—but soon afterwards he sold it again to John Maxwell of Easter Stanely. * The remaining part of Thornley was likewise appraised and sold for fulfilment of an obligation under which Lindsay had come to relieve Thomas Crawfurd, tutor of Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirnie, in respect to the rents of his ward's lands, and this part was never regained. † Evidently some of his monetary troubles were due to the default of others, but it may be doubted whether his persistent impecuniosity, as indicated by his frequent and extensive alienation of the estates, can be altogether ascribed to this cause.

By his wife Alisone Schaw, ‡ who was probably of the family of Sauchie, the sixth laird had—

(1) David, who succeeded him.
(2) (?) Elizabeth (m. John Brisbane of Bishopton ?).

Elizabeth, in 1525, was infeft in the lands of Aikinfin, Burnhouse, and Rogerton Easter; § and in the year 1528 the father resigned to his son David the whole estates, reserving his liferent and a reasonable tierce for Alison Schaw, his wife. ‖

David Lindsay, Seventh Laird of Dunrod, as he thus became, continued with the consent of the liferenter to dispose of more of the lands; ¶ and finally by their joint action they transferred their whole remaining landed possessions to Robert Lindsay of Crossbasket. **

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXIV., 43 (Vol. II., No. 991).
† *Ibid*, XXIII., 27 (Vol. II., No. 778).
‡ *Accounts of Lord H. Treas.*, Vol. V., p. 59.
§ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XV., p. 631.
‖ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXII., 196 (Vol. II., No. 670).
¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVII., 147, 204 (Vol. II., Nos. 2157, 2175).
** *Ibid*, XXVII., 203 (Vol. II., No. 2300).

Why this branch of the family, one of remote cadency and illegitimate origin, should have been preferred to the succession is not clear, but circumstances point to their having been purchasers, favoured perhaps by their blood-relationship to the sellers. During the forty years that had elapsed since the time of Alexander, the fourth laird, the descent from father to son had twice failed by the death of the immediate heir; in each generation there was a general scarcity of heirs; and in the end there was a lack of financial means. It is the history of an enfeebled stock tending naturally to extinction; and there were no scions of the race so well able to rebuild its fallen fortunes as were the wealthy and energetic Lindsays of Crossbasket. To these kinsmen the last two lairds of the main line transferred their rights; and thereafter they disappear entirely from the records.

ROBERT LINDSAY, of Crossbasket, EIGHTH LAIRD OF DUNROD, had from the king a charter dated 11th March 1540–41, conferring on him the liferent of the whole of the Dunrod lands, which liferent John, the sixth laird, resigned; and at the same time Robert, the son of the above Robert, then a minor, was made fiar in room of David, the seventh laird, who resigned the fee.* About two years later (26th Aug. 1543) the younger Robert, with consent of his father and of his curators, James Ross, tutor of Hanyng, and David Lindsay in Crevoch, granted to his mother, Jonete Ross, "for love, and that she might not fall into poverty in her old age," a liferent of the Mains of Kilbride and the lands of Rogerton

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVII., 203 (Vol. II., No. 2300).

Easter and Wester, she to pay to him yearly a red rose in name of blench ferm.*

The eighth laird was bailie of the Knights of St John at the time when Sir Walter Lindsay was Preceptor of Torphichen.† He died in 1547, the year of the Battle of Pinkie.‡ By his wife, Jonet Ross, he had—

(1) Robert, ninth laird.§
(2) John, tenth laird.‖
(3) Alexander.‖
(4) (?) Margaret, married Gabriel Semple of Craigbait.¶
(5) Elizabeth, married John Maxwell of Calderwood.**

Robert Lindsay, Ninth Laird of Dunrod, came into possession on the attainment of his majority, four years after his father's death.†† In 1560, in the 30th year of his age, he was made provost of Glasgow.‡‡ At that time, the right of nomination to the provostship belonged to the archbishop alone. "Robert Lindsay of Dunrod was a baron in the neighbourhood in Kilbride, who had a great and opulent estate, and generally such were chosen who could best protect the inhabitants, and the privileges of the city, from the insults of other great men, who now and then were

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXX., 231 (Vol. III., No. 138).
For the earlier history of the Crossbasket family, see page 53.

† *Laing Charters*, Nos. 473, 474.

‡ *Exchequ. Rolls*, Vol. XIX., p. 518.

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVII., 203.

‖ *Charters and Documents relating to Glasgow*, Pt. II., pp. 128, 129; *Glasgow Protocols*, Vol. III., No. 683; Vol. V., No. 1476; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXI., 510, 512 (Vol. III., Nos. 1493, 1495).

¶ *Glasgow Protocols*, Vol. VI., No. 1917; Vol. VII., No. 2228; Miller's MS. Genealogies, quoted *Scottish Journal*, Vol. I., p. 274.

** *Glasgow Protocols*, Vol. V., No. 1476.

†† *Exchequ. Rolls*, Vol. XIX., p. 518.

‡‡ *Charters and Documents relating to Glasgow*, Part I., DCXXXIV.

attempting to encroach upon them.'"* But there was a speciality in the appointment of Lindsay that calls for particular notice. He proved himself to be a staunch Protestant. Archbishop Beaton must have known him personally; probably he knew him intimately; and if we had information that he was aware of his Protestant proclivities, yet preferred him to any of the faithful sons of Mother Church, of whom there were many in the vicinity as opulent and powerful as he, this would be a point of special interest. It would lead us to conclude that the Archbishop, with the fate of the religious houses of Perth and St Andrews in his mind, had judged it wiser to place the property of the Church in Glasgow in the keeping of a moderate Protestant rather than in that of a faithful Catholic, who would have attracted thither and been unable to stem the destructive zeal of the more fanatical reformers. To the churchmen of the day, the movement for reform had not yet presented itself as other than a storm that would pass, leaving the ancient Church in possession of its old power and as much of its wealth as might be saved. Where this wealth was not removable and lay open to the attacks of the enemy, prudence forbade a display of defensive force; prudence rather counselled surrender of what could not be defended until the expected time for reclaiming it should arrive. On this policy the Archbishop of Glasgow appears to have acted when he withdrew to France with the charters and evidents that would have enabled him to recover the property of his diocese had there been a restoration of Catholic power. And had there

* M'Ure; *History of Glasgow* (Ed. 1830), p. 72.

been such a restoration, the Catholic clergy might have resumed their offices in Glasgow, but little incommoded by the slight injury that the Church buildings had suffered there. Such was the actual if not also the intended effect of the appointment as provost of a Protestant whom we have reason to believe was a man of temperate and judicious mind.

The laird of Dunrod was present at the Convention of 1560, which approved of the Confession of Faith "as hailsome and sound doctrine, groundit upon the infallible trewth of Godis word;" the first public recognition of the cause of reform in religion.* A month before the meeting of the Convention the Archbishop of Glasgow had conveyed away to a place of safety the church plate and valuable vestments of his cathedral. † The removal of the treasures was effected none too soon; for the Lords of the Congregation issued orders that altars, images, and whatever savoured of idolatry, should be destroyed. At the same time they forbade injury to the fabrics of the churches; but it was rarely possible to restrain the "rascal multitude" within the limits set by their leaders.

The Earls of Arran, Argyle, and Glencairn went to the West to see to the execution of the order, and the ruined Abbeys of Paisley, Kilwinning, and Crossraguel testified to the thoroughness with which the work was done. Glasgow offered a still more promising field for their activities. It was largely a place of ecclesiastical buildings. There were the cathedral, the archbishop's palace, some score of the stately manses of the prebendaries, the monasteries of the Black and the Grey Friars,

* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. II., p. 526.

† Renwick: *Glasgow Reality Club Publications*, Series IV.

and several minor churches. Yet these suffered but little, or not at all, at the hands of the zealots, who may have been content to know that the city was in the keeping of assured Protestants, and that the "monuments of idolatry" had been sufficiently dealt with. However it may have been, no one of the ecclesiastical buildings was demolished. The cathedral escaped serious injury, and it is the only one of the great churches, cathedral or monastic, on the mainland of Scotland that has been preserved to us from pre-reformation times. Assuredly we owe this in no small measure to Robert Lindsay of Dunrod; for had he thrown into the opposite scale his influence with the Protestant leaders, his own feudal power, and his authority as provost, no defence which the citizens could have made, had they been disposed to make any defence, would have sufficed to save the Church buildings from destruction.*

In another way Provost Lindsay rendered important service to the city. The right of choosing the magistrates then belonged to the archbishop, but this right the townspeople naturally desired for themselves, as it was one enjoyed by the burgesses of the royal burghs. In 1561, when the time came for choosing the bailies, the archbishop was in France. It should have been quite possible to transmit the leet to him for his selection, since the temporal business of the diocese was

* Lindsay was in favour with the Lords Semple and Glencairn, two of the most prominent of the Lords of the Congregation. He signed a bond of manrent for the defence of Semple's heir (Miller's MS. Genealogies, quoted *Scottish Journal*, Vol. I., p. 274), and he was in alliance with the Glencairn family in one of their feuds (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. III., p. 503).

At a later date the Presbytery induced the magistrates to consent to the demolition of the cathedral, but the citizens raised a successful opposition.

being regularly carried on by his agents. But the opportunity for securing municipal freedom was too good to be missed. So the provost and magistrates, having made formal search for the archbishop at the episcopal palace and at the cathedral, and having failed to find him, proceeded to choose the bailies themselves. By witnessing the notarial instrument setting forth the transaction, the provost and his two brothers assumed a large share of the responsibility.* Although the privilege usurped in this way was afterwards lost for a time, the precedent was not without value in the later settlement of municipal government.

Immediately to the north of the old College of Glasgow there stood in the sixteenth century an ancient mansion belonging to the College, and known as Arthurlees Place. This Provost Lindsay acquired in feu from the Principal and Regents; and he may have used it as his town house in the last year of his provostship, 1562, but two years later he resigned it again to the superiors in redemption of a mortgage over his lands of West Rogerton.†

In 1570 Robert Lindsay of Dunrod was present at the meeting of the Protestant leaders at which Matthew, Earl of Lennox, was chosen Regent in room of the Earl of Moray, assasinated by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.‡ The election was the signal for the outbreak of civil war. There is no mention of Dunrod's doings in the sanguinary struggle that ensued, but it is impossible that a man of his public spirit could have remained

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* *Charters and Documents relating to Glasgow*, Pt. II., pp. 128, 129.

† *Glasgow Protocols*, Vol. III., No. 683; Vol. V., No. 1500. *Mun. Univer. Glas.*, Vol. I. p. 70.

‡ *Calendar of Scottish Papers*, Vol. III., p. 266.

inactive when all the able-bodied men of the country were engaged on one side or the other. If we may infer the possession of military capacity from his having been appointed in 1574 to supervise the Wappenshaws in Lanarkshire,* it is probable that he rendered important service to his party. Nevertheless he seems to have remained on good terms with his powerful neighbours, the Hamiltons, who were the main strength of the Queen's or Catholic faction; for, when in 1579, the Regent Morton was engaged in the destruction of that house, he became cautioner for the good behaviour of several of its prominent members and adherents. † He was commanded "to serche, seik, and bring to his Majestie, ane lettrun (writing desk) pertening to David Hammiltoun of Bothuilehauch, quhairin are contenit certane writtis." An article so easily disposed of could scarcely have been taken by force; neither apparently could it be got by direct injunction to the possessors to deliver it up to the officers of the crown. It is likely then that Dunrod was chosen, as a man esteemed by his political opponents, to negotiate for the production of the "lettrun," and that it was as a friendly ambassador he was able to procure it and deliver it to the Privy Council. ‡

From 1579 till 1581 or longer Lindsay was provost of Rutherglen, and he sat in the Parliament of 1579 as commissioner of that royal burgh. § Like his father

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* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. III., p. 92.

† *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. III., pp. 171, 172, 185, 188, 260.

‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. III., p. 176. Pitcairn; *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 88.

§ *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. III., pp. 122, 123, 128; *Exch. Rolls*, Vol. XXI., p. 551.

he was bailie to the Knights of St John,* and he was bailie also of the Priory of Blantyre.† His fee for the latter office was 13 merks yearly, and it was doubtless he who acquired those lands of the Priory which afterwards appear in the retours of his successors.‡

The ninth laird came into the estates when they were burdened with debt, but he cleared off the debt or much of it, and added to the property.§ Among his purchases were the manse and yard of the Chantor of Glasgow Cathedral, situated in the Vicars' Alley.‖ Evidently he prospered in spite of the troubles of the time. It chanced that he was on the winning side, but it is to be remembered that he publicly declared for the Protestant cause when the prospects of that cause were gloomy in the extreme. In clearing the estates he was financed to some extent by the relatives of his wife, Elizabeth Schaw, a daughter of the laird of Greenock, from whom he acknowledges to have received sums of money and other favours, not only at the time of his marriage but on subsequent occasions.¶

Over one of his properties, the lands of the Murrays and Headhouse, lying adjacent to the village of East Kilbride, he was involved in a dispute with the laird of Nether Pollok. These lands he had inherited from his ancestors, the first Lindsay of Crossbasket, and his wife, Euphamie Maxwell, who had purchased them in 1504 from John Maxwell of Nether Pollok. In 1550,

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* *Glasgow Burgh Records*, 6th Dec. 1575.

† Chalmers' *Caledonia*, Vol. VI., p. 644 (Ed. 1890).

‡ *Abbrev. Retorn*, Lanark.

§ *Glasgow Protocols*, Vol. V., Nos. 1414, 1487; Vol. VII., No. 2228.

‖ *Ibid.*, Vol. VII., No. 1980.

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXV., 117 (Vol. III., No. 2944).

Sir John Maxwell, husband of Elizabeth Maxwell, heiress of Pollok, the great-grand-daughter of the original granter, claiming that the lands were redeemable, sent his procurator to Lindsay to require his attendance in the Kirk of Rutherglen to receive the redemption money, but Lindsay denied that any reversion existed. A lawsuit followed and gave rise to ill-feeling between the two, which was not assuaged thirty years later, so that when Maxwell, about 1584, sought the help of Dunrod in a private quarrel, it was refused.* The letter conveying the refusal still exists, and deserves to be quoted in full for its self-revelation of the writer. The refusal and the reason of it are delivered bluntly and plainly enough, yet there is a certain dignity of tone in the epistle that is in keeping with the author's honourable public career.

"Em,† I cummeind me to zow, quhom pleis to wit that I hef resauit zowr wryttin, and onderstand the affec of the sammeng. And quhar ze dessyr me with my frindis and tennandis, boddin with jak and speir, to cum to the Mernis the day prefexssit, Schir, zowr onkyndle parsewin me schawis that ze wald newir mester me nor my frindis. Thair was anewch done be resone for zowr kyndas, and it culd haif bene wone; bot I se parfytle that na kyndnis stands with zow quhar proffet may be haid. And quhar ze wryt that consangnite of bloud is nar and kyndlear nor affinitie, I grant, and kyndnas war keppit. Zowr parte is als seib to me as ze ar, and heis newir falzeit to me nor

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 75 (Vol. I., No. 2813); *Glasgow Protocols*, Vol. I., Nos. 32, 48; *Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok*, Vol. I., p. 20; *Cartulary of Pollok Maxwell*, p. 354.

† Em, *maternal uncle*, but here used for *kinsman* or *neighbour*.

myne. Quharfor ze sal beleif parfytle that ze sall nocht nor can nocht heif my kyndnes and Moray togedder; and thairfor, als I beleif ze haf schossin the tene, God geif zou grace to mak bettir caws to frindis to do for zow nor ze hef med to me. And nocht ellis, bot God hef zow in his keppin, be zowris at powar, as ze heif med me caws.

ROBERT LYNDISSAY of Dunrod.

To my Em, the Lard of Neder Pollok." *

In 1589, Robert Lindsay received a commission of justiciary, but he died the same year, predeceasing his wife and leaving no issue. †

JOHN, afterwards SIR JOHN, LINDSAY, TENTH LAIRD OF DUNROD, a brother of the preceding laird, was infeft in the estates 1589–92. ‡ He sat in the Parliaments of 1593 and 1596 as commissioner for the barons of Lanarkshire; § and he was knighted at the baptism of Prince Henry. ‖ By a first wife, whose name has not been ascertained, he had

(1) Alexander, eleventh laird.
(2) Mr John, of Southwood, of whom after (page 55).¶
(3) Archibald. **
(4) Margaret, married James Wallace of Johnstone.††

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* *Maxwells of Pollok*, Vol. II., p. 154.

† *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XXII., pp. 435, 452.

‡ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XXII., pp. 435, 442, 452, 471; *Inquis. Spec.* Supp., Renfrew.

§ *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. IV., pp. 7, 97; *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. V., p. 288.

‖ *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. I., p. 435.

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, P.R. II., 38 (Vol. VI., No. 1546); I., 47 (Vol. VII., No. 763).

** *Ibid.*, I., 13 (Vol. VII., No. 725).

†† *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, 2nd Series, Vol. V., p. 205. Miller's MS. Genealogies, quoted *Scottish Journal*, Vol. I., p. 274.

Sir John married secondly Jean, daughter of George Hamilton of Preston and Barbara Cockburn,* who after his death married Robert Williamson of Mureston. † By her he had

(5) David, of Linbank. ‡

He had also a natural son

(6) John, implicated in the slaughter of Leckie of that Ilk. §

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, ELEVENTH LAIRD OF DUNROD, succeeded on the death of his father in 1602. ‖ Having married in 1595 ¶ Margaret, daughter of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, he was involved in a feud in which his father-in-law was engaged with Maxwell of Newark, the head of a cadet branch of his own family. Newark was aided by Alexander Leckie of that Ilk, whose wife was a Maxwell, a sister of his ally. We know nothing of the cause of the disagreement. At first the quarrel may have been trivial enough, but later it flamed into a fierce and bitter strife, when in the autumn of 1601 Leckie was slain in circumstances of cold-blooded atrocity. The tradition is that he was shot from the window of a farmhouse belonging to Dunrod as he rode past without thought

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* Marriage contract dated 13th July 1592; Alexander Lindsay, son of Sir John, a witness.

Acts and Decreets MS., CCIV., 301.

Reg. Mag. Sig., I., 32 (Vol. VII., No. 745).

† Anderson; *House of Hamilton*, p. 349.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, I., 32 (Vol. VII., No. 745); Acts and Decreets MS., COV., 384.

§ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. XI., p. 279; Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. III., p. 493; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, I., 13 (Vol. VII., No. 725).

‖ *Abbrev. Retorn.*

¶ *Maxwells of Pollok*, Vol. I., p. 475.

of danger. All the Leckies—and there were many stout gentlemen of the name—now called out for vengeance, and they were joined by Cunningham of Glengarnock, Crawfurd of Kilbirnie, Shaw of Greenock, Hepburn of Riccarton, Cunningham, younger of Auchenharvie, and Porterfield of that Ilk; while the Calderwood party could muster only a few petty lairds and yeomen farmers, mostly Maxwells. The latter, however, did not yield to superior force; they made such defence that the Privy Council called upon both sides to give sufficient assurances that they would keep the peace, and it insisted on the renewal of the assurances from time to time. In spite of these there were outbreaks of hostility; and in 1610 the Council summoned both parties to appear before it under pain of rebellion to underly such order as should be taken with them, and to come to Edinburgh without any convocation of their friends, and without any kind of armour except their swords. The more prominent of the belligerents were put under very heavy penalties not to molest one another; but it was not until 1620 that Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod, John Lindsay, his natural brother, and James Maxwell, son of William Maxwell of Newlands, were put upon their trial for the slaughter of Leckie. At the first hearing the diet was continued on a petition of the accused showing that certain noblemen, barons, and gentlemen, "commoun and indifferent friendis to both us pairteis," were labouring to bring about a settlement of the feud and a reconciliation. The labours of the mediators had not been successful six months later, when the trial was again postponed at the instance of the king, who had a

penchant for patching up quarrels of this kind. Then in 1622, Sir James Maxwell died, the trial was again postponed, and no record of any further proceedings has come down to us.* Yet it appears that Lindsay did not come out of the affair scatheless, if we may read that meaning into a charter of 1642 by which the king granted to Alexander Leckie, the son of the murdered man, the lands of East and West Rogerton, Warnock's Thornton and the pendicle of Garnermure, the last remnants of the once great estates of Dunrod. † According to tradition Lindsay, in his old age, confessed that it was he himself that had shot Leckie.

Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod was a Justice of the Peace for Lanarkshire, ‡ and he was on a commission which included the provost and bailies of Glasgow, appointed to apprehend Sir James Kincaid of that Ilk. § Yet he was accused of instigating a tumult in the Kirk of Kilbride and abetting William and John Pirie, who were attempting to assert alleged rights to a particular place in the church. ‖ How he got into the financial difficulties through which he lost the estates can only be conjectured. As early as 1605 he had contracted a debt of about £800,¶ and in 1614 he advanced to his kinsman Hew Semple of Craigbait two separate sums of £800 and 570 merks respectively when Semple was about to retire to the Continent to

* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. VII., pp. 187, 398; Vol. VIII., pp. 49, 250, 436; Vol. IX., pp. 647, 650. Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. III., p. 493.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LVII., 16 (Vol. VIII., No. 1081).

‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IX., p. 488; Vol. X., pp. 211, 266.

§ *Ibid*, Vol. X., p. 484.

‖ *Ibid*, Vol. XI., p. 512.

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, P.R.V., 67 (Vol. VIII., No. 1889).

escape persecution as a Catholic.* But these transactions do not account for his total ruin. Doubtless the Maxwell-Leckie feud had much to do with it; and tradition says that he exceeded all his forebears in pride and extravagance, so that he never went abroad without being attended by twelve servitors mounted on white steeds.

In 1619 he had to sell Dunrod; † and about ten years later what remained of his estate he made over to his nephew, William Wallace of Johnstone, to settle with his creditors. In this settlement Wallace dealt 'very unhonestlie' with him, as he alleged, but he dared not go to Edinburgh to seek redress—for fear of his creditors no doubt—without the special protection of the Privy Council, which he petitioned for. ‡ In the end he was reduced to such destitution that he was dependent on the charity of friends to save him from actual starvation. Such is the testimony of Crawfurd, the antiquary, a native of and a resident in the district, who had spoken with men that had known him. §

In the 17th century Inverkip achieved a certain notoriety as the haunt of reputed witches, and what more natural than that the broken laird should be numbered among those whose wretched and outcast condition was often the sole cause of the fear and horror with which they were regarded.

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* Craigends Papers, quoted *Scottish Journal*, Vol. I., p. 275.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLIX., 139 (Vol. VI., No. 2023).

‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Second Series, Vol. V., p. 205 (11th Feb. 1634).

In 1628 the Earl of Mar wrote to the Clerk of the Privy Council asking letters to charge Dunrod with not fulfilling the Council's ordinance. (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Second Series, Vol. II., p. 584.)

§ Hist. of the Lindsays MS., quoted *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. II., p. 291.

In Auldkirk * the witches ryde thick,
And in Dunrod thay dwell:
The graitest loon amang thaim a'
Is auld Dunrod himsell.

One of these Inverkip witches, Marie Lamont, in 1662 made confession "that fyve years since Kattrein Scot, in Mudiestean, within the parrochin of Innerkip, learned her to take kyes milk, biding her goe out in mistie mornings, and take with her a harrie tedder and draw it over the mouth of a mug, saying, 'In God's name, God send us milk, God send it, and meikle of it.' By this meanes shee and the said Kattrein got much of their neighbour's milk, and made butter and cheise thereof." †

"Auld Dunrod" was believed to engage in the same nefarious practice; but, as became a master in the art, his method was more subtle and more effective.

Auld Dunrod was a goustie ‡ carle,
As ever ye micht see;
And gin he was na a warlock wicht, §
There was nane in the hail countrie.

Auld Dunrod stack in a pin
(A bourtree pin ||) in the wa',
And when he wanted his neighbours milk,
He just gied the pin a thraw. ¶

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* After the disjunction of the parish of Greenock from Inverkip, the village of Inverkip, as the seat of the original parochial church, was familiarly known as Auldkirk.

† Law's *Memorialls:* Prefat. Notice by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, p. LXX.

‡ Ghostly.

§ If he was not a potent wizard.

|| Elder tree pin.

¶ Gave the pin a twist.

He milkit the Laird o' Kellie's kye,
And a' the kye in Dunoon;
And auld Dunrod gat far mair milk
Than wad mak a gabbart soum. *

The cheese he made were numerous,
And wonerous to descry;
For they kyth't as gin they had been grule, †
Or peats set up to dry.

The same witch, Marie Lamont, in her confession, stated that she and others of her kind were wont to assemble at times to raise stormy weather on the Firth in order to hinder the fishing or damage the boats of those against whom they had ill-will. Tradition, associating "Auld Dunrod" with this company, says that the credulous sea-faring folk were accustomed to pay him blackmail that he might refrain from injuring them himself, and prevent others from doing so. Yet, notwithstanding his reputed powers, he lived a vagabond life, taking shelter where he could, and dying at last in the barn of one of his former tenants. ‡

The Dunrod Lands and Cadets.

Dunrod, Thornley, and the Kilbride lands were held of the Prince of Scotland as High Steward. Strictly speaking the owner of these lands was the vassal of a subject-superior; but, since so many of the Princes succeeded to the throne while still in their minority, virtually he was a crown vassal and of the rank of a minor baron.

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* Float a lighter.

† Appeared like moss dried in the sun.

‡ *Scottish Journal*, Vol. I., p. 276.
Ure's *Hist. of Rutherglen and East Kilbride*, p. 153.

DUNROD in the parish of Inverkip and barony and county of Renfrew was a ten pound land of old extent held on ward service,* that is, the holder had to render military service to the superior; if a minor, he was a ward of the superior, who took, or might take, the rents during the continuance of the minority.

Dunrod had the valuable privilege of a mill to which the tenants were thirled—bound to bring their grain there for grinding, and pay the multures or mill dues exacted. The mill was at one time a cause of some trouble to the laird. At the close of the sixteenth century it was in the occupation of one James Lindsay,† who—if the several contemporary notices relating to "James Lindsay in Dunrod" refer to the same person, as they seem to do—was a man of curious versatility. Having acquired the lands of the chapel of Christwell in the parish of Inverkip, he was known as Sir James,‡ the vicar; and besides acting as the miller of Dunrod, he was engaged as a fisher and trafficker on the Firth of Clyde.§ In 1598, after his death, Robert, his son, entertaining some greivance against the laird, came at night to the mill with his accomplices, all armed with jacks, spears, hagbuts, and pistolets, "and brak the said myln, with the milnstanes, quheillis and ornamentis thairof, tuke away with thame the spyndill, rynd and trymmill brodis of the said miln, and sua layed the said miln idill and waist." For

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVII., 203 (Vol. II., No. 2300).

† *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. V., p. 495.

‡ *Origines Parochiales*, Vol. I., p. 88. The knightly title was given to the minor clergy, who were sometimes called the Pope's knights.

§ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IV., pp. 536, &c.

which the said Robert, on the complaint of Alexander Lindsay, younger of Dunrod, was denounced rebel.*

Of Dunrod in the time of the last of the Lindsay lairds, we have a description in a paper supposed to have been drawn up as an advertisement for the sale. From this we learn that the ten pound land was divided into 20 maillings, and it had 37 tenants, rentallers, pofflers, and cottars, who paid mails to the laird, partly in money but chiefly in produce and labour in daily service and riding for service. The land, we are told, yielded more than thirteen score bolls of corn and barley, besides lint and hemp—very profitable. The hay crop amounted to thirty days' work. The steadings were well built, with good yards, and the tenants among the best in the country. There was abundance of limestone and freestone on the ground, so that the miller took no millstones farther than the mill floor or the mill gable. The woods contained all kinds of timber usual in this country; and there was plenty of moss and turf, which within very few years would not be gotten for money. On the north side there was an unenclosed pasture for the laird's own use, and on the south side a common for the tenantry. The Place consisted of two towers and fourteen houses, besides "ye throwgange, turnpyk, and transis." Each tower was "twyss wantit," and the holding carried with it the right to the first place in the kirk, and the chief place of burial.†

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* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. V., p. 495.

Robert Lindsay sold the lands of the vicarage and the "Chaiplands of the said Chapel of Crystiswell" to Robert Stewart, brother of the deceased James Stewart of Ardgowan, 11th February 1591-2.

Reg. Mag. Sig., XXXVII., 466 (Vol. IV., No. 2051).

† *The Scottish Journal*, Vol. I., p. 275.

The purchaser of this desirable property was Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall and Ardgowan,* and the present proprietor is Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart of Ardgowan, who represents both the Stewarts of Blackhall and the Shaws of Greenock.

No vestige remains of the old Place of Dunrod. The ruins were standing in 1828,† but now the Glasgow and Wemyss Bay Railway runs over the site.

THORNLEY, in the parish of Paisley, is first mentioned in the reign of King David II., when Sir John Lindsay of Thurston and Craigie bestowed upon his son-in-law, Sir John Wallace of Riccarton, among other gifts an annualrent of 20 merks out of the lands of "Thornyle." ‡ On 20th Feby. 1403–4, Sir Hugh Wallace of Craigie, with consent of his brother William, as heir of taillie, granted to the monks of Paisley his ten merk-land of "Thornle-Walas" to be held of him and his heirs. § The superiority was sold in 1570 by John Wallace of Craigie to Robert Graham of Knockdolian, who soon disposed of it to the Blairs of that Ilk, and the lands came to be known as "Thornley-Blair." ‖

In 1454-5, the Sheriff of Renfrew gave seisin of "Thornelee" (obviously a different portion) to Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod, and accounted for two pairs of gilt spurs received from the same in name of blench ferm. ¶ These lands are not mentioned in the charter obtained

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLIX., 139 (Vol. II., No. 2023).

† *Paisley Magazine*, 1828, p. 317.

‡ Robertson, *Index*, p. 97, No. 324 ; p. 131, No. 25.

§ *Reg. Monast. de Passelet*, p. 79.

‖ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXIV., 56 (Vol. III., No. 2193). *Abbrev. Retorn.*, 25 Apr. 1639.

¶ *Exchequ. Rolls*, Vol. VI., p. 104.

by David, the fifth laird, in 1502,* although all his other estates in the principality are enumerated. This may have been because of their having been bestowed upon "John Lyndissay of Thornle," who was probably a son of Alexander, the fourth laird.† The superiority, however, was in possession of the head of the family in 1518, when John Lindsay of Dunrod had seisin of "Thornle-Lyndesay."‡ This laird, as already mentioned, sold a portion to John Maxwell of Easter Stanely, and the rest, which had been appraised and sold, having also been acquired by Maxwell, the reunited lands, extending to ten merks by the old valuation, were called Thornley-Maxwell, and subsequently passed through various hands.§

The lands which still bear the name of Thornley are only a small portion of the original estate, which included also those lands that are now called Glen, Colinslie, Potterhill, Wetlands, and High Parks.‖

The lordship of Kilbride when first we have historical knowledge of it—late in the twelfth century—belonged to Roger de Valoins, a Norman Knight. De Valoins having received the barony from King William the Lion, claimed also the patronage of the parish kirk; but Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, maintained that the kirk, with a ploughgate of land—104 acres—and common pasturage, had been a possession of the See of Glasgow from very ancient times. Neither

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 511 and 526 (Vol. I., No. 2640).

† *Maxwells of Pollok*, Vol. I., p. 234.

‡ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIV., p. 607.

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXIII., 27; XXIV., 43; XXIII., 142; XXIV., 290 (Vol. II., Nos. 778, 991, 916, 1256).

‖ Robertson's *Renfrewshire*, pp. 313, 314, 315.

claimant yielding to the other, the dispute was referred for settlement to King William and the great dignataries of his court sitting at Lanark. By them the Bishop's plea was sustained, and thereupon he magnanimously granted to his defeated opponent permission to have a private chapel in the castle of his barony.* Then, or at some such early time, the Kirk of Kilbride was assigned as his prebend to the Chantor of Glasgow Cathedral.

Isabella de Valoins, daughter and heiress of Roger, marrying David Cumin, carried the barony and castle to her husband; and this branch of the Cumins flourished here for the next hundred years and more.† Yet the memory of the De Valoins family lingers in the neighbourhood still, if it be true, as has been suggested,‡ that the names of Roger and his brother Philip, are enshrined in the local place-names, Rogerton and Philipshill.

The Kilbride lands having fallen to the Crown by forfeiture of the Cumins, were granted by King Robert Bruce to his daughter, Marjorie, as part of her dowry, when she married Walter the Steward. From Robert, the son of Walter and Marjorie, before he came to the throne as King Robert II., John Lindsay of Dunrod received a portion of the lordship of Kilbride. This portion consisted of the Mains, or lands immediately around the manor place, with no doubt the old castle of De Valoins and the Cumins if it still existed; as well as the lands of Rogerton, Thornton, Bogton, Carn-

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* *Reg. Epis. Glasg.*, Vol. I., p. 48.

† *Orig. Paroch.*, Vol. I., p. 101.

‡ Ross; *Busby and its Neighbourhood.*

duff, Brousterland, half of Threepland, and half of Kittochside. To these were added at various later dates, Philipshill, Limekilns, Highflat, Crosshill, Burnhouse, Lairfad, Aikinfin, and Auldhouse; besides lands which had been separately acquired by the Crossbasket family, namely, Crossbasket itself, the Murrays and Headhouse, Nerston, Blackburn, Flakefields, Easter and Wester, and Middle Shiells.

THE MAINS, to which was attached a pendicle called Garnermure, was a 100 shilling land of old extent.* Lying within a mile to the north of East Kilbride, a burgh of barony, it is traversed by the old highway between Glasgow and Strathaven, being distant from the former place about 7 miles. The tall square tower of the castle still remains, standing on a little knoll which runs out as a spur from a low hill to the north. The surface of the hill has evidently been trenched and otherwise disturbed, and some have thought that the castle of De Valoins stood here, while others have supposed that the position was occupied by additional buildings belonging to the stronghold of the Lindsays. But the hill is set down on the Ordnance Survey Map as a *Moat*, and the aspect of it is quite in keeping with its having been a Moat or Mote, a fortified place of prehistoric times. To the south of the tower, the foreground of our illustration, there was, in the days when the place was occupied, a lake of about twenty acres in extent, but this has long been drained away. The castle is said to have been surrounded by a deep moat, which on the east side was crossed by a drawbridge protected by an arched gateway, of which no

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 511, 526 (Vol. I., No. 2640).

trace now remains. The entrance to the Keep itself is by a door in the south front. This opens into a high vaulted apartment, which has been horizontally divided into two by a floor at the level of the spring of the arch. The hall occupied the whole of the second storey; and the third, the uppermost storey, was divided into separate apartments. In addition, some little chambers are formed in the thickness of the walls. In the floor of one of these a trap door opens into a small cell or dungeon, wholly unlit and of ominous significance. Access is got to the various floors by a wheel stair in the thickness of the wall at the south-west angle. This leads also to the battlements, where its outlet is covered by a square turret.

According to Ure, an early historian of the parish, who wrote in 1793, the castle was an extensive habitation, wholly in ruins in his time, except the tower, which had been habitable till about 1723, when the roof was taken off to provide slates for some office houses.* It has been roofed again, however, and careful repair of the stone work done within the last 20 or 30 years gives evidence of a laudable desire on the part of its recent owners to preserve this memorial of the past.

ROGERTON, EAST and WEST, HIGHFLAT, and BROUSTERLAND, contiguous to the Mains, and together of nearly equal extent with it, were usually in the occupation of tenants.

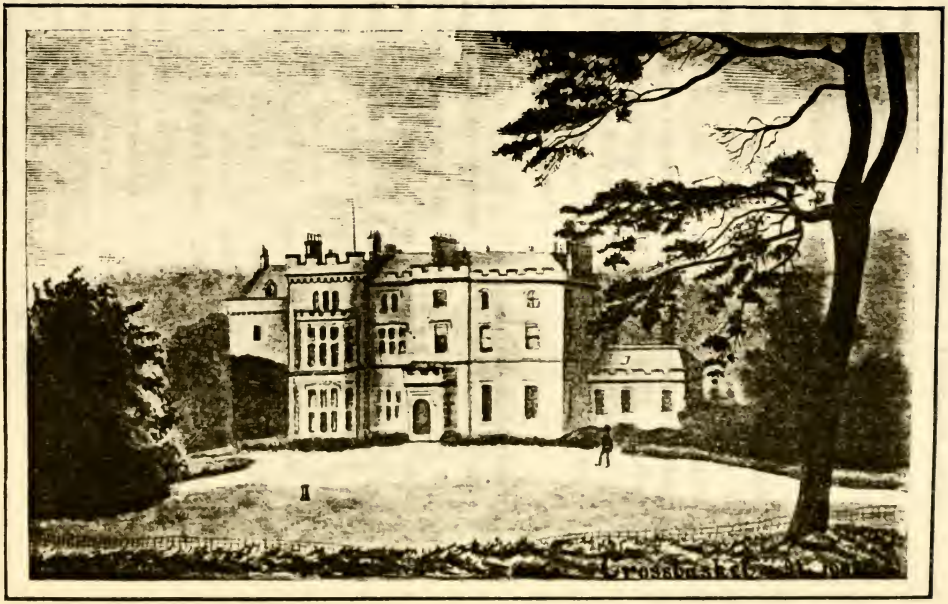
BOGTON was feued to different parties at various

* Ure; *Hist. of Rutherglen and East Kilbride*, p. 150. For description and plans of internal structure, see Macgibbon and Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, Vol. III., p. 231.

times during the 16th century, but was always redeemed.*

THORNTON was the general name applied to a considerable tract of country lying along the line of the Glasgow and East Kilbride Railway, between the stations of Busby and Hairmyres. It was much subdivided. Some of the parts had distinctive names, while others were known by the names of the tenants occupying them. To the lairds of Dunrod belonged "Thornton-pele," Braehead, and Cross,† while "Tait's" or "Colquhoun's" Thornton—the lands at present called Thornton—belonged in superiority to the Maxwells of Calderwood, ‡ and were long held in feu by the Rosses of Thornton, § connections by marriage of the Lindsays of Dunrod. A portion of "Thornton-pele" forming the existing estate of The Peel, near Busby, was in 1526 sold in property and superiority by John, Sixth Laird of Dunrod, to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, and descended to his heirs. ‖ In 1611 it was incorporated into the barony of "Peill-Thornton" by a charter to James, Marquis of Hamilton. ¶ The remaining portion, which in 1537 was occupied in part by Robert Warnock, and was long known as Warnock's Thornton,** is identified with the present estate of Thornton Hall. †† Braehead,

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVII., 147, 204 (Vol II., No 2157, 2175). *Glasgow Protocols*, Vol. IV., Nos. 998, 1021.
† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVII., 203 (Vol II., No. 2300).
‡ *Glasgow Protocols*, Vol. V., No. 1476.
§ *Ibid*, Vol. V., No. 1449.
‖ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXV., 151 (Vol. II., 1412).
¶ *Ibid*, XLVI., 342 (Vol. VI., No. 531).
** *Ibid*, XXVII., 147 (Vol. II., 2157); LVII., 16 (Vol. VIII., 1081).
†† *Ibid*, XXVII., 147 (Vol. II., 2157).



between Philipshill and Thornton Hall, and Cross, near Hairmyres, parts of the original Thornton, still bear the same names.

(The present Thornton Hall may have been "Tait's" Thornton, and the present Thornton "Warnock's" Thornton, the converse of what is stated above. The identification is uncertain.)

A family of Lindsays, presumably cadets of Dunrod, were designated "of Thornton." David Lindsay of Thornton lived in the 15th century. His son, Alexander, witnessed a charter in 1494. * Andrew Lindsay of Thornton was living in 1518. † In 1573, another Andrew Lindsay of Thornton and Jonett Pollok, his wife, are mentioned as holding the lands of Over Darnley under a reversion. ‡

Easter Kittochside: The lands of Kittochside lying along the Kittoch Burn near the village of Busby were divided between the Lindsays of Dunrod and the Mures of Caldwell. The Dunrod portion, Easter Kittochside, was valued at 6 merks in the Old Extent. § About the year 1500, George Lindsay was fined for not giving suit for his lands of Kittochside. ‖ This George was probably the apparent heir of Dunrod at that time, and the father of the sixth laird. In 1540, when David, the seventh laird, with consent of his father, the life-tenant, was about to dispose of the estates to Robert Lindsay of Crossbasket, he was interdicted from doing so by David Lindsay, his father's

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 146 (Vol. I., 2229).
† *Maxwells of Pollok*, Vol I., p. 234.
‡ *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. III., p. 256.
§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 511, 526 (Vol. I., No. 2640).
‖ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XI., p. 357.

brother, and to get this uncle's consent to the transaction, there were granted to him and his wife, Marion Stewart, under a reversion, the lands of Easter Kittochside, occupied by Archibald Lindsay.*

David Lindsay of Easter Kittochside was a burgess of Glasgow. He resided there and was one of the wealthiest citizens of the time, owning much land and house property in the town. Besides possessing two acres in the Broomielaw and several detached tenements on the north side of the Trongate, he was proprietor of a considerable part of that district in the centre of the present city, which is bounded by the Trongate, the Bridgegate, the Saltmarket, and the Stockwellgate, a district then called the Mutland or Maitland Croft. For the better feuing of this land he formed two narrow lanes, which were long known as Lindsay's Easter and Lindsay's Wester Wynds, and which still exist as the Old and New Wynds. † David Lindsay also held in feu the lands of Limekilns in the parish of East Kilbride, belonging in superiority to the lairds of Dunrod. ‡ By his wife, Marion Stewart, he had an only daughter, Marion, who married Robert Callendar of Bencloich, Stirlingshire. § Marion Callendar was infeft in the fee of her father's estate, but in 1583 she resigned the same into her father's hands in favour of her second son, Thomas. || David Lindsay dying in 1584, ¶ and his daughter, Marion, in the following year,** Thomas

* Acts and Decreets MS., XV., 5.

† *Glasgow Protocols*, Vols. VI., VII., VIII., *passim*.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. V., No. 1451.

§ *Ibid.*, Vol. V., No. 1451; Vol. VIII., No. 2320.

|| *Ibid.*, Vol. V., No. 1451; Vol. VIII., Nos. 2506, 2507.

¶ *Ibid.*, Vol. IX., Nos. 2608, 2618.

** *Ibid.*, Vol. IX., Nos., 2830, 2867.

Callendar became proprietor of Easter Kittochside and Limekilns, while his elder brother, William, succeeded in due course to the paternal estate of Bencloich.

PHILIPSHILL was excepted from the original grant of the Kilbride lands, but about 1450 was obtained from the King as Steward.* Divided into Over and Nether Philipshill, the name came to be restricted to the latter portion, while the former was, and is still, called Hairmyres. At Nether Philipshill there was a grain mill with an extensive thirlage over the neighbouring lands, including the Mains, but the corn from the Mains had to be ground for payment of "the bannock" only. †

CROSSHILL, AULDHOUSE, BURNHOUSE, AIKINFIN, and LAIRFAD formed a group of contiguous lands collectively called Nethermuir, of £8 valuation, in the southern part of the parish of East Kilbride. They appear first in the charters and sasines of the lairds of Dunrod at the beginning of the 16th century; and we have supposed that they were obtained in whole or in part by David, the fifth laird, in consideration of his having resigned his liferent in certain lands in Bute. In 1525, Aikinfin and Burnhouse, along with East Rogerton, were bestowed upon Elizabeth, daughter of the sixth laird of Dunrod, but returned to the head of the family, and the whole group after being held by James Lindsay of Overshiels, apparently as a creditor of the last laird, was sold in 1634 to Robert Hamilton of Torrance. ‡

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, fol. vol., p. 167; *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. VI., p. 442.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVII., 203 (Vol. II., No. 2300); I., 6 (Vol. VII., No. 719).

Exch. Rolls, Vol. XXII., p. 435; Retours; Lanark.

‡ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIV., p. 631; Vol. XV., p. 631; Vol. XXII., p. 435.

Reg. Mag. Sig., LIV., 186 (Vol. VIII., No. 36).

CARNDUFF, FLAKEFIELD, EASTER and WESTER, and BLACKBURN with its mill, together formed the ten merk-land of Overmuir.* In 1494 all of them were granted to Alexander Lindsay of Crossbasket by his father, the fourth laird of Dunrod. † They were retained in their own hands by the chiefs of the line of Crossbasket until the beginning of the 17th century, when Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod granted them to his brother, Mr John, of Southwood, who in 1624 sold them to Robert Hamilton of Torrance. ‡

On the dispersal of the Kilbride lands belonging to the Lindsays of Dunrod, the Mains, East and West Rogerton, Highflat, Brousterland, Bogton, and Warnock's-Thornton were purchased by William Hamilton, eldest son of the deceased William Hamilton of Duncanrig. § Before the end of the seventeenth century they were in possession of a family of Thomsons, styled "of the Mains." ||

Easter Kittochside, Nerston, and the lands and mill of Nether Philipshill, were acquired by the Flemings of The Peel. ¶

The Murrays and Headhouse, Over Philipshill (Hairmyres), Cross, Braehead, Overshiells, and the lands in the south of the parish, namely, Crosshill, Auldhouse, Lairfad, Burnhouse, Aikinfin, Carnduff, Blackburn, and East and West Flakefield, as well as the office of sergeant and coroner of the whole regality,

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, P.R. VII., 220 (Vol. IX., No. 388).

† *Ibid*, XIII., 146 (Vol. I., No. 2229).

‡ *Ibid*, I., 47 (Vol. VII., No. 763).

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LV., 318 (Vol. VIII., No. 670).

|| *Abbrev. Retorn.*

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LIV., 156 (Vol. VII., No. 2234); *Abbrev. Retorn.*

came into possession of the Hamiltons of Torrance.* About the middle of the seventeenth century these Hamiltons fell into decay, and their estates passed into the hands of various creditors. † Between 1655 and 1660 some of them, and among these the estate and mansion of Torrance, were acquired by Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, who settled them on his younger son, James. ‡ At a later date the Stewarts of Torrance, descended of this James Stewart, acquired the Mains and some others of the old Lindsay lands, and they still belong to their present representative, Colonel Harington-Stuart of Torrance.

CROSSBASKET is situated on the Rotten Calder, a tributary of the Clyde, a few miles east of the Mains of Kilbride, and near to the village of Blantyre. It was not an original holding of the lairds of Dunrod, but was part of the barony of Hamilton, and was acquired about the year 1484 by Alexander Lindsay, a natural son of the fourth laird. Previous to the acquisition of Crossbasket, Alexander Lindsay was settled in Carnduff; and in 1494 Carnduff, Blackburn, and East and West Flakefields, all lying together on the border of the parishes of East Kilbride and Avondale, were granted to him by his father, to be held of the King as Steward. § Alexander Lindsay also acquired by purchase from John Maxwell of Nether

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* *Abbrev. Retorn.*

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, P.R., VII., 219, 220, 232 (Vol. IX., Nos. 383, 388, 397).

‡ Robertson's *Renfrewshire*, p. 492; Ure's *Hist. of Rutherglen and East Kilbride*, p. 156.

§ *Maxwells of Pollok*, Vol. I., pp. 189, 190, 194, 198.
Reg. Mag. Sig., XI., 56; XIII., 146. (Vol. I., Nos. 1635, 2229.)

Pollok the lands of the Murrays and Headhouse, and he, or his son and successor of the same name, made other additions to the estates.*

The first laird of Crossbasket appears frequently on the inquests of the neighbourhood, and as witnessing the charters and other writs of the local landholders, † by which it is evident that he was a man of considerable standing. He died sometime between 1517 and 1530. His wife was Euphemia Maxwell, and he had issue—

(1) Alexander. ‡

Alexander Lindsay, the son of the first laird of Crossbasket, presumably succeeded his father, but the contemporary notices hitherto discovered afford no clue to enable us to distinguish between the two Alexanders. In the absence of exact information, it is also merely a presumption that he was the father of

(1) Robert, of Crossbasket, and afterwards of Dunrod.
(2) (?) Mr James, vicar of Cambuslang.

Robert Lindsay was infeft in the Crossbasket estates in 1532. § In 1537 he had become liable to the Crown for £240, the rent of Crossbasket for eight years, due to the King by reason of the barony of Hamilton being in ward. For payment of this his lands of Over Snar and Glenkip, in the parish of

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 75 (Vol. I., No. 2813); *Maxwells of Pollok*, Vol. I., pp. 20, 259; *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, Vol. III., p. 14; Vol. V., p. 106.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 289 (Vol. I., No. 3086); *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, Vol. II., p. 78; *The Douglas Book*, Vol. III., p. 213; *Liber Collegii Nostre Domine* (Mait. Cl.), p. 72.

‡ *Diocesan Register of Glasgow*, Vol. II., p. 208.
Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 62.

§ *Exchequ. Rolls*, Vol. XVI,, p. 559.

Crawford-john, were appraised and sold to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart. Lindsay had the right of recovery, but he entered into an arrangement with Hamilton whereby the latter retained the lands in Crawford-john, and gave in exchange those of Nerston in Kilbride, to be held of the granter, reserving, however, Nerston Mill and its multures.* In 1540–41 Robert Lindsay acquired the whole of the Dunrod estates, as previously related. †

The present owner of Crossbasket is George Neilson, Esq. Incorporated with the modern mansion is an old square tower, partly covered with ivy, as seen on the left of the illustration. Of unknown age, it was spoken of as ancient in 1793, and probably dates from the time of the Lindsays.

SOUTHWOOD:—"Mr John Lindsay, brother to Dunrod," Alexander, the last laird, was in the train of young Lindsay of Edzell when, near the Salt Tron of Edinburgh, he met young Wishart of Pitarrow and his followers. The two parties came to blows, and a desperate battle lasting from nine to eleven o'clock in the evening ensued. Several on both sides were wounded, and one of Pitarrow's company was killed outright. ‡

Mr John married a daughter of John Tinto of Over Southwood, § in the parish of Crawford-Lindsay, and after 1624 he is designated "of Southwood." ‖ He held

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVI., 126, 170 (Vol. II., Nos. 1719, 1796). *Laing Charters*, No. 416.

† Page 24.

‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. VII., pp. 61, 145, 204, 626.

§ Acts and Decreets M.S., CCCLXV., 166.

‖ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, I., 47 (Vol. VII., No. 763).

the family estates of Carnduff, the two Flakefields, and Blackburn, but in 1624 he sold them irredeemably to Robert Hamilton of Torrance.* He had also some of the lands belonging to the estate of Linbank disponed to him by his half-brother, David. These he sold to Bryce Semple of Cathcart. † He was in possession for a time of the barony of Glencairn, pledged to him in security of debt. ‡ Whether he left any descendants we have not been able to ascertain.

Blacksholm, a small estate in the parish of Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire, was granted in 1544 to John Lindsay by John, Lord Lyle. § The heads of this family eventually claimed to be the heirs male of the original line of the lairds of Dunrod, and they were so if their founder was a son or grandson of David, the fifth laird. Mariota Lindsay, the mother of John, Lord Lyle, was almost certainly a daughter of the same David. A part of the Shiells of Kilbride, of which she was the life-tenant, was occupied by her brother Alexander, and possibly John Lindsay, first of Blacksholm, was a son of Alexander. ‖ In 1551 Lord Lyle disposed of the superiority of Blacksholm and others of his lands to Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, and thereafter the Lindsays of this family figure as vassals and servitors of the Earls. ¶

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, I., 47 (Vol. VII., No. 763).

† *Cartulary of Pollok Maxwell*, p. 311; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LV., 361 (Vol. VIII., No. 747).

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, P.R. II., 38 (Vol. VI., No. 1546).

§ Crawfurd, *Hist. of Renfrewshire*, Robertson's Ed., p. 94.

‖ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, 11th Rep., Pt. VI., p. 219.

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXX., 646 (Vol. III., No. 629).
Reg. Priv. Coun., Vol. III., p. 759.

John Lindsay, first of Blacksholm, was father of—

(1) John, his successor.*

(2) Patrick, in the train of David, Bishop of Aberdeen, going on an embassy to the Continent.†

John Lindsay, second of Blacksholm, married Agnes Stewart.‡ He died in 1618,‡ and was father of—

(1) Mr George, his successor.

(2) Robert.§

(3) Katherine, married Adam Colquhoun, in Hilton of Napierton, Dumbartonshire.‖

Mr George Lindsay, A.M., third of Blacksholm, was minister first of Bonhill and afterwards of Rosneath.¶ He was a Justice of the Peace for Dumbartonshire,** a member of the Court of High Commission, 1634, and of the General Assembly of 1638.†† Having incurred the enmity of Humphrey Noble of Ardarden he was attacked in his own house by Noble, who with a drawn whinger "gaif him a grite stryk in his heid." For this the Privy Council condemned the assailant to pay a fine of £40 to the King and the same amount to Mr George; while the Synod of Clydesdale enjoined him to make repentance in his own parish kirk and in the kirk of Dumbarton in sackcloth, and also to give satisfaction to the poor

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* *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. I., p. 430.

† *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. V., p. 461.

‡ *Commiss. Rec. of Glasgow.* Testament quoted Hamilton's *Description of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire*, Maitland Cl., p. 123.

§ Testament.

‖ *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. XIV., pp. 460, 461.

¶ Scott, *Fasti.*

** *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. V., p. 383.

†† *Fasti.*

or to the use of the kirk according to the discretion of the Presbytery of Dumbarton.*

Mr George died in November 1644, aged 69, having had issue— †

(1) John. ‡
(2) Mr Robert, A.M.,† succeeded his father as minister of Rosneath; died before Sept. 1647. §
(3) Walter. †

John Lindsay, fourth of Blacksholm, married Janet, daughter of John Crawfurd of Kilbirny, by whom he had—

(1) George, his successor. ||

George Lindsay, fifth of Blacksholm, was in possession before 1666. He married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Alexander Fleming of Balquharage, Stirlingshire, who was also served heir to her uncle, William Fleming. ¶ This laird was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire in 1690 and 1696. ** Dying about the end of the seventeenth century, he left issue—

(1) Alexander, his heir.
(2) William, ordained minister of Dundonald, 5th January 1698; died January 1715. ††

Alexander Lindsay of Blacksholm and Balquharage was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire in

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* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IX., pp. 92, 96, 666.

† *Comm. Rec. of Glasgow.* Testament quoted Hamilton's *Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire*, Mait. Cl., p. 123.

‡ *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. I., p. 430.

§ Scott, *Fasti.*

|| Crawfurd; *Hist. of Renfrewshire;* Robertson's Ed., p. 94.

¶ Crawfurd; *Renfrewshire*, p. 94; *Abbrev. Retorn.*

** *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. IX., p. 141; Vol. X., p. 29.

†† *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. I., p. 430; Scott. *Fasti.*

1698, before he succeeded to the estates.* He was father of—

(1) William, his heir. †
(2) (?) "John Lindsay de Balquharage," student at Glasgow University, 1717. ‡

William Lindsay, son of Alexander, succeeding about 1728, sold his estates in Scotland in 1735, and emigrated to Jamaica. §

The free yearly rent of Blacksholm was estimated in a Tax Roll of the time of Cromwell at £300. ||

LICKPRIVICK and LINBANK.—The family of Lickprivick held the lands from which they derived their name from a very early period. They were hereditary sergeants and coroners of the whole regality of the lordship of Kilbride, and the emoluments of their office were strictly defined by charter. For every plough within the regality they were entitled to half a boll of oatmeal; from each small cultivator who had no plough, one firlot of meal; for every seisin, half a merk, or a cloak (*superius vestimentum*), according to the choice of the recipient; from every dwelling-house, a penny and a cheese; and for each fine imposed in the baronial court, two shillings of silver. ¶

The heiress of Lickprivick, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, married a Lindsay, probably a son of Alexander, the fourth laird of Dunrod. David

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* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. X., p. 131.

† *Lives*, Vol, I., p. 430.

‡ *Mun. Univ. Glas.*, Vol. III., p. 210.

§ *Lives*, Vol. I., p. 430; Vol. II., p. 292. Murray; *Kilmacolm*, p. 253.

|| Roll printed in *Paisley Magazine*, 1828, p. 625.

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, I., 32 (Vol. VII., No. 745).

Lindsay, the heir of this marriage, was infeft in Lickprivick in 1540, but immediately exchanged that estate for the lands of Linbank in the barony of Avondale.* Elizabeth, his daughter and heiress, succeeding in 1562, † married one Alexander Lindsay, who has not been identified. ‡ In 1607 Robert Lindsay was served heir to his mother, Elizabeth of Linbank, in the estates, and in the office of sergeant and coroner. These estates, besides Linbank, included all or part of the lands of Drumboy, Drumcoule, Flatt, and Crutherland in Kilbride, and Little Binend in Eaglesham. § Linbank, and all or some of the other lands, were acquired by Sir John Lindsay of Dunrod, who settled them on his son David. || In 1623 the coronership was sold to Robert Hamilton, elder, of Torrance, by Robert Lindsay, formerly of Linbank, with consent of David Lindsay, then of Linbank, and of Sir James Hamilton of Fingalton. ¶

VICARLAND.—Mr James Lindsay, vicar of Cambuslang (1550–1557, or longer),** seems to have been a cadet of the Crossbasket family. The lands of the vicarage, situated near the parish church, and called Vicarland, came into possession of a family of Lindsays, heirs perhaps of Mr James, and were enjoyed by them for more than a century. Following

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**Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XVII., pp. 585, 770.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. XIX., p. 494.

‡ Acts and Decreets, MS., CCV., 384.

§ *Abbrev. Retorn.*, Lanark and Renfrew, where much of the pedigree is given.

|| Acts and Decreets, MS., CCV. 384.

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* I., 32 (Vol. VII., No. 745).

** *Cartulary of Pollok Maxwell*, p. 354; *Glasgow Protocols*, Vol. I., No. 196; Vol. II., Nos. 273, 352, 371.

upon the Reformation, James Lindsay, either the former vicar or another, was appointed reader at the kirk of Cambuslang. He married May Hamilton, by whom he had a son, Robert Lindsay, of Vicarland, who was living 1611–1619.* This Robert acted as clerk to Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod, and being a notary public he appears as such in many charters relating to lands in the lordship of Kilbride. † By 1643 he was dead, and his son Alexander was in possession of the property. ‡ Alexander Lindsay of Vicarland died in 1666, when Jean Lindsay, his sister, was served heir to five acres of the church lands of the vicars pensioners of Cambuslang, with the manse, garden, teinds, &c. §

Overshiells and Middleshiells.—The Shiells of Kilbride belonged to the Lords Lyle, and were settled in liferent on Mariota Lindsay, Lady Lyle. ‖ During her time Robert Lindsay of Crossbasket held a portion of these lands under a reversion,¶ and in 1607 Alexander, the last laird of Dunrod, was served heir to his father in the 30 shilling lands of Middleshiells. ** Overshiells, of 40 shillings value by the Old Extent, came to be possessed by the Hamiltons of Lickprivick, and from them was held in feu by a family of

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* Notes collected from the unpublished records by Mr Paton at the instance of the Earl of Crawford (Vol. IV., pp. 75, 139), per favour of W. A. Lindsay, Esq., Windsor Herald.

† *Ibid*, Vol. VIII., p. 169; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLVI., 377; XLVII., 479 (Vol. VI., Nos. 474, 1289); I., 13 (Vol. VII., No. 725).

‡ Paton's Notes, Vol. X., p. 105.

§ *Abbrev. Retorn.*

‖ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, 11th Rep., Pt. VI., p. 219.

¶ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XVII., p. 580.

** *Abbrev. Retorn.*, Lanark.

Lindsays. * James Lindsay of Overshiells, who died at the close of the sixteenth century, left issue—

(1) Alexander, his successor. †
(2) Gavin, married Isobel Schaw, eldest daughter of John Schaw of Greenock; Mr Wm. Lindsay, minister of Dreghorn, their son and heir. †
(3) Robert. †
(4) Isabella, m. Arch. Fleming, merchant in Glasgow. ‡

Alexander Lindsay of Overshiells died in 1616,§ leaving—

(1) James, his successor. §
(2) Robert, servitor to "Maistres Murray, ane of his Heynes darrest spous bedchalmer." ||

James Lindsay of Overshiells was bailie-depute of Dunrod in 1619. ¶ For a time he was in possession of some of the Dunrod lands, either for the purpose of settling the debts of the last laird, or in security for money owing to himself. ** He married Catherine, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Torrance, †† and he had a son Alexander, ‡‡ but the subsequent history of the family has not been ascertained.

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* *Glasgow Protocols*, Vol. XI., No. 3407.

† *Laing Charters*, Nos. 1333, 1334, 2031.

‡ *Glasgow Protocols*, Vol. XI., No. 3580.

§ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. VI., p. 789. *Abbrev. Retorn.*

|| *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. XI., p. 471.

¶ Paton's Notes (MS.), from the unpublished records; collected at the instance of the Earl of Crawford, Vol. VIII., 168-9. By favour of W. A. Lindsay, Esq., Windsor Herald.

** *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LII., 276; LIV., 100, 186 (Vol. VII., Nos. 1487, 2043; Vol. VIII., No. 36).

†† Anderson, *House of Hamilton*, p. 388.

‡‡ Paton's Notes, Vol. VIII., pp. 129-152.

Addendum:—Other information with regard to the last laird of Dunrod is to be found in the records of the Privy Council, but this was overlooked until the foregoing was in type. According to a statement by the Leckie party in the Maxwell-Leckie feud, a controversy had arisen between the lairds of Calderwood and Newark with respect to the lands of Hagtonhill; and a conference of the parties was being held upon the disputed lands when Dunrod and his accomplices crept up behind a dyke and killed Leckie by a gunshot in the back, the victim being quite unarmed. Dunrod solemnly denied that the fact was done by his foreknowledge, counsell, or device, but the Privy Council, in view of his having admittedly been present, and having afterwards been fugitive from the law on account of the slaughter, held that he must be regarded as art and part in the crime, and decreed that he should surrender the superiority of East and West Rogerton, Garnermure, and Warnock's Thornton to young Leckie, but should continue to hold them in feu from him, except Warnock's Thornton, which was already feued to the laird of Cathkin.*

Alexander Lindsay, last laird of Dunrod, had issue—

(1) Alexander, fiar of Dunrod. †
(2) Robert. †
(3) Adam, †
(4) Thomas. †
(5) James. †
(6) (?) Nicola, married Mr David Sharpe, minister of East Kilbride. ‡

The author has to thank W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Windsor Herald, for a very careful revision of the MS. and for additional notes, founded upon valuable material collected from the unprinted records, at the instance and at the cost of the Earl of Crawford, to whom special thanks are due. This material is indicated in the reference notes by the letters MS. after the title of the original source. He is also indebted to William Strang, Esq., of Bosfield, East Kilbride, and to Robt. W. Mowat, Esq., Longcroft, Cambuslang, for revising the MS. with reference to the topography.

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* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. XIII., pp. 112, 767, &c.
† *Ibid*, p. 745.
‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LII., 274 (Vol. VII., No. 1486).

Extracts from Old Registers.

Contributed by W. A. LINDSAY, Esq., K.C.

St Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, Baptisms ex$^{d.}$ to 1607.

ROBT$^{T.}$ LYNDESAY, a. s. n. WILLIAM. w. W$^{m.}$ Morison.
Sunday, 19 *Dec.* 1575.

Edinburgh Baptisms, cont$^{d.}$ from No. 4. 25 March 1622 to 30 June 1626.

JAMES SYMSOUN, customar, CATHERINE LYNDSAY, a. d. n. MARIONE. w., John Bordland, James Nisbet.
31 *March* 1622.

THOMAS LYNDSAY, merchant, JEANE BICCARTOUNE, a. s. n. LAURENCE. w., Lawrence Scott, advoc., Mr James Scott, ane of the clerks of our Soveran Lords Session, and James Winrame, portioner of Sauchtounhall.
4 *April* 1622.

WILLIAM LYNDSAY, armorar, MARGARET TROTTER, a. s. n. PATRICK. w., Patrick Trotter, Alexander Trotter.
7 *May* 1622.

JAMES MOORE, tailer, AGNES LINDSAY, a sonne named THOMAS. w., Thomas Sandelands, Thomas Wilkie.
Lord's Day, 19 *May* 1622.

Thomas Lyndsay, witness to ANNA SCOT. 22 *May* 1622.

ANDREW LYNDESAY, armorar, ELSPET SONCE, a. s. n. WILLIAM. w. Mr Alex. Cummyng, advoc, and Mr John Knox, minister at Caringtoun. 11 *July* 1622.

Sir Jerome Lyndesay, witness to DAVID GRAHAM.
1 *October* 1622.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, post., ISSOBELL CALDER, a. s. n. DONALD. w., Donald Cuninghame, Alexander Blair.
31 *October* 1622.

David Lyndsay, a witness to CATHERINE THOMSONE.
17 *Jan.* 1623.

David Lindsay of Balgaives, a witness to THOMAS CHAIP.
26 *March* 1623.

Thomas Lyndsay, a witness to THOMAS CHIESLIE.
17 *April* 1623.

JAMES MOORE, tailer, AGNES LINDSAY, a sonne named JAMES. witn. James Craw, William Sandelands, merchants.
17 *August* 1623.

THOMAS LYNDSAY, merchant, JEANE BICKERTOUN, a. d. n. JEANE. w. Mr Robert Winrame, Mr William Scot, wreaters, and Andrew Ainslie, merchant.
21 *Oct.* 1623.

DAVID LYNDSAY, BARBARA BROWN, a sonne n. NICOLL. w., Mr Nicoll Brown, David Brown. 7 *Dec.* 1623.

Alexander Lyndsay, a witness for WILLIAM HOME.
1 *Feb.* 1624.

JOHN SCHEEPHERD, maultman, JONET LYNDESAY, a. d. n. MARIONE. w., Hew Armour, stabular, Walter Scott.
2 *Feb.* 1624.

JAMES RUSSELL and MARGARET LYNDSAY, an illegitimate daughter, ALISONE. w., Andrew Purves, Alex. Browu, merchants. 14 *Sept.* 1624.

Mr THOMAS HUNTER and ISSOBELL LYNDSAY, an illegitimate son, THOMAS. w., Hew Lyndsay, Mr James Hunter, John Smith. 21 *Oct.* 1624.

Thomas Lyndsay, a witness for BESSIE PEARSON.
27 *March* 1625.

ALEX^R. LYNDESAY, merch^t., HELEN WHIPPO, a. d. n. HELEN. w., Alexander Hangedsyde, James Lyndsay.
10 *April* 1625.

GEORGE, EARL OF CRAWFURD, Dame ELIZABETH SINCLER, a. d. n. MARGARET. w., John Lyndsay of Wodwra, James Sincler of May, and Thomas Lyndsay, merchant.
3 *Nov.* 1625.

Alexander Lyndsay, witness for BEATRIX CRAWFURD.
29 *Nov.* 1625.

ROBERT KENNEDIE, locksmith, ISSOBEL LYNDSAY, a. s. n. JOHNE. w., John Kennedie, Thomas Brown, Thomas Robertsone, and John Burne. s. east.—22 *Jan.* 1626.

DAVID LYNDSAY, workman, JONET SYMSOUN, a. s. n. JAMES. w., James Watsone, John (Vernour ?).
25 *Jan.* 1626.

ANDREW LYNDESAY, armorar, ELSPET SONCE, a. d. n. ISSOBELL. w., Patrick Wilkie, W^m^. Softley.
north east.—29 *Jan.* 1626.

JAMES MOORE, tailor, AGNES LYNDSAY, a. s. n. JOHNE. w., John Carmichael, John Meek, Mungo Coldherd.
s. west.—5 *Feb.* 1626.

Sir Jerom Lyndsay of the Mont, a witness for CHRISTIAN AYTOUN. 10 *Feb.* 1626.

JAMES SYMSOUN, customer, CATHERINE LYNDSAY, a. d. n. JONET. w., Daniel Robertsone, William Thomsone, James Nisbet. 1 *March* 1626.

David Lyndsay, merch^t.^, a witness for BARBARA THOMSONE.
30 *March* 1626.

THOMAS LYNDESAY, measoun, JONET LEVERENCE, a sonne n. JOHNE. w., John Stirling, messenger, Raff. Baxter.
11 *April* 1626.

NOTE.—The mode of entry has been closely followed, except in respect of natural children, the entries in such cases not being in accordance with our present ideas of proprietry.

The Gathering at Kilconquhar.

SEPTEMBER 1907.

Reported by R. J. LINDSAY, W.S., *Hon. Sec.*

THE Annual Gathering was this year held at Kilconquhar House, Elie, the residence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Lindsay, on Saturday, 14th September. The Headquarters of the Society for the time was the Grand Hotel, St Andrews, where some members arrived as early as the Thursday. On the Friday morning the Lindsays assembled visited a few of the many places of interest about St Andrews. After luncheon, a party to the number of about 50 drove *via* Ceres (where the tomb of John, Earl of Crawford, was visited), to Crauford Priory, the residence of the Hon. Thomas and Lady Gertrude Cochrane. On arrival at the Priory, we were received by Mr Thomas Cochrane, junr., and his sisters, in the unavoidable absence of their father and mother, and after being shown round the beautiful house, with its fine old furniture, were entertained to tea. The kindness shown the members of the Society was much appreciated by all present, and before leaving, Mr Cochrane and his sisters were heartily thanked for their cordial reception of us. The party returned to St Andrews by Cupar, and the day being fine, the drive was much enjoyed. After dinner, a musical and dance programme was gone through in the drawing-

room of the Grand Hotel. The thanks of the members present are due to Mr Wm. Lindsay (Grafton) for so ably acting as master of ceremonies.

On the Saturday other Lindsays made their appearance, and the party drove to Kilconquhar by way of the coast road, touching at Crail, St Monans, Pittenweem, Earlsferry, and Elie. On arrival at Kilconquhar House, they were met by the Earl of Lindsay, and after a stroll round the grounds, were entertained to luncheon by his Lordship, who occupied the chair, supported by the Countess of Lindsay, the Hon. Archibald Lindsay, Lady Muriel Watkins, and other members of the house party. Apologies for absence were intimated from many of our Clansmen.

The noble Chairman, after the loyal toasts had been honoured, proposed success to the Clan Lindsay, and extended to all a hearty welcome to his home. In a very witty and entertaining speech, he mentioned how the Clan Lindsay had distinguished itself in history, and particularly its exploits when accompanying the great Marquis of Montrose. "As you are all true Lindsays," he concluded, "I sincerely hope you will respect as long as you live the traditions of the ancient and honourable house." (Loud applause.) The toast was coupled with the name of the noble chieftain, the Earl of Crawford, and his health was cordially pledged. Mr Stewart Lindsay of Kirriemuir asked the company to dedicate a hearty bumper to the health of the Earl of Lindsay, which was duly done. The Secretary gave "The American Society of Lindsays," and said the membership was 130, with the promise of a large increase in the near future. He asked Mr William Lindsey, of Boston, President,

to convey to the American Society our best wishes. Mr William Lindsey, in replying, said he was there that day in a dual position. He represented the American Society as its President, and was a full private of the Clan Lindsay of Scotland. He stated that he would convey the message so kindly given, and he felt sure that the American Lindsays would be very interested to hear from him of the magnificent receptions which had been accorded to them on the occasion of this gathering. After a photographic group had been taken in front of the house, the drive was continued to Balcarres, the home of our noble Chieftain. In the absence of the Earl, the party were received by the Countess of Crawford and Lord and Lady Balcarres, whose kindness made the visit one of unalloyed pleasure. A visit was paid to the magnificent house and grounds. Before leaving, tea was partaken of, and the Countess and those of her family and friends who assisted in making the visit a memorable one were warmly thanked. Hearty cheers were raised by the party on leaving.

A considerable number of Lindsays remained over the week-end in St Andrews.

The Gathering of 1907 will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of being present for the many kindnesses extended to the Clan on all hands.

The Gathering at Edinburgh.

SEPTEMBER 1908.

Reported by JAMES M. LINDSAY, Bearsden.

THE Annual Gathering of the Clan Lindsay took place at Edinburgh on the 11th and 12th September, and was favoured on both days with glorious weather. The Balmoral Hotel, Princes Street, being the headquarters, a number of members met there on Friday morning. About 11.30 A.M., they started in a large brake for Roslin, where lunch was served in the Royal Hotel. Thereafter the company walked to Roslin Chapel, and were shown the wonderfully carved pillars and other very interesting parts of the building. They then proceeded through Hawthornden, a very picturesque and beautiful spot. In some places, however, the path is very narrow, and great care is necessary, as the river flows immediately beneath. On emerging from the glen the party found themselves at Polton, where the brake was awaiting them, and drove thence to Newbattle Abbey, which is now the property of the Marquis of Lothian, and is at present occupied by Mr Kirk, W.S., who kindly granted permission to view this very historical Abbey, to which in ancient times many Lindsays contributed so largely. The company spent a very pleasant time there, great interest being taken in the older parts of the building,

in the crypt of which a service is still held. The beautiful pictures and curios were also much admired. Leaving Newbattle, the party returned to Edinburgh about 7 P.M., where, after tea, those members who were staying overnight at the Hotel, along with several of the Edinburgh Committee and their friends, spent a very pleasant evening.

On Saturday the Clan mustered on the lawn in front of the old Saughton House, the use of which had been kindly granted by the Exhibition Executive, and after the usual greetings had been exchanged, the members went in small groups to have a look round the Exhibition, each group going to the section which interested them most. It was quite amusing to see some of the leading members doing the figure-eight railway, the water chute, etc.

At 3 o'clock the company had afternoon tea, when another opportunity was given for meeting new members and renewing old friendships.

At 5.30 P.M. the Annual Dinner took place in the Prince's Restaurant, when about 80 ladies and gentlemen were present, Mr W. A. Lindsay, K.C., Heralds' College, London, presiding. Amongst the others present were the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lindsay; the Rev. the Hon. Edward R. Lindsay; Sir Robert Cranston; Judge Dobie; Dr and Mrs Lindsay, Glasgow; Mr John Lindsay. Depute Town Clerk, Glasgow, and Mrs Lindsay; Mr D. J. Lindsay and Mr D. M. Malone, Belfast; Mr Wm. Lindsay and party(Grafton), Glasgow; Mr Robert Lindsay and party, Bearsden; Mr J. Bowman Lindsay and party, Glasgow; Mr Geo. H. Lindsay and party, Shotts; Misses Lindsay,

Dundee; Mr Geo. and Miss Lindsay, Auchmar, Bearsden; Miss Lindsay, Kinblethmont; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Lindsay, Corstorphine; Mrs Lindsay and party, Edzell Lodge; Mr R. J. Lindsay, Secretary, etc.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, the toast of "The Imperial Forces," given by Mr Robert Lindsay, Bearsden, was responded to by Sir Robert Cranston, who strongly advised all young men to become members of the new Territorial Force. Judge Dobie proposed "Success to the Clan Lindsay Society," saying that the term "Clannish" was one that they should be proud of, as being an expression of local patriotism which was so desirable in any country. In reply, the Chairman spoke of the discovery of an interesting document throwing light on the marriage of David, first Earl of Crawford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the King of Scotland. It was always known that the first Earl had married the King's daughter, but no record could be found as to her name, or anything about her. The document was dated 1374, and had been found in the Vatican by Dr Maitland Thomson. It was a dispensation of marriage, addressed personally to David Lindsay, son of Alexander, lord of the lands of Glenesk, and Elizabeth, daughter of the King, granted by Pope Gregory on the ground that they were third cousins. Mr R. J. Lindsay also replied.

Dr Lindsay, Glasgow, gave "The Health of the Chief," the Earl of Crawford and the Rev. the Hon. Edward Lindsay, his son, replied. He said they were not a benefit society, and there was nothing of freemasonry about it. They were met for the general maintenance of the traditions of their family.

Mr John Lindsay, Glasgow, gave the toast of "The Exhibition," and said the promoters had gone westward to secure, to some extent, assistance in the guarantee fund, and also to get the secret of how to run an Exhibition on successful lines.

Sir Robert Cranston acknowledged the toast, and said that financially the Exhibition was a success. Supposing no one entered the Exhibition from that date onward, they would not require to call upon the guarantors.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Obituary.

We have to record with deep regret the loss sustained by the Society in the death of Mr ALLAN LINDSAY, The Mount, Bearsden. Mr Lindsay was a member of the Board of Management from the inauguration of the Clan Society; and very rarely, if ever, was he absent from a business meeting or Clan gathering. By his sustained enthusiasm and active exertions he did much to strengthen the Society, and in the Western Section particularly, where he was best known, his real helpfulness will long be missed. Mr Lindsay was born at Overton, Lanarkshire, 12th January 1842. He was the son of Robert Lindsay, Railway Stationmaster (born at Flemington 1804; died at Carluke, 16th June 1886), and grandson of John Lindsay, Cooper and Joiner, Flemington. Beginning as a boy, he continued for twenty years in the service of the North British Railway Co. In 1874 he started as a Colliery Agent in Partick, and was the first to bring coals by rail into the burgh, in the public affairs of which he took a keen interest, being for many years Treasurer of the Fourth Ward Committee. A keen bowler, he was a Director of the Partick Bowling Club, and Treasurer of the Bearsden Club. He was also one of the founders of the Bearsden United Free Church. His death, on the 27th April 1907, told sadly on Mrs Lindsay, then in feeble health, and she also passed away on the 22nd June following.

THE LATE JOHN ORMSBY LINDSAY.—It is with great regret that we record the tragic death of our clansman from the effects of a motor accident at Bournemouth in September 1907. He was taking a holiday trip with his wife and a friend, well earned after a period of exceptionally hard and anxious work, and was thoroughly enjoying the rest, bright with health and happiness,

when in a moment all was shattered, and a valuable life cut short. He was taken, terribly injured, to the Bournemouth Hospital, where he lingered for about ten days, and died on October 1st.

John Ormsby Lindsay belonged to the South of Ireland branch of the family, which came over from Scotland early in the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather was Thomas Lindsay of Ballinard Castle, Co. Tipperary; his grandfather was John Lindsay of Maryville, Co. Cork, Barrister-at-law, a well known collector of coins, and erudite writer on Irish, Anglo-Saxon, Roman, Greek, Phoenician, Parthian, and other Numismatology; and his father was Edward Lindsay, a Barrister in Dublin, whose promising career was cut short at a comparatively early age.

He himself was a Solicitor in good practice in Dublin. In his professional capacity he united to a sound judgment and good knowledge of law a quality still more valuable, a high and scrupulous sense of honour, so that both from his clients and from his professional brethren he enjoyed a genuine respect, and the most implicit confidence.

Outside his business he was a manysided man. From time to time through his life he would take up some *parergon*, such as Astronomy, Music, Italian Art, or some period of History, and study it in his spare hours and holiday trips until he knew enough to take a very intelligent interest in it thenceforth. He was a charming companion, of a most genial and sociable disposition, full of knowledge on all sorts of subjects, and ready to impart it to a sympathetic ear, while he also possessed the perhaps rarer gift of being a good listener. Finally, he was a steady Churchman, of deep religious conviction and feeling, without undue display; for many years a member of the Select Vestry and Choir, more than once Churchwarden, and always a useful and valued supporter of all good work in Booterstown Parish, where he resided.

No wonder that his funeral was the occasion of a quite unusual demonstration of mourning, evoked not only by his tragic death in the fulness of his useful and active life, but

still more by the widespread sense of loss of one whose high character and gentle, kindly nature had won so much respect and affection.

T. S. L.

The Clan Society has lost a warm friend by the death of Mrs WARREN-PERRY (*née* Lindsay), wife of Captain Warren-Perry, Perryville, Kinsale. Mrs Warren-Perry was justly proud of her Lindsay descent; and her interest in the Clan took the eminently practical form of generous donations on behalf of the sick and aged. The respectful sympathy of the Lindsays goes out to Captain Warren-Perry in his bereavement.

Vol. II. No. 6.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

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EDINBURGH, 1911.

EDITED FOR THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

BY

JOHN LINDSAY, M.A., M.D.

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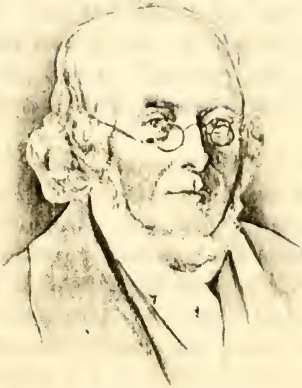

John Lindsay, the Numismatist.

By Rev. T. S. Lindsay, B.D., Canon of Christ Church, Dublin.

THE subject of this notice was born at Cork in 1789. He was the eldest son of Thomas Lindsay, barrister-at-law, of Maryville, Cork, and Ballinard Castle, County Tipperary, who was the head of the South of Ireland branch of the Lindsay Clan.

Lord Lindsay, in his "Lives of the Lindsays" (vol. I., p. 441), says that this branch owes its origin to John Lindsay who came over from Scotland early in the eighteenth century, married the daughter of Thomas Weekes of Ballinard, and died in 1737. The family has always displayed the simple Lindsay coat of arms, a fesse-chequée, argent and azure, with for crest an ostrich holding a key, proper, and for motto, "Indure Furth," from which Lord Lindsay conjectures that it may be a branch of the House of Wauchopdale. The present owner of the Ballinard estate is Paul Maylor Lindsay of Bridestown, County Cork, and John Lindsay's grandson.

John Lindsay was educated at one of the Cork schools, famous in those days, and graduated, after a distinguished career, in Trinity College, Dublin He entered the Temple and was called to the Irish Bar, but having inherited ample means from his father,

never practised. He devoted himself instead to the more congenial study of history, archæology, and numismatology, until he became, of the last subject at least, perhaps the greatest master of his time.

His remarkable taste for ancient coins showed itself when he was quite young, and in later years he used to point out with pride among his numismatic treasures the very respectable collection of Greek, Roman, and Saxon coins that he had formed while yet a boy. After a while he began to contribute papers on this and kindred subjects to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other periodicals. His correspondence with collectors through Europe steadily grew, and as years went on he was acknowledged to be one of the most learned and accurate authorities on coins then living. He was a good classical scholar, and united wide historical reading with a remarkably retentive memory. He was a very considerable expert on most branches of archæology, but numismatics most fascinated him, and his other studies chiefly interested him by their bearing on that. Throughout his long life he continued to add to his own collection, until at the age of 78, yielding to the wishes of his family, he consented to the sale at Sotheby's in London, of the greater portion of it.

His first, and to his countrymen his most interesting work, was published in 1839. Like all its successors, it was printed and illustrated in Cork. Its title was *A View of the Coinage of Ireland from the Invasion of the Danes to the Reign of George IV., with some account of Ring Money, and Tables, Lists, and Descriptions of Hiberno-Danish and Irish Coins, with*

numerous Plates of Coins. This was the first successful attempt to deal with Scandinavian coins struck in Ireland.

His second book was published in 1842. Its title was *A View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy, etc., with a List of Unpublished Mints and Moneyers, from Egbert to Harold II.; with an Account of Hoards, etc., of Anglo-Saxon Coins.*

His third book, published in 1845, was entitled, *A view of the Coinage of Scotland, with copious Tables, etc., of the numerous Hoards discovered in Scotland, and of Scottish Coins found in Ireland.*

His fourth book, 1849, was *Notices of Remarkable Mediæval Coins, mostly unpublished.*

His fifth book, the most valuable of all, as dealing with a little-known subject, and the most striking proof of the author's minute and accurate scholarship, was published in 1852. The title was *A view of the History and Coinage of the Parthians, with descriptive Catalogues, Tables, etc.*

His sixth book, 1855, was *Observations on an Ancient Talisman brought from Syria, and supposed to be the work of the Chaldeans.*

His seventh book, 1860, was *Notice of Remarkable Greek, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and other Mediæval Coins in the Cabinet of the Author.*

He also published in 1859 *A Supplement of the Coinage of Scotland,* and in 1868 *a Second Supplement of the Coinage of Scotland.*

All these books were in quarto, and the drawings

for the numerous illustrations were made by his daughter, Mrs Carleton.

Besides his Numismatic works, he left in MS. a large collection of anecdotes, gathered through his long life, *Notes on Temperature*, taken during fifty years, and an unfinished account of the old Castles of Ireland, which he had intended for publication.

The accompanying portrait,* taken in his old age, will give some idea of John Lindsay's character. I remember him well, for my father's place and his were quite near, and their cousinship and common love of flowers created a strong attachment between them. Everyone in the neighbourhood knew and honoured the kindly old man, so gentle and dignified, with the silvery hair and gold spectacles, and the reputed possessor of vast but unknown stores of learning. What the neighbours could better appreciate was the sweetness of disposition, the benevolence, the open-handed generosity, the unassuming humility which bore his honours † so unboastfully, and the simple genuineness of his religion. His labours and liberality during the appalling potato famine of 1847 in the establishment of soup kitchens for the relief of the starving people gave him a reputation and a popularity in

* For this portrait, which appeared in the *Cork Historical and Archæological Journal*, Sept. 1898, I am indebted to the courtesy of Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A., the distinguished Cork antiquary, and in his younger days a friend of John Lindsay's.

† He was a member of the British Archæological Association, the Irish Archæological Society, and the South Munster Antiquarian Society, corresponding member of the London Syro-Egyptian Society, and an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and that of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Blackrock, Cork, which only increased as years went on, and few men, as I well recollect, received such constant and unfeigned marks of respect from high and low as the old "Counsellor."

The brief account of his character on the memorial tablet in the chancel of St Michael's Church, Blackrock, Cork, is as follows:—"A sincere Christian and a most benevolent man; with all his high intellectual acquirements he possessed the humility of a child. He expired surrounded by his family, showing forth in his last moments a bright example of the death of the righteous."

He married in 1817 Anne, daughter of Peter Morgan of Bridestown, Co. Cork, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, and died on the last day of 1870 in his 82nd year.

The House of Fairgirth.

By The Editor.

THE province of Galloway, occupying at different times a varying extent of the south-western promontory of Scotland, enjoyed for centuries more or less independence under its native chiefs. Of these ancient lords, the last was Alan, who died in 1234, when the territory over which he had ruled fell to be divided among his three daughters. The tripartite division, however, lasted only for a brief period, if, indeed, it ever really came into effect, for Christian, the youngest of the sisters, having died in 1246, the whole heritage was shared between the survivors, the Water of Cree forming the boundary between their respective portions. Galloway below Cree, as it was officially designated—what is now the county of Kirkcudbright—was the share of Devorgilla, the eldest of the co-heiresses. Devorgilla married John Balliol of Barnard Castle, Yorkshire; and at the principal place of her Galloway domains, the Castle of Buittle, on the Water of Urr, was born her son, John Balliol, the future king of Scotland. Galloway above Cree—what is now Wigtownshire—fell to Helena, the half-sister of Devorgilla. She was the wife of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, and had issue three daughters only. On the death of De Quincy, John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, who had married one of the daughters, got

himself installed in De Quincy's office of High Constable of Scotland, and in possession of the whole inherited estate of the Lady Helena, to the exclusion of his wife's sisters. So it came about that at the death of Alexander III., Galloway was in the hands of the Balliols and the Comyns. The wars that arose at that time over the disputed succession to the crown, and in defence of the national independence, brought about the downfall of both these families, and put their Scottish estates at the disposal of King Robert Bruce, who bestowed the Lordship of Galloway upon his brother Edward, and after his death without legitimate issue, renewed the grant in favour of Alexander, a natural son of Edward. Alexander Bruce fell at Halidon Hill, and Galloway reverted to the Crown, then in the nominal possession of Edward Balliol, who was soon, however, finally ousted from the kingdom. On the re-establishment of settled government, and after the accession of Robert II., that king conferred upon Archibald the Grim, a natural son of the Good Sir James Douglas, the Lordship of Galloway, with the district between the Nith and the Cree. This part of the old province, what had been the heritage of the Lady Devorgilla, was administered by a steward, and to this day is known as the Stewartry; while Western Galloway was under the jurisdiction of the king's sheriff, and was and still is distinguished as the Shire. The Shire, as a separate fief, was granted to Sir Malcolm Fleming, who was created Earl of Wigtown; but his son Thomas sold the earldom and the territory belonging thereto to Douglas, Lord of Galloway, and the several parts of the province were once

more united under a single overlord. In this position they continued until, on account of rebellion in the year 1455, these Douglases were deprived of all their lands and honours. The Lordship of Galloway was never revived as a title; but the original separateness of the province, and the vicissitudes through which it had passed, continued for a time to be reflected in the curiously mixed jurisdiction of the Sheriffs of Dumfries and Wigtown, the Chamberlain of Galloway, and the Steward of Kirkcudbright.

William, Abbot of Dundrennan, first Chamberlain of Galloway under the new order, does not charge himself, in his accounts for the years 1456-1458, with the rents of the lands of Fairgirth, Firth, Firthhead, and Culmain, because they have been granted to James Lindsay by a charter from the Crown. In two of the references the holder of the lands is called *Master* James Lindsay, and he is stated to have been infeft *anew* by the king.* Unless the clerical title is here given in error—a very unlikely thing in a document drawn up by one who was himself a churchman—we must suppose that there were two persons of the same name who had coincident rights in Fairgirth, one a layman—about whom there is no doubt—the other a cleric; and if the supposition of a conjoint ownership be well founded, it is not difficult to point to a churchman, who in all probability was the one referred to. But first it must be noted that Fairgirth was originally held of the Douglases. That is indicated by the new infeftment when the Douglas estates were taken possession of by the Crown; the Lindsays, it is to be

* *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. VI., pp. 209, 347, 350, 454.

inferred, had, like some others of the Douglas vassals, taken steps to have their private rights recognised when their immediate superiors were attainted. At the time in question, Mr James Lindsay of Covington was provost of the College Church of Lincluden, a religious house in Galloway under the patronage of the lords of the province. This Mr James had previously been secretary to the eighth Earl of Douglas, and had been much favoured by him. He was a person very likely to receive from his patron a grant of land in Galloway; and very naturally, if Fairgirth had been so acquired by him, he would settle the succession on a kinsman, a nephew perhaps, reserving his own liferent interest. The life-tenant and the fiar might then each indifferently be referred to as the laird of Fairgirth. This, we believe, was the origin of the Lindsay connection with these lands, and the belief is in harmony with the tradition of the Fairgirth family that they were sprung from the Lindsays of Covington.

But it has been supposed that Fairgirth devolved upon James Lindsay through his marriage with Margaret Cairns.

Mr Alexander de Carnis or Cairns was Provost of Lincluden at the beginning of the fifteenth century. He was chancellor or secretary to Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, and from him received a private grant of Gilkerscleuch, in the parish of Crawfordjohn, Lanarkshire, and Carsluith, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands he settled on his nephew, John Cairns, and Elizabeth, his wife, reserving his own liferent.* Margaret Cairns, who inherited Gilkers-

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, III., 145 (Vol. I., No. 255).

cleuch and Carsluith, and who married James Lindsay, was doubtless the daughter of the said John and Elizabeth.*

In a charter granted in 1506 to Michael Lindsay, her son, she is spoken of as if she had been proprietrix of Fairgirth in her own right; and this seems to have been the origin of the belief that the Lindsays acquired the property by marriage with the heiress. Some of the lands mentioned in the charter belonged to Margaret Cairns by inheritance, but it need not be understood that all of them were in the same category. It appears rather that they were all treated alike, merely because there was no necessity for making any distinction between them.† There is no other reference to Fairgirth as belonging to the Cairns family; and it is not mentioned in the royal charter which assured to them the lands which they held of the Douglases.‡

James Lindsay, First Laird of Fairgirth, is sometimes referred to in the records as James Lindsay of Carsluith,§ for he was owner of Carsluith in right of his wife. He was probably the same as James Lindsay, Custumar of Kirkcudbright from 1461 to 1469.‖ During part of this time the bailies of that

* In a recently published *History of the Family of Cairnes or Cairns* (Lawtor), Margaret, wife of James Lindsay of Fairgirth, is given as the daughter of John Cairns, first laird of Orchardton, and he as the son and heir of John, nephew of the Provost of Lincluden. The pedigree is apparently conjectural, at least no proofs are given, and it is highly improbable; in some of its details, impossible.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 404 (Vol. I., No. 2989).

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*. III., 145 (Vol. I., No. 255).

§ *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, p. 81.

‖ *Exchequ. Rolls*, Vol. VII., pp. 210 *et seq.*

burgh did not charge themselves with the rent of a house which had belonged to the deceased Lazarenus de Grelis, a Lombard; because, although it was the property of the King, it was occupied by James Lindsay; about which the Lords of Council were to be consulted.*

This laird was a prominent figure in the public life of the Stewartry.† Along with William of Langmuir he was nominated by Parliament to retour the rents of the barons in that part of the country,‡ and these two were also appointed Stewards-Depute to try an action between Lord Carlyle and George and David Herries, with respect to the lands of Terregles.§ Besides his own estate, Lindsay held on lease the crown lands of Corbarton (now Corbieton), Carlingwark, Clonyard and Auchenhay.‖ In 1493 he was appointed to the important office of Chamberlain of Galloway.¶ Only for eighteen months, however, did he personally discharge the duties. Afterwards, until his death in or about the year 1497, Mr James, his son, acted as his depute.**

By his wife, Margaret Cairns, he had issue :—

(1) Michael, second laird.††

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* *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. VII., p. 378.

† *Acta Dominorum Auditorum*, p. 67. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, pp. 305, 306. Frazer, *Book of Caerlaverock*, Vol. I., p. 160; Vol. II., p. 447.

‡ *Acts of Parliament*, Vol. II., p. 91.

§ *Act. Dom. Aud.*, p. 67.

‖ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. IX., pp. 583, 584.

¶ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. X., p. 398.

** *Ibid*, Vol. X., pp. 518, 571; Vol. XI., pp. 108, 110.

†† *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XII., p. 62. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 404. (Vol. I., No. 2989.)

(2) John, falconer to King James IV., ancestor of the Lindsays of Auchenskeoch.*

(3) Mr James, Chamberlain-depute of Galloway.†

Note.—The relative ages of the various cadets have not always been definitely ascertained.

Michael Lindsay, Second Laird of Fairgirth, did not enter into his inheritance until 1502.‡ On 18th August 1506 he had a charter from the king granting to him as son and heir of the deceased "Margaret Cairns of Fairegarth," the lands of Fairgirth, Firth, Firthhead, Culmain, Carsluith, Stroans, and the mill of Carsluith, all in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and County of Dumfries; he and his heirs to render annually for the same one suit in the court of the Steward of Kirkcudbright, to be held in the tolbooth of the Burgh of Kirkcudbright, at the first capital plea after the feast of St Michael. These lands it is stated in the charter had belonged to Margaret Cairns, and having been in the hands of the king since her decease on account of the non-entry of the heir, the king, for the good service of the said Michael, remitted to him the rents that should have fallen to the Crown by reason of the non-entry.§

Besides the lands above enumerated, and Corsock, in the parish of Parton, in Galloway, which somehow is omitted from the charter quoted, Michael Lindsay was possessed of Gilkerscleuch, in Lanarkshire, and

* *Reg. Secreti Sigilli*, Vol. I., No. 343.

† *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. X., p. 518.

‡ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XII., pp. 711, 713.

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 404 (Vol. I., No. 2989). *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, Vol. III., p. 236.

Barbuie and Dunreggan, in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire; but these last two properties he sold in 1507 and 1509.* He was tacksman also of several of the crown lands in Galloway.† Evidently he was a man of opulent means, but so far as the records show he took little part in public affairs. Only on one occasion is he mentioned, when he acted as Steward-Depute of Kirkcudbright.‡

He seems to have died about 1520, having had issue:—

(1) Herbert, father of the third laird.§
(2) James, fourth laird.‖
(3) Walter.¶
(4) David.¶

Herbert Lindsay, younger of Fairgirth, was living in 1512, but was dead in 1517, having been slain in battle, no doubt at Flodden in 1513.** By his wife, Elizabeth M'Clellan, he had issue:—

(1) John, third laird.††
(2) Elizabeth.‡‡

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 357; XV. 133 (Vol. I., Nos. 3122, 3377).

† *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XII., pp. 651, 653.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV. 388 (Vol. I., No. 2964).

§ *Ibid.* XIV., 357 (Vol. I., No. 3122); *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIV., p. 482.

‖ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XV., p. 576.

¶ Act, Dom. Con. MS., Vol. XXIX., fol. 97. Paton's Notes, *penes* Lord Crawford.

** *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIII., p. 603; Vol. XIV., p. 482.

†† *Ibid.* Vol. XIV., p. 483.

‡‡ Acta Dom. Conc. and Sess. MS., Vol. 17, p. 42. Paton's Notes, *penes* Lord Crawford. In the *Accs. of L.H. Treas.* (Vol. II., p. 4) she is called sister of the deceased *James* Lindsay of Fairgirth, but this is an error for John.

JOHN LINDSAY, THIRD LAIRD OF FAIRGIRTH, was a child of less than seven years of age when his father died. Nevertheless the leases of the Crown lands which his father had held were continued to him in association with his mother and paternal uncle.* Three years after his grandfather's death—in 1523—he was permitted to enter upon Carsluith,† and four years thereafter—in 1527—he had possession of all the Fairgirth lands, although even at the latter date he was still a minor.‡ Such favours appear to have proceeded upon a liberal interpretation of an enactment passed during that invasion of England which ended

* *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIII., p. 603; Vol. XIV. pp. 482, 483; Vol. XV., p. 576.

† *Ibid.* Vol. XV., p. 613.

‡ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XV., p. 657.

NOTE.—2 *May* 1527.—The Samin day Edward Johnstone ballie commandit Johne makgee officer to pass to the tolbuith stair of Drumfress to varn all parties haifand interess yt wald objec agains ane brief rasit at o' Sovran lord the Kings chaple be Johne Lyndesay of fargartht nevo and ayr to umqu'll mychael Lyndsay of fargartht his gudschir yat yai suld cum & do till object agains the said breif as yai wald hald yaim selff harmless & yar wir nane till obiect agains the said breif q'lk was lauchfully seruit and admittit in Jugement Off the qlks premisses the said John lyndesay desyrit & requirit ane act to be maid yr'vpon qlk was grantit be the alderman & ballie forsaid.

The samin day the Inquest has seruit John lyndsay of fargarht nevo & air till vmqll mychaell lyndesay of fargarth his gudschir as nerest & lauchfelest air to his said gudschir of sex sh. of annell zerlie to be vpliftit of ane tenement liand on the bakraw [now known as Queensberry Street] now in hands of Shr John oliver chaplain & of iiii sh. annell Rent zerlie to be vpliftit of ane barn & zard & ane kill of ane tenement liand in the zardsheids [now known as Loreburn Street] pertenand to David Newall & also of iii sh. vi d. of annell zerly of ane kill & zard of John zars lyand w'out the port of lochmabengait [now English Street] & persowiss his breiff & claim of the samin.

Extracts from the MS. Burrow Cort Buikis of Drumfress; by favour of Mr G. W. Shirley.

on the fatal field of Flodden. The king, with the consent of the nobles then present with him in camp, decreed that whosoever of the Crown vassals should die in the campaign, from their heirs there should not be exacted the casualty of ward.*

On 29th Nov. 1527 John Lindsay resigned his lands into the hands of the king for a new charter, by which they were to be held by him and the heirs-male of his body lawfully procreated; whom failing, by James Lindsay, his father's brother, and the lawful heirs-male of his body; whom failing, by the lawful and nearest heirs-male of the said John whomsoever, bearing the name of Lindsay.† In the same year the third laird died without issue and probably unmarried.

In 1531 Elizabeth Lindsay, his sister, was infeft in the whole of the Fairgirth estate.‡ The entail contained in the charter must therefore have been set aside; but in a certain measure the heiress carried out the intention of it by resigning Fairgirth, Corsock, and Auchenvey to James Lindsay, her uncle, and the original heir of entail.§ To James Lindsay, Master Falconer to the King, she granted Westshaw, Hillhousemeadow, and Smithholm in the parish of Crawford-Lindsay.‖ The rest of the lands, among which Carsluith was the most important, she retained. She married Richard Brown, and her descendants, the Browns of Carsluith, flourished till the middle of the eighteenth century, and spread into many cadet

* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. II., p. 278.
† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXII., 30 (Vol. II. No. 519).
‡ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XVI., p. 534.
§ *Accs. of L.H. Treas.*, Vol. VI., p. 4.
‖ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* XXVII., 6. (Vol. II., No. 1870.)

branches which established themselves as substantial landowners in Galloway.*

JAMES LINDSAY, FOURTH LAIRD OF FAIRGIRTH, was, we believe, the uncle of the third laird. The estate was now a very modest one, for of Corsock and Auchenvey the property had been disposed of, and he held only the superiority. He added, however, the lands of Ryes, in the neighbourhood of Fairgirth.† Between 1531 and 1537 he married Margaret Cairns, relict of Kentigern Murray of Broughton, who appears to have been a second wife.‡

JOHN LINDSAY, FIFTH LAIRD OF FAIRGIRTH, who was presumably a son of the preceding laird, was infeft in 1544-5.§ From Elizabeth Lindsay of Carsluith he obtained part of Gilkerscleuch.‖ Beyond this we have no information regarding him.

JAMES LINDSAY, SIXTH LAIRD OF FAIRGIRTH, was infeft in 1562, the estate having been in ward for eleven years.¶ We suppose him to have been a son or grandson of the preceding laird.

About this time John, eighth Lord Maxwell, was Warden of the West Marches. The holder of this office was empowered to summon to his aid all the men within his jurisdiction capable of military service, and in the exercise of this power he did not always draw a distinction between his official and his private need. But apart even from his authority as warden,

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXIX., 381. (Vol. II., No. 3284.)
† *Ibid.*, XXIV., 40. (Vol. II., No. 1001.)
‡ *Ibid.*, XXVI., 206. (Vol. II., No. 1664.)
§ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XVIII., p. 382.
‖ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXIX, 116. (Vol. II., No. 3084.)
¶ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIX., p. 498.

Lord Maxwell had gathered into his hands the feudal strength of the south-west, and could muster under his banner most of the gentry on both sides of the lower reaches of the Nith. Backed by this force he was a personage to be reckoned with in the factional warfare of the period, in which he engaged actively and not always with due regard to what was lawful. So disposed and in such a position he could not but make enemies among those who might reasonably measure their strength against his, of whom one was James Stewart, Earl of Arran, favourite for the time in the counsels of the king. Arran brought it about that Maxwell was deprived of the wardenship, and it was given to his personal enemy, the head of the great border clan of the Johnstones. But Maxwell was not the man to submit tamely to the degradation of being denuded of an office which had been held by so many of his ancestors that it had come to be regarded as almost a heritable right in the family. Summoning his followers he marched against Johnstone and the Government forces sent to his support, defeated them and took his rival prisoner. Thereupon the Government determined to crush him; but joining with some others of the discontented nobles, and bringing to their common cause a thousand men, he with his confederates marched to Stirling, ousted the favourite, and overawed the king. A parliament was summoned which immediately passed an Act pardoning Maxwell and his followers for all the rebellious proceedings in which they had been engaged during the previous fifteen years. Among the many named in the Act appear James Lindsay of Fairgirth, James, his son

and heir, John Lindsay of Auchenskeoch, and James Lindsay of Barcloy.* The history and fortunes of these Galloway Lindsays were intimately bound up with those of the Maxwells, and since the Lord Maxwell's power and influence largely determined the political and religious sympathies of the south-west, and were directed to the support of the Catholic Church, the Lindsays of Galloway, like many of their neighbours, continued in the old faith long after the Reformation.

The sixth laird of Fairgirth married one Marjorie or Marion Lindsay, who survived him.† He died between 26th February and 2nd June 1607‡ in about the 76th year of his age, having had issue,—

(1) James, seventh laird.§

(2) Hugh, of Rascarrel, second son, heir of entail of John Tait of Castlecreavie (Kirkcudbrightshire.)‖

(3) Jean, married (1) John Redik of Dalbeattie, with issue; (2) Thomas Maxwell of Areeming, parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham; contract dated 27th January 1603.¶

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* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. III., p. 388.

† Acts and Decreets MS., Vol. 112, f. 113; Paton's Notes, *penes* Lord Crawford. *Ibid.* Vol. 229, fol. 360.

‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. VII., p. 325; *Abbrev. Retorn*, Kirkcudbright.

§ *Laing Charters* No. 1347; *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. VI., p. 773; *Abbrev. Retorn*, Kirkcudbright.

‖ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* XXXVIII. 30 (Vol. IV., No. 2143). Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. III., p. 115; *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. X., pp. 639, 654.

¶ *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. VI. p. 209; McKerlie, *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, Vol. III. p. 338.

JAMES LINDSAY, SEVENTH LAIRD OF FAIRGIRTH, was infeft in the lands on 2nd June 1607.* By this time he was well advanced in life. For long he had figured on his own account in the affairs of the neighbourhood, and was regarded as a man of sufficient standing to be accepted as surety for the Bailies of Dumfries, and for Lord Herries.† On coming into his patrimony he proceeded to carry further the steps that had been taken to bring to justice those who had slain his father's younger brother, Andrew Lindsay of Rascarrel. This uncle was servitor to Lord Herries, and on the evening of the 17th September 1596, at the Brigend of Dumfries (now Maxwelltown), he was set upon by John Carruthers and George Graham, servitors to Robert Lord Sanquhar, who shot him through the body with a pistolet, "of the quhilk schotte, and be dyuerse utheris crewall and deidlie woundis, given to him with suordis, quhingeris and utheris forbiddin wappones, he schortlie thaireftir depairtit this lyfe.‡

The accused having failed to find caution to enter themselves for trial, a petition was presented to the Privy Council by the laird of Fairgirth for a commission of fire and sword against them. This commission was granted to William Maxwell of Cowhill, Herbert Lindsay in the Mains, James Lindsay of Barcloy, Robert Maxwell in Toure, Hugh Lindsay of Rascarrel, and John Lindsay of Auchenskeoch, but it was not until nearly four years later that one of

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* *Abbrev. Retorn.* Kirkcudbright.

† *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. VI., p. 716.

‡ Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. III., p. 115.

them, Carruthers, was apprehended by Lord Herries, who handed him over to Lord Sanquhar on a pledge of £1000 that he would be re-entered within a certain time. When that time had elapsed Sanquhar made difficulties, but was sued by the heirs of Lord Herries, now deceased, for failing to implement his engagement; and he must immediately have come to terms, for within a few days of the action Carruthers was put upon his trial. The trial, however, was adjourned, and we are left in ignorance of the conclusion of it.*

Soon after this the laird of Fairgirth was himself receiving the particular attention of the Privy Council on account of his actual misdeeds or supposed propensities. On 2nd June 1612 he was bound in a pledge of 2000 merks to remain in Edinburgh, or within a mile thereof, until relieved by the Council; to produce when called upon Andrew Hutton, his servant, and James, John, and William Lindsay, his sons; and to see that John, ninth Lord Maxwell, and William Douglas, sometime of Pinyeerie, should not be reset or harboured by his (Lindsay's) wife or bairns.† Maxwell and Douglas were fugitive from the law, the former on account of the murder of the Laird of Johnstone, and the latter on account of many lawless deeds; and those who were supposed to be attached to the house of Maxwell were put under penalty not to assist the fugitives. But the pledge exacted from Lindsay was probably intended also to ensure that he would answer to a charge brought against him by the laird

* *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. XIV., Add. p. 514; Vol. VIII., p. 434; Vol. IX., p. 144; Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. III., p. 115.

† *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IX., p. 383.

of Auchenskeoch. Trouble had arisen between the Lindsays of Fairgirth and their kinsmen of Auchenskeoch, so that when the head of the latter family was at the town (farm-town?) of Larganis, on 14th April 1612, accompanied by his grandsons, he was attacked by Fairgirth and his sons. In the encounter Fairgirth was wounded, Auchenskeoch was left for dead on the field, and James Lindsay, one of the grandsons of the latter, was so severely hurt in the knee that years afterwards he could get about only on crutches, and was unable to work for his living.

Auchenskeoch moved the King's Advocate to bring to account James Lindsay of Fairgirth, and John, William, and Robert, his sons, not only for the attack upon him, but also because they were accustomed to go about armed with hagbuts and pistolets in contempt of the law and for the purposes of their private revenge. The Lords of Council, after evidence, found the complaint proven against the accused, who had not appeared; and Fairgirth and his sons, John and William, were charged to enter in ward within the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, there to remain at their own expense until further order should be taken with them; but Robert Lindsay was assoilzied, the proof against him having failed.

The accused, however, did not obey the injunction, and the Captain of the King's Bodyguard was ordered to apprehend them. Whether because the captain had failed to carry out the order, or because another decree had been obtained against them at the instance of James Lindsay, grandson of Auchenskeoch, a new commission for their apprehension was issued in the

following year, associating with the Captain of the Guard the Steward of Kirkcudbright and his deputies, the Provost and Bailies of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, Sir William Grier of Lagg, and Edward Maxwell of Hills. Still the delinquents remained at large, and the feud went merrily on, disturbing the peace of the country-side. After four years of this, the Council had come to the end of its patience, especially with Auchenskeoch, who, having rejected the offers made to him and his grandsons by Fairgirth, and disdaining a friendly redress and reconciliation, went about seeking his private revenge. Both parties were summoned to appear before the Council to hear it decerned that they should submit their quarrels to arbitration, and to nominate the arbiters. The two lairds attended on the day appointed, and undertaking that all concerned on either side would concur, they agreed to abide by the arbitration of the Lords of Council. The Lords accepted the submission, and decreed that James Lindsay of Fairgirth should pay 2000 merks to James Lindsay, son of James Lindsay of Glenstocking and grandson of Auchenskeoch; and that both the lairds should find caution in 5000 merks each to keep the peace. But payment not being forthcoming, the whole of the Fairgirth lands were seized and conveyed by Crown charter, dated 10th February 1618, to James Lindsay in security for his claim. Perhaps in anticipation of some such action, Fairgirth had alienated his estate; but as this had been done without consent of the Crown, it was forfeited, and in 1615 was bestowed upon John Murray of Lochmaben. In 1620, however, Murray, who was probably a relative of Marion Murray,

the wife of the next heir, for the love and favour which he bore to her and her husband and to their eldest son and apparent heir, gave his bond to restore to them the lands, and must have carried this into effect.*

In 1621 we have a curious story of the feud narrated in a complaint made to the Privy Council by Edward Johnstone of Seyfield, as follows:—The deadly feud which fell out betwixt the Lindsays of Fairgirth and Auchenskeoch, was by the pains and travails of the Lords of Secret Council finally settled, removed, and taken away, and assythment and satisfaction given to the party offended, so that "all who dippit in that feade or kyithit in affectioun to ony of the pairtyes" thought themselves in a full security, void and free of all fear or danger for that cause. But William and David Lindsay, sons of James Lindsay of Fairgirth, and James Lindsay, son of James Lindsay of Glenstokane [representatives of both sides, be it noted], believing without any certain ground that the complainer "wes affectionat to the house of Auchinskeoch, althoght he nevir kyithit in actioun with thame, nor haid no strenth nor habilitie sua to do, being then bot a young boy at the skoole," have for that cause only borne a deadly grudge against complainer. They concealed their hatred, and he expected no more harm from them than from a special and tender kinsman and friend. On 15th September last, however, when he had gone to the burgh of Dumfries, it being market

* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IX., p. 557; Vol. X., pp. 26, 292, 639, 654; Vol. XI., p. 28; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* XLVIII., 39; P.R. II., 44 (Vol. VI., Nos. 1353, 1773); Register of Deeds, MS., Vol. 391., Paton's Notes, *penes* Lord Crawford.

day, to buy necessaries, the said persons lay in wait for him, followed him from place to place, and after sunset, when complainer went to "his ludgeing in Johnne Broun his house at the brig end of Dumfries," attacked the complainer and gave him a number of deadly wounds on his head, arms, and other parts of his body, with intent to murder him. Having struck him to the ground, where he lay "bullerand in his bloode," they believing him to be dead, "wooshe their handis in his bloode, feeding thair cruell hairtis with suche ane abominable spectacle and fact, seldom hard of [or] knowne among Christianis, yea not in caissis of deadlie feadis quhair slaughteris hes fallin oute." John Broun, with whom the complainer lodged, did what he could to keep them off, but they attacked him and hurt him deadly with a whinger in the breast. Complainer was taken up as dead, and carried to the house of Patrick Young, Chirurgeon in Dumfries, "to be pansit"; and the said persons, learning that there was still some appearance of life, "then swelled in raig and fury, exclameing and cursing God and man for that thay left him afoir thay had sene that he wes dead." With drawn weapons in their hands they came to Patrick Young's house "and preasit to have brasheit the doores thairof, and to have enterit thairin to have endit the worke thay begane," but they were repulsed by those who were present in the house.

The parties, with the consent of the Council, agreed to submit the matter to the arbitration of David Johnstoun, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, and Mr John Hay, town clerk there. The arbiters, however,

after going into the case, declined to pronounce upon it, and it was again referred to the Council. The Lords apparently were as little satisfied with Johnstone's story as were the arbiters, and they assoilzied James Lindsay, who alone was called as defender, and who gave his oath of verity that he never struck the complainer until first wounded by him. Both parties were ordered to find security that they would keep the peace.*

The seventh laird of Fairgirth in 1617 was appointed constable for the parish of Colvend in the matter of supplying horses for the king's carriage on a journey.† He died about 1637. Having married Jean, daughter of George Herries of Maidenpap‡ he had issue :—

(1) James, eighth laird.§
(2) John.‖
(3) William.¶
(4) Robert.**
(5) David.††

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* *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. XII., pp. 585, 622, 623.

† *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. XI., p. 190.

‡ Acts and Decrects MS. Vol. 153, p. 182; Vol. 182, p. 297 Paton's Notes *penes* Lord Crawford.

§ *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. IX., p. 383; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* XLIX. 119 (Vol. VI., No. 1970).

‖ *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. IX., pp. 357, 383.

¶ *Ibid.* Vol. X., pp. 26, 292, 639; Vol. XI., p. 28; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* P.R. II. 44 (Vol. VI., No. 1773).

** *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. IX., p. 357; Vol. X., p. 292; Vol. XI., p. 28; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* P.R. II. 44 (Vol. VI., No. 1773).

†† *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. XII., pp. 585, 586.

JAMES LINDSAY, EIGHTH LAIRD OF FAIRGIRTH, married Marion Murray, and their eldest son and heir was born before 1620.* In 1648 he was a Commissioner of War for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and his name (wrongly given as John) appears in the list of six or seven hundred persons who were exempted from the benefits of the Act of Indemnity of 1662 until they had paid the fines imposed on them.† Fairgirth was fined £600, and until this sum was handed over to the Government he was liable to be called to account for anything in his conduct during the Parliamentary Wars and Protectorate of Cromwell that might be construed as treason. He died at this time, however, for in 1663 his widow, Mary Murray, is mentioned as being then the wife of William Gordon in Nether Corsock.‡ The eighth laird had issue :—

(1) James, ninth laird.§

JAMES LINDSAY, NINTH LAIRD OF FAIRGIRTH, was served heir to his great-grandfather, 15th March 1664.|| In the time of his grandfather the estates had been forfeited, and bestowed upon John Murray of Lochmaben, afterwards Earl of Annandale (see page 100). From him they were held for a time, but now appear to have been restored to their original status as a crown holding.

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* Register of Deeds, MS., Vol. 391. Paton's Notes, *penes* Lord Crawford.

† *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. VII., p. 428.

‡ Register of Deeds, MS., Vols., 14, 22, New Series, Paton's Notes.

§ *Ibid.*, Vol. 391.

|| *Abbrev. Retorn.*

The ninth laird married (1) Nicolas, eldest daughter of Roger Lindsay of Mains, the contract being dated 21st October 1637.* By her he had :—

(1) James, tenth laird.†
(2) Roger, second son.‡
(3) John, third son.‡

He married (2) Elizabeth Irving.§

JAMES LINDSAY, TENTH LAIRD OF FAIRGIRTH, was served heir to his father, the preceding laird, 6th Jan. 1680.‖ He seems to have been the last in possession; for already the estates had been mortgaged, and at the beginning of the eighteenth century were in other hands.

THE FAIRGIRTH LANDS.—The parish of Southwick, anciently, and even yet in the speech of the people, called "Siddick," or "Suthik," was united to the adjacent parish of Colvend in the seventeenth century. Bordering on the Solway between the Criffel range of hills and the Water of Urr, the united parishes measure about nine miles long by seven and a half wide. About half of this area was in possession of Lindsays from early in the fifteenth century until the latter half of the seventeenth, when it gradually passed to other hands. This "land of the Lindsays" was no continuous estate; but detached properties of the families of Barcloy, of Fairgirth, Auchenskeoch, and Mains

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* Register of Deeds, MS., Vol. 553. Paton's Notes, *penes* Lord Crawford.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. 39, New Series.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. 22, New Series.

§ *Ibid.*, Vol. 39, New Series.

‖ *Abbrev. Retorn.*

were intermingled among themselves and with those of other proprietors. Here was a settlement of Lindsays, ancient, extensive, and long maintained, comparable to those in Angus, Fife, and Clydesdale; though not holding the same prominence in the clan history, for the reason that none of the families forming the settlement ever attained to a position of distinction in national affairs. In their own immediate neighbourhood, however, the lairds of Fairgirth, Auchenskeoch, and Barcloy were men of some importance; and in a topographical description of Galloway written in the seventeenth century their castles are named as among the considerable houses in the province.* The ruins of Auchenskeoch bear out this estimate, but of Fairgirth nothing now remains, and it is represented only by the large farm house of that name situated about a mile from the Solway shore, on the moss road between the summer resort of Douglas Hall and the town of Dalbeattie.

The Fairgirth estates were at their greatest extent at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Besides the demesne they then comprised the lands of Firth, Firthhead, and Culmain, in the parish of Urr; Carsluith and Stroans, in Kirkmabreck; Corsock and Auchenvey, in Parton; and some small holdings in Dumfriesshire, and the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. At the partition of the property on the failure of the direct male line about 1531, Barbuie and Dunreggan† having been already disposed of, the heir-male took Fairgirth, Corsock, and Auchenvey, while the rest

* Sibbald's MSS. Append. to Symson's *Galloway*.

† Dunreggan is now part of the village of Moniaive.

went to Elizabeth Lindsay, who married Richard Brown.

Fairgirth was a forty shilling land, one of about 300 acres, and Ryes, a few miles distant, which was acquired in 1531, was of equal extent.* The largest holding was Corsock, about fifteen miles from Fairgirth, on the Water of Urr. A property of the same name marches with Fairgirth, but this was never owned by the family.

The barony of Corsock-Lindsay, a ten pound land, was in possession of the lairds of Fairgirth as early as we have any record of them. According to Nisbet, John Neilson was infeft in [a part of] Corsock by James Lindsay of Fairgirth in 1439, but this is probably an error for 1489. According to the same authority this or a later Neilson married Janet, a daughter of Fairgirth.† Whatever was the exact time and manner of their coming into possession, the Neilsons certainly held a portion of the barony in property from the beginning of the sixteenth century, but did not acquire the superiority of that portion until 1619, when it was conveyed to them by the then laird of Fairgirth. In the crown charter the superiority so conveyed is described as that of lands of the old valuation of 5 merks 11 shillings and 8 pence in the barony of Corsock-Lindsay, namely the 3 merkland of Little Corsock, with the manor, manor-place, fishings, and mill, the merkland of Mairnhoul, the merkland of Blackmark, and the 11 shillings and

* Retours.

† Nisbet, *Heraldry*, Vol. I., p. 439.

8 penny land of Arvie.* The superiority of Auchenvey, the property of which was also held by the Neilsons; and the superiority and property of the 10 merkland of Meikle Corsock, were retained by the Lindsays until the final dispersal of their estates.

The present estate of Corsock includes the old Lindsay lands, and others. The proprietor is Captain Murray-Dunlop, whose father, Alexander Colquhoun-Stirling-Murray-Dunlop, M.P. for Greenock, played a distinguished part in the history of the Free Church of Scotland, and whose sister, the late Mrs Lindsay, was the wife of the Rev. Principal Lindsay, United Free Church College, Glasgow.

FAIRGIRTH ARMS.—A fess chequey between two mullets in chief and one in base.†

RASCARREL.

Rascarrel, in the parish of Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire, was part of the temporality of the Abbey of Dundrennan. The Commendator of the Abbey, Edward, third son of Sir John Maxwell, fourth Lord Herries, with consent of the chapter, granted a charter of some of the abbey lands, including Rascarrel, in favour of his brother James. These lands afterwards reverted to the Commendator, who, by his marriage with the daughter of Sir William Baillie, became laird of Lamington.

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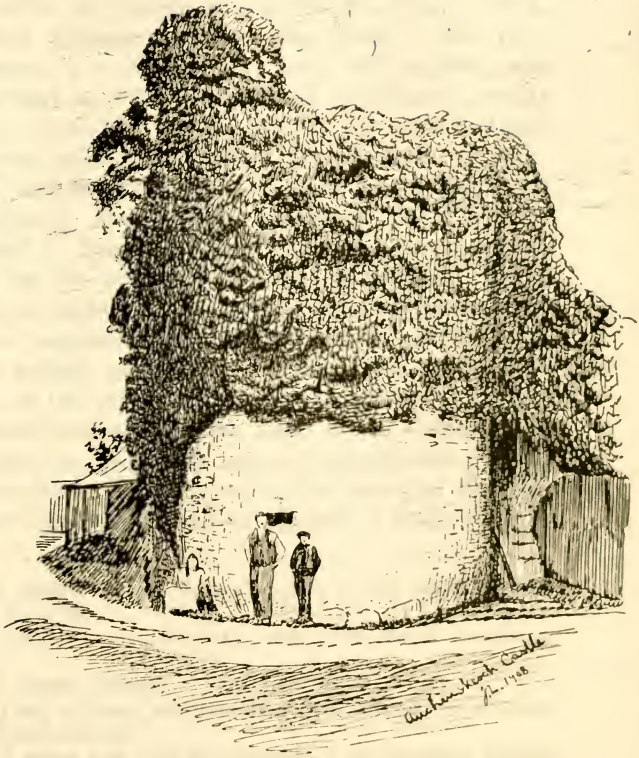
* *Reg. Mag. Sig.* XLIX., 119 (Vol. VI., No. 1970).

† Seal of James Lindsay of Fairgirth, 1598. *Laing Charters.* No. 1347.


Auchinleck Castle
Jn. 1908

Andrew Lindsay, a brother of the sixth laird of Fairgirth, was servitor to John, sixth Lord Herries, nephew of the Commendator. He was settled in Rascarrel as tenant or more probably as heritable proprietor, since after he was killed at the Brigend of Dumfries, as related on page 97, his nephew, Hew, became possessed of the same lands.* This Hew Lindsay, a brother of the laird of Fairgirth, who succeeded in 1607, is designated of Rascarrel in that year, and also as late as 1631.† He married Agnes Murray, neice of Sir Richard Murray, Bart., of Cockpull, and daughter probably of Sir David Murray of Clonyard.‡ Harry, their eldest son and heir, succeeded to Rascarrel.§ But the times were troubled, and he was on the losing side in politics. As an anti-Covenanter his lands and whole moveable goods were "sequestrated to the use of the public."¶ It was scarcely possible for a great noble, it was quite out of the power of humbler individuals, to offer effective resistance to the party of the Covenant; so Lindsay in 1641 was reduced to petitioning to be received into the Kirk, and to the favour of the local War Committee,** and he pleaded in extenuation of

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* Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. III., p. 115. *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. X., p. 639.

† *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. XIV., Add. p. 514; Vol. IV., 2nd Ser. p. 258.

‡ *Inquisit. Generales.*

§ Reg. of Deeds MS. (27th June 1643), Vol. 547, Paton's Notes *penes* Lord Crawford.

¶ *Minute Book of the War Committee of the Covenanters, Kirkcudbridshire* (1st Jan. 1641.)

** *Ibid.*

his opposition that he had rashly given an oath to his master, the Earl of Nithsdale. At the same time his wife, Bessie Geddes, petitioned that she might be allowed maintenance out of the estate. The wife's prayer was granted, and Lindsay also doubtless recovered Rascarrel; but before long he was deep in debt, and had to sell the property.* It may be surmised, not without reason, that like so many others of the old landed proprietors he had gone down in the ruin wrought by the civil conflicts of the time. In his latter days, however, he was still possessed of the lands of Carruchan, in the parish of Troqueer. These pertained in superiority to the Murrays of the family to which Lindsay's mother belonged, and it may be presumed that he had inherited them from her. With the property went the office of bailie of the regality or barony within the boundaries of the said lands.

In 1674 Agnes and Mariota Lindsay were served heirs portioners to their father, Henry Lindsay of Rascarrel, in the six merk lands of Carruchan, with the office of bailie.† But already part of the property had been sold, and probably very little, if any, of it came into actual possession of the heiresses.‡

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* Reg. of Deeds, MS., Vol. 547 (27th June 1643); Vol. 2, New Ser. (13th and 20th Aug. 1661.) Paton's Notes.

† *Abbrev. Retorn*, [dated 1694 (?) Feb. 20th].

‡ Reg. of Deeds M.S., Vol. 14 (14th Aug. 1665); Vol. 17 (21st Nov. 1666); Vol. 39 (14th July 1675), New Series. Paton's Notes, *penes* Lord Crawford.

AUCHENSKEOCH.

John Lindsay, a younger son of the first laird of Fairgirth, was one of the falconers, probably the Master Falconer, of King James IV., at least as early as 1490.* He had for his fee a life-rent of the lands of Auchenskeoch, Auchenloch, Auchenhay, Clonyard, and Glenstocking, all in the parishes of Southwick and Colvend, and adjacent to Fairgirth.† He and his wife, Mariota or Marion Bonkil, had also a grant from the King of half of the £10 lands of Reidhewis, in the barony of Covington, on the resignation of John Lindsay of Covington, who was probably a near relative.‡

On the death of the falconer in 1507 or 1508, Auchenskeoch and the other Galloway lands were let to his widow,§ and on 24th February 1512-13 they were granted to her in life-rent 'for the gude and thankfull service done to ws and oure derest fallow the quene be oure lovit oratrice|| and wedow Marioun Bonkle, the relict of umquhile Johnne Lindessay.' The lands were exempted from the jurisdiction of the Steward of Kirkcudbright 'for all the dais of the said Marioun's life, . . . becaus the King has commandit hir to remane in service with the quene.'¶

In the month of September following the grant, the king was slain at Flodden, and before the end of

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* *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. X., pp. 220, 342 *et seq.*

† *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. I., No. 343.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV. 8 (Vol. I., No. 2709).

§ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIII., p. 600.

|| Petitioner.

¶ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIV., p. 34 note; *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. I., No. 2477.

another year the widowed queen had married the Earl of Angus. Thereupon the State took into its own custody the infant King James V., and three "gentilwomen" were appointed to have the immediate care of him. Marion Bonkil, as an old servant who had enjoyed the confidence of the royal parents, may have been one of these, and there is justification for supposing so in entries to be found in the Treasurer's and Exchequer accounts for the year 1515 of velvet supplied to her for making tunics for the king.* She was not employed as a sewing-woman merely, for very soon his majesty had attained to the dignity of tailor-made outer garments, while his "sarkis" and other linen were the handiwork of Jonet Douglas, the court sempstress and the wife of David Lindsay, the King's Usher, afterwards Sir David the poet and Lyon King-of-Arms.

As to how long Marion Bonkil remained in the service of the Court we have no information, but she was in possession of the lands assigned to her until 1543.† As early as 1529 her son, James, had become Master Falconer to King James V., and continued to hold the office after the accession of Queen Mary.‡ On the death of his mother the Master Falconer received in lieu of salary the profits of the lands which had been enjoyed for so long by his parents;§ and on

* *Accs. of L.H. Treas.*, Vol. V., p. 66; *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIV., p. 107.

† *Excheq. Rolls*, Vols. XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., *passim;* Vol. XVIII., p. 11.

‡ *Accs. of L.H. Treasurer*, Vol. V., p. 382; *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIX., p. 208.

§ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIX., p. 152; Vol., XX., p. 166.

15th June 1563 a charter was granted on account of the services rendered by his father and mother, and the services rendered and to be rendered by himself, conferring the same lands upon the said falconer in liferent, and upon his son, John, in fee. They were to be held for payment of an annual feu duty of £13 11s. with certain casualties.* The Master Falconer died sometime between 1563 and 1574.†

John Lindsay, Third Laird of Auchenskeoch, as he may be accounted, although his father and grandparents were only life-tenants by personal grant, was a follower of the Lord Maxwell, and is named in the Act of Indemnity of 1585.‡ In 1587 he was concerned in a case which may be recounted as illustrating the severity of the Border Laws. Thomas Park, tenant of Westshaw, in the parish of Crawford, belonging to John Lindsay of Auchenskeoch, had bought a horse which was one of nine stolen from an Englishman. The purchase appears to have been made in all innocence, nevertheless the purchaser was liable by the Law of the Borders to make restitution of the whole of the goods stolen at the same time, failing which he must be handed over to the English warden for execution. Accordingly the Scots warden of the Middle March called upon Auchenskeoch, as master and landlord, to deliver up his tenant. This, however, he was not at first able to do, for Park, becoming aware of his danger, had naturally enough gone into hiding. Lindsay was then outlawed; and,

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXII. 370 (Vol. III., No. 1462).
† *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XX., p. 166.
‡ *Acts of Parliament*, Vol. III., p. 388.

stimulated to greater diligence by the outlawry, he at last succeeded in making the arrest. Park was delivered to the English warden. He had now forty days within which he must pay over the value of the whole of the stolen property, and if he failed to do this he would be hanged. But he was a poor man and wholly unable to meet such a demand. Meanwhile, however, those who had bought the other horses had been traced, most of them tenant farmers like Park himself. Lindsay now moved the Privy Council to order those others to contribute *pro rata* to the redemption of the prisoner, and letters were granted to that effect. What was the end of the matter we do not know, but doubtless the prisoner was rescued; for the fate that had overtaken him awaited each of the other resetters so long as the victim of the robbery remained uncompensated for any portion of his loss.*

It was this laird of Auchenskeoch who was at feud with his kinsman of Fairgirth. That these two should have resorted to arms for the settlement of their private quarrel does not mark them out from the generality of their contemporaries as men of unusually bold and warlike disposition, for such contentions were all too common at the beginning of the seventeenth century; nor does Auchenskeoch show to advantage in the account of the feud that has come down to us. From an episode of his later life, however, he stands out as a man of singular hardihood.

Mr John Hay, clerk of the town of Edinburgh, having acquired rights in the lands of Langrigs in the

* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IV., pp. 193, 206, 207, 213.

Stewartry of Annandale, procured a decree for the removal of Richard Grahame, who was then in occupation. But to put the decree into execution among the broken men of the Middle Shires was an undertaking for which Mr John Hay, clerk of the town of Edinburgh, had no stomach. So he had the laird of Auchenskeoch, then an old man, authorised to act on his behalf in carrying out the eviction. Auchenskeoch took with him on his errand an officer of the law, that all might be done decently and in order, but with a fine prevision of the real needs of the occasion he also summoned "his bairns," servants, and friends to accompany him. Arrived at "the stone house of Langrigs," near Gretna Green, he was carrying out the formalities of taking possession, when Grahame appeared on the scene with a force of four score men, mounted and on foot, many of them declared outlaws and fugitives from justice, and all armed "with jacks, secrets, spears, lances, platesleeves, swords, iron sows, and other weapons, and with hagbuts and pistollets." Undismayed by this formidable array of men and miscellaneous weapons Auchenskeoch stood his ground, and awaited the attack of the enemy. This they soon delivered, "with thair lanceis layed to thair theis, and with bendit hagbutis and pistolletis in thair handis." In the encounter a number of Lindsay's men were wounded, including his son and heir, who narrowly escaped with his life, and some had their horses slain. Yet the enemy must have fared worse, for they were driven from the field. They returned, however, in still larger numbers, and attacked again and again, so that there was like to have been great slaughter and

bloodshed had not the constable of Threave and some other gentlemen, backed no doubt with a sufficient following, intervened and brought about a cessation of hostilities.*

John Lindsay of Auchenskeoch was bailie for John, Lord Herries, and appears very frequently in the records in one capacity or another, as arbiter in a dispute, as chancellor of assize (foreman of the jury) at the Border Courts, and such like.† Dying about 1628 he left issue :—

(1) James, fourth laird.‡
(2) Nicolas.‡

JAMES LINDSAY, FOURTH LAIRD OF AUCHENSKEOCH, was retoured heir to his father, 1st May 1628.§ Long previous to this he was settled in Glenstocking, one of the farms of the family estate, and had married Jonnet Browne, widow of John Browne of Lochhill.|| Jonnet Browne had borne a son to her first husband, who succeeded his father in Lochhill. Between this son and her eldest born by the second marriage, John Lindsay, younger of Glenstocking, there was little brotherly love, for when the latter, on a summer evening in 1621, was quietly watering his horse at the "Abbay pow of Newabbey," he was set upon by his brother uterine, who wounded him with his sword and would have slain him had he not escaped; for which

* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. XII., pp. 294, 295.

† *Hist. MSS. Com.*, 15th Rep. App. pt. IX., p. 33; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* P.R.I. 180 (Vol. VI., No. 680). *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. XIV., p. 669; Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. II., p. 490.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LIII., 81 (Vol. VII., No. 1821).

§ *Abbrev. Retorn.*, Kirkcudbright.

|| *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. XII., p. 512.

offence young Lochhill was afterwards fined 300 merks.* In 1628 "Jonnet Browne, Ladie Auchinskioch," was "excommunicat for Poperie." †

In 1631 with consent of his family—apparently all who were then living—namely, John, his apparent heir; Andrew and Robert, also his sons, and Nicolas, his sister, James Lindsay of Auchenskeoch, mortgaged the whole of his lands to Patrick Young, surgeon in Dumfries.‡ In 1641 he is named in a roll of delinquents, having previously been denounced as a non-Covenanter, after which we hear no more of him except that he was excommunicated by the Synod of Dumfries.§

He had issue :—

(1) John, younger of Auchenskeoch, living in 1633.‖
(2) James, wounded in Fairgirth feud.¶
(3) Achilles.** } perhaps the same person.
(4) Archibald.†† }

All these predeceased their father.

(5) Andrew, fifth laird.‡‡
(6) Robert.§§

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* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. XII., pp. 512, 555, 575, 587, 588.

† *Ibid.* Vol. II., 2nd Series, p. 536.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LIII., 81 (Vol. VII., No. 1821).

§ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. VII., p. 510; *Minute Book of the War Committee of the Covenanters;* Kirkcudbrightshire, App. p. 240.

‖ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LIII., 81 (Vol. VII., No. 1821); *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. V., 2nd Ser., p. 150.

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*. P.R. II. 44 (Vol. VI., No. 1773); *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. XII., p. 588.

** *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. X., p. 654: Vol. XI., p. 28.

†† *Ibid.* Vol. X., p. 639.

‡‡ *Ibid*, Vol. III., 2nd Sers., p. 624; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* LIII., 81 (Vol. VII., No. 1821).

§§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LIII. 81 (Vol. VII., No. 1821).

ANDREW LINDSAY, FIFTH LAIRD OF AUCHENSKEOCH, was a Commissioner for War for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright in 1648.* In the same year the whole of his lands were appraised for payment of a debt due to the heirs of Patrick Young, to whom they had been mortgaged by the fourth laird; and in 1654 they were conveyed by charter of the Protector Cromwell to Patrick Young, son of the original mortgagee, whose descendants held them till late in the eighteenth century, when they were sold.† Included in the property was the right to a mill and multures, and to salt pans on the Firth; and among the conditions imposed on the mortgagee—no doubt those upon which the lands were originally held—were these, that he should serve in the King's armies when called upon; that he should pay the customary multures to the King's mills; and that, if he were convicted of homicide, or of common theft, or knowing reset of common theft, he should forfeit the heritage.‡

Auchenskeoch by the Old Extent was of the value of 4 merks; Clonyard—to be distinguished from the lands of the same name in Colvend belonging to the Murrays of Clonyard—was of 3 merks value, and Auchenlosh was a 2 merk land. All these are in Southwick; while Glenstocking, of 3 merks value, is in Colvend.§

The lairds of Auchenskeoch also possessed the 3 merk lands of Westshaw, the 3 merk lands of Hill-

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* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. VI., pt. II., p. 35.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, P.R. VII. 138 (Vol. IX., No. 253); McKerlie, *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, Vol. III. pp. 344, 345.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LIII. 81 (Vol. VII., No. 1821.)

§ *Reg. May. Sig.*, P.R. VII. 138 (Vol. IX., No. 253).

housemeadow and Smithsholm, 8 acres of land in the village and territory of Crawford, and an annual rent of 2 merks from the lands of Over and Nether Newton in the barony of Crawfordmuir, granted to James Lindsay, the King's falconer, by Elizabeth Lindsay of Carsluith.* As to when they parted with these we do not know. A portion of the lands of Reidhewis in the county of Edinburgh, which had also been held by the Falconer and his mother, was disposed of by them about 1528.†

The ruins of Auchenskeoch Castle stand in the courtyard of Castle farm, and consist of portions of two walls of a square building with a round tower outside the angle between these walls. The tower had contained the stair giving access to the upper stories, and is shown in the sketch facing page 109.

MAINS (of Southwick).

In 1429 King James I. confirmed a charter by his sister, Margaret Duchess of Touraine, Countess of Douglas, Lady of Galloway and Annandale, the widow of Earl Archibald "the Tyneman," who in 1424 had fallen in the battle of Verneuil. By this charter Princess Margaret founded a chapel in the College Church of Lincluden, endowing it with "the Maynys of Suthake" and other lands in the same parish.‡

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVII. 6 (Vol. II., No. 1870).

† *Ibid*, XXII. 80 (Vol. II., No. 572).

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, III. 45 (Vol. I., No. 133).

On the eve of the Reformation, the Scottish clergy, hopeless of retaining the temporalities of the Church, set about disposing of them as best they could. Accordingly, John Tailzeour, one of the prebendars "of the ladye of Gallovay service," in Lincluden, with the consent of the Provost and prebendars chapterly assembled, granted a charter in favour of Roger Lindsay, in consideration of certain sums of money given by him for the making and repair of the ornaments and other vestments belonging to the said prebend, and also for the repair of the Collegiate Church, bestowing on Roger and his heirs male, etc., the lands of the Eastwood of Barscribe, of the Bank of Carborland, of Drummukhed, of the Mains of Suthik and Barmoss, extending annually in the granter's rental to the sum of 52 merks. To hold in feu ferme and heritage of the granter and his successors, prebends of the said prebendary [sic]—for the yearly rent of 52 merks, and 3s. 4d. in augmentation. This charter is dated at Paris, 6th Aug. 1553.*

A Roger Lindsay, probably a blood relation of the granter, was witness to charters of Michael, second laird of Fairgirth, in 1507 and 1509.† In 1544–5 Roger Lindsay, natural son of James Lindsay of Fairgirth, received letters of legitimation.‡ The first mentioned could scarcely have been he who acquired the Mains of Southwick; the second might have been, but it is only because of the occurrence in both families

* MS. Register of Lincluden, quoted McDowall, *Chronicles of Lincluden*, p. 120.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 357; XV., 133. (Vol. I., 3122, 3377.)

‡ *Ibid*, XXIX. 224 (Vol. II., No. 3077).

of the somewhat uncommon name of Roger that we infer the derivation of the Lindsays of Mains from those of Fairgirth. There is no proof that the former were cadets of the latter.

Roger Lindsay, first of Mains, was living in 1574.* In 1585 his widow, Jonet Maxwell, set to Herbert Lindsay of Mains, "her haill third part of the lordships of Mains," James Lindsay, brother of Herbert, being one of the witnesses.† Herbert and James were doubtless the sons of Roger, but there is reason to believe that Jonet Maxwell was not their mother. She, however, bore to her husband, Roger Lindsay, two daughters, namely, Nicolas, wife of Gilbert Kirkhauch or Kirko, of Soundaywell, and Bessie, wife of Robert Redik in Barnhourie.‡ After the death of Lindsay Jonet Maxwell married Robert Forrester, burgess of Kirkcudbright.§

Herbert Lindsay, second of Mains, as a follower of John Lord Maxwell, was included in the Act of Indemnity of 1585.|| The last notice we have of him is in 1608, when he had to find security in 1000 merks not to reset Mr Gilbert Brown, ex-abbot of Newabbey.¶

Roger Lindsay, the next mentioned owner of Mains, was probably a son of the preceding Herbert, and according to old custom called after his paternal

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* Acts and Decreets MS., Vol. 58, f. 74. Paton's Notes, *penes* Lord Crawford.

† McKerlie, *Lands and their Owners in Galloway;* Vol. III., p. 329.

‡ Acts and Decreets MS., Vol. 198., fol. 187. Paton's Notes. *penes* Lord Crawford.

§ *Ibid.*

|| *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. III. p. 389.

¶ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. VIII., p. 660.

grandfather. In 1624 he and James Aitken in Bank received letters of remission for the death of Herbert Osteane, son of the deceased Thomas Osteane in Clifton.* In 1634 along with Paul Redick of Barnschein he was charged with taking violent possession of the lands of Barnhourie, belonging to Charles Murray, son of Sir David Murray of Clonyard, with having forcibly expelled the tenants, wounding some of them, and threatening with death any who persisted in working the land, and with tilling and sowing the same for his own behoof. That such a charge brought by the King's Advocate could be met by a simple denial seems incredible, yet the accused by merely denying the averments on oath were acquitted, and Lindsay the same year was made a Justice of the Peace! † Ten years later he and his son, James, were in prison in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh as delinquents and enemies to the public.‡ The rigid Presbyterians were now in power. Few if any of the Lindsays of Galloway were of this party; most of those known to us, including the goodman of Mains and his two sons, were denounced to the local War Committee as non-Covenanters.§ To be in opposition to the political party then in possession of the government was to be regarded as an enemy to the public; but the goodman and his son must have been somewhat conspicuous in their opposition to have incurred imprison-

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, P.R. II., 78 (Vol. VII., No. 620).

† *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, 2nd Ser. Vol. V., pp. 263, 381.

‡ *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. VI. pt. I., pp. 103, 113.

§ *Minute Book of War Committee of Covenanters*, Kirkcudbrightshire, published 1855.

ment, and that, contrary to custom, at the expense of the State. How and when they were released we do not know; but in 1647 the elder of the prisoners was evidently still obdurate, for, along with Francis, his brother, and Cuthbert Browne, his brother-in-law, he was then solemnly excommunicated by ordinance of the Synod of Dumfries.*

Roger Lindsay of Mains had issue:—

(1) John, his heir.†
(2) James (tutor of Mains?)‡
(3) Nicolas, married James Lindsay, ninth laird of Fairgirth.§

John Lindsay of Mains, who was party to a bond, 28th June 1662, died 26th Feb. 1665, in the forty-second year of his age, and was survived by his wife, Isabella McLellan, who died 26th Jan. 1695.‖

In 1666 James Lindsay, doubtless the younger brother of the preceding, was "tutour of Maynes?¶ In 1685 (8th Oct.) there was registered the testament of "James Lindsay of Maynes"** This seems to have been the tutor, and if so, he retained control of the property during his lifetime. It was not until 1688

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* *Ibid*, App. p. 240; *Reg. Priv. Coun.* 2nd Series, Vol. II., p. 535.

† *Minute Book of War Committee of Covenanters* (17th Dec. 1640.)

‡ *Ibid. Acts of Parl.*, Vol. VI., pt. I., p. 134.

§ Register of Deeds MS., Vol. 553. Paton's Notes *penes* Lord Crawford.

‖ Reg. of Deeds, New Series, Vol. 61. Paton's Notes *penes* Lord Crawford.

Hic jacet Joanes Lindsay de Main qui obiit 26 die Februarii 1665 aetatis sue 42 ac etiam Isobella McLellan ejus conjunx que obiit 26 die Januarii 1695 aetatis sue 78. Inscription on tombstone in Southwick Old Churchyard.

¶ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, 3rd Series, Vol. II., p. 154.

** *Commiss. Rec. of Dumfries.*

that William Lindsay was served heir to his father, John Lindsay of Mains.*

William Lindsay of Mains was a Commissioner of Supply for Kirkcudbrightshire in 1690, and again in 1704.† He was also one of the tacksmen of the excise duties in Annandale and Kirkcudbrightshire.‡ In 1693 his wife, Jonnet Stivensone, had sasine in liferent of the manor place of Mains, and of an annuity of twelve hundred merks Scots furth of the ten pound lands of Mains, etc.§

During the Rebellion of 1715, it having been reported that the rebels intended to attack Dumfries, the country people were summoned to the defence of the town. "The chief Thing observable with respect to this Rendezvous is, That Mr Lindsay of Mains, Stewart Depute, in the Intimation of this Meeting, had call'd the People to meet, without requiring them to bring Horses or Arms, so that of above 5000 Men there were but very few arm'd. The Deputy Lieutenants being offended thereat, Mains alleg'd for himself, That the Lord Lieutenant's Order to him, for the said Intimation, did not bear that the Country should bring Horses or Arms, but the Contrary being known, they requir'd him to produce it. But he alleged he had left it at Home. His Conduct in this gave some Umbrage to believe a Report, That this Gentleman had kept a Correspondence with some of the Rebels; and the rather, That tho' he had several

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* *Abbrev. Retour.*

† *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. IX., p. 145; Vol. XI., p. 150.

‡ Reg. of Deeds MS., New Series, Vol. 78, 79. Paton's Notes.

§ McKerlie, *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, Vol. III., p. 330.

Years officiated as Stewart Depute of Kirkcudbright, yet he had never taken the Oaths to the Government, for which, my Lord Marquis of Annandale depriv'd him of that Office so soon as his Lordship came to Dumfries."*

William Lindsay of Mains died in 1719, his testament being registered on the 4th November of that year.†

In 1721 John Lindsay had sasine of the ten pound lands of Mains.‡ Presumably he was a son of the preceding William; but except for the fact of his succession, we have no information regarding him. At this point the family disappears from the records; and when next we hear of the Mains, about the close of the eighteenth century, it is in other hands. Now even the name of it has passed away, the lands having been absorbed into the estate of Sir Mark McTaggart Stewart of Southwick House. With the passing of these Lindsays, in whatever way it came about, the clan ceased to be represented among the considerable landowners of Galloway.

The author has to thank W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Windsor Herald, for a very careful revision of the MS., and for additional information drawn from the valuable material collected out of the unprinted records, at the instance and at the cost of the Earl of Crawford, to whom special thanks are due. That material is indicated in the reference notes. He is also indebted for valuable aid to Dr Arch. Chalmers, Crocketford, Kirkcudbrightshire, and to Mr G. W. Shirley, Public Library, Dumfries.

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* Rev. Mr Peter Rae (of Dumfries), *History of the Rebellion* (1715), 2nd Ed. (1745), p. 248.

† *Commiss. Record of Dumfries.*

‡ McKerlie, *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, Vol. III., p. 330.

The Lindsays of Covington.

Additional Notes by Mr GAVIN BRAIDWOOD, *Glasgow.*

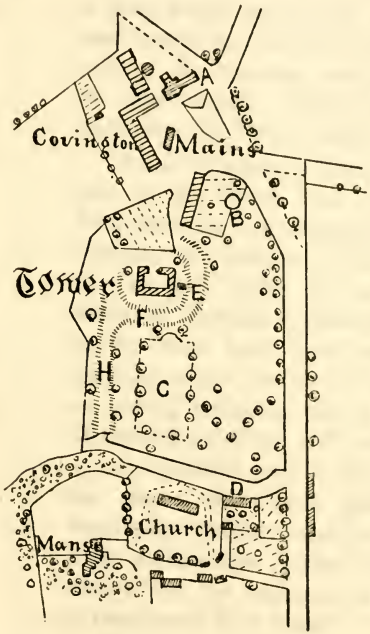
THE local pronunciation of Covington is Covanton, which is somewhat nearer than Covington to the original Colbanton.

The place or castle of Covington is spoken of simply as the Auld Too'r—or old tower. Its walls bear ample evidence of the attempts made to quarry from it. The condition of some of the corners, and of many of the windows, can be ascribed to no other cause. Tradition has it that after standing empty for twenty or thirty years the castle was unroofed by the "great storm," doubtless the storm of 1703, the greatest hurricane which ever visited these islands. This accords very well with the likelihood that it was forsaken soon after the death of Sir William Lindsay in 1679. Sir William's name appears as a heritor in the Minutes of the Heritors and Kirk Session as the poor authority under the Act of 1672; but that of his son John does not, so that he probably left the estate to the creditors.

Entering off the doorway of the Castle is a staircase in the thickness of the wall at the north-west corner. Only the first steps of the stair now remain. Early in last century, when the schoolhouse was just to the south of the park in which the ruin stands, the boys annoyed a master whom they detested by playing truant and jeering at him from the top of the Castle walls. The dominie, without authority from the proprietor, got a mason to break down the stairs. As the castle walls inside are in such a

condition that any country lad used to climb trees can easily scale them, it is probable that this act of vandalism did not even serve the paltry end in view.

There are two dungeons in the thickness of the Castle walls. The one in the north-east corner of the ruin is called the "Siller Bole"; the other, in the



A. Bower's House.
B. Dovecot.
C. Garden enclosure.
D. Old Schoolhouse.
E. Old masonry.
F. Inner moat.
H. Part of outer moat.

south-west corner, is styled the "Deil's Bole." Both were formerly choked with rubbish, but were cleaned out by some of the cottagers some sixty years ago. As might have been expected from the fate of the Lindsays of Covington, no treasure was found in the

"Siller Bole." The other, whose sinister title marked it as the scene of the traditional tragedy, disclosed a number of bones; but these on being examined by a surgeon were declared not to be human, but merely those of some domestic animal.

On every side of the Castle but the north there is a deep moat, now almost always dry, and there are also traces on the east and west sides of the park, and on the roadway between it and the kirkyard, of an outer moat. These are regarded as earlier in date than the Tower itself.

Some old masonry close to the inner moat on the east of the Tower was commonly described as the foundation for a drawbridge, but this should have been opposite the entrance to the Castle, it is presumed.

The park which lies between the Tower and the kirkyard contains a number of large trees, and can hardly have been used otherwise than for grazing purposes since the Tower was deserted. It contains an oblong enclosure, with a small semi-circular recess at the middle of the end next the Tower, marked out by a low earthen wall or mound. This is reputed to be the site of the Castle garden; while some curious trees called hagberries at the south-east corner of the park, various sloe bushes, and a single gean or wild cherry tree, are regarded as the degenerate remnants of the former fruit trees.

Passing to the church, there are in addition to the large coat-of-arms with WL ML 1659, also smaller shields with the Lindsay arms alone, under the eaves of the north and south walls of the church.

To the north of the Tower ruin is the farm stead-

ing of Mains of Covington, which is not, however, a separate tenancy at this date. The farm house, a square building of the usual modern type, bears to have been repaired by Hugh Lindsay in 1864. Hugh Lindsay was its last farmer. He died in the following year, and his son Hugh then farmed it along with Meadowflat on the other side of the railway, his mother and sister occupying the Mains till the former died. It was not, however, always tenanted by a Lindsay, as it was in this building that Archibald Prentice, then the tenant, had Robert Burns as his guest when the poet was on his way to Edinburgh.

Thirty years ago there was visible on the west wall of the farmhouse the Lindsay coat-of-arms, with the initials IL above and AF at the sides. This is now covered over with cement.

Between the Mains farmhouse and the roadway is a small old house, occupied by a "bowing" tenant, while there was a farmer in the Mains, and so still known as the "Bower's house." This is now white-washed, but till recently was of bare red stone, and despite the whitewash there can still be seen on the gable next the road a small shield with the Lindsay arms empaled with those of another, and bearing the same initials IL above and AF at the sides.

Both of these shields it is presumed date from the time of John Lindsay, ninth laird, and Agnes Fleming, his wife; if so, that on the "Bower's house" *may* be in its original place, but the buried one on the farmhouse can scarcely be so.

The plan on page 127 shows the position of the Tower and its surroundings.

Extracts from Old Registers.

Contributed by W. A. LINDSAY, Esq., K.C.

EDINBURGH BAPTISMS. (Vol. III.)

(*Continued from* LINDSAY MAGAZINE, Vol. I., Part IV., p. 53).

JAMES SYMSOUN, customer, CATHERINE LINDSAY, a. d. n. MARIONE (Margaret erased). w., John Bordlands, James Nisbet. 31 *March* 1622.

THOMAS LYNDSAY, merchant, JEANE BECCARTOUNE, a. s. n. LAURENCE. w., Lourence Scott, advoc., Mr James Scott, ane of the clerks of our soverane Lords Session, and James Winrame, portioner of Sauchtonhall. 4 *April* 1622.

WILLIAME LYNDSAY, armorar, MARGARET TROTTER, a. s. n, PATRICK. w., Patrick Trotter, Alex. Trotter. 7 *May* 1622.

JAMES MOORE, tailor, AGNES LINDSAY, a sonne named THOMAS. w., Thomas Sandelands, Thomas Wilkie. (*Lord's day*) 19 *May* 1622.

Thomas Lyndsay, a witness to SCOT. 22 *May* 1622.

ANDREW LYNDESAY, armorar, ELSPET SONCE, a. s. n. WILLIAM. w., Mr Alex. Cummyng, advocat, and Mr John Knox. minister at Caringtoun. 11 *July* 1622.

Sir Jerome Lyndesay, witness to GRAHAME. 1 *Oct.* 1622.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, post, ISSOBELL CALDER, a. s. n. DONALD. w., Donald Cuninghame, Alexander Blair. 31 *Oct.* 1622.

Thomas Lyndsay, witness to WINRAME. 5 *Dec.* 1622.

David Lyndsay, witness to THOMSONE. 17 *Jan.* 1623.

David Lindsay of Balgavies, witness to CHAIP. 26 *March* 1623.

JAMES MOORE, tailor, AGNES LINDSAY, a sonne named JAMES. w., James Craw, William Sandelands, merchants. 7 *Aug.* 1623.

THOMAS LYNDSAY, merchant, JEAN BICKERTOUN, a. d. n. JEANE. w., Mr Robert Winrame, Mr William Scot, wreaters, and Andrew Ainslie, merchant.
21 *Oct.* 1623.

DAVID LYNDSAY, BARBARA BROWN, a sonne n., NICOLL. w., Mr Nicoll Brown, David Brown. 7 *Dec.* 1623.

Alex. Lyndsay, a witness to HORNE. 1 *Feb.* 1624.

JOHN SHEEPHERD, maultman, JONET LYNDESAY, a. d. n. MARIONE. w., Hew Armour, stabular, Walter Scott.
22 *Feb.* 1624.

JAMES RUSSELL with MARGARET LYNDSAY, a natural dau., ALISONE. w., Andrew Purves, Alex. Brown, merchants.
14 *Sept.* 1624.

Mr THOMAS HUNTER with ISSOBELL LYNDSAY, a natural son THOMAS. w., Hew Lyndsay, Mr James Hunter, Jo^n Smyth. 21 *Oct* 1624.

Thomas Lyndsay, witness to PEARSONE. 27 *March* 1625.

ALEX. LYNDESAY, merchant, HELEN WHIPPO, a. d. n. HELEN. w., Alexander Hangedsyde, James Lyndsay.
10 *April* 1625.

GEORGE, EARL OF CRAWFURD, dame ELIZABETH SINCLER, a. d. n. MARGARET. w., John Lyndsay of Wodwra, James Sincler of May, and Thomas Lyndsay, merchant.
3 *Nov.* 1625.

Thomas Lyndsay, merchant, witness to HAY. 19 *Nov.* 1625.

Alexander Lyndsay, witness to CRAWFURD. 29 *Nov.* 1625.

ROBERT KENNEDIE, locksmith, ISSOBEL LYNDSAY, a. s. n. JOHNE. w., John Kennedie, Thomas Broun, Thomas Robertsone, and John Burne. s. east—22 *Jan.* 1626.

ANDREW LYNDESAY, armorar, ELSPET SONCE, a. d. n. ISSOBELL. w., Patrick Wilkie, William Softley.
n. east—25 *Jan.* 1626.

JAMES MOORE, tailor, AGNES LYNDSAY, a. s. n. JOHNNE. w., John Carmichael, John Meek, Mungo Coltherd.
s. west—5 *Feb.* 1626.

Sir Jerome Lindsay of the Mont, witness to AYTOUN.
9 *Feb.* 1626.

JAMES SYMSOUN, customer, CATHERINE LYNDSAY, a. d. n. JONET. w., James Robertsone, William Thomsone, James Nisbet. 1 *March* 1626.

David Lyndsay, witness to THOMSONE. 30 *March* 1626.

THOMAS LYNDESEY, measoun, JONET LEVERENCE a sonne n. JOHNNE. w., John Stirling, messenger, Raff Baxter. 11 *April* 1626.

JAMES RUSSELL, wreater. MARGARET LYNDSAY, a. d. n. BESSIE. w., John Spence, Stevin Boyd. s. east.—23 *July* 1626.

JOHNNE HAMILTOUN, merchant, ISSOBELL LYNDSAY, a. d. n, ISSOBELL. w., Andrew Ainslie Balline, George Bailyea, John Levingstoun, merchants. 13 *Sept.* 1626.

ALEXANDER LYNDSAY, tailer, HELEN WHIPPO, a. d. n. MARGARET. w., James Dischingtoun, James Inglis. s. west.—22 *Sept.* 1626.

Adame Lindsay, witness to SINCLER. 29 *Sept.* 1626.

Thomas Lindsay, witness to ADAMESONE. 15 *Oct.* 1626.

DAVID LINDSAY with BESSIE WINTER, a natural s. n. THOMAS, w., Alexander Steill, Thomas Cairnie. 2 *Nov.* 1626.

James Lindsay, witness to SMYTH. 22 *Dec.* 1626.

JOHNNE LYNDSEYE, goldsmith, ELSPET LYNDSAY, a daughter n. BESSIE. w., James Wilsone, wreater, James Guthrie, skinner, and George Crawford, goldsmyth. n. east.—10 *June* 1627.

JOHNNE SHEPHEARD, maltman, JONET LYNDSAY, a sonne named JOHNNE. w., John Binnie, weaver, Johnne Jo^n^stoun, maltman. 17 *June* 1627.

JAMES LYNDSAY, printer, MARGARET GOODLAD, a. d. n. JONET. w. David Nicolsone, Johnne Matthisone, and Robert Davidsone. 19 *Sept.* 1627.

ROBERT KENNEDIE, locksmyth, ISSOBELL LYNDSAY, a sonn n. PATRICK. w., Patrick Kennedie, Johnne Wreaton, Andrew Gibsone, and Thomas Broun. 28 *Sept.* 1627.

David Lindsay, witness to OSBURNE. 16 *Oct.* 1627.

THOMAS LYNDSAY, merchant, JEANE BICCARTOUN, a daughter n. GRISSELL. w., Mr James Wischeart of Pittarro, Mr Thomas Akinheid, commissar of Edinburgh, Mr Robert Winrame. n. west.—25 *Nov.* 1627.

DAVID LINDSAY, merchant, MARGARET RICHESONE, a. d. n BARBARA. w., Mr Nicoll Broun, James Inglis, Alexander Broun. 14 *Dec.* 1627.

JAMES LYNDESAY with JONET REIDPEITH, a natural son, ANDREW. w., Andrew Smyth, James Stirling. s. west.—30 *Dec.* 1627.

See 14 Nov. 1630.

JAMES RUSSELL, wreater, MARGARET LYNDSAY, a. d. n. MARGARET. w., Mr James Baird, Mr W. Davidsone. 15 *June* 1628.

Thomas Lyndsay, witness to HEPBURNE. 10 *Aug.* 1628.

JAMES MOORE, tailer, AGNES LYNDSAY, a sonne named ALEX^R. w., Alex Yoole, Alexander Lyndsay. 10 *Aug.* 1628.

JAMES LYNDESAY, printer, MARGARET GOODLADE, a. s. n. JOHNNE. w., John More, Johnne Heart, Johnne Wreaton, Johnne Broun. 20 *Nov.* 1628.

DAVID LYNDESAY, merchant, MARGARET RICHESONE, a. s. n. JOHNNE. w., Mr Johnne Hay, Alexander Speir, Johnne Inglis, and Alexander Broun. 28 *Jan.* 1629.

David Lyndsay, merchant, witness to CANT. 22 *March* 1629.

DAVID LYNDSAY, workman, JONET SYMSOUN, a daughter n. MARJORIE. w., James Watsone, Hector Dowglas. 25 *March* 1628.

JOHNNE DENHOLME, ISSOBELL LYNDSAY, a. s. n. JAMES. w., James Gairdin, Johnne Halyday, James Gronenberrie. 7 *April* 1629.

Thomas Lyndsay, witness to CRIGHTOUN. 26 *April* 1629.

JOHN GILLEIS with ISSOBELL LYNDSAY, a natural s. n. THOMAS. w., William Bisset, Thomas Ronald, tailor.
1 *May* 1629.

Jo^{n}. Lyndsay, merchant, witness to DOWGLAS 10 *Sept.* 1629.
Thomas Lyndsay, merchant, witness to WILSONE.
28 *Oct.* 1629.

ANDREW LYNDSAY, tailer, ISSOBELL SYMSONE, a daughter named RACHEL. w., Robert Pitcairne, Edward Maxwell.
22 *Nov.* 1629.

John, Lord Lindesay, witness to Hope (Craighall).
5 *March* 1630.

Umq^{ll}. DAVID LINDSAY, merchant, MARGARET RICHESONE, a. d. n. MARGARET. w., David Richesone, Alexander Broun, Johnne Inglis, and Walter Cant, merchant.
10 *March* 1630.

ALEXANDER, Lord SPYNIE with REBECCA FERGUSSONE, a natural s. n. ALEXANDER. w., Robert Hall, skipper, John Fergussone, skipper, and father to the said Rebecca.
31 *Aug.* 1630.

This according to Mr Jo^{n}. Maxwell's direction.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF BIRTHS.

4th VOLUME OF EXISTING SERIES.

Here beginneth the Sixth Register of Baptisms Ministrat in the Books of Edinburgh from the first Reformation.

JAMES LYNDSAY, hunter, JONET REIDPETH, a. d. n. MARGARET. w., Robert Currie, stabular, Robert Williamsone, wobster,
14 *Nov.* 1630.

(Compare 30 Dec. 1627. . . . Andrew then baptized would probably now be legitimate, the parents were married 8 July 1628.)

Edinburgh Register of Marriages printed by Scottish Record Society.

The Royal Falconers of Scotland.

BY THE EDITOR.

DURING the centuries when falconry was the favourite outdoor pastime of the landed gentry throughout Europe, the practice of the sport in Scotland was greatly favoured by the natural state of the country. Woods were then few and of small extent. Low-lying ground was covered with lochs, pools, or marshes, which have since been drained away. Only meagre patches were under cultivation, and as these were unenclosed the landscape was open from sea to sea, stretching for the most part in wide expanses of heathery moor and coarse pasture, where troops of unbroken horses roamed at large, and wolves were numerous enough to be a pest if not a danger. That wild fowl should be plentiful under such conditions is only what might be expected, and when the old writers speak in superlative terms of the numbers of these that haunted the country, one is not disposed to discount their state-

ments as exaggerated. Not only were there the birds with which we are to-day familiar, but common among them were others, such as the bittern and the crane, that are now seen only as the most casual visitors. These, the bittern and the crane, along with the heron, were the chief of the game sought by the falconer, not because their flesh was so highly prized, although crane was the dish of honour at great banquets, but because they were powerful in flight and formidable in defence, so that they put to the test the strength and daring of the hawks, and gave occasion to the sportsman for exercising all his skill in the training of his birds.

A heron standing motionless in the shallow water by the margin of a pool awaiting the approach of some luckless fish or frog is a model of grace, but when he rises in the air his long neck and long, dangling legs, his heavy, rounded wings, slow of movement, give him such an appearance of clumsiness that he seems to offer himself an easy victim to the first bird of prey that cares to attack. But the eye is deceived by the labouring wing-strokes, for in reality his speed of flight is such that down-wind it is a swift hawk and a bold that will overtake and bring him to ground. In the old days a heron travelling with the wind was free to go, for to put the hawks to him was to run the risk of losing them altogether. If, however, by chance or by skilful manoeuvering he could be encountered beating up-wind to his place of shelter, then were the conditions favourable for such a fair contest as is the essence of sport. Always a cast (*i.e.*, a couple) of hawks were set to

the task of bringing down the heron. Soaring high into the air, the quarry exerted itself to keep above the attackers; while they, circling around it, sometimes in opposite directions, and travelling upwards in great spirals, sought a position from which they might descend on their intended victim. When successful in gaining this point of vantage one would shoot downwards like an arrow, but the watchful heron by swerving would escape the stroke, and by accident, as some say, or of set purpose, as others assert, might inflict serious injury on its enemy. If the other hawk fared no better the contest for position was resumed; but one might succeed in striking while the heron was engaged with the other. The second hawk would then be able to "bind to the quarry," as the expression was, and all three would come fluttering to earth. Then had the falconer to ride his best to reach the spot in time to save his birds from the murderous strokes of the spear-like beak of the heron. For the battle was by no means a one-sided affair, nor the victory always with the assailants. In the Scottish Household accounts for the year 1505, we find this significant entry :—

> "*Item*—To ane man tuke ane halk of the Kingis fra ane heroun, xiid."

Such was the mode of action of the long-winged hawks, or hawks of the lure, as they were called, the peregrine and the gerfalcon. For the taking of rabbits and partridges the goshawk and sparrow-hawk were used. These short-winged hawks, or hawks of the fist, flew direct from the hand and followed their prey with a low, raking flight instead of stooping upon it

from a height as did the true falcons, and they returned at the call or whistle of the falconer.

In early times only those could engage in falconry who had the right conferred on them by charter from the Crown, or from some subject-superior who himself was competent to grant it. The possession of the right was therefore a great distinction, and the carrying of a hawk on the fist was a mark of high gentility. Afterwards, however, and even before the time of the Reformation, falconry was a much less exclusive privilege. All classes of the community had come to engage in it, and this as well as the destruction of game by other means so spoiled the sport for all that Parliament was constrained to interfere. In 1599, an Act was passed prohibiting the sale of game, and forbidding the killing of it except by those whose revenues were fit to bear the expense of maintaining hawks and hounds. Again, in 1621, it was enacted that none but those who had at least a plough of land in heritage (104 acres) should engage in hunting and hawking. These measures, however, were ineffective in saving a sport that was already doomed by the changing conditions.

When every little laird strained his resources to keep up as much state as he could achieve, his hawks would have a conspicuous place in his household, and among the many servitors with whom he surrounded himself to one would no doubt be assigned the duty of training and caring for the birds. A more numerous staff was maintained by the great nobles, according to their rank and means. In 1508 there is mention of five falconers who were in the service of the Earl of

Huntly. Those of the royal establishment at the same period were certainly not fewer than this, and there is good reason to believe that they numbered about twice as many, not counting the numerous grooms who were in attendance upon the skilled practitioners of the art. Among the outdoor servants of the royal household were also one or more fowlers who, if they did not belong to the staff of the Master Falconer, at least acted along with it. Moreover, the live birds which were collected for the training of the hawks had to be cared for, and the work was such as to engage the time of those specially appointed to it. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, as we learn, the keeping of the birds was the duty of one James Jaclen, his son, and two daughters. Among the departments of the household service, then, the falconers' establishment was one of considerable extent if not of vital importance.

The post of Master Falconer to the King was an honourable one, and was generally held by a gentleman of birth. In the early years of the reign of James IV., who was ardently devoted to this sport, and who seems to have enjoyed a European reputation as a master of hawks, John Lindsay, a younger son of the laird of Fairgirth, appears to have been the chief of the royal falconers. It is not until later in the same reign, however, that we meet with the title of Master Falconer, and then it is the designation of Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myreton. M'Culloch held the office until about the year 1529, when James Lindsay of Auchenskeoch, son of the above mentioned John, took his place, and continued to hold it until well on in the reign of Queen Mary.

The King's falconers were either mounted, as some had need to be, or went on foot, as did the grooms. They received their clothes, which, because they were a free gift, were called liveries, but they were of no distinctive colour or pattern. As to whether they had special headquarters we have no information. There is mention of the building of a gallery for the hawks, but unfortunately the place is not named. Possibly it was at Linlithgow, and we might reasonably infer that the headquarters were there from the frequent mention of falconers going thither for the special purpose of setting down their birds. Certainly the king's falcons were not kept on the island of Inchkeith, nor at Craigforth, near Stirling, as has been asserted; for an examination of the references makes it quite clear that these were merely well known nesting places which were regularly guarded in the spring, and until the young birds had been taken.

Whether there was a central station or no, a portion of the falconers' establishment accompanied the Court in its frequent migrations between the royal residences of Falkland, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh, as well as on its visits to more distant parts of the country. Even on the annual pilgrimages of James IV. to the shrine of St Ninian at Whithorn, or that of St Duthac at Tain, some of the falconers were of the royal party, for these were not wholly penitential journeyings.

From his loyal subjects the king every year received presents of hawks, which were very acceptable to him; and the gratuities paid to the messengers who brought such gifts are a regularly recurring item in

the Household accounts. The great ecclesiastics, such as the Bishops of the Isles, of Ross, and of Galloway, frequently manifested their loyalty in this way. The extensive lands of the Church supplied them with the means, which the prelates themselves may have little valued, because they were less devoted than were the lay proprietors to so worldly a pursuit as hawking. That the Scottish clergy did not refrain from it we know, but it does not appear that they went so far as did their brethren of France, who took their falcons to church and set them down on the steps of the altar, or even on the altar itself, during divine service.

Besides the birds received as gifts others were collected by the falconers, who took the young from the nests and old ones by netting them. Hawks frequently failed to return to the lure. Sometimes they were recovered, the finders receiving rewards; but often they must have been lost altogether. These losses had to be made good; and moreover, young birds of the year had to be got for employment at the season when the older ones were moulting and unfit for work. Accordingly, in the spring the falconers scoured the country from Orkney to Galloway, and from the Lothians to the Western Islands. Men were employed to watch favourite nesting sites, and were so engaged for months at a time. It was an offence to take young hawks without permission of the owner of the ground on which the nest was situated, but notwithstanding the penalty of £10, afterwards increased to £100, the stealing of hawks was a contingency to be specially guarded against. The powers of the law were not to be depended

upon even to secure the interests of the Crown. In 1504, we have a curious instance of the ineffectiveness of the State in this respect. Dande or Andrew, Doule, groom to James IV., possessed a hawk which had excited the cupidity of some people, and apparently the only way in which his royal master could afford him protection was by giving him money to convey the bird to a distant part of the country, there to conceal it.

The guarding of the nests was a matter that could easily be arranged even before the nests themselves were built, for falcons are accustomed to return year after year to the same nesting sites. The island of Inchkeith was a favourite haunt, and so two men were regularly stationed there from early spring until midsummer. The men's wages, the cost of coal supplied to them for firing, and the hire of the boats for conveying them and the visiting falconer to and fro, would necessarily be included in the market value of the birds procured. Even if only a few were got, however, the total outlay would be fairly covered by their selling price; for a man's wage at that time was only eightpence a day, while a single hawk might fetch anything from fourteen shillings to as many pounds. Ten pounds in the money of the period may be taken as the average value of a trained hawk in the sixteenth century, the same as that of a first-class riding horse. The gerfalcon, the largest of the falcons in use, is likely to have been worth much more, for it was scarce and difficult to procure, even in the north, where alone it was found. It was probably this species which was occasionally imported from Norway.

Very large sums were paid for birds that were rare, as for instance one that was wholly black, or which was distinguished for its high mettle or high training. In 1488 King James IV. bought from the Earl of Angus a hawk for which he paid 100 rose nobles (£180). The largeness of the price may be realised when it is stated that a man who at that time could spend £20 a year ranked as a gentleman, and as such, had to be well mounted and well armed when called upon for military service. The money spent on this bird is comparable indeed to what might be paid for a racehorse of the first rank at the present day, for it has to be remembered that the hawk was good for only about twenty years' service at the best, and that its capital value disappeared at its death, and could not be continued in its progeny as may the capital value of a racehorse.

The hawks in a establishment of any pretensions were necessarly very numerous, for a bird could be trained to pursue only one variety of game. It could indeed be broken from one kind of flight, as it was called, and trained to another; but it was an object of ambition to have an equipment for the greatest possible number of flights. As has been already indicated, different species of hawks were used for different purposes; while the males or tiercels, being always smaller than the females, were used only for the inferior flights. It is said that in the galleries of the kings of France, when falconry was in high repute, there were kept three hundred hawks. The outfit of the Scottish kings was on a more modest scale. Still we hear of one falconer bringing in six

new goshawks on one journey from Inverness, and he was only one of many men similarly employed at the same time in various parts of the country. The chief source of supply was the Orkney Islands. To the hawks bred there the Crown had a first claim, and the Sheriff of the county had a standing mandate to pay the expenses of the men sent to collect them. When in 1644 the Earldom of Orkney was mortgaged to the Earl of Morton, the mortgagee was required to furnish the usual quota of hawks to the king or pay £235 13s. 4d. per annum; and as late as 1707 this claim was reasserted.

The young falcon, soon after being taken from the nest, was put into training. A pair of narrow straps of soft leather about seven or eight inches long, called the jesses, were permanently attached one to each leg. These served to secure the bird when carried on the hand, or could be fixed to the leash which confined it within a narrow range of the block on which it perched. Above the jesses a pair of bells were bound to the legs, by the sound of which the hawk might be traced when it strayed. A hood was put over its head covering the eyes, and it was accustomed to being hooded and unhooded. The hood was of leather, which was sometimes elaborately tooled and ornamented with pearls and other stones. One such was shown in the historical section of the Glasgow Exhibition of 1901, which was said to have been given by James IV. to the ancestor of the Flemings of Barochan, Honorary Falconers to the King in Scotland. From the crown of the hood rose a crest of feathers that might be those of rare birds. The feathers of

the bird of paradise had reached Europe even in pre-Reformation times, and were used for this purpose, for the decoration of hawks' hoods was the occasion of much extravagance.

The young hooded hawk was gradually brought to sit quietly on the gloved hand, and was carried about all day long to habituate it to the neighbourhood of men, horses, and dogs. It was taught to come to the lure. This was formed of a pair of wings fastened to a forked stick, to which was attached a leather thong about three feet in length, by which the contrivance could be swung about. The wings were those of the kind of bird which the hawk was being trained to capture, and the hawk's food was fixed upon the instrument. From having been accustomed to feed upon the lure the hawk could be made to follow its movements, so that when in the air the falconer could cause it to lower or contract the circles of its flight, or descend altogether to the hand. Sometimes when a falcon was given as a present, the lure by which it had been trained was included in the gift. There is no instance in Scottish record of the falconer also being included, but this sometimes occurred on the Continent. Thus the Sire de Couci, one of the great peers of France, gave to King Edward III. of England as a present Jacques de Guny, the most famous falconer of his day. Jacques, of course, was a slave or bondman of De Couci, and at the disposal of his master.

When the young falcon had been brought to obedience it was put to the capture of live game First it was set to take a bird, the flight of which was checked by a string attached to it; then to one slightly

handicapped by having its flight feathers shortened; and finally, to one possessed of its full powers. For this purpose numbers of live herons, cranes, bitterns, partridges, wild geese and wild duck were collected, being purchased from poor people, captured by the fowlers, or sent in by the landed gentry.

Besides training his hawks the falconer had to treat them in sickness, and keep them in good condition for their work. It was a frequent incident of the king's journeys for a falconer to be left at some place by the way because an ailing hawk was deemed to be too sick to travel further, and was too valuable for its life to be jeopardised. Again, we hear of one of the king's falconers surnamed, or nicknamed, Fatbak, being paid his expenses while engaged in collecting hawk feathers. These were required for the repair of damages. When a hawk had any of its flight feathers bent or broken it was more or less handicapped. A bent feather could be straightened by the use of hot water; a broken one was restored by cutting off the damaged part and splicing to the stump an exactly similar part from the corresponding feather of another bird. The splice was effected by running a needle dipped in salt and water upwards into the stem of the new portion, and downwards into that of the stump. The needle quickly rusted, and the feather was then stronger than it had been before. This process was called "Imping," and might be used not only for the repair of minor damages, but could also be employed for increasing a hawk's power of flight. When a bird was thought to be too heavy in the body for its spread of wing, the extent of wing could

be increased through lengthening each feather by "imping." The success of the expedient depended on the exactitude with which it was carried out. Hence the need of a supply of all the principal feathers of all the species from birds of all ages and both sexes.

The art of falconry was one calling for knowledge and skill, inexhaustible patience, and unremitting attention. The actual flying of the birds in the field by or in presence of his employer, although it was the end and object of his labours, was only one, and that not the most exacting of the falconer's duties. When the sport was in high favour the varied activities of the falconers' establishment must have made this one of the busiest among the many departments of the household service. With the introduction of firearms, however, and on account of other causes, hawking fell into neglect, and to us this picturesque pursuit seems old-world and remote. As a living interest it is so, yet as a survival it reached even to our own day, and there are those still alive who have seen the last of the royal falconers of Scotland flying his hawks in the neighbourhood of Paisley.

Old Memorial Stone in Murroes Kirk.

Sketch and Notes by Rev. James Nicoll, *Minister of the Parish.*

IN 1642, Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie and his wife Marjorie Gibson built an addition to the then existing Pre-Reformation Parish Church of Murroes, an addition in the shape of a north

transept. In the latter was set the stone or tablet above sketched, which was thus well preserved from the weather.

In 1848, the entire Parish Church, addition and all, was demolished, the present structure raised on its site and practically adhering to its form and outline, and the above tablet was again inserted in the

wall of the new north transept, representing the original transept built by Thomas Fotheringham and his wife. At that time (1848) I infer the tablet had been cleaned and perhaps slightly polished with sand-paper, and either the words "Thomas Fothringhame, Margarie Gibsone" added to the undermost scroll, or the original letters retouched and modernised, as they have quite a nineteenth century look. The latter supposition is the more likely, as the old spelling is preserved.

I presume the shields show the ancestry of Thomas Fothringham and Margarie Gibsone respectively. The figures on that of "Scote" are three lions' heads erased, the tongue being shown in each as protruding from between the lips. We have another Scot stone with the same device on the old Castle of Ballumbie and date 1561, an I. S(cote) having been the second wife of the Lovat who was laird of Ballumbie then. The presence of the Lindsay Arms in the group is explained by the following quotation from the *Lives of the Lindsays*:—"The principal friend of his youth (David, Fifth Earl of Crawford and Duke of Montrose) (circa 1450), however, seems to have been Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, afterwards his 'familiar squire,' and whom he ever regarded with peculiar affection and kindness. On renewing his charters, between twenty and thirty years after his accession, he grants him additional lands 'for his faithful service and constant attentions,' paid to him 'gratanter et multipliciter,' from his youth upwards. I cannot but attribute much of what was noble, loyal, and self-devoted in Earl David's after career to the influence

of this gallant gentleman, who stood by his side, immoveable as a rock in the darkest moment of his fortunes. The Fotheringhams, I should add, were always closely allied in blood and friendship with the House of Crawford, and the hereditary regard has manifested itself most kindly to our behoof in the present generation."

Of all the names on the scrolls only one is—so far as I know—still extant in a living representative amongst us, viz., that of Mr Walter Thomas James Scrymgeour Steuart-Fotheringham, of Powrie and Brighty in this parish, of Fothringham in Inverarity, and of Murthly and Grandtully, Perthshire.

The tablet is 3 feet 6 inches wide and about 4 feet in height. The shields are made to bulge in the middle, which causes the lines to seem wavy perspectively, whereas of course they are straight heraldically.

The Gathering at Glasgow.

September 1909.

Reported by Mr JAMES M. LINDSAY, *Bearsden.*

THE Gathering at Glasgow was inaugurated by a Conversazione in Charing Cross Halls, on Friday evening, 10th September, at which about 80 members were present. Dr John Lindsay presided.

The Chairman in his opening remarks said that although there was no place in Glasgow which had historical associations with the Clan, still some of its members had played no unimportant part in shaping the destiny of the Second City of the Empire. An enjoyable evening was afterwards spent, with music and dancing.

On Saturday morning the company left Glasgow by train for East Kilbride, where brakes were waiting to convey them to Mains Castle, for many years one of the seats of the Lindsays of Dunrod. The lands of Kilbride belonged at one time to the powerful family of Cumyn, who were competitors for the Crown of Scotland in the time of Bruce, but on the defeat of the Cumyn they were forfeited to the Crown. King Robert Bruce afterwards presented them to his daughter Marjorie as part of her dowry when she married Walter, the High Steward; and their son Robert, afterwards King Robert II., presented part of them to John Lindsay of Dunrod for services rendered in the struggle against Edward Baliol.

The Castle appears to have been a place of considerable strength, and was surrounded by a moat, the entrance being by a drawbridge, guarded by an arched gateway, which was surmounted by a stone bearing the arms of Scotland. It is supposed to have been built by the Lindsays sometime between 1400 and 1452, and here they reigned in great splendour until the beginning of the seventeenth century. The last laird, who was very extravagant, always went out attended by twelve vassals mounted on white chargers. He latterly got involved in a feud with some of his neighbours, and through one thing and another he became very poor and died in a barn belonging to one of his former tenants.

After the Castle had been explored and its interesting features explained by Dr Lindsay, the party proceeded to Hamilton, Crossbasket being passed on the way. By the kindness of Mr Kerr of the Hamilton Estate Office, permission was granted to drive through the grounds of Hamilton Palace and view the Mausoleum, after which dinner was served in the Commercial Hotel, Hamilton, when about 60 members and friends were present, including :—

Dr and Mrs Lindsay, Glasgow; Mr R. A. Lindsay, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Mrs Lindsay, and Miss Lindsay, Edzell Lodge, Edinburgh; Mr Wm. Lindsay and party (Grafton), Glasgow; Mr James Lindsay, A.R.I.B.A., and party, Glasgow; Miss M. A. C. Lindsay, Kinblethmont; Mr and Mrs Allan Lindsay, Bearsden; Mr John Lindsay, Tollcross; Mr R. Keltie Lindsay, Dunfermline; Mr and Mrs Wm. C. Lindsay, Jordanhill; Mr Richard Lindsay, J.P., and Mrs Lindsay, Thurso; Misses Lindsay, Dundee; Mr James C. Lindsay, Hamilton; Mr Robert Lindsay, L.D.S., Edinburgh; Mr J. M. Lindsay, and Miss Lindsay, Bearsden; Mr R. J. Lindsay, Secretary, etc.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the Chairman proposed "the health of the Chief, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres," which was pledged with great enthusiasm, Mr Robert Lindsay, L.D.S., Edinburgh, gave "Success to the Clan Lindsay Society," which was responded to by Mr R. J. Lindsay, Secretary.

It was agreed to recommend that next year's gathering should be held at Edzell.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Gathering at Edzell.

September 1910.

Reported by Mr JAMES M. LINDSAY, *Bearsden.*

THE Annual Gathering was this year held at the historical Castle of Edzell, on Friday and Saturday, 9th and 10th September. The Lindsays seem to have a great partiality for Edzell, this being the third time since the formation of the Society that it has been chosen as the rendezvous, and it is here that our largest and most successful gatherings have taken place.

Several members had arrived earlier in the week, but it was Friday morning before many of the Clansmen put in an appearance. In the afternoon the members, numbering about forty, had a very enjoyable drive to Brechin Castle, where by the kindness of Mr Shiell, factor for the Earl of Dalhousie, the company had the privilege of a walk through the magnificent gardens, a favour which was very much appreciated by all present.

A visit was also paid to the ancient Cathedral of Brechin, and Mr James S. Lindsay very kindly conducted the party over the building and explained its interesting history.

An enjoyable Concert and Dance was held in the evening, over which Mr John Bowman Lindsay presided.

On Saturday morning, as there was no official meeting till twelve o'clock, the Clansmen spent the

forenoon as they thought best. At noon about one hundred members rallied round the ancient Castle. Amongst others present were:—

Right Hon. Lord Balcarres, M.P., and the Hon. Master of Lindsay; Mrs Lentzy and Mrs Lyle, La Grande, Oregon, U.S.A.; Mr D. M. Lindsay, Mrs Lindsay, and Miss Miness, Dromore, County Down; Mr R. A. Lindsay, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Dr and Mrs Lindsay, Glasgow; Dr and Mrs J. A. Wilson, Cambuslang; Mrs Wilson, Annan; Mrs Lindsay, Edzell Lodge, Edinburgh; Mrs Sinclair. Edinburgh; Mr Wm. Lindsay, Edinburgh (Treasurer); Mr Robert Lindsay, L.D.S., Edinburgh; Mr J. Bowman Lindsay, Glasgow; Misses Lindsay, Montrose; Miss Beatrice Lindsay, St Andrews; Miss Isabella Lyle, Edzell; Miss A. L. Soutter, Edzell; Mr and Mrs Charles Lindsay, Drymen; Mr James S. Lindsay and party, Brechin; Mr David Lindsay, Edinburgh; Miss M. A. Lindsay, Hillside; Mr James and Miss Lindsay, Dalkeith; Mr and Mrs Stewart Lindsay, Kirriemuir; Mr and Mrs D. Lindsay, Detroit; Mr Robert Lindsay, Pollokshields; Mr R. Keltie Lindsay, Dunfermline; Mrs Henderson, South Africa; Mr and Mrs Allan Lindsay, Bearsden; Miss A. Lindsay, Montrose; Dr Coats, Brechin Cathedral; Rev. D. Williamson, Edzell; Rev. T. C. Sturrock, Edzell; Mr James Lindsay, Montrose; Miss Lindsay, Broughty-Ferry; Mr J. M. and Miss Lindsay, Bearsden; Mr Robert J. Lindsay, W.S. (Secretary); Mr John Brown, Edinburgh, etc.

The Rev. T. C. Sturrock, Edzell, explained the various interesting features of the building, and also gave a short sketch of its history.

Edzell Castle, so far as is known, has twice been honoured by the presence of Royalty. Mary, Queen of Scots, held a council on the 25th August 1562, and afterwards stayed over night, and the room she slept in was always known as the Queen's Chamber. King James VI also visited the Castle in 1580.

After a photograph had been taken there was a short programme of sports in the garden, Mr Stewart Lindsay, Kirriemuir, acting as ring master, the winners being :—

Married Ladies' Race—Mrs Charles Lindsay, Drymen, and Mrs Wilson, Cambuslang.

Single Ladies' Race—Miss Scrymgeour, Perth.

Ladies' Race (married or single)—Miss M. A. C. Lindsay, Montrose, and Miss Mary Lindsay, Brechin.

Gentlemen's Race—Mr D. M. Lindsay, Dromore, Ireland.

Girls' Race—Kate Lindsay, Montrose.

Boys' Race—Charles Lindsay, Drymen.

At 3.30 p.m. the company returned to Edzell, where dinner was served in the Inglis Memorial Hall. Mr R. A. Lindsay, S.S.C., presided in the absence of Lord Balcarres, who had to leave early.

The toast of "The King" was enthusiastically pledged, and in submitting "The Queen, Queen Alexandra, and the Prince of Wales," the Chairman said they were all delighted to have another Queen named Mary. (Applause.) They were further delighted to have Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal Family in Scotland at the present time. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr Coats proposed "Success to the Clan Lindsay Society," remarking that though not bearing the name of Lindsay, he was proud to say he had their blood in his veins, his great-great-great-grandmother being Margaret Lindsay of Dunrod. The Lindsays had been a lawless race, but the age was a lawless one, and it carried no shame to them. They had been a strenuous race, who had held their

own and helped to make the history of Scotland. Their clan had given the country statesmen, soldiers, ecclesiastics, and at least one poetess, whose song, "Auld Robin Gray," never failed by its pathos to reach the Scottish heart. With an ancestry so illustrious, they were entitled to yet expect much from the Lindsay family, men to serve in Church and State. In this age of materialism it was pleasing to find the spirit which prompted the clansmen to reassemble annually, and especially on occasions such as the present at Edzell, "The Eagle's Nest," where one of their proudest kinsmen once dwelt.

Mr R. J. Lindsay, W.S., Hon. Secretary, in responding, pleaded for a special effort being made to increase the membership.

Mr J. Bowman Lindsay, Chairman of the Western Committee, proposed "the health of our Chief." (Loud applause.) The Committee, he said, had honoured him with the great privilege of proposing the toast of their worthy Chief, and he could say that although their Chief was not present with them that day in body, he was present in spirit. Those of them who had had the privilege of partaking of the Chief's hospitality at his home at Balcarres would remember the hearty greeting he gave them. A more hospitable Chief no one could desire to have. He made them all feel at home, as did also his good lady and his mother. Those who were there would, he was sure, look back to the memorable occasion as one of the most happy events in the history of the Society. (Applause.) He asked the company to join with him in pledging the health of the Earl of Crawford, K.T., Baron Wigan,

the premier earl of Scotland, and Chief of the Clan Lindsay.

The toast was pledged with enthusiasm, and the company joined in singing "He's a jolly good fellow."

Mr Stewart Lindsay, Kirriemuir, with a humour worthy of "Thrums," proposed "The Ladies," and Mr Robert Lindsay, L.D.S., responded on their behalf.

Mr Robert Lindsay, Pollokshields, gave "The Chairman," and in acknowledging, Mr R. A. Lindsay said that he was delighted to be in his native county, from which he had been absent for thirty-three years. He had the interests of the Society at heart, and as one of the Treasurers, should be delighted to have something more to treasure.

Obituary.

H. A. F. Lindsay Carnegie.—On 14th November 1908, died at Kinblethmont House, Forfarshire, Henry Alexander Fullarton Lindsay Carnegie, of Spynie and Boysack, heir of line of the original Earls of Crawford.

Alexander Lindsay, fourth son of David, Tenth Earl of Crawford, Vice-Chamberlain to, and a great favourite of, King James VI., was created a Lord of Parliament in 1590, and the temporalities of the See of Moray having been erected into the barony of Spynie and granted to him, he took the title of Lord Spynie. He was accidentally killed in Edinburgh when in the company of the Master of Crawford, who was the object of an attack by the young laird of Edzell and his followers. Alexander, second Lord Spynie, only son of the first lord, commanded a Scots regiment in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, and afterwards took part with Montrose in the attempt to secure Scotland for King Charles I. George, his son, the third lord, died without issue in 1671, the last of the male line of the "Wicked Master" of Crawford. But the third lord Spynie had a sister, Margaret, who married William Fullarton of Fullarton, in the county of Perth, and their descendant, Lieut.-Col. Fullarton of Fullarton and Glenquick, married Stewart, only daughter and heiress of James Carnegie, fourth laird of Boysack. Lieut.-Col. Fullarton adopted the surname of Lindsay, and called himself "of Spynie and Boysack." He put forward a claim to the Spynie Peerage, and proved himself heir of line, but failed to make good his right to the title as this was a male fief.

The late laird was a great-grandson of Lieut.-Col. Fullarton. He was born 5th July 1836. In his youth he received a commission in the Bengal Engineers of the Hon. East India Company's army, and landed in India just before the outbreak of the Mutiny. After taking part in the Siege of Delhi and

Relief of Lucknow, he was attached to an expedition sent to reduce the strongholds of the chiefs of Oudh, and while engaged in blowing up the gate of one of these the charge prematurely exploded, and so severely injured him that he was invalided home, and soon after he retired from the army. But he continued to serve his country in the Volunteer and Militia Forces, and at the time of his death he was a member of the local committee of the Territorial Army. In the civil affairs of the district also he was conspicuously active. Among the many public offices which he filled were those of Deputy-Lieutenant of the County, Chairman of the Commissioners of Supply, Chairman of the Parish Council of Inverkeilor, and member of the County Council.

Mr Lindsay Carnegie succeeded his father in 1860, his four elder brothers having died in childhood or early manhood, and he himself is succeeded by his younger brother. Major Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie.

The first of the Carnegies of Boysack was the second son of the first Earl of Northesk, from whom he received the lands by charter, dated 11th August 1636. The second laird having acquired the neighbouring lands of Kinblethmont, the family took up its residence there. Of the barony of Spynie there remained to the heirs of the last lord only the patronage of the Parish Church, for he had spent all or most of the property in the service of King Charles I.

Since the above was written Major Donald Lindsay Carnegie has also died. Like his brother he served in the Indian Army. Retiring in 1873 Major Carnegie settled in St Andrews, and continued to live there until his death on 16th May 1911. The heir to the Kinblethmont estate is Mr D. C. Rutherford Lindsay Carnegie.

Mr W. L. Boase, a life member of the Clan Lindsay Society, died at his residence in Dundee, 20th April 1910, in his 69th year. Mr Boase was the son of Mr G. H. Boase, Banker, and grandson of Provost Lindsay of Dundee. Beginning life in the Civil Service, he afterwards entered the jute trade, and was head of

the firm of W. L. Boase & Co., and managing director of the Boase Spinning Company, Limited. He was well known for his services to the Conservative Party, and on several occasions was Parliamentary Candidate for East Perthshire. He is survived by a widow and family.

Mr JAMES C. LINDSAY, Hamilton, also a life member of the Society, died 9th August 1910. Mr Lindsay took a warm interest in the affairs of the Clan and was well known, especially to the members of the Western Section. He is survived by a widow and family.

Mr HERBERT J. G. LINDSAY died 13th August 1910. For many years he acted as local secretary in Glasgow for the Clan Society. His bright and genial disposition, and his business capacity and energy, made his services of the greatest value until, to the great regret of his associates, he was compelled to retire on account of failing health. To his father, and to his widow and little daughter, the sympathy of his and their friends goes out in the special sadness of their bereavement.

Mr JOHN LINDSAY died 5th January 1911, at the house of his father, Mr John Lindsay, J.P., Conylea, Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow. Mr Lindsay was an enthusiastic Volunteer. He had served ten years in the Queen's Own Glasgow Yeomanry, and at the time of his death held the rank of sergeant in the Territorial Forces. Recently he had undergone a course of special instruction at Leith Fort, and qualified first of his year as instructor in the handling of the Maxim Gun. He was a young man of great promise, and his death is a loss to the Society, which offers its respectful sympathy to his father and other members of his family.

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THE LATE EARL OF CRAWFORD

The late Earl of Crawford.

JAMES LUDOVIC LINDSAY, Earl of Crawford, Earl of Balcarres, Lord Lindsay, Knight of the Most Noble and Most Ancient Order of St Andrew (or the Thistle), Commander of the Legion of Honour, and of the Rose of Brazil, President of the Clan Lindsay Society, died on the 31st of January 1913.

Earl Ludovic, second of that name, was only son of Alexander William, 25th Earl, and was born at St Germain-en-Laye, 28th July 1847. He married, 22nd July 1869, at St George's, Hanover Square, Emily, 2nd daughter of Col. the Hon. Edward Wilbraham, son of the first Baron Skelmersdale, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, served in the Grenadier Guards, and was M.P. for Wigan 1874 to December 1880, when he succeeded his father as Earl, taking his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Wigan. The anomaly resulting from the Act of Union by which ancient Peers of Scotland sit in Parliament by virtue of modern baronies is illustrated remarkably in this case. The Earl of Crawford is probably the premier Peer of the Empire if sitting in Parliament be taken as test, for his predecessors have sat in every Parliament in and since 1147, but in the modern House of Lords he sits as a very junior Baron.

Earl Ludovic was distinguished as a practical scientist, having a great capacity for understanding

and manipulating machines. The present writer was told by one of the party sent to observe the transit of Venus by H.M. Government, that on their arrival near Cadiz it was found that none of them could erect the telescopes; and that if Lord Lindsay had not come over from his own station and erected them, the Government party would have observed nothing.

Earl Ludovic equipped a splendid observatory at Dunecht in Aberdeenshire, and after he repurchased Balcarres from his maternal uncle, Sir Coutts Lindsay, and migrated there, he presented his instruments and astronomical library to the nation for use at Edinburgh. Two of his assistants became distinguished astronomers, viz.: Professor Copeland at Edinburgh and Sir David Gill at the Cape, both Astronomers Royal.

Lord Crawford was twice Vice-President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; was President of the Royal Astronomical Society; an Honorary Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and was elected in 1878 a Fellow of the Royal Society. No better appreciation of his service on behalf of students has appeared than the obituary notice published by the *Faraday House Journal* in February 1913.

Lord Crawford was a great librarian, and the catalogue which he published of his vast library is considered a masterpiece. Finding it necessary at his father's death to sell a portion of the library, he contributed Introductions to two sale catalogues of Messrs Sotheby, which exbibit a tender love of books.

Afterwards he collected a Philatetic library, and a great mass of documents relating to the actors in the French Revolution, and was preparing a catalogue of the latter at the time of his death. He had also

published several volumes styled Bibliotheca Lindesiana upon rare works in his possession, including Lists of Proclamations.

He died suddenly in Cavendish Square, London, a few hours after attending as a Trustee a meeting of the Trustees of the British Museum, and was buried near the Chapel at Balcarres.

W. A. LINDSAY.

The accompanying portrait, from a photograph by the Dover Street Studios, is of the late earl as deputy of the Great Stewart of Scotland (the Prince of Wales), at the coronation of King Edward VII.

The Lindsays of Wauchope and Barcloy.

By The Editor.

SIR JOHN DE LINDSAY, as we learn from charters in which his name occurs as a witness, was Great Chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of King Alexander III.* To have attained to this office he must have been a man of distinction, and to be such in those days rank and wealth and family connection counted for more than character and ability. Yet in the meagre records of the time he stands completely isolated from those of his name who lived before him or who were his contemporaries, and we are quite unable to assign him his place in the family pedigree. Lord Lindsay has conjectured that he was a younger son of Sir David de Lindsay of Luffness; † but a formidable objection to this affiliation is the fact that his descendants claimed to be the representatives of the eldest line of the Lindsays—a claim which must be proved to have been unfounded before any theory which ignores it can meet with acceptance. ‡

* *Reg. de Dunfermelyn* (*anno* 1278), pp. 52, 53.
Raine, *Hist. of North Durham* (*anno* 1280), App. No. LXXVII.
Reg. Hon. de Morton, Vol II. p. 9.

† *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. I., pp. 33, 409. Sir David was of the Byres and of Chirden in Tynedale. W. A. Lindsay in *Scots Peerage*, article Crawford.

‡ When they adopted the fess chequé they added a label of three points. Sir David Lindsay's Heraldic MS.

Another possible line of descent for him is hinted at in the *Lives.** In the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II., some twenty or thirty years before the birth of Sir John the Chamberlain, there was living one Simon de Lindsay, who was a proprietor in the territory of Molle in Roxburghshire. This Simon granted to his daughter Helen the lands of Hungerigge, with a certain meadow called Holemede, below Ederadsete, within that territory; † and Lord Lindsay says, on what evidence we know not, that Hungerig afterwards belonged to the Lindsays of Wauchope. He points out too that the name Simon recurs in that family at the end of the same century. That the same lands should be in possession of men of the same name at different but not widely separated periods, is strong presumptive evidence of blood-relationship between these men. If, however, there were in the Wauchope estate lands called Hungerig, these could not have been the same as those owned in property, though not in superiority, by the above mentioned Simon de Lindsay; for Helen, wife of Adam de Hetune —and, doubtless, the daughter of Simon—with consent of her husband, sold to the monks of Melrose her whole rights in Hungerigge and Holemede, and never did they revert to the family to which she belonged. ‡ The evidence then which seemed to support the thesis that Simon de Lindsay of the time of William the Lion was progenitor of the Wauchope family is not such as it was supposed to be, and the thesis cannot be maintained on that ground; nevertheless proof may yet be

* *Lives*, Vol. I., p. 24, note.
† *Mun. de Melros*, Vol. I., p. 130.
‡ *Mun. de Melros*, Vol. I., p. 257.

forthcoming that this Simon was father of Sir John of Wauchopedale.

An entry in the English records suggested to the present writer that Sir John the Chamberlain might represent an elder branch of the family, which had remained in England long after a younger branch founded by Sir Walter de Lindsay had been settled in Scotland. In the reign of Edward I., Johanna, wife of William le Chamberleyn, made certain claims with respect to the manor of Pettesho in the honour of Huntingdon, which she had got in excambion from one "John de Lindes," whose ancestors had had rights in the said manor from time immemorial.* Was this "John de Lindes" the High Chamberlain of Scotland, and was the transaction referred to connected with the marriage of his son Sir Philip with Beatrice le Chamberleyn? An affirmative answer to these questions would go far in support of the theory suggested; but an answer of one kind or another has not been forthcoming after a long research.

The question of the origin of Sir John the Chamberlain remains as far from solution as ever; nor do we know how and when the barony of Wauchope, or Wauchopedale, came into possession of the Lindsays. There is no mention of it prior to the time of Sir John, but it was held by him, probably before 1281. In that year he acquired the contiguous lands of Langholm and Brakinwra (now Breckonwrae), part of the barony of Staplegorton.† Then in 1285 King Alexander granted to him 'that he and his heirs should hold their lands of Wauchope and Staplegorton in free

* *Placita de quo Warranto*, p. 97.

† *Reg. Honoris de Morton*, Vol. II., p. 9.

barony'; and to cut wood or hunt in the said lands without their special permission was forbidden under a penalty of ten pounds.* The wording of the charter seems to indicate that this was not the original grant, but an extension of the privileges of the holding. However that may be, the two adjacent baronies were in the actual possession of Sir John in 1285. Wauchope may have come to him from his ancestors, but Staplegorton must have been acquired by himself, for even in his lifetime it had been owned by the De Kuniburgs.

When the succession to the Scottish crown had become a matter for formal settlement owing to the death of the King's son, Prince Alexander, and of his daughter, Margaret, Queen of Norway, six persons, evidently representing the community, swore to acknowledge the daughter of Queen Margaret as the next heir. A J—— de Lindesey was one of these; and because of his position in the State, it may be conjectured that this was the Great Chamberlain.† For the same reason also it may be supposed that he was the Sir John de Lindsay who in 1289 was one of the attorneys for the trustees of the king now deceased.‡ There were, however, at this time two other prominent men of the same Christian name and surname, and because they are not distinguished in the records, we are left in doubt as to which of them is meant in any particular instance.

Sir John de Lindsay and his wife Dionisia, daughter of Alan Benyt, had property in Northumberland; and

* *Reg. Honoris de Morton*, Vol. II., p. 9.
† *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. I., p. 424.
‡ Stevenson, *Hist. Docs. Scot.*, Vol. I., p. 73.

their sons Sir Philip and Sir Simon were knights bannerets of that county and of Cumberland.*

In or before the year 1287 Sir John had resigned the Great Chamberlainship, or otherwise been replaced in the office by Sir Alexander de Baliol;† and he appears to have died before 1296. This we presume from the fact that in that year his son and heir Sir Philip was required to do homage to King Edward along with the rest of the Scottish nation. While his father was alive Sir Philip's interests lay mainly in England, and it must surely have been by reason of his having succeeded to his father's lands and status in Scotland that his name is entered among those of the principal laymen, who are enumerated in the Ragman Roll immediately after the great church dignitaries.‡

Sir John de Lindsay had issue—

(1) Sir Philip.
(2) Sir Simon, of Arthuret.
(3) Master John, a priest.§

Sir Philip is the second known to us of the Lindsay lairds of Wauchope.

In 1296 King John Baliol was dethroned by the English king. Early in the following year began the popular rising under Wallace, at which time Warenne,

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* *Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus*, Vol. II., p. 428.
Bain, *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. I., No. 2390.
Palgrave, *Parl. Writs*, Vol. I., p. 419.

† *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. II., p. 89.

‡ *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. II., p. 196; *Hist. Docs. Scot.*, Vol. II., p. 66.

§ *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scotland*, Vol. III., No. 192; 13th June, 1272, 'Magister Johannis de Lindesay,' is collated to the Church of Lincoln. *Reg. of Archbishop Walter Giffard* (Surtees Soc.), p. 89.

Earl of Surrey, Governor of Scotland in King Edward's interest, was in England, as was his nephew, Sir Henry de Percy, who had been appointed Warden of Galloway and Ayr. Percy was ordered to advance against the Scots, and for that purpose he assembled a force at Carlisle. While there he wrote to the Chancellor of England for a protection on behalf of his companion, Sir Philip de Lindsay, who was about to go with him on the expedition, such protections being sought that no judgment by default might be obtained in the courts against one who was on foreign service.* Percy marched through Dumfries and Ayrshire, and at Irvine in the latter county, occurred an incident of historical interest. Most of the Scottish nobles had been summoned to join the English army which was about to set out for France, but a few had remained at home, and these assembled at Irvine for some undefined purpose. They were Bruce, Earl of Carrick, afterwards King Robert I., James the Steward, John his brother, Alexander de Lindsay, and William de Douglas, and with them was the Bishop of Glasgow. The appearance of Percy in the neighbourhood frustrated whatever designs they may have had, and they found themselves compelled to surrender.

Two months later the Earl of Surrey, without waiting for Percy, who was on the way to join him, gave battle to Wallace at Stirling Bridge and suffered so severe a defeat that the whole of the English forces were hastily withdrawn across the Border, and Percy and his men were thrown into Carlisle for the defence of the town. This was work arduous enough; for the

* *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. II., No. 898.

Scots, driven by famine and doubtless also by the desire for vengeance, swept through the northern counties of England, burning and plundering. The suburbs of Carlisle were destroyed and the town itself set on fire, but the soldiers and citizens, men and women alike, defended the walls and drove off the assailants. At the end of the year Percy and his knights were still drawing pay as being still on active service.

Whether Sir Philip accompanied the English army which invaded Scotland the following summer, and under King Edward defeated Wallace at Falkirk (22nd July 1298) we have no information. We know, however, that in 1300 he was summoned to the muster at Carlisle as holding land in Lincolnshire to the annual value of £40 and more.* The force then assembled was led by King Edward through Galloway, the siege of Caerlaverock being an incident of the expedition and one that has been commemorated in a contemporary work wherein are recorded the names and arms of the leading earls, barons, and knights taking part in the siege; but the name of Sir Philip de Lindsay is not among these.

In 1301 Sir Philip was again summoned for service in the army which, under the king in person, marched from Berwick by way of Peebles and Biggar to Glasgow, taking the castle of Bothwell on the way. The king went into winter quarters at Linlithgow, but Sir Philip must have returned for a time to England, for on 17th November of the same year he applied through Percy for an alteration of his protection, as he was

* *Parl. Writs*, Vol. I., p. 706.

going back to Scotland to remain as long as the king stayed. *

In the winter of 1302–3 he served under Sir John Bottetourt, now Justiciar of Galloway, but in the following winter he was again in the company of Percy taking part under the personal leadership of King Edward in the long siege of Stirling Castle, the last stronghold remaining to the Scottish nationalists.†

In the years of turmoil and desultory warfare that followed the coronation of Bruce, Percy had an important command in the south of Scotland, but whether Sir Philip still served with him we have no information. There is no mention of his name in the records from the siege of Stirling in 1303 until the autumn of 1309, when he was commanded to repair to his lands on the Marches in order to defend the same against the Scots.‡ In December of that year he received a grant from the English king of 20 pounds of land in Polmaise-Marishal in Stirlingshire, which, if not the semblance of a reward for distinguished services, was at least a recognition of and a claim upon his loyalty. In the circumstances it was a grant *in posse*, only to become actual if the English dominion were re-established over the lands in question; and meantime infeftment was given at Westminster.§ But the loyalty of Sir Philip to the English Crown, as that of others who had interests in both countries, was being undermined as

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* *Parl. Writs*, Vol. I., p. 707; *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. II., No. 1258.

† *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. II., No. 1345.

Palgrave, *Docs. and Records ill. the Hist. of Scotland*, Vol. I., pp. 264, 269.

‡ Palgrave, *Parl. Writs*, Vol. II., p. 1101.

§ *Rotuli Scotiae*, Vol. I., p. 80.

much by the character and policy of Edward II. as by the success of Bruce. Edward and his barons were struggling for the supreme power in the State, the latter, led by the Earl of Lancaster, directing their energies to the suppression of Piers Gaveston, the favourite and instrument of the King. In 1312 Gaveston was taken and hanged, and the barons were strong enough to secure that those more directly concerned, among whom was Sir Philip de Lindsay, should be given letters of exoneration.*

Having decided to throw in his lot with the Scottish nation, Sir Philip went about the matter with deliberation. He had married Beatrice le Chamberleyne, heiress of the manors of Merston and Wykingby in Lincolnshire. She was his second wife, and when she died, her husband surviving her had right to his liferent in her estate by what was known as "the courtesy of England." This tenure implied that there had been a living child of the marriage. It must have died, however, for Sir Philip now placed the writs connected with Merston and Wykingby in the custody of Brother Adam de Lucheford of the Friars Minor at Lincoln in the interest of the next heir, John le Chamberleyn, a boy of fifteen; and he, Sir Philip, between February and August 1316 went over to the "Scotch rebels."† It must have been very soon after this that he died; but before his death he had obtained recognition by the Scottish Crown of his rights in Wauchope and in some holdings in Stirlingshire, perhaps those which he had

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* *Parl. Writs* (*anno* 1313), Vol. II., p. 1101.

† *Cal. of Close Rolls, Edw. II.*, Vol. II., pp. 357, 359, 562.
Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot., Vol. III., p. 498.

obtained from the English king.* He left a single surviving son, Master John, a priest. Very probably by his first wife he had had another or others, for it is unlikely that one who was the first-born and the apparent heir would have been placed in the service of the Church.

In the Chronicle of Lanercost there is told a legend of Sir Philip which has this merit that in the narrative he appears more as a real and living personage than he does in the brief and formal notices of the official records. Freely translated the story runs thus :—

In this year (1295), between Pasch and Pentecost, there departed this life an accomplished youth, John by name, the only son and heir of Sir William de Vesci. At whose death his instructor in chivalry, a certain knight of Scotland, Sir Philip de Lyndesay, son of Sir John, grieving sorely, fell into a strange disease. For eight days, tossed with fever, he lay upon his bed at Beverley and altogether lost the power of speech. Paying no heed to those about him, he seemed deprived of his outward senses. Yet daily he ate ravenously the food offered him, and then, lying back again, he remained as in a stupor. On the eighth day, in pity of his wretchedness, appeared openly to him St Cuthbert, who, reproaching him for his negligence, said :—"Thou has deserved the sickness that has befallen thee, for thou hast abandoned to neglect the place and hermitage wherein I lived of old, given to me by thy progenitors, the chapel of Inippauym in thy territory; and what was intended for the abode of holy things is turned into a stable for cattle. But

* *Reg. Hon. de Morton*, Vol. II., pp. 17, 18; Robertson's *Index*, p. 10, No. 16; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (Fol.), p. 17, No. 89.

what thou hast wrongfully done hitherto, let it be forgiven thee; and when thou hast recovered thy health, be thou zealous to rebuild the ruins of my house and to cleanse it of foulness." Forthwith his tongue was loosed in speech, and, first of all giving thanks to the saint, he begged forgiveness for his neglect. While he remained alive and well he often attested this vision.*

MASTER JOHN DE LINDSAY, THIRD LAIRD OF WAUCHOPE, was a canon of Glasgow. Having come into possession of the family estate he resigned the barony of Staplegorton in Eskdale into the hands of King Robert Bruce, who soon afterwards (30th Sept. 1322) bestowed it upon James, Lord of Douglas.† Master John could have been in possession for only a very few years before his death.

SIR SIMON DE LINDSAY, *de jure* FOURTH LAIRD OF WAUCHOPE, was a younger son of Sir John, the Chamberlain. In his father's lifetime, and as early as 1278, he had the lands of Arthuret in Cumberland as a vassal of Sir John de Wake, lord of Liddell.‡

The great barony of Liddell lay on the English side of the national border, and Sir John de Wake held also from Sir Nicholas de Soulis the lands of Liddesdale and Hermitage on the Scottish side. The freeholders in the barony held by cornage, which in this case meant that those holding by this tenure were required to serve in the van of the English army when invading Scotland and to form the rearguard on its return.

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* *Chronicon de Lanercost:* Maitland Club, Ed., p. 163.

† *Reg. Honoris de Morton*, Vol. II., p. 21. Robertson's *Index*, p. 10, No. 16; p. 21, No. 26. Frazer, *The Douglas Book*, Vol. II., p. 582.

‡ *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scotland*, Vol. II., pp. 34, 64.

When war broke out between the two countries Sir Simon fought on the English side, and in 1298 King Edward, "having confidence in the loyalty and discretion of his beloved and faithful Sir Simon de Lindsay," put him in chief command of the district of Eskdale;* and on 30th Oct. 1300, as a matter which concerned him in his official capacity, he was notified of the conditions of the truce made with the Scots.†

About this time, Sir John de Wake being dead and his heir a ward of the English Crown, Sir Simon was given the keeping of his barony, with the two fortresses of Hermitage and Liddell.‡ Hermitage Castle, founded about 1244, is believed to be the earliest example in Scotland of the stone-built fortalice of the Normans; while the Mote of Liddell, or Liddell Strength, on the English side of the Border, was a pallisaded earthwork of earlier date; and both were in contemporaneous use at this period.

Sir Simon, on his appointment to the command here, made such free use of the moveable property of the barony, either for his own purposes or to provide for the strengthening of his defences, that the bailiff of the deceased Sir John de Wake complained to the crown officers that the goods were much wasted and in great part removed by him.§ Accordingly an indenture was drawn up by which his expenditure for the following year was to be limited to £20, to be laid out in the repair of the walls, houses, and others in the

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* *Hist. Docs. rel. to Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 331.

† *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scotland*, Vol. II., No. 1165.

‡ *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. II., No. 1154; *Hist. Docs. Scot.*, Vol. II., p. 419 (20th Sept. 1300).

§ *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. III., No. 1144.

said castle; and for repairing the mote and fosses around; strengthening and re-dressing the same, and the pele and palisades; and making lodges within the mote, if necessary, for the safety of the men-at-arms of the garrison.*

Sir Simon in this position was virtually Warden of the Western Marches, a very important post in the circumstances of the time; and since he who was no territorial magnate was given a command in which he had under him as a subordinate officer a great noble like Ingram de Gynes, husband of Christiana de Lindesay, it may fairly be assumed that he owed his appointment to his proved military capacity. Nevertheless, in June 1303, King Edward being with his army north of the Forth, the Scots were able to break into Annandale, Liddesdale, and Cumberland, where they did much damage. Sir John Bottetourt, who was in chief authority over the northwest of England and southwest of Scotland, was at the time with the king. Returning, he set about organising a counter foray, and summoned to the muster, among others, Sir Simon de Lindsay and his two esquires. Operations were delayed for want of money, but setting out early in the following year Bottetourt got as far as Linlithgow.†

For some years after this Sir Simon was still responsible for the peace of Liddesdale.‡ About the year 1310 he was in service with Sir Ingram de Umfraville;§ after which we hear no more of him till

* *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. II., No. 1173.
† *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. II., No. 1437.
‡ *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. III., No. 66.
§ *Ibid.*, Vol. III., No. 192.

1314, when he was a prisoner in Scotland, having doubtless been taken at Bannockburn. In that year his brother, Master John, had a safe-conduct for himself and six servants with a view to his proceeding to the north to negotiate a ransom.* The business must have been successfully carried through; for before the end of 1316 Sir Simon was again in Carlisle for the defence of the town.† When shortly after this, by the death of his brother and nephew, he became heir to Wauchope, he was still on a footing of war with the King of Scots, and forfeiture was pronounced against him.‡ So far as his own property in Scotland was concerned this forfeiture was actual, but with regard to Wauchope it must have had reference to his claims rather than to his possessions, for with his record it was impossible that he could have ever been infeft in the heritage. Bruce, however, had evidently no great ill-will towards his old companion in arms—they had served together under Bottetourt—and to John, Sir Simon's son, he granted in 1321 a charter of Wauchope, Langrigs, 'and money mae,' and that probably during the father's lifetime.§

The impression made upon one reading the records of the time is that Sir Simon de Lindsay was an outstanding figure among the many knights actively engaged in the bitter warfare then being carried on between England and Scotland. However he and his elder brother may have compared in personal prowess

* *Rotuli Scotiae*, Vol. I., p. 132.

† *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. III., No. 514.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (Fol.), p. 17, No. 89. Robertson's *Index*, p. 8, No. 89.

§ Robertson's *Index*, p. 12, No. 74; p. 15, No. 7. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1306–1424, p. 529, note.

and skill in arms, it was Sir Simon and not Sir Philip who was entrusted with positions of command; and it must be set down to his honour that throughout his career he remained faithful to the allegiance that he owed to the English Crown.

His wife, whose name was Isabella, had land in her own right in Ewesdale.* She may have been a De Kuniburg or a Lovel, these two families being the principal proprietors in that district in the thirteenth century.

SIR JOHN DE LINDSAY, FIFTH LAIRD OF WAUCHOPE, was the son of Sir Simon and Isabella, his wife. He adhered to the Bruce party when Edward Baliol attempted to recover the throne of which his father had been deprived. During the brief period of his success Baliol forfeited all the lands of Sir John and bestowed them on John de Orreton (20th October 1332); † but the forfeiture was of course rendered of no effect when Baliol was himself driven out of Scotland. Orreton, however, must have been in possession for a time, since his men of the barony of Wauchope were granted by the English king protection and safe-conduct for a year from 8th October 1333, they having frequent occasion to go to England to buy provisions.‡

The above is all that is definitely known regarding the fifth laird; but it may be surmised that he was the John Lindsay mentioned by Boece as having been entrusted with the keeping of the city of Perth when

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1306–1424, p. 529, note.

† *Cal. Rotulorum Patentium*, p. 140; *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. III., No. 1354.

‡ *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scot.*, Vol. III., No. 1096.

it was taken from the Baliol faction;* and he was probably the Sir John de Lindsay who, according to Knighton, was among the slain at the battle of Neville's Cross (17th October 1346).†

Of these early Lindsays of Wauchope there are still in existence what may be regarded as personal relics. In the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland is the hasp of a coffer which was found on the site of Wauchope Castle, and of which an illustration is given in the Society's *Proceedings* for 1895–96, and the following description. "This beautiful example of thirteenth century enamelled metal-work, of the school of Limoges, consists of two parts, each made in solid copper, and united by a hinge. The larger part, which was fastened across the top of the coffer, is modelled in the form of a dragonesque creature, with folded wings and a twist in its tail, which terminates in another head, from the mouth of which issues a floral scroll. The other part, united to this by a hinge, which allowed it to fall down on the front of the coffer, carries on the under side a loop for the bolt of the lock. It is also modelled as a dragonesque form of slender proportions, issuing from the mouth of another. The enamel is *champleve* in three colours—a pale blue, a light green, and a glistening greyish white. The ridges of metal between the enamelled surfaces have been highly gilt, but are now much corroded. Coffers with such enamelled hinges, and other decorations of Limoges work, were largely used, both in France and Britain, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, although this is the only example hitherto known in

* Bellenden's Trans., Vol. II., pp. 417, 418.

† Knighton, *Chronicon* (Rolls Ed.), Vol. II., p. 43.

Scotland. There is in the museum, however, a crucifix of similar work, in *champleve* enamel, which was found in the churchyard of Ceres, Fife."

Built into the wall of Wauchope Kirkyard, which is close by the castle site, are two monumental stones, each with an incised sword upon it. These are figured in *Langholm as It Was* (Hyslop); the authors of which say that "we are informed by Dr T. Coke Squance, F.R.S.Ed., of Sunderland, whose knowledge and collection of armour and weapons is well known throughout the north of England, that the swords are of English design of the thirteenth century." And it is suggested that the stones marked the graves of some of the early Lindsay lords of Wauchope.

Sir John de Lindsay (?) *Sixth Laird of Wauchope.* The insertion of this name here is based only on surmise. A generation must have intervened between the last mentioned laird and the one next known to us. The time interval requires that; and a contemporary notice, although lacking in specification, may be read as having reference to this missing link in the pedigree. In 1383 Isabella, relict of John de Lindsay, knight, had a dispensation to marry Patrick Sandilands, the dispensation being required because John and Patrick were related in the third degree of consanguinity.* Since there is some reason to believe that it was the Lindsays of Wauchope who were related to the Sandilands, it is probable that the John de Lindsay here mentioned was the Laird of Wauchope, who succeeded the fifth one of the line, and who had died shortly before 1383.

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* *Pap. Reg.*, Vol. IV., p. 247.

SIR ALEXANDER DE LINDSAY, SEVENTH LAIRD OF WAUCHOPE. In 1388 the Scots organised a great raid into England. To make it the more difficult for the enemy to arrange their defence, the invading force was divided into two. A small body under the Earl of Douglas entered England by the eastern march, and its exploits, culminating in the Battle of Otterburn, became famous in ballad and in prosaic history. The main army of the Scots advanced and returned by the western route, no notable incident being recorded of the march, but its object, the plundering and harassing of the ancient enemy, was no doubt successfully accomplished. It was under the leadership of the Earl of Fife, Sir Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, and Sir Alexander Lindsay of Wauchope.* This was no private freebooting raid, but an expedition national in character, and that the Laird of Wauchope should have had so prominent a part in it is strong testimony to his social standing and military repute. Yet this is the only mention of him in history.

SIR JOHN DE LINDSAY, EIGHTH LAIRD OF WAUCHOPE, was in possession in 1389, the year after Otterburn.† He is known to us only as a witness to various charters dated between that year and 1400.‡

JOHN LINDSAY, NINTH LAIRD OF WAUCHOPE, succeeded his father, presumably the last mentioned Sir John, sometime before the year 1440.§

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* Boece, *Chronicle* Bellenden's Trans., Vol. II., p. 462; *Froissart's Chronicle*, Berner's Trans., Vol. II., Caps. CXL., CXLV.

† *Reg. Moraviense*, p. 200.

‡ Frazer, *Douglas Book*, Vol. III., p. 36; Frazer, *The Carnegies, Earls of Southesk*, Vol. II., p. 503; *Reg. Nigrum de Aberbrothoc*, p. 42.

§ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. V., p. 668.

JOHN LINDSAY, TENTH LAIRD, appears to have succeeded in 1454.*

JOHN LINDSAY, ELEVENTH LAIRD, had sasine of Wauchope in 1476.†

Information with regard to the family in the 15th century is very meagre and indefinite. There was a succession of lairds all of the same Christian name; but how many there were of them is uncertain, and whether they were related as father and son is unknown to us; so that the foregoing account can be accepted only provisionally until other data become available.

JOHN LINDSAY, TWELFTH LAIRD OF WAUCHOPE, was son of the preceding laird. His father's widow, Margaret Cockburn, a second wife, having subsequently married William Hay of Tallo, trouble arose with regard to her tierce in Wauchope. In 1494 Lindsay complained to the Lords of Council that Hay and his wife had frequently caused him to be summoned to defend actions brought by them against him, but had as often themselves failed to compear to pursue them.‡ In the matter of the tierce, however, they eventually chose, or were compelled, to proceed with their case, and succeeded in getting a decree to distrain a third of the lands of Wauchope. Bartholomew Glendinning, appointed sheriff "in that part," while engaged in executing the judgment, was resisted by Lindsay, and in the encounter Glendinning and his brother were slain. A charge of treason was now brought against Lindsay, the counts of the indictment being that he had slain the two Glendinnings; that he had made

* *Exchequ. Rolls*, Vol. VI., p. 62.
† *Ibid.*, Vol. IX., p. 677.
‡ *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, p. 375.

convocation of the lieges for the slaughter of these king's officers; and that he had made treasonable leagues and bands with various outlaws, committing on loyal subjects robberies and spoliations, raising fire within the sheriffdoms of Dumfries and Roxburgh, and invading the king's realm and lieges in manner of battle. The accused failed to appear in answer to the charge, and Parliament, through the mouth of the dempster, pronounced the following doom :—

"This Courte of Parliament schawis for law and I geif for Dume, that Johnne Lindissay of Wauchop has committit and done Tressone agane our soverane lord and his realme, in ye speciale pointis and crimes foresade, contenit in ye sade Summondis; for the which he has Forfalt till our soverane lorde his life, his landis, his gudis, his officis, and all uther his possessionis quhatsumevir he hade within ye Realme of Scotlande, evermare to remane with our soverane lorde, his airis, and successouris for his said tressonabill (crimes) foresade: And yat I gefe for Dume." *

Sentence was pronounced on 3rd Feb. 1505-6. Two months later (20th April 1506) the extensive lands belonging to the forfeited estate which lay in upper Ewesdale, were granted by charter to Alexander Lord Hume.† The lands in Wauchopedale were probably disposed of in like manner and at the same time, but of this there is no record. In 1516 the Ewesdale property was again in the Crown by forfeiture of Lord Hume, and was granted to Robert Lord Maxwell.‡

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* Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 50.*
Acts of Parl., Vol. II., p. 264; *Records of Parl.*, pp. 520, 521.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.* XIV., 279 (Vol. I., No. 2962).

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIX., 144 (Vol. II., No. 100).

In 1525 Maxwell also obtained a lease of Wauchopedale, and a few years later (7th Jan. 1529–30) the lease was replaced by a grant in heritage.* In this way the bulk of the great barony of Wauchope passed for all time out of possession of the Lindsays, although long before the date of Maxwell's charters the legality of the forfeiture had been called in question.

To Robert Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, Sheriff Principal of Dumfries, had fallen the duty of serving the original summons against the Laird of Wauchope. This he was required to put into the hands of the accused or deliver at his dwelling-place; but he contented himself with making proclamation of it at the cross of Dumfries. Possibly he considered it unsafe to venture into Eskdale on such an errand—the district being then in a very lawless state—so much so that the King himself, the energetic James IV., was at the time preparing to take into his own hands the task of restoring order, a project which he eventually carried out by the expedition which is known in history as the Raid of Eskdale. Before setting out on his mission King James had the satisfaction of receiving as a prisoner in Edinburgh a notorious disturber of the peace of the Border district, one Gib Lindsay, who with two companions had been taken by Sir Alexander Jardine, no doubt with the view to his serving as a convenient scapegoat for Jardine's own delinquencies.† Whether Gib belonged to the Wauchope family we do not know, but it is very probable that he did, and that these Lindsays, like their neighbours, the Armstrongs,

* Frazer, *Book of Caerlaverock*, Vol. I., p. 205; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXIII., 109 (Vol. II., No. 882).

† *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, Vol. II., pp. 452, 455.

Elliots, Beattisons, and others, were active participators in the turmoils of the locality. The sheriff, therefore, may well have been able to show that to serve a summons in Wauchopedale was a dangerous undertaking; but this he did not do, and his neglect of the formality afforded ground for annulling the sentence. It was afterwards proved that the accused had no knowledge that the date of his trial had been fixed until after judgment had been pronounced against him in his absence. Had he been duly summoned, it was contended, he would have appeared and put forward the defence which in 1593 moved Parliament to declare that the whole proceedings had been null and void from the beginning. That defence was to the effect that there was no crime of treason or *lèse majesté* contained in the pretended summons; that the alleged slaughter of the officers, if proved, would have been visited upon the committer by forfeiture of life and moveable goods, but not by the full penalty of treason involving the forfeiture of lands and heritage; and that as for the alleged convocation of the lieges, the making of bands, depredations, etc., these were not in their own nature treason, and in the indictment were improperly set down in general terms, without specification of persons, times, and places.*

Although it was not until 1593 that the sentence of forfeiture was formally rescinded, the illegality of it was early recognised, and steps were taken to make some amends for the injustice done. A considerable

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* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. IV., p. 11.—26th Jany. 1508-9, Patrick Dunwedy, having fled to England and returned, was convicted of being art and part in the slaughter of the Laird of Glendinning, and was hanged. Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., Pt. I., p. 60.*

portion of the estate had already been disposed of, but the remainder of it was restored to its former owner along with additions out of the Crown lands, the whole new grant being secured by a charter dated 30th April 1507. This charter was in the following terms:—

Because the lands of John Lindsay, formerly Laird of Wauchopedale, within the bounds of Wauchopedale, Eskdale, and Ewesdale have been forfeited, therefore the King, out of pity, has granted to the said John Lindsay for the support of him and his heirs, the lands of Bordland of Southwick, Lagane, Bordland of Lagane, and Barcloy, in the lordship of Galloway below the Water of Cree, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; the lands of Reidspittal in the lordship of Ballincrief, County of Edinburgh and Constabulary of Hadington, which belonged to the property of the King; as well as the 100 shilling lands of Hoddom, the 100 shilling lands of Langriggs, the 4 merk-lands of Daneby, one merk-land in Studerigs, and the third part of a merk-land in Moffat, County of Dumfries, which belonged to the said John, and which were adjudged to the King by forfeiture:—To be rendered for the same three suits at three capital pleas of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, the County of Edinburgh, and the County of Dumfries, together with ward, etc., when they arise.*

On 13th August 1504, in the course of the Raid of Eskdale, King James held a justice ayre at Dumfries. It was the duty of the Laird of Wauchope to attend and make suit for his lands; but probably by this time he was in trouble over the slaughter of Glendinning,

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 337 (Vol. I., No. 3095).

and he deemed it expedient to stay away. For this he was fined £10 on account of Wauchope and the same sum for Hoddom and Langrigs respectively.* On 7th Feb. 1507–8, after obtaining the charter above quoted, he was granted free remit and grace from all actions, debts, and sums of money claimed by the king or any other person; additional evidence of the feeling of the Government that he had been harshly dealt with in the matter of the forfeiture.†

The twelfth laird left issue—

(1) John, thirteenth laird.
(2) Mr James, burgess of Edinburgh.‡

JOHN LINDSAY, THIRTEENTH LAIRD, now styled "of Barcloy," had sasine of the estate in 1538,§ but he enjoyed it for only about five years, when he died (Sept. 1543‖), leaving two infant sons under the guardianship of his brother James.

(1) John.¶
(2) James, fourteenth laird.**

John, the eldest son and apparent heir, with consent of his uncle, his tutor or guardian, purchased in 1552, the lands of Meikle Dalton, and, "for the good service of the said John and his tutor," a charter of novodamus was granted in name of Queen Mary.††

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* Books of Adjournal MS., quoted Armstrong. *Hist. of Liddesdale*, etc., p. 192.

† *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. I., No. 1599.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXI., 119 (Vol. III., No. 736); *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. I., p. 432.

§ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XVII., pp. 751, 753, 754.

‖ Acts and Decreets MS., per W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C.

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXI., 119 (Vol. II., No. 736).

** *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. I., p. 432.

†† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXI., 119 (Vol. III., No. 736).

Also with consent of his tutor he alienated Reidspittal to Mr David Borthwick, 14th March 1553.* He never had legal entry into the family estate, and died probably before he came of age; but he was married, and his widow, a Gordon, was living in 1563.†

In 1561 Meikle Dalton had been in non-entry for three years and one term when James Lindsay, who had been retoured heir to his brother,‡ was seized in the same as well as in the other properties which had been in ward for 18 years.§ From this it may be inferred that John had died about 1558, and that James was at that time a minor, and did not attain to his majority until 1561.

James Lindsay, Fourteenth Laird, soon after coming into his inheritance was concerned in a case the record of which throws an interesting light on the strenuous life of the Borderers before the Union of the Crowns. In a complaint to the Privy Council, John Carruthers of Holmains states that he and his predecessors had been native and kindly tenants of the lands of Meikle Dalton for a length of time past the memory of man, but since the purchase of the superiority by the Lindsays of Barcloy, he and his sons and servants have been warned to remove therefrom; and he pleads that if the Laird of Barcloy is permitted to evict them, encouragement will be given for the eviction of kindly tenants in the Border district generally, and this will be against public polity. The inhabitants of these parts have a claim to special consideration.

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* Acts and Decreets MS., XXIV, 286, per W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

† *Fide*, W. A. Lindsay, K.C.

‡ 21st March 1561, *fide* W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

§ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIX., pp. 468, 474, 475.

Meikle Dalton, he says, is within six miles of England, and he and the others who dwell there are subject to continual service and liable to maintain horses and gear of war for the defence of the realm, whereas the inhabitants of the in-country are under no such heavy obligations. In defending the lands in question and the neighbouring parts, he, the said John Carruthers, had within the last few years lost a son and 28 of his principal friends or relatives.

The appeal had a sympathetic reception, and Lindsay readily consented to set up a "Court of Kindness" on the lands, and bound himself to adhere to its decision. If it was found that the claim of the Carruthers to be kindly tenants was well founded, they were to be allowed to continue as such.* The result of the enquiry is not reported; but it is probable that the Carruthers remained in occupation, since they purchased a portion of the lands from the Lindsays in 1605.†

As one among many instances which we meet with of mutual aid rendered by Lindsays to one another, apparently on no other ground than that of clanship, it may be mentioned that this James Lindsay of Barcloy and his servant William Lindsay being required for some reason or another to find surety to the Privy Council, offered as cautioners David Lindsay of Pyetstone and John Lindsay, younger of Kirkforthar, Lord Lindsay undertaking to relieve them, and John Maxwell of Hills to relieve his lordship.‡

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* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. I., p. 432.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, L., 296 (Vol. VII., No. 666).

‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. I., p. 630 (19th June 1568).

James Lindsay of Barcloy having property in Dumfries became a freeman of the burgh and was chosen bailie. On 15th Feb. 1577–8, along with the provost, Archibald M'Brair, and the town clerk, he was sent to Edinburgh to represent the town at the command of the Regent.†

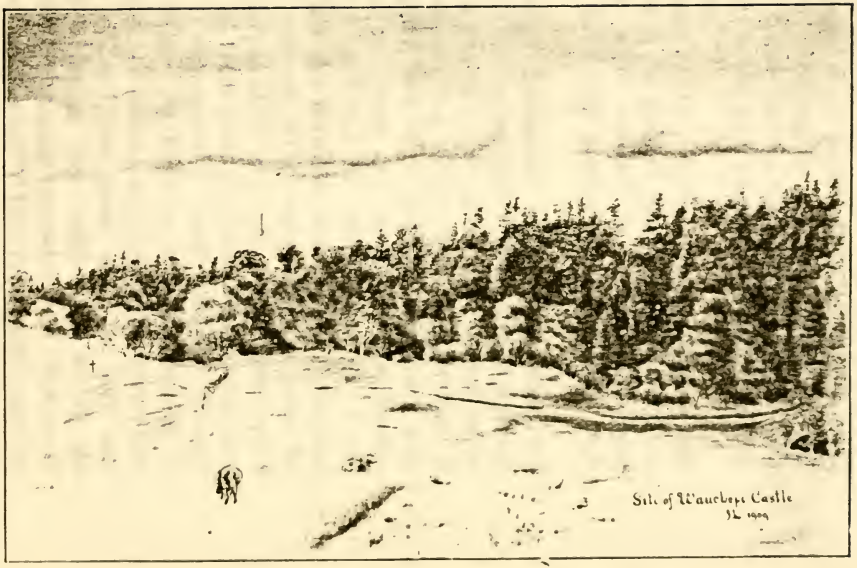
James Lindsay, Fifteenth Laird, son of the preceding, was retoured heir 20th June 1587,‡ and had sasine of Reidspittal in 1590.§ In the latter year as one of the Border landlords and heads of families from whom this security was exacted, he was required to find caution for the conduct of his dependants.‖ He it was who brought the action at law for the reduction of the sentence of forfeiture under which the family had lain since the time of his great-grandfather, and the action was completely successful so far as the pronouncement of the court could avail. In its judgment Parliament declares the process, sentence and doom of forfalture "To have bene fra ye beginning and siclyk to be in all tyme cumming null and of nane avail force strenth nor effect with all that hes followit or may follow thairupoun / And decernis and declaris be decreit of yis present parliament ye said James Lindsay now of Barcloy pronevoy and air To the said umquhile Johnne lindsay his grandshir To be restorit and reintegratis him his aris and successouris in Integrum Aganis the said pretendit proces sentence [and] dome of foirfaltrie / And presentlie restoris thame to

† Burgh Court Books of Dumfries, MS. Extracts by favour of Mr G. W. Shirley.

‡ *Fide* W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

§ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XXII., p. 439.

‖ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IV., p. 790.


Site of Wauchope Castle
JL 1909

thair honour loyaltie of blude fame state and estimatioun / quhairby thay may bruik Jois and posseid all landis heretages rentis guidis offices and possessionis quhatsumevir pertening or yat may pertene To the said James Lindsay and his forsaidis / Or quhilk pertenit of befoir to the said umquhile Johnne lindsay of wauchoip, etc." *

As grounds of the judgment are put forward, and characterised in the plainest terms of denunciation, the irregularities which vitiated the whole proceedings, and which have been already mentioned (*ante* page 189).

But though Parliament might decree that the family should be "re-integrate" in its former position, that position was no longer recoverable. It had rested on the possession of a barony broad and compact, of ancient dignity, and of a situation important with reference to the peace and security of the Border. This barony could not be reconstituted as of old. Wauchopedale and Ewesdale were in other hands, and though the rent roll of the estate might be raised by grants in compensation to a sum greater than ever it had been, the lands from which this was derived were scattered in comparatively small holdings through various counties. Nevertheless it was something to have regained the ancient seignorial title, upon which the family evidently set great value, for they were accustomed whenever they could do so during the period of forfeiture to call themselves "of Wauchope" rather than "of Barcloy." That they might again use this designation with perfect propriety it is probable

* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. IV. p. 11 (1593).

that the castle of Wauchope, which had become valueless to others, was restored to them.

When, shortly after the Battle of Flodden, Lord Dacre had raided the West Marches of Scotland, he reported to the English Council that he had destroyed 34 townships and 400 ploughlands, "which are now clearly wasted, and no man dwelleth in any of them at this day, save only in the towrys of Annand Stepel, and Walghapp." * Wauchope and these others were evidently too strong to be reduced in the course of a hurried foray.

In 1518 the Scottish Wardens of the Marches consulted as to how peace and order might be maintained within their jurisdiction, and one proposal among others was that Lord Maxwell, Warden of the West March, should take up his residence in Wauchope, from which position he might best control the western district.† This proposal appears to have been carried into effect, for in June 1523 Lord Dacre speaks of a raid being made to the tower of Wauchope for the purpose of keeping Lord Maxwell in check while other operations were in progress.‡ It is probable that the castle suffered from repeated attacks, and that there was neglect to repair damage when no one had a personal interest in doing so. To remedy this, from the national point of view, unsatisfactory state of affairs, Lord Maxwell was given a lease of the property in Wauchopedale, which had belonged to John Lindsay, on this

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* Armstrong, *Hist. of Liddesdale, etc.*, p. 202.

† Act. Dom. Con. MS., Vol. XXXII., f. 125*b*, quoted Armstrong, *History of Liddesdale, etc.*, p. 166.

‡ *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII.*, Vol. III., Pt. 2, No. 3098.

among other considerations, that he should see to the "bigging and reparatioun of the hous, tour, and fortalice of Wauchop."* That he fulfilled this obligation may be doubted, for in 1530 he and other Border chiefs were ordered into ward to keep them out of the way while the king proceeded himself to put down the disorders of Ewesdale and Teviotdale.† In 1547, when Wharton and others under his command were raiding in Scotland, one of them, Sir Thomas Carleton with his party, "lay in the old walls of Wauchope Tower," which was evidently now a ruin.‡ To resign this ruin that it might go to the representatives of those whose home it had been for a couple of centuries could have been no great strain on the generosity of the Lords Maxwell, now the heritable owners, especially since these Lindsays were among their own partisans. It seems necessary to suppose that some such transaction as this took place; for a territorial designation could rightfully go only with the actual possession of at least a portion of the territory in question. This requirement of custom would be satisfied by ownership of the castle site; but there was no inducement for the Lindsays—assuming that they had regained possession—to rebuild the place and take up their residence there. The castle was left to decay, so that in Blaeu's map of 1662 it is marked as a ruin; and on the mound formed by the debris was built the parish manse of the

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* Frazer, *Book of Caerlaverock*, Vol. I., p. 205; Armstrong, *Hist. of Liddesdale, etc.*, App., No. XVI.

† Act. Dom. Conc. MS., Vol. XLI., f. 79, quoted Armstrong, *Hist. of Liddesdale, etc.*, p. 272.

‡ Nicolson and Burns, *Westmoreland and Cumberland*, Intr. p. LII., quoted Armstrong, p. 166.

17th century.* At the present day the place where the castle stood is plain enough to be seen from the traces of the moat and the foundations, but of the masonry only the merest fragment remains on the steep bank of the Wauchope Water. The illustration facing page 195 gives a view of the site. The trees in the middle distance clothe the sides of the gorge through which flows the Wauchope Water half-a-mile above its junction with the river Esk. A modern road from Langholm to Lockerbie and Annan runs through part of the moat, passing the old kirkyard of Wauchope, which is marked by a cross on the drawing. The obelisk in the distance is the monument to Sir John Malcolm standing on Whita Hill on the farther side of the town of Langholm.

The fifteenth laird left issue—

(1) James, his heir.
(2) Charles.†

JAMES LINDSAY OF WAUCHOPE AND BARCLOY, SIXTEENTH LAIRD, was served heir to his father 20th January 1607.‡ In the same year he was included in a commission of fire and sword against two of the servitors of Lord Sanquhar, outlawed for the slaughter of Andrew Lindsay of Rascarrel.§ Like other Lindsays of Galloway he was attached to the house of Maxwell, and when in 1612 Lord Maxwell was a fugitive from the law for the murder of the Laird of Johnstone, he

* *MacFarlane's Geographical Collections*, Vol. I., p. 390, Scot. Hist. Soc.

† *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. II., 2nd Ser., p. 535; *Minute Book of the War Committee of the Covenanters*, Kirkcudbrightshire.

‡ *Abbrev. Retorn.*, Annandale.

§ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. XIII., p. 514.

was put under a penalty of 2000 merks to remain in Edinburgh or within a mile thereof until relieved by the Privy Council, and meantime John Lord Maxwell and William Douglas of Pimyeerie, who was also "at the horn" for many lawless deeds, were not to be reset or harboured by his (Lindsay's) wife or bairns.*

When King James I. in 1617 made his first visit to Scotland after succeeding to the crown of England, Lindsay of Wauchope and his namesake and neighbour of Fairgirth were appointed "constables" for their parish of Southwick and charged with the duty of providing a relay of horses to draw the King's carriage on the return journey to Carlisle.† In 1634 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Kirkcudbrightshire.‡ His wife was Marion Maxwell, who was probably a daughter of Maxwell of Buittle Mains.§ Dying in 1638 || he left issue—

(1) John, his heir.¶
(2) James; dead before 1646; married Margaret Herries with issue,—
    (1) John.
    (2) Robert; married Helen, daughter of Mr Walter Hay, minister of Bothans, son of Lord Hay of Yester, with issue,—
        (1) James.
        (2) Margaret.

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* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IX., p. 383.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. XI. p. 190.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. V., 2nd Ser., p. 381.

§ *Ibid.*, Vol. II., 2nd Ser., p. 535; *Minute Book of War Com. of Covenanters; Reg. Mag. Sig.*, L. 296 (Vol. VII. No. 666).

|| Registration of testament; *Commiss. Record of Dumfries.*

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, L. 296 (Vol. VII., No. 666).

(3) James, heir of Robert.
(4) Charles, heir of James: merchant burgess of Kirkcudbright in 1662.*

(3) Lancelot, a natural son.†

NOTE.—The relative ages of the various cadets have not always been definitely ascertained.

JOHN LINDSAY OF WAUCHOPE AND BARCLOY, SEVENTEENTH LAIRD, was eldest son of the preceding laird.‡ Like most of the Lindsays of Galloway he adhered to the Catholic faith, and was denounced to the War Committee of the Covenanters along with his uncle Charles, his natural brother Lancelot and many of his neighbours and clansmen. His mother, Marion Maxwell, styled "Ladie Wauchope, elder," and his uncle Charles, were by the Presbytery of Dumfries excommunicated for Popery.§ He himself on the report of a committee appointed by Parliament to try "delinquents," was in 1644 ordered to enter in ward within the castle of Edinburgh, but on a petition by him, and on finding caution in 10,000 merks that he would remain within Edinburgh and two miles thereabout, he was released from the castle.‖

In 1652 along with John Lindsay of Mains (of Southwick) he was signatory, on behalf of certain heritors, to the appointment of George Maxwell of Munches and Andrew Lindsay of Auchenskeoch as commissioners for Kirkcudbrightshire to treat of a

* Family of James enumerated in a suit of 1646, Acts and Decreets, MS., Vol. 530, f. 84. *Fide* W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

† *Minute Book of War Com. of Covenanters*, 17th Dec. 1640.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, L. 296 (Vol. VII., No. 666).

§ *Minute Book of War Com.*, Kirkcudbrightshire; *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. II., 2nd Ser., p. 535.

‖ *Acts of Parl.* Vol. VI., Pt. I. pp. 211, 234.

union between England and Scotland.* The proposal met with no enthusiasm on the part of the people of Scotland, only about half of the counties and burghs sending delegates to the conference; but the institution of a commonwealth to include both countries was agreed to. It ended, however, with the first parliament elected upon the new basis.

This laird married Marion, daughter of John Maxwell of Kirkconnell, to whom he was contracted on 23rd Oct. 1617, and they had issue,—

(1) John, eighteenth laird.†

JOHN LINDSAY, EIGHTEENTH LAIRD OF WAUCHOPE AND BARCLOY, was retoured heir to his grandfather, James, the sixteenth laird, 10th Sept. 1661.‡ On 16th October of the same year, together with other followers of Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, he was admitted a burgess of Kirkcudbright.§ In 1662 he and William Lord Parbroath, were granted a letter of gift under the Great Seal whereby they and their heirs, assignees and partners were given power and liberty to search-out, work, and use all and sundry mines and minerals within the united parishes of Southwick and Colvend.‖ There are indeed deposits of iron and copper within the area of the grant, but they have not proved commercially workable; and the gift was likely to have been fatal to the recipients. Whether it was on this account or no, we now come on the beginning of a tale

* *The Cromwellian Union*, Scot. Hist. Soc., pp. 134, 152.

† Reg. of Deeds, MS., Vol. 299 (4th Sept. 1620), per W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

‡ *Abbrev. Retorn.*

§ *Minute Book of War Com. of Covenanters*, Note, p. 227.

‖ *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. VII., p. 525.

of successive mortgages on the lands, which in a short time ended in the alienation of the whole estate.*

This laird married Helen, daughter of Archibald Maxwell of Cowhill † and they had issue,—

(1) William, nineteenth laird.
(2) John, second son.‡
(3) Thomas.§
(4) Archibald.§

WILLIAM LINDSAY, NINETEENTH LAIRD OF WAUCHOPE AND BARCLOY, married in 1662 Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Mungo Lindsay of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire; || and until his father's death he was designated "of Bonhill." When he came into his inheritance the estates were already mortgaged; but his financial difficulties had begun before this, for in 1670 he was in prison in the tolbooth of Dumfries on account of a bond to Smollet, dated 8th April 1668.¶ Not even with the help of his wife's fortune was he able to free himself from his embarrassments. It too went with the rest. In 1684 James Smollet of Stainflett, ancestor of the novelist, was infeft in Bonhill, probably on a mortgage at this time, for Anne Lindsay seems still to have had some rights in her patrimonial estate in 1690, though these eventually

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* *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, Vol. III., pp. 332, 335.

† Contract 15th July 1641; Reg. of Deeds MS., Vol. 528, per W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, 2nd Series, Vol. IV., p. 678.

§ Witnesses to deed of father, 5th March 1662; Dalrymple Register MS., per W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

|| Smollet Papers, quoted *Book of Dumbartonshire*, Vol. II. p. 174; *Lives of Lindsays*, Vol. I., p. 431.

¶ *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, Vol. III., p. 335; Dalrymple Register, Vol. 27, MS., *fide* W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

passed from her, and Bonhill has remained with the Smollets to the present day.*

William Lindsay died between 1705 and 1710, his wife surviving him until 1729.† They had issue—

(1) Mungo, the last laird.
(2) James, died 1710.‡
(3) Alexander, apprenticed to Meikle, coppersmith, Edinburgh, 1694.§
(4) Anne, married Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, with issue.‖

MUNGO LINDSAY OF WAUCHOPE AND BARCLOY, TWENTIETH LAIRD, was in 1704 a Commissioner of Supply for Kirkcudbrightshire.¶ In the following year he sued his father for not fulfilling a covenant to enter him in the lands of Bordland and others in the parishes of Southwick and Colvend.** On 20th August 1690 he was contracted to marry Agnes Gordon, relict of William Maxwell, brother of Robert, Fourth Earl of Nithsdale.†† Agnes Gordon was daughter of Alexander, Fifth Viscount Kenmure, and her contract

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* Smollet Papers, quoted *Book of Dumbartonshire*, Vol. II., p. 174; Marriage contract of Mungo Lindsay, *fide* W. A. Lindsay, Esq.; *Publications of Clan Lindsay Society*, No. 3.

† *Commiss. Rec.*, Dumfries.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ Bond by William Lindsay of Wauchope to John Meikle, coppersmith and founder, burgess of Edinburgh, for 500 merks apprentice fee for son Alexander, 5th Feb. 1694, *fide* W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

‖ *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, Vol. V., pp. 86, 87.

¶ *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. XI., p. 150.

** Original Summons at Haigh Hall, dated 21st June 1705, *fide* W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

†† Minute registered in Commiss. Court of Dumfries, 18th May 1691, *fide* W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

to marry William Maxwell was dated 30th June 1674.*

When Mungo Lindsay took up the succession there seems to have been little, if any, real estate for him to inherit; and in him ended the ancient Lairdship of Wauchope, which had continued in the family for over 400 years.

The Wauchope Lands.

In Wauchopedale—At what time the Lindsays acquired a settlement here we do not know, but a barony bearing the name of this territory was held by Sir John, the Chamberlain, in 1285. His grandson, another Sir John, son of Sir Simon, had a re-grant of it after it had been forfeited by Sir Simon, and, except for the ineffective forfeiture by Edward Baliol, his descendants continued in undisputed possession until the attainder of John Lindsay in 1506. Falling by that event to the Crown, Wauchopedale was first leased and afterwards granted in heritage to the Lords Maxwell, from whom it eventually passed to the Dukes of Buccleuch. They, in 1679, were found by inquest to own virtually the entire area drained by the Wauchope Water, comprising thirty farms and the old baronial mill,† and there is no reason to think that the holding of the Lindsays was any less extensive. It probably included the whole of what constituted the ancient parish of Wauchope except the church and its lands, which belonged to the Priory of Canonbie. This old-time parish no longer exists as such, it having

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§ *Scots Peerage*, Vol. VI., p. 488. In the *Book of Caerlaverock*, Mungo Lindsay is wrongly called John.

* Hyslop, *Langholm as It Was*, p. 203.

been joined in 1703 to half of Morton and a portion of Staplegorton to form the modern parish of Langholm.

In Eskdale—The barony of Staplegorton lay on both banks of the Esk below Westerker, extending into Ewesdale in the east and marching with Wauchope on the west. When first heard of it was in possession of the De Kuniburgs, or De Coningburts, one of whom, William, son of Sir William, granted in or before 1268 to Herbert de Maxwell the lands of Langholm and Brackenwrae, and he (Maxwell) in 1281 resigned the same in favour of Sir John de Lindsay, the Chamberlain.* Sir John seems to have acquired more of the barony, if not the whole of it, the De Kuniburgs about this time becoming extinct. Then between 1316 and 1319 "John de Lyndesay, canon of the Church of Glasgow and heir of the deceased Sir Philip de Lyndesay of the barony of Stapilgorton in the county of Dumfries," by staff and baton resigned to King Robert I. "the whole foresaid barony with all its pertinents and the services of all the free holders," and it was in 1322 bestowed on Sir James Douglas.†

In 1476 John Lindsay had sasine of "Wauchop, Carlasgill, and Bolbla."‡ Carlesgill was part of Staplegorton, while "Bolbla" may have been the adjacent Bomby. This is the only mention of these lands as in possession of the Wauchope family, and how long they retained them we do not know. Except for them they had no holdings in Eskdale after the resignation of Staplegorton.

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* *Reg. Hon. de Morton*, Vol. II., pp. 7, 9.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. II., pp. 18, 21; Robertson's *Index*, p. 10, No. 16.

‡ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. IX., p. 677.

In Ewesdale — Isabella, wife of Sir Simon and mother of Sir John de Lindsay, fifth laird of Wauchope, had in her own right "Blachall," "Ewichdoris," and a fourth part of the lands of "Solome."* Solome has not been identified. Blachall is in Ewesdale, and "Ewichdoris" is obviously Ewesdoors, the pass on the watershed between the Ewes and the Teviot. In this locality the family increased their possessions until at the time of the forfeiture of 1506 they owned Mosspaul, Fiddleton, Blakhaw, Glenvoren, Glenrachan, Hardway, Unthank, and Mosspeeble, virtually the whole of the upper part of the valley of the Ewes. They had also the patronage of the Over-Kirk of Ewes, situated at Unthank. All these, amounting to £10 of land by the Old Extent, were bestowed on Lord Hume, afterwards on Lord Maxwell, and were never re-acquired by the Lindsays.†

In Annandale—At Moffat the lairds of Wauchope held the third part of a merk-land. It had been in their possession antecedent to the forfeiture, and was included in the re-grant of 1507.‡ It appears in the retours of the Lindsays as late as 1661.§

Hoddom, of the value of 100 shillings by the Old Extent, was in the superiority of William, Earl of Douglas, but after his death, in 1440, it was held direct from the Crown.‖ Included in the re-grant of 1507,‡ it remained in possession of the Wauchope family till after 1661.§

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1306–1424, p. 529, Note.

† *Ibid.*, XIV., 279 (Vol. I., No. 2962); XIX., 144 (Vol. II., No. 100).

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 337 (Vol. I., No. 3095).

§ *Abbrev. Retorn.*

‖ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. V., p. 668.

Denbie, in the parish of Dalton, a four merk-land, formed part of the Wauchope estate as early as 1454.* Included in the charter of 1507, it was retained until after 1661.†

By selling Reidspittal in Haddingtonshire, a distant and isolated property, and purchasing in 1552 more land contiguous to Denbie and in the neighbourhood of Hoddom, the Lindsays came to possess a very considerable territory in this part of the country. The purchase included Meikle Dalton, with its mill and the advowson of the parish church, Kirkwood, and Meikle, and Little Dormont, the whole extending to £20 of land by the Old Extent.‡

In 1605 James Lindsay, afterwards of Wauchope, with consent of his infant son John and his son's curators, entered into a contract to sell to John Carruthers of Holmains a part of the Dalton property of which Carruthers was tenant. The sale was effected in 1617 to Robert M'Braiar of Almagill as assignee of Carruthers, the Lindsays reserving of the £20 of land only the five merk-land of Meikle Dormont and the three merk-land called Yle, with the multures and teinds of the same. §

Langriggs, in the parish of Gretna, was in possession of the lairds of Wauchope before 1321, and was one of the properties restored to the 12th laird after his

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* *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. VI., p. 62.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV. 337 (Vol. I., No. 3095); *Abbrev. Retorn.*

‡ Sale of Reidspittal to Mr David Borthwick, 14th March 1553. Acts and Decreets MS., XXIV. 286, *fide* W. A. Lindsay, Esq. Reference to sale, *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. I., p. 432. Purchase of Dalton, etc., *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXI, 119 (Vol. III., No. 736).

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, L., 296 (Vol. VII., No. 666).

forfeiture.* About a mile to the north-east of Gretna Green is a farm called Langrig, and in the neighbourhood is Righead, Rigmoor, and the village of Rigg, all of which may have been included in the holding. This was of the value of £5 by the Old, and £10 by the New Extent, and on it stood one of the numerous Border peel-towers, called the Stonehouse of Langriggs, which, like many of the others, may have been built in obedience to an Act of the Scots Parliament of 1535 that required the landed men of the Borders to raise such defences.

Shortly before 1607 James Lindsay of Wauchope alienated Langriggs to Robert Graham; but, as the licence of the king, which was required before a fief of the Crown could be disposed of, had not been obtained, the lands were in consequence declared forfeited.† In 1620 Mr John Hay, Town Clerk of Edinburgh, having acquired rights in them, commissioned John Lindsay of Auchenskeoch to evict the Grahams, which he proceeded to do, and a fierce encounter with bloodshed ensued, as narrated in the *Publications*, Vol. II., p. 115.

Studeriggs, a property also in Annandale, of one merk value, belonged to the Lindsays before, and was restored to them after, the forfeiture of 1506.‡ It appears in their retours as late as 1661.§ Lands of this name, now spelt Stiddrig, and situated in the parish of Kirkpatrick Juxta were included in the

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1306–1424, p. 529, note; *Ibid.*, XIV. 337 (Vol. I., No. 3095).

† *Ibid.*, XLV. 9 (Vol. V., No. 1915); *Laing Charters*, No. 1522.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV. 337 (Vol. I., No. 3095).

§ *Abbrev. Retorn.*, Annandale.

barony of Amisfield belonging to the family of Charteris.* No other property of the name is known to us. Possibly it was a part of this Stiddrig which was owned by the Lindsays. If so, it was held direct from the Crown, and not from the Charteris.

In Dumfries Burgh—Here the Laird of Wauchope in 1578 had several "forebuyths" occupied by tenants.†

In Roxburghshire—Sir Simon de Lindsay had an annual rent of eight merks payable out of the lands of Scraesburgh near the town of Jedburgh. Forfeited by Sir Simon, this annual rent was regranted to his son, Sir John, in 1321, after which we hear no more of it as belonging to the Lindsays.‡ Probably it went to the Glendinnings when in 1385 they got a grant of the feu-duties of Scraesburgh which were payable to the castle of Roxburgh. § Later the Glendinnings obtained a Crown charter of the lands as a barony. ‖

In Stirlingshire—Sir Philip de Lindsay received from the English king a grant of £20 of land in Polmaise-Marischal, and was infeft therein at Westminster in 1310.¶ On transferring his allegiance to the King of Scots he seems to have been confirmed in his possessions in this part of the country, but these were forfeited by his brother, Sir Simon, as appears from a grant by King Robert I. to Robert de Lawedir of the mill of Lethberd, which had belonged to the deceased Sir Philip and had been forfeited by Sir

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLIV. 142 (Vol. V., No. 1683), 28th Nov. 1605.

† Burgh Court Books of Dumfries MS., per Mr G. W. Shirley.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1306-1424, p. 529, note.

§ Douglas, *Baronage*, p. 234.

‖ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, VII. 103 (Vol. I., No. 899).

¶ *Rotuli Scotiae*, Vol. I., p. 80.

Simon.* Thereafter the Wauchope family had no holdings in this district.

In Haddingtonshire—In 1507 John Lindsay of Wauchope received in excambion, as it was said, for Wauchopedale, but really in part compensation for the illegal forfeiture of that barony, a grant of Reidspittal, *alias* Easter Spittal, in the lordship of Ballincrief belonging to the property of the Crown.† It is not clear whether there was a conveyance of the lands themselves or only of an annual rent out of them, amounting to five merks and three chalders of wheat. In any case the lairds of Wauchope had a heritable interest in Reidspittal which they could sell and which they did sell in 1553.‡

In Kirkcudbrightshire—Out of the property of the Crown in Galloway there were bestowed in 1507 upon John Lindsay, formerly of Wauchope, various lands, not all continuous with one another, but all within the united parishes of Southwick and Colvend. These were Barcloy, Laggan, Boreland of Laggan—apparently the same as Boreland of Colvend—and Boreland of Southwick.§ There was also Marbruie. This may have been originally included in some one of the others and only distinguished at a later date, or it was separately acquired.‖ The total valuation was twelve merks (£8) by the Old Extent.

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* Robertson's *Index*, p. 8, No. 89.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 337 (Vol. I., No. 3095).

‡ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIII.-Vol. XXIII. Sale of Reidspittal to Mr David Borthwick, 14th March 1553. Acts and Decreets MS., XXIV., 286. *Fide* W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIV., 337 (Vol. I., No. 3095).

‖ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. XIX., p. 468.

Barcloy, the chief seat of the family after the loss of Wauchope, lies on the eastern shore of Rough Firth as it opens out of the Solway to form the estuary of the Water of Urr. Here the Lindsays had a castle which in the 17th century was described as one of the "Houses of cheiffe notte in the countrey of Galloway;" but nothing remains of it at the present day.* Forty years ago there was standing within the steading of Barcloy farm a portion of a wall with "square openings" (gunports?) and a small passage or chamber; but even this fragment has been entirely cleared away within the last few years.†

On 23rd October 1611 James Lindsay of Wauchope purchased from Sir William M'Clelland, tutor of Bombie, an annual rent of 1100 merks out of the lands of Lochdougan in the Parish of Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire.‡ This was settled in life-rent on Marion Maxwell, wife of the 17th laird, who handed it over to her son and heir.§ From him it descended to Mungo, the last laird of Wauchope, who in 1711 pledged it to Thomas Maxwell of Cuill.||

A full enumeration of the various properties which belonged at one time or another to the Lindsays of Wauchope makes an imposing inventory. It must not, of course, be taken in summation as showing the extent of their resources at all times. To estimate their standing in the country a special survey requires

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* Galloway Typographised by Mr Timothy Pont. Append. to Symson's *Galloway*.

† Information from tenant of Barcloy Mill.

‡ *Laing Charters*, No. 1620.

§ Reg. of Deeds MS., Vol. 528. *Fide* W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

|| M'Kerlie, *Lands and Their Owners in Galloway*, Vol. IV., p. 121.

to be made of the estate, say at the time of the forfeiture of 1506, or again just before the fortunes of the family began to decline, towards the end of the seventeenth century. By such it will appear that these Lindsays ranked among the most considerable of those of the landed gentry who were not actually of the peerage. And the prestige given them by their possessions was augmented in their early days by the personal distinction of the heads of the house. In later times, however, none of the family attained to eminence, and such consideration as they enjoyed flowed from their position as substantial landowners. In their actions and in their circumstances as known to us, except it be in their attachment to the losing cause of the old faith, there is nothing that colours the decay of their house with the glow of romance. Yet if we were to become better acquainted with their later history we might well find that their downfall was not wholly destitute of heroism. Meantime, in the absence of direct evidence as to the cause of the failure of their fortunes, we may not definitely ascribe it to a decline in the character of the men.

The author has specially to thank W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Windsor Herald, for a very careful revision of the manuscript, and for additional information derived mainly from notes collected from the unpublished records, at the instance and at the cost of the late Earl of Crawford. The author is also indebted to Mr G. W. Shirley for some extracts from the burgh records of Dumfries.

Extracts from Old Registers.

Contributed by W. A. LINDSAY, Esq., K.C.

Edinburgh Baptisms,
continued from No. 6, p. 134. ($\frac{885}{4}$ Reg. Ho.)

JAMES LINDSAY, Imprinter, MARGARET GOODLAKE, a. s. n. JAMES. witn., Gavin Lyndsay, David Bowman, David Makgill. and Gavin Nicoll. 24 *Feb.* 1631.

Sir Jerom Lyndsay, witness to ROBERT HALYBURTON.
22 *March* 1631.

James Lindsay, witness to CHRISTIANE THOMSONE.
24 *March* 1631.

James Lyndsay, witness to JOHNNE GILROY. 29 *May* 1631.

DAVID LINDSAY, workman, JONET SYMSOUN, a sonne n. ROBERT. wit., Robert Rae, Pasquier Tollot.
n. west.—26 *June* 1631.

ALEXANDER EZAT, wright, ISSOBELL LYNDSAY, a. d. n. ISSOBELL. witn., James Hog, merchant, Johnne Tweedie, wreater, William Whyte, imbrotherar, Alex. Ezat, elder.
12 Sept. 1631.

SIR JOHN MURRAY of Restalrig, Dame MARGARET LYNDESAY, a daughter named ELIZABETH. witn., Sir John Hope of Craighall, Mr Robert Learmonth of Sanct Nicolas, advocat, and Mr Williame (sic) ane of the ordinar clerks to the College of Justice, and Mr Patrick Henrysone.
21 *Dec.* 1631.

James Lindsay, imprinter, witness to JAMES FAIRHOLME.
18 *May* 1632.

WILLIAME MOGGOTT, BARBARA LINDSAY, a. d. named AGNES. witn., Mr George Lasoun, George Watsone, wreater, John Davidson, Abraham Cokeu, dagmaker.
14 *Oct.* 1632.

ALEXANDER EZAT, wright, ISSOBELL LYNDSAY, a sonne n. GEORGE. witn., Robert Wilsoun, wright, James Cunninghame, George Duff, wreater, George Ezat, wreater. 28 *Nov.* 1632.

JAMES LYNDSAY, Printer, MARGARET GOODLAD, a. d. named ANNA. witn. Henrii Christie, m'th John Watsone, tailer, James Aitken. n. w.—3 *Feb.* 1633.

Hew Lindsay, witness to ELIZABETH GRAY.
s. west.—10 *Feb.* 1633.

Thomas Lyndsay, witness to RACHEL KINNEIR.
2 *July* 1633.

Andrew Lyndesay, tailer, witn. to SARAH BAILYEA.
4 *Aug.* 1633.

Patrick, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Mr Alexander Lindsay, serviter to the said Archbishop, witnesses to PATRICK ROS. 3 *Sept.* 1633.

ALEXANDER EZAT, tailer, ISSOBELL LYNDESAY, a sonne n. JAMES. witn., James Leslie, tailer, James Kennorne, wreater, James Cuninghame. 8 *April* 1634.

Mr Johnne Lyndsay, minister at Carstairs, witness to ANDREW LEVINGSTOUN. 11 *June* 1634.

Mr James Lindsay, son to the Archbishop of Glasgow, witness to WILLIAM DRUMOND. 12 *Dec.* 1634.

ALEXANDER EZAT, wright, ISSOBELL LYNDSAY, a. d. n. GRESSELL. Witnesses, Johnne Kennedie, Robert Wilsoun, wright, Johnne Tweedie, wreater, Alexander Bruce of Ava, 6 May. 28 *April* 1635.

WILLIAM MEGGET, locksmith, BARBARA LYNDESAY, a. d. n. CATHARINE. witn., Jonas Laurence, goldsmith, William Stewart, painter, Robert Gray, flesheour, and Thomas Lyndesay, sodiler. 13 *May* 1635.

Mr Alexander Lyndsay, witness to AGNES HAMILTOUN.
27 *Sept.* 1635.

JAMES P. (sic) LINDSAY, printer, MARGARET GOODLAD, a. d. n. MARIONE. witn., Johnne Watsone, tailer, James Aitken, wreater, David Delige. s. e.—11 *Oct.* 1635.

Alexander Lyndsay, witness to ALEXANDER STUART.
8 *Nov.* 1635.

END OF 1635.

From Glamis Register. ($^{2}_{1}{}^{2}$ Reg. Ho.)

The Register of the Children's Names and of the Marriages begune the 13th Novr 1697.
By Mr PATRICK OGILVIE, Clerk to the Sessione.

March 6, 1700. DAVID LINDSAY with MARGARET MORTIMER had their marriage bonds solemnized in presence of several witnesses after due proclamation, both living in this parish.

Jan. 18, 1703. WILLIAM LINDSAY L. S. to DAVID LINDSAY, your in Glammis was baptizd. Witnesses William Low and Robert Mitchell.

Jan. 28, 1705.—ANDREW LINDSAY in the parish of Forfar, and ELSPET ADAM, in this parish, they both being orderly contracted and proclaimed pro 1mo.

Feb. 4, 1705. Do. do. pro 2do.

Feb. 11, Do. do. pro 3do.

Feb. 21, 1705. ANDREW LINDSAY in the parish of Forfar, and ELSPET ADAM, in this parish of Glammis, had their marriage solemnized. Witnesses, John Nicoll, Andrew Gibsone and others. This was done at Kinnetles.

Aug. 30, 1705. CHRISTINE LINDSAY, fourth daughter to DAVID LINDSAY, younger, in Glammis was baptized. Witnesses, William Low and David Cordaine.

Feb. 18, 1712. ELISABETH LINDSAY, l. dau. to DAVID LINDSAY, in Glammis, was baptized. Witnesses, Mr William Menzies and John Butter.

Deaths, etc.

July 12, 1685. Mr Ro^r^ LYNDSAY, expectant, preached upon 15 Job 20 verse.

Oct. 2, 1690. Given to one LYNDSAY, suppliant, 3 sh.

Jan. 31, 1697. Given in by DAVID LYNDSAY for the velvet mortcloath to his wife, 2 lib.

Baptisms at Glamis,
from the 2^d^ volume beginning 1716. (2$\frac{8}{2}$ Reg. Ho.)

The Mothers' and witnesses' names not given.

1721, *Dec.* 13. LINDSAY, JAMES, son to ALEX^r^ LINDSAY.

1723, *Aug.* 29. LINDSAYS, BARB. and HELEN, twine daurs. to ALEX. LINDSAY.

1725, *Sept.* 12. LINDSAY, MARGARET, daur. to ALEX. E. Dunoon.

1727, *June* 4. LINDSAY, ISABEL, d. to ALEX^r^ E. Dunoon.

1729, *Sept.* 26. LINDSAY, ALEX^r^, s. to Alex^r.^ E. Dunoon.

1741, *July* 12th. LINDSAY, AND., s. to DAVID. wit. James LINDSAY, &c. Glammis.

1745, *Feb.* 9th. LINDSAY, ——, s. to DAVID. Glammiss.

The Gathering at Glasgow.

SEPTEMBER 1911.

ON Friday, 8th September, a party of the assembled clansmen made an excursion to Tarbet, on Loch Lomond, and afterwards spent the evening in the Scottish National Exhibition.

On Saturday forenoon the Clan mustered within the Conference Hall of the Exhibition, kindly granted for the occasion by the Executive; and Dr John Lindsay, Glasgow, in welcoming the company on behalf of the Board of Management spoke of the objects of special Lindsay interest in the historical collection, mentioning among others the original Heraldic MS. of Sir David Lindsay, impressions of the seals of some early Lindsays, the portrait of John, Earl of Crawford-Lindsay,—the first Colonel Commanding the Black Watch,—a miniature of the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray," facsimiles of the shields of arms on the Crawford gallery in Kilbirnie Kirk, charters and documents in which Lindsays figure as principals or witnesses, and the portrait of Sir Walter Scott by Graham Lindsay. He also referred to the pictures in the gallery of art from the collection of Mrs Lindsay, Edzell Lodge, Edinburgh.

The day having been spent in viewing the Exhibition, the company again assembled in the Atholl Restaurant, and to the number of 80 sat down to dinner under the chairmanship of Mr J. Bowman

Lindsay, Glasgow. This function brought the official gathering to a close; but many visitors remained in the city over the week-end, to be privately entertained by local members.

In the Heraldic Section of the Exhibition there was put up at the instance of the Western Section of the Society a shield of the Lindsay arms, and the arms were displayed also among those of other Scottish families in the outside decorations of the buildings.

The Gathering at Biggar.

SEPTEMBER 1913.

IT had been intended to hold a Gathering at this place in 1912, but for various reasons the proposal was not given effect to, and there was no Gathering that year. In 1913, however, the arrangements which had previously been made were carried out. The headquarters were fixed at the Clydesdale Hotel, Biggar, and there a number of the clansmen and their friends arrived on Friday 12th September. A very pleasant evening was spent with music and dancing. Among the items of the entertainment special mention may be made of the accomplished singing of Miss Jean Lindsay, Glasgow, the pianoforte music of Miss Lindsay, Biggar, and the pipe-playing of Mr John Lindsay, Arrochar.

On Saturday forenoon a visit was paid to Biggar Kirk. The minister of the parish, the Rev. W. Grant Duncan, B.D., kindly pointed out the features of this pre-Reformation collegiate church, the tower, obviously constructed for defensive purposes, attracting particular attention. The church is famous for the number of relics of past days which it possesses. Among those shown was a book which had belonged to the last of the provosts, the Presbytery Records beginning in the seventeenth century, the stool of repentance dated 1694, an ancient falconet found in the neighbourhood, the old communion vessels, and a pewter ewer which

was discovered under the floor, and which is of so attractive a shape that it has been frequently photographed and frequently reproduced in metal. The cordial thanks of all present were accorded to Mr Duncan for his courteous reception and very interesting exposition of the treasures of Biggar Kirk.

The weather being unfortunately very wet and cold, only some of the party ventured on the seven mile drive to Covington. Arrived there the castle and its surroundings were inspected, and an attempt made to identify the scenes of some legendary and historical incidents connected with the Covington Lindsays. Thereafter, under the guidance of the parish minister, the Rev. William C. Macgregor, Covington Kirk was examined. Of unpretentious appearance but very old, the little building offers to the ecclesiologist some notable facts and problems; and it is hoped that Mr Macgregor will add to the Society's indebtedness to him by supplying a description for publication. By his kindness also the party had the privilege of looking at some passages in the Kirk Session Records relating to old time Lindsays.

In the evening the company sat down to dinner in the Clydesdale Hotel under the chairmanship of the Rev. Canon Lindsay, Malahide, Dublin. After the loyal toasts, Dr Lindsay, Glasgow, proposed the health of "The Chief," and took occasion to congratulate the Lindsays on the fact that for generations back the heads of the clan had not been content to rest on their hereditary honours, but had each sought and won for himself a worthy place in the estimation of his contemporaries; and that same course, he said, was being successfully pursued by the present Chief. Mr Robert

Lindsay, L.D.S., Edinburgh, proposed "The Burgh of Biggar," and Provost Hope replied. Mr George M'K. Thompson, Megantic, Province of Quebec, wished prosperity to the Clan Lindsay Society; and the Secretary, Mr R. A. Lindsay, S.S.C., in replying, reported on the Society's progress. The toast of "The Ladies" was entrusted with ample justification to Mr Douglas Lindsay; and the ladies were no doubt satisfied with the reply made on their behalf by Mr Wm. Lindsay.

Thanks are due to Mr Johnstone, the tenant of Covington Mains, and to Mr Thomas Lindsay, station-master, Biggar, for effective help in carrying out the arrangements.

Obituary.

Major the Hon. Robert Hamilton Lindsay, of the Royal Scots Greys, second son of the late Earl of Crawford and brother of the present Earl, died at York, 8th December 1911, after a very brief illness.

Major Lindsay joined the Royal Scots Greys in 1894. From Edinburgh he went to join the staff of Earl Beauchamp, the Governor of New South Wales. He left Lord Beauchamp on hearing of the outbreak of war in South Africa, and proceeded direct to Cape Town. Arriving simultaneously with the incoming troopship *Ranee*, on which were the Greys, he was with them from the first, and his South African medal has five bars, *i.e.*, Diamond Hill, Johannesburg, Driefontein, Paardeberg, and Relief of Kimberley. His ankle was broken during operations on the night before the battle of Nitral's Nek, confining him to hospital; and he was invalided home. Put on half pay on account of this and subsequent illness, he was invited by Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, to be his A.D.C. until he was well enough to rejoin, which position he filled for some months; leaving there to be married to Miss Mary Clarke, daughter of Sir William Clarke, Bart., whose mother was an Australian lady of Scottish stock. The Russo-Japanese War was imminent, and as he thought it might be useful to his career to know the places where fighting might take place, they left Melbourne after the wedding for Japan. At Thursday Island they were met by Lord Crawford in his steam yacht *Valhalla*, who vainly tried to persuade them to go to England with him, as war was believed to be imminent, and he did not think a cavalry officer would be allowed into Russia from Japan, or, if allowed in, would not be allowed out until the end of the war.

THE LATE MAJOR THE HON. ROBERT HAMILTON LINDSAY.

Major Lindsay saw much of Japan's soldiers and preparations before they crossed to Dalny. They were refused entrance into Port Arthur, and so commenced their journey from Dalny by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Major Lindsay was convinced that Japan would be victorious all through the war. He compiled ten huge volumes of every-day accounts from the chief Japanese, English, French, German, and Italian newspapers, covering the period from the first talk of war until the conclusion of peace; and in the first volume, among the cuttings, he stated his opinion emphatically.

Rejoining his regiment on his return from this journey, he was quartered with it at Norwich, Edinburgh, Dorchester, Salisbury Plain, and York.

Major Lindsay was made a captain in the 1st Australian Horse, while A.D.C. to Lord Beauchamp. These were sent to join the Greys when they first arrived in South Africa; and the Australian Government afterwards conferred on him the rank of Major.

Major Lindsay was a fine linguist, knowing French, German, and Italian, and successfully going up for examinations in Russian, Dutch, and Hindustani, when he thought these languages would be of service to him.

Although not a member of the Presbyterian Church, he attended on church parade. At the special services on the Sunday following his death, the church at York being crowded with military and the general public, the Rev. J. A. M'Ilvride, M.A., paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased officer, saying,—"He was the most loveable man I ever met. He lived in a perpetual atmosphere of nobility. Chivalrous and charitable, reverent and generous, high principled and unselfish, he had that mind which inspires every word and deed with grace. The best crown that one can win in this life is the love and respect of one's fellow-men, and that crown was his. That which endeared him to all who came in contact with him was his unselfish kindness—a kindness which showed itself in making sacrifices, in serving willingly his fellow-men."

The portrait of Major Lindsay facing page 222 is from a photograph by Vandyck, Melbourne.

Hugh Barlow Lindsay died 13th April 1913, in Scotland. He was only surviving son of Hon. Charles Robert Lindsay, son of the 23rd Earl of Crawford, and was born at Calcutta. He was a Magistrate in the Bombay Civil Service, and after retirement married Lady Jane Grosvenor, daughter of the Marquess of Westminster, K.G., and widow of Gamel Lord Muncaster. He left issue two sons and two daughters.

Mr Robert Lindsay, eldest son of the late Mr Allan Lindsay, The Mount, Bearsden, whose death is noted in the Clan Publications, Vol. II., p. 74, died at 9 Herriet St., Pollokshields, Glasgow, on 18th April 1913. Mr Lindsay was for many years a member of the Board of Management and of the Western District Committee. Through his excellent business qualities he was very helpful in directing the affairs of the Society, and by his active efforts and genial disposition he did much to promote the success of its social functions. Mr Lindsay leaves a widow and three daughters, to whom the sympathy of the Clan goes out in their bereavement.

Sir Coutts Lindsay, Baronet, elder brother of the late Lord Wantage, died at Roehampton on the 7th May 1913, and was buried the 13th in Ham Churchyard. He was born 2nd February 1824 in London. Served in the Grenadier Guards, retiring as Lieutenant-Colonel, and was appointed Major Commanding the Italian Legion in the Crimea. He succeeded his maternal grandfather, Sir Coutts Trotter, as Baronet by virtue of a special remainder, and to the estate of Balcarres at the death of his father in 1855.

Sir Coutts attained great distinction as an amateur artist, and founded the Grosvenor Gallery, supported by some distintinguished artists. He was conspicuous and very popular in the world of Art, but lived in retirement for many years before his death. He left two daughters by his first wife, Miss Fitzroy, and the Baronetcy is extinct.

Notes and Comments.

THERE are some questions connected with the history of the Lindsays in which some of the members of the Society are particularly interested, and to the settlement of which others may be able to contribute information. One is the question of the propriety of the term "Clan Lindsay." Were the Lindsays a clan? Obviously the answer to that question is contingent on the answer to this other, What was a clan? In the minds of most people the dominant idea attaching to the term is that of kinship. Between clansmen there is understood to have been relationship near or remote, actual or adoptive. The ideal bond was descent from a common ancestor. Now, if community of descent be regarded as sufficient ground on which to base the right to be a clan, few, if any, had a better claim to the designation than had the Lindsays. Nothwithstanding the numerous branches into which the family became divided, and notwithstanding their wide distribution throughout the country so that they held lands at one time or another in practically every county in the east and south of Scotland, a notable feature of their history is the high degree of probability attaching to the assumption that all the various branches were offshoots of one main stem, the descent of which from a known historical progenitor of the remote past has been ascertained

with an amount of proof that is seldom attained in genealogy. All the Lindsays who had the right to coat armour bore the common device as little obscured as might be by the necessary differences. Even those among them who were hewers of wood and drawers of water were, very probably, what they themselves claimed to be, cadets of the landed families. Wherever such landed families had been settled there are to be found to-day—and the fact was more distinct a century ago — colonies of Lindsays of the humbler sort; yet never were these in such numbers as to give countenance to the supposition that the name was often assumed by those who had not been born to it. Moreover, notwithstanding their wide geographical distribution and the absence of any binding obligation to that effect, there is good evidence to show that all the Lindsays acknowledged the head of the eldest line as chief, even those who held their lands as vassals of another overlord, or those who found it necessary to put themselves under the protection of a nearer potentate; and they are often found rendering mutual aid to one another, apparently for the sake of the common blood. If actual kinship, then, and the practical acceptance of the obligations arising therefrom were sufficient to make them so, the Lindsays were a clan. At the same time it cannot be said that they were so associated as to present in their association others of the main characteristics of the clan system. The head of the house, for example, never was and never could be required by the Government to be answerable for all of his name. Admitting this, and granting that the term when applied to the Lindsays generally must be given a limited meaning,

there remains the question whether any portion of the family ever was in a position to be reckoned among the Highland clans, as were, say, those of the Stewarts who settled in the Highlands.

The Lindsays of Bonhill became almost as Celtic in blood as were their neighbours the Colquhouns and M'Auleys, with whom they intermarried. Moreover, they held hereditarily a Celtic office, the Toscheagorship of the Lennox. But they were not so numerous in themselves, and their lands could not have supported such a following as would make them a body to be reckoned with. The Lindsays of Glenesk, however, were powerful enough to influence affairs in their neighbourhood; and Mr Hugh Antrobus, a member of the Clan Society, who has been enquiring into this matter, thinks that they stood on much the same footing as the adjacent clans.

A discussion on this and cognate questions, initiated by Mr Arch. Campbell, Glasgow, was carried on in the correspondence columns of the *Oban Times* during the past summer. The correspondence diverges largely into speculation, but certain definite assertions are made, such as these,—that the people of the hill country of Forfarshire, where lay the estates of the Lindsays of Edzell, spoke the Gaelic language until comparatively recent times; that they wore the kilt, and in the 18th century carried the usual arms of the Highlanders; that the district was strongly Jacobite; and that it was within the territory to which the Act of Disarming of 1746 applied. Yet none of these facts, nor all of them together, can be taken as proving that a body of Lindsays was definitely recognised as a clan comparable to the neighbouring clans.

Had there been such recognition, it is further objected, the Gaelic-speaking people would have had a Gaelic name for the Lindsays. Mr John Lindsay, Arrochar, and others say indeed that they had such a name and that it was MacIlliuntaig. This opinion appears to be founded on a quotation from the Gaelic poet Allan Dall, who lived at the end of the 18th century; but for the purpose in view the passage is of very doubtful authority.

Another point dealt with in the correspondence mentioned, as one having an important bearing on the general question, is the age of the Lindsay tartan. That the tartan so named is later than 1739 has been maintained on the ground that when the independent companies of the Black Watch were formed into a regiment of the line under the command of the Earl of Crawford-Lindsay, the earl had the privilege of choosing the uniform tartan, and would have chosen that of Lindsay had there been any such in existence. The argument is not convincing. One would like to know whether it is a fact, or only an assumption, that the commander of the newly formed regiment had the unrestricted privilege of choosing the uniform tartan; and one would like to know whether it is offered as a fact that there was no Lindsay tartan, or whether its non-existence is merely an inference from the Black Watch tartan not being the Lindsay tartan. The inference certainly does not follow from the premises. Supposing that there was then in existence a recognised Lindsay tartan, and that the earl could have put the regiment into it, there was very good reason for his not doing so. The tartan would be that used by the chief of the name, the Laird of Edzell, and his followers,

and these at the time were hostile to the Government and in disfavour with it. The argument as it stands does not disprove that a Lindsay tartan existed at the beginning of the 18th century; and there may further be set against it a certain tradition, whatever this may be worth. The tradition is that during the great Lindsay-Ogilvie feud, some time before the end of the 16th century, a party of Ogilvies attacked another party of their own clan, mistaking them for Lindsays because of the similarity of the tartans, and that after that the Ogilvies altered theirs. Whatever the occasion may have been, there seems to be no doubt that the Ogilvies did change their tartan. It appears, then, that the question of the age of the Lindsay tartan still remains open.

What is the clan badge? At our clan gatherings the garden rue is much in evidence; but Mr John Lindsay, Arrochar, points out that this is an introduced and cultivated plant, and not likely therefore to be the true badge; and he suggests that it should be the meadow rue or the woodruff.

These are some points for investigation. What is wanted for dealing with them is evidence that will bear critical examination, and more especially documentary evidence, if it can be got.

THE WAUCHOPES. Were they originally Lindsays of Wauchopedale, who took the name of the territory and dropped the family name? This question is raised by Col. R. A. Wauchope, of Golding Manor, Essex, in correspondence with the Editor; and he cites evidence which gives a *prima facie* case for an affirmative answer. Men of both names are associated in some

early charters with a suggestion of relationship between them; but the balance of probabilities seems to incline to the Wauchopes having derived their name from the Wauchope Burn in Roxburghshire, and not from the Wauchope Water in Dumfries-shire.

THE LINDSAYS AND EARLY IRON-MAKING IN SCOTLAND. Mr George Turner, Glasgow, is making enquiry into the history of iron-making in Scotland, and would be glad of information bearing on the connection of the Lindsays with this industry. The locating on estates formerly possessed by Lindsays of evidence of such operations, as, for instance, the presence of iron slag, would be of value; and references to accessible printed matter, or extracts from unpublished MSS. would also be very acceptable, and might be sent to the Editor, 18 Burnbank Terrace, Glasgow.

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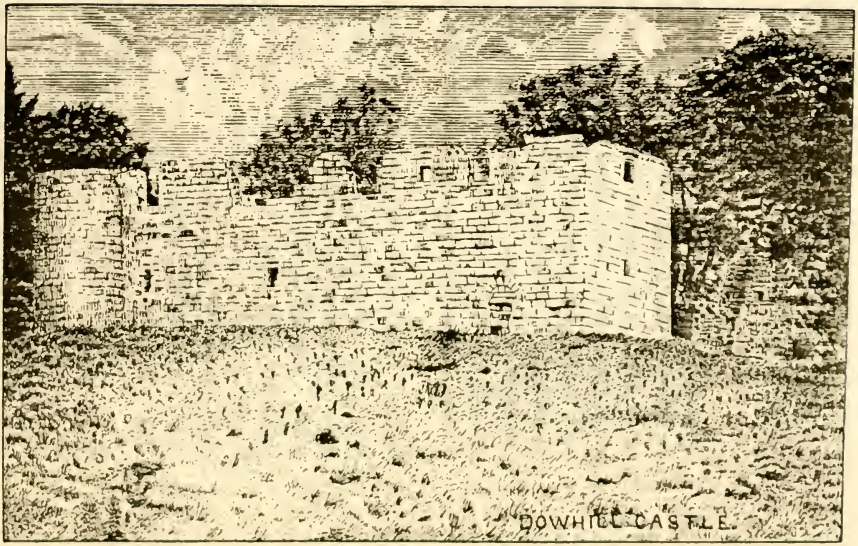
Lindsay Pedigree.

IT occasionally happens that evidence unknown to the noble Author of the Lives of the Lindsays emerges from the greater antiquarian searches of the present time. Recently a new Record Society for the County of Bedford has printed a collection of charters relating to the Nuns of Chicksand, many of these being endorsed on an Exchequer Roll, *temp.* Henry IV. on the occasion of a most interesting judgment on the liability of the Nuns to be taxed for a Subsidy.

The Nunnery was founded 1147-50, and among the more important grants was one by William de Lindesay, with the consent of his father, Walter, for the salvation of himself, his father and mother, and of Walter Lengleis and his predecessors, of eight score acres of tillable land in Molesworth, ten acres of meadow and common pasture, both on the demesne and on the lands of his men, for twenty score sheep and twenty-four animals. This considerable gift is witnessed by Walter the father, Drogo de Lindesey, Godefrid, Chaplain to Countess Rohaise (the founder), Magister Serlo, Chaplain of the King of Scotland, and a number of others.

Molesworth is in the Earldom of Huntingdon, and if Walter is the person of that name who accompanied the Earl to Cumbria and witnessed the great Inquisition for the See of Glasgow, *circa* 1120-3, he is proved father and not brother of the first William de Lindesay, Baron before 1147 and Lord of Ercildun.

W. A. L.


DOWHILL CASTLE.

The Lairds of Dowhill.

By The Editor.

In days before the dawn of the fourteenth century Crambeth, or Cramby, was the collective designation of a number of separate tenements of land, each of which, in later times at least, had its own distinctive name. Of old these lands were situated within the sheriffdom of Fife, which then included Kinrosshire; for not until about 1426 were the parishes of Kinross, Orwell, and Portmoak erected into a separate county, and not until 1685 did that county acquire its present dimensions.

Almost certainly the lands collectively called Crambeth were not all contiguous to one another, but for administrative purposes they were united into what was known as a barony. The barony, as was usual, would no doubt take its name from the principal messuage, the chief place of residence of the laird or baron. As to where that was situated we have no direct information, but, indirectly, the locality may be indicated with a fair degree of probability.

In 1471 William de Winton, styled "portioner of the barony of Cleisch," but who was also owner of parts of Crambeth, in granting a charter of lands to Robert Lowrisoune, required of the vassal, his heirs, and assignees, that they should give "three suits annually at three capital pleas at Cramby in the said

barony."* The charter, its wording being somewhat ambiguous, makes it appear as if Cramby were in the barony of Cleisch; and since it was a place where courts were held one would naturally conclude that it was the principal messuage of that barony. It was not so, however. The principal messuage of Cleisch lay elsewhere, and was in other ownership; for in 1505 Archibald Meldrum of Binns, whose predecessors had possessed part of Cleisch for at least a century before, sold to Robert Colville of Hiltoun "the tower and mansionhouse called in the vulgar speech the Chemys of Clesh, and the land called the Chemysland adjacent thereto, with the houses and park."† Chemys is a corruption of the Old French *chef mez*, the chief mansion of an estate; and it was the place called the Chemys, therefore, that was the principal messuage of Cleish.

William de Winton, then, owning part of Cleish, but not the principal messuage, owned also lands which certainly belonged to Crambeth. He held his baronial courts at "Cramby"; and he would the more surely do so if this were an old established seat of local administration.

Another of the Winton family had a charter of lands which, in an old index of charters, are specified as "Cramby et Auchindald"; while in another index the same charter is summarised as relating to "Crombie and Auchindald in the barony of Cromby."‡

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, VII. 82 (Vol. I., No. 1040).

† *Ibid.*, XIV. 318 (Vol. I., No. 2896).

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1306-1424), App. II., Indexes A. and B., No. 1919.

Crambeth, Cramby, and Crombie were variations of the same name. It was the name of a place at which baronial courts were held, and in accordance with a general custom the name would be extended to comprise the whole area within the jurisdiction of these courts, that is to say, the barony. The place in question, there is some reason to believe, was that which is still called Crombie, in the parish of Torryburn.

As early as the middle of the fourteenth century ancient Crambeth was in process of breaking up, and the disintegration went on until the name remained only as a by-name to some of the fragments of the original unity. A similar fate befel the neighbouring old barony of Cleish, so that in a valuation of Fife, carried out in 1517, the remains of Cleish and Crambeth which could still be identified, were enumerated as Cleish-Meldrum, Cleish-Allardyce, Winton's part of Cleish, Jonet Kinloch's part of Cleish, Lindsay's part of Cleish and Crambeth, and the lands of Crambeth except Lindsay's part.* To such an extent had ancient Cleish become sub-divided that the baronial mill, which in the beginning had doubtless been the property of the baron alone, came to be apportioned into six shares in the ownership of various individuals.

Out of combined portions of both domains, united sometimes with other lands, were erected new baronies. Thus Robert Colville of Hilton, having acquired various parts of Cleish and Crambeth, had these and other holdings constituted a free barony, to be called the

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* Sibbald, *History of Fife*, Edition 1803, p. 205.

barony of Cleish.* That was in 1507; and this is the barony of Cleish that is best known, but it is not the ancient barony of that name.

The Crambeth that gave his seigneurial title to a certain William Lindsay in 1412 was not the whole of ancient Crambeth, and was not even its principal messuage. There were contemporaries of William Lindsay who were also styled "of Crambeth," but, like him, they were portioners only. Part of William Lindsay's portion was "Crambeth-Dowhill"; and when his descendant, Adam Lindsay, in 1541, resigned into the hands of the king "his barony of Crambeth, called Dowhill," and other lands, including part of Cleish, these were incorporated in a free barony under the name of Dowhill, in favour of him and his heirs. Unlike ancient Cleish the name of Crambeth was not perpetuated in any of the later erections.

From Crambeth the family of its early owners derived their name. In the middle of the fourteenth century lived Duncan and Alexander de Crambeth. To Alexander belonged a portion of the barony.† Duncan also owned a portion, but whether his was the whole of what remained over and above Alexander's part we do not know. Duncan's portion passed to his heirs, one of whom, his daughter Agnes, settled in 1354 her share of the lands of Crambeth, Cleish, and Lochgelly on James de Valoniis and the heirs to be born of their marriage with remainder to her heirs.‡

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* *Reg. Mag Sig.*, XIV. 343 (Vol. 1., No. 3022).

† *Reg. Mag. Sig*, 1306–1424, No. 211 (*anno* 1366).

‡ Inventory of Writs in Charter Chest of Dowhill, quoted *fide* Dr Maitland Thomson, in Gibson, *The Warlaws in Scotland*, p 317.

This James, afterwards Sir James, was the representative of a family an ancestor of which had married one of the heiresses of David de Lochore, who brought to her husband great estates, including Wester Lochore and the barony of Torry, which Sir James inherited.

Agnes de Crambeth was not the only wife of Sir James de Valoniis. He seems to have married, secondly, one whose name was Christian, unless there is an error in the transcription of a document.* He also, after 1396, married Elizabeth de Lyndesay; for which marriage a dispensation had to be procured because the contracting parties were related both by affinity and by consanguinity.†

Sir James de Valoniis had no male issue by any of his marriages, and no issue whatever by Elizabeth de Lyndesay, who survived him. But he left at least two daughters, Christian, the elder, who married Andrew Wardlaw of Wilton, and Euphane, who married John Sibbald of Balgonie.‡ Christian and Euphane brought to their husbands, parts of Crambeth; and this they might do whether they were daughters of Agnes de Crambeth or no; for their father had acquired for himself a part of that barony which had never been the property of his wife Agnes, but which had belonged originally to Alexander de Crambeth, from whom it had passed first to Sir Alan de Erskyne, and eventually to him, Sir James de Valoniis.§ Even assuming

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* Pitürrane Writs quoted in *The Wardlaws in Scotland*, p. 29.

† Dr Maitland Thomson's Transcripts from the Vatican, quoted in *The Wardlaws in Scotland*, p. 33.

‡ Gibson, *The Wardlaws in Scotland*, pp. 34, 35.

§ *Reg. Maj Sig*, 1306-1424, Nos. 211, 872.

that Christian and Euphane inherited portions of Crambeth from Agnes de Crambeth, and making the assumption in spite of a statement that their mother's name was Christian, we cannot take the fact of William de Lindsay also owning a portion of the same barony as indicating a marriage between him and a third co-heiress. For there was at least one portion of Crambeth not accounted for among the acquisitions of Sir James de Valoniis, the portion which went to the co-heir or co-heirs of Duncan de Crambeth other than his daughter Agnes; and this portion it may have been which came into possession of William de Lindsay. Of a third co-heiress of Sir James there is no contemporary record. On the contrary, there is evidence bearing the interpretatiou that there was none such. Lord Lindsay's statement in the *Lives* that Sir James de Valoniis had a daughter, Elizabeth, by marriage with whom William de Lindsay of Logie acquired part of Crambeth may have arisen by the mistake of believing Elizabeth de Valoniis, or Lindsay, to have been de Valoniis by birth and Lindsay by marriage, whereas it was the converse of this. Elizabeth was the wife, and not the daughter, of Sir James.*

In whatever way he may have acquired it, one William Lindsay, at the end of the fourteenth century, was in possession of a portion of the ancient barony of Crambeth, and with respect to certain lands within this portion, namely, those of "Freuchie," he granted a charter between 1412 and 1415.* Previous to this, in 1397, William Lindsay, styled "of Logie," had a

* *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. I., p. 101, *Note.*

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1306-1424, App. II., Indexes A and B, No. 1972.

charter of the fourth part of Culcarny in Kinross.* Now, the lands of Freuchie, Fruchtis, or Fruix, and a fourth part of Culcarny (Cockairney), were included in the "barony of Crambeth, called Dowhill"; and the lairds of the same held also the lands of Logie as vassals of the Abbey of Dunfermline. It thus appears that lands which for centuries afterwards were owned by the Lindsays of Dowhill, were, at the end of the fourteenth century, in the ownership of a person of the same surname. In the absence of documentary proofs for the early steps of the Dowhill pedigree, there is this circumstantial evidence lending a fair degree of assurance to the conclusion that William Lindsay of Crambeth was identical with William Lindsay of Logie, and was the first of the lairds of Dowhill.

The early lairds were related to the chiefs of the house of Lindsay "in legitimate and near propinquity," as it is put by the author of the *Lives*. This relationship is inferred from the fact that John Lindsay, younger of Dowhill, was called as an heir to the Crawford estates in the entail which was settled, and confirmed by royal charter, 1541.† Just how the Dowhill branch sprang from the main stem has not been determined, but it is believed that it derived its origin from Sir William Lindsay of Rossie. This Sir William was a person of some historical importance. On that account, and with a view to seeing whether the above-mentioned belief as to the origin of the

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, Indexes A and B, No. 1757.

† *Ibid.*, XXVIII. 64 (Vol. II., No. 2484.).

family of Dowhill is consistent with the facts ascertained in regard to him, these are here brought together.

Sir Alexander Lindsay, brother of Sir James, Lord of Crawford, was twice married: first, to Catherine Stirling, heiress of Glenesk, by whom he had—

(1) Sir David, afterwards first Earl of Crawford.
(2) Sir Alexander, who died without issue,

and, secondly, to Marjory, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ralston, and niece of King Robert II., by whom he had—

(3) Sir William, of Rossie.
(4) Sir Walter, of Kinneff.
(5) Euphemia.

Many were the ties of consanguinity and affinity between these Lindsays and the reigning house; and they were much at court, witnessing many of the royal charters of the period. One of these, granted by authority of David, Duke of Rothesay, acting as *locum tenens* of his father the King, is witnessed by "David, Earl of Crawford, John de Ramorgny, John de Hamyltoun of Fingaltoun, knights; William de Lyndesaye of Rossy, and Walter de Hamyltoun, esquires."* The date is between 1398 and 1402, and the charter attracts particular interest from the conjunction of the names of Sir John de Ramorgny and William de Lindsay, two who were soon to be associated again in connection with the tragedy of the Prince's death.

Whatever may have been the truth about this event certain it is that suspicions of foul play were prevalent

* *Reg. Mag Sig.*, III. 101 (Vol. I., No. 181).

in the public mind, not without support from the motives of personal hostility which could be readily ascribed to those who were concerned in the arrest of the heir to the throne and who were believed to be accomplices in his murder. Of William de Lindsay it was said, that he cherished a desire for vengeance on the Prince because of his repudiation of his engagement with Lindsay's sister Euphemia.*

With the sending away of Prince James, his capture and long detention in England, with the death of the king and the ascendancy of Albany, the party of the alleged conspirators remained in security. During this time William Lindsay of Rossie, now risen to knighthood, appears frequently in the records, and that in such associations that we see him to have been a man of considerable prominence and of substantial fortune. Position and fortune alike suffered reduction after the return of King James and the destruction of the house of Albany. At least part of his estate was escheated.† The exact time when this took place, and the grounds on which he had incurred the penalty, are alike unkown. It was within a few years of the king's return in 1424; and one suspects that Sir William's intimate association with Duke Robert of Albany had to do with the affair. So far was he reduced that the king granted a pension to his wife, Lady Matilda Stewart, "for her sustentation."‡ Lady Matilda may have been of the royal family, and it was not fitting that such a one should be greatly humbled.

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* *Extracta ex Cronicis Scocie*, fol. 248. Abbotsford Club.

† *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. V., pp. 207, 655; Vol. VI. p. 266.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV., pp. 560, 615; Vol. VI., p, 126.

Sir William Lindsay of Rossie was probably alive in 1435, but was dead in 1438.* By his wife, Lady Matilda Stewart, who survived him, and died in 1485,† he had—

(1) William.‡
(2) Mr James, Dean of Glasgow.
(3) ? *Elizabeth, sp. of Sir James de Valoniis.*||

Inquiry brings to light nothing that definitely connects Sir William Lindsay of Rossie with the Lindsays of Dowhill; neither, however, does it discover anything opposed to the view that he was progenitor of that

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* *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. IV., p. 615; Vol, V, p. 15.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. IX., p. 328.

‡ Alexander, 2nd Earl of Crawford, granted the lands of Kynneff to Ogilvy, and on 3rd September 1438 issued a statement that he had heard that William Lindsay, son of Sir William Lindsay of Rossy, claims Kynneff, that he had never granted Kynneff after the death of his brother David to anyone but Sir Walter Lindsay and the heirs male of his body, lawfully gotten of his body.

Document in Crawford Charter Chest, Haigh Hall. Favour of W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K C, Norroy King of Arms.

§ In 1486 he founded in the Cathedral of Glasgow the chaplainry of St Stephen and St Lawrence for the souls of his deceased father, William Lindsay, and of his mother, Lady Matilda Stewart (Reg. Epis. Glas., Vol. II., p 450). He died 17th May 1487. (*Ibid*, p. 615.) It is assumed that he was not the first born, because of the unlikelihood of an eldest son being given to the priesthood with its obligation of celibacy.

|| Charter of William Lindsay, knight, lord of Rossy, granting to his kinsman David Stewart, lord of Durisdeer, the lands of Luchheild, lying in the sheriffdom of Fife: To be held of the granter and his heirs of Murdoch Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and Menteith, and his successors, in ward and relief, for services due and wont. Dated at Cupar in Fife, 11th May 1423. (*MSS. of the Earl of Home*, p. 158, Hist. MSS. Com.) Charter by Elizabeth de Valans, Lady of Inchgall, in favour of John of Lumsden, of the third part of the lands of Lochhead, in the western part of the barony of Lochore: Dated 15th August 1432. "These lands appear to have been hers in heritage." *The Wardlaws in Scotland*, p. 33. It is surmised that these charters relate to the same lands.

family. The question of the presumed connection is still an open one. Starting from the fact of the legitimate and near propinquity of the lairds of Dowhill to the chiefs of the house of Lindsay there is yet to seek —not proof of that propinquity, for it is admitted— but the actual link of relationship. Tracing backward the pedigree of the lairds we come to William Lindsay of Crambeth, living at the end of the fourteenth century, from whom in all probability they were descended. Living also at the end of the fourteenth century was Sir William Lindsay of Rossie, a cadet of the chief house. Assuming that the relationship was through this Sir William, and no other cennection is suggested, the question under consideration resolves itself into this, How did William Lindsay of Crambeth stand to William Lindsay of Rossie ?

They do not appear to have been father and son. The knight of Rossie is known beyond dispute to have been a son of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk ; and he could not have been the father of William of Crambeth ; for, taking into account the approximate dates of his father's marriage, it is not possible that he could have had a son of an age to be in full legal possession of landed property in 1397, as was William Lindsay of Crambeth.

The suggestion is put forward that, appearing under the designations "of Crambeth," and "of Rossie," were not two persons but one only, who, on different occasions, took his seigneurial title from different lands of which he was proprietor ; that in short, William Lindsay of Crambeth, and William Lindsay of Rossie were one and the same. It may

indeed have been so; at least we have no information that makes such a conjecture untenable.

There is still, however, a difficulty in deriving the Dowhill family from Sir William Lindsay of Rossie, namely, the fact of the escheat above mentioned. How came it that he and his presumed heirs, notwithstanding this fact, continued in possession of Crambeth? We can only suppose that there was no personal attainder but that the escheat was limited to a part of the estate, a not improbable supposition. Rossie was a grant from the Duke of Albany. Certain annual rents enjoyed by Sir William seem to have belonged to the patrimony of the Crown. Rossie and these annual rents, we know, were in the Crown after the escheat, and it may be that they had been resumed on the ground of their having been improperly alienated by the house of Albany, which had just been brought to trial and condemned for its abuse of power. Crambeth, if it did not come under this condemnation, would rightly remain to Sir William and his heirs.

William Lindsay, as the earliest known of the line of Lindsays who were proprietors of that part of old Crambeth which afterwards came to be called Dowhill, may be reckoned as the first of the lairds, although in his time the holding was probably not direct from the Crown.

John Lindsay of Crambeth, said by the author of the *Lives* to have been the son of the preceding William, made a resignation in favour of his sons David, William, and John, on 3rd June 1447.*

* *Lives of the Lindsays* Vol. I., p. 434; Notes on Dowhill Charters by W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Norroy King of Arms.

DAVID LINDSAY, who for convenience may be called third laird, as holder of the lands of Logie, was present at a perambulation of the marches of Kinghorn on 6th October 1457.* He died in 1472.† His widow, Joneta Douglas, was living in 1508.‡ David Lindsay had issue—

(1) John, fourth laird.
(2) ? *Thomas*, married Helspeth Litstar.

(1) Margret } heiresses; John Lindsay of Crambeth,
(2) Jonet } their tutor and attorney.‡

JOHN LINDSAY, FOURTH LAIRD OF DOWHILL, is the first to appear in the public records under this designation, but he was also styled "of Crambeth."§ A minor at the time of his father's death he was not seised in the estate until 28th July 1486.‖ Alive on 10th September 1499, and mentioned in a deed of date 7th December 1500 as one of the procurators of Lord Erskine, he was dead before the end of the latter year, and Andrew Aytoun had a grant of the ward and marriage of his heir.¶ His wife's name was Kynnynmond, and she was probably a daughter of Kynnynmond of Craghall.‖

ADAM LINDSAY, FIFTH LAIRD OF DOWHILL, succeeded his father, the preceding laird, while still a minor, and was seised in the barony on 18th April 1509.‖

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* *Reg. de Dumfermlyn*, p. 346.

† Dowhill Charters, per W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C.

‡ *Burgh Records of Dunfermline*, No. 67 (10th May 1496).

§ *Ibid.*; *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, Vol. I., p. 210.

‖ Dowhill Charters.

¶ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. I., No. 415; *Accs. of L.H. Treas.*, Vol. II., p. 14; *Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes*, p. 473.

In the politics of his day, and mainly through his politics was he brought into the public records, he seems to have been on the side of those who, if they had any policy other than their own interest, favoured alliance with England, as opposed to those who stood for the maintenance of the old league with France.

When King James IV. died at Flodden in 1513 he left an infant son, afterwards James V.; and another son, named Alexander, and created Duke of Ross, was born after the father's death. The Queen, Princess Margaret of England, a sister of Henry VIII., before the end of her first year of widowhood married the young Earl of Angus, and by the Estates of the Realm was deprived of the custody of the children and of the regency which had been conferred on her. Thereupon, in 1515, there was a plot to kidnap the young princes and convey them to England.* It was unsuccessful, if indeed there was any real attempt to put it into execution. In this plot Adam Lindsay of Dowhill was concerned, and thereby he incurred the penalty of high treason.

In another way he is identified with the English party. Of that party Lord Home was an adherent, the most powerful after the Earl of Angus, he who had married the widowed Queen. Home was seized, tried, and executed. What led up to this is of little consequence to the present narrative. What followed was the appointment of the distinguished French knight de la Bastie to the wardenship of the March, which had become vacant by the death of Home. What followed that again in a sequence very characteristic of

* Balfour's *Annales of Scotland*, anno. 1515.

the time, was the slaying of de la Bastie by Home of Weddirburn. Adam Lindsay of Dowhill was not directly concerned in this deed but after the event he aided and abetted Weddirburn, now outlawed; and in so doing he again brought upon himself the penalty of treason. But he succeeded in evading the consequences of both the above acts of treason until in 1526, the English party having acquired ascendency in the State, he procured a remission of the penalty.*

In 1526 King James had reached the fourteenth year of his age and in the eyes of the law was fit to choose his own guardians and councillors. For one of them he selected Douglas, Earl of Angus. Angus, however, for the power that it gave him, kept so strict a hold upon him that he was virtually a prisoner in his hands, until, in 1528, he effected his escape, and not long afterwards compelled the earl to seek refuge in England.

Among the partisans of Angus was Lindsay of Dowhill; and he in 1532 had to find caution to underly the law on a charge of resetting, intercommuning with, and giving assistance to Archibald, late Earl of Angus, and Archibald Douglas, his uncle, traitors and rebels. †

From the foregoing notices of him it will be seen that this laird of Dowhill, if not a greatly distinguished personage, was sufficiently active in public affairs to attract attention. Sometimes the attention of the ruling powers worked to his detriment, but at other

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* *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. I., No. 3610; Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 239.*

† Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 160.*

30th July 1532. Adam Lindsay lent £100 in gold to Sir Walter de Lindsay, Preceptor of Torphichen. Dowhill Charters.

times it told in his favour, and he was made the recipient of various gifts from forfeited estates.* He was given also some office in the royal household. At what time he attained to this position we do not know. It seems probable that it was before 1515; and it may have been that it was because he had access to the young princes, and was on that account a useful accomplice, that he was involved in the plot to kidnap them. However that may be, he was one of the servitors of King James V. in 1541; in which year he was granted a royal charter confirming to him his barony of Dowhill.†

Adam Lindsay, on 18th October 1541, witnessed a charter of Walter Seton of Tullybody, and died in 1544, his will being dated 25th September in that year.‡ He married—Balcanqual, or Balcancoll, a daughter probably of Balcancoll of that Ilk, in the county of Fife,§ and he had issue—

(1) John, sixth laird.
(2) Lawrence, of Wester Kinloch; died 1548. ||
(3) Mr Thomas. ¶
(4) Christian. §
(5) Joneta. §
(6) Euphame? §

Note.—The relative ages of the various cadets have not always been definitely ascertained.

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* *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, Vol. I., Nos. 2251, 3767; Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 253*; *Accs. of Lord High Treasurer*, Vol. VII., p. 242.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVIII., 31 (Vol. II., No. 2406).

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVIII. 413 (Vol. II., No. 2488); Dowhill Charters.

§ Dowhill Charters.

|| *Records of Invercauld*, New Spalding Club, p. 200; Dowhill Charters.

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXVI. 482 (Vol. IV., No. 1282). Dowhill Charters.

JOHN LINDSAY SIXTH LAIRD OF DOWHILL, is named in the entail of the earldom of Crawford that is incorporated in a royal charter of the date 16th October 1541,* at which date Adam Lindsay, the father of this John, was still alive.† The occasion for a new settlement had arisen through the "Wicked Master" of Crawford having by his crimes forfeited for himself and his posterity all right to succeed. Failing David Lindsay of Edzell and others named in the entail and their male issue, the earldom was to pass to John Lindsay, son and apparent heir of Adam Lindsay of Dowhill, and the heirs male of his body lawfully procreated. Adam Lindsay, the father, and two other sons of his, Lawrence and Thomas, were by implication excluded, and thereby the question is raised whether the interest of John in the estates of the earldom did not derive through his mother. It is not known at present who was his mother, or whether his father was married more than once. The question, however, is at once discounted by the fact that the earldom was a male fief; and, whatever was the reason for naming the son rather than the father, had the succession opened up to the Lindsays of Dowhill, it seems that the interests of any one of them would not in practice have been affected by this particular selection, and its adoption may have been due to some trivial reason and not to one based on any definite principle of succession.

Of this laird, who was infeft on 6th April 1548,‡ very little is known, but he is associated by tradition

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVIII. 64 (Vol. II., No. 2484).

† *Ibid.*, XXVIII. 413 (Vol. II., No. 2488).

‡ Dowhill Charters.

with an incident in the life of Queen Mary. At the end of June 1565 the Queen was at Perth accompanied by Henry Lord Darnley, whom she was about to marry. The projected marriage was regarded with great disfavour by the Protestant Lords; and it was alleged that they had entered into a plot to seize the intended bridegroom and carry him off into England. Whether in reality there was such a plot may be doubted, but certain it is that suspicions and rumours had got about of an attempt to be made to forcibly prevent the marriage. Of those who were pointed to as the conspirators, the Earl of Moray was then staying at Lochleven Castle, the home of his mother, Lady Douglas; the Earl of Argyle was at Castle Campbell, on the brow of the Ochils; and the Duke of Chatelherault was at Kinneil, on the south of the Forth. Was it without significance, it might have been asked, that these places commanded at several points either of the routes available to the royal party in travelling from Perth *via* Queensferry to Callendar House, near Falkirk, where the Queen had promised to be present at the christening of a child of Lord Livingstone.

Now, if there were indications of an unusual enterprise being afoot at Lochleven Castle, the laird of Dowhill would be likely to note them. He lived in the immediate neighbourhood, and was doubtless on terms of intimacy within the castle, his wife being a daughter of the house. And he was believed to be not unfriendly to the Queen's cause. That we may infer from the fact that within a few months from this time he was accepted as a cautioner for Robert Colvill of Cleish, that the said Robert would be faithful to

the King and Queen's Majesties, and in no ways would assist their Majesties' rebels.* Although, then, no mention of his action is found in any of the contemporary histories, and although it be granted that he could have nothing to go upon but common rumour, the tradition may well be true, that he carried a warning to the Queen at Perth. Certainly a warning did reach her; and getting together a sufficient escort she and Darnley set out at an unexpectedly early hour on Sunday morning, 1st July 1565, and riding at speed they reached their destination unmolested.

As "John Lindsay of Logy," and a vassal of the abbey by reason of his possession of these lands, the sixth laird is mentioned in the Register of Dunfermline for the period between 1557 and 1585.†

In or before the year 1532 he married (1) Marion, daughter of Thomas, tbe eldest son of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, who predeceased his father;‡ and (2) after 1543, Marjory, daughter of Richard Stewart, Third Lord Innermeath, and widow of James Ross of Craigton. §

Dying on 13th July 1566 he had issue—‖

(1) James, seventh laird.
(2) Robert.¶
(3) Patrick, of Myretoun.**

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* *Reg Priv. Coun.*, Vol. I., p. 387.

† *Reg. de Dunfermelyn*, p. 490.

‡ Harl. MS., 6435, quoted *Scots Peerage*, Vol. II., p. 369.

§ Acts and Decreets, III., 312, quoted *Scots Peerage*, Vol. V., p. 5.

‖ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. I., p. 387; *Abbrev. Retorn.* Fife and Kinross; Dowhill Charters.

¶ Dowhill Charters.

** *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. II., p. 694; Registration of Testament, 5th January 1592, *Commiss. Rec. of Edinburgh*; Dowhill Charters.

(4) Margaret, married Robert Colvill of Cleish, with issue; died at Place of Crombie, 31st August 1601.*

(5) Elizabeth (or Alison ?), married David Soutar of Banchorie.†

(6) Janet, married (1) Andrew Lundie of Balgony; (2) Sir William Scott of Balwearie; (3) Sir George Douglas of Helenhill.‡

JAMES LINDSAY, SEVENTH LAIRD OF DOWHILL, was served heir to his father, John, 7th August 1566.§ A party to several bands, the notary subscribed for him "because he could not write," a disability not uncommon among the gentry of his day. More illustrative of the rudeness of the time is the following complaint by Robert Clerk and Kathrene Barclay, his spouse. These two said that they had been occupiers of the lands of Croftgarie and Brago, in the barony of Beith and sheriffdom of Fife, without impediment "quhill now of lait, betuix the dimissioun of the regiment of this realme be James Erll of Mortoun, Lord of Dalkeyth, and the acceptatioun thairof in his Hienes awin handis, that Barthilmo Quhyte Chamerlane to James Abbot [in commendam] of Sanct Colmis Inche, Lindesay of Dowhill, Patrick Lindesay, his broder," and others to the number of four score persons or thereby, "all bodin in feir of weir, with jakkis, speris, swerdis, daggis, aixis, and utheris wappynnis invasive, in contraire the

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXII., 106 (Vol. III., No. 1837); Reg. of Test, 15th May 1602, *Commiss. Rec. of Edinburgh*; *Scots Peerage*, Vol. II., p. 571.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, P.R. IV., 155 (Vol. VIII., No. 659).

‡ *Scots Peerage*, Vol. VI., p. 370.

§ *Abbrev. Retorn.*, Fife and Kinross; Perth.

Actis of Parliament, of the speciall hounding, sending, command, assistance, and ratihabitioun of the said Abbot of Sanct Colmis Inche and James Stewart his eldest sone and apperand air, come upoun the XI day of Marche last bipast to the ground of the saidis complenaris landis and steding of Croftgarie and Brago, and siclike to thair dwelling houssis of the samyn; and thair with foir hammeris, maisterfullie, wranguslie, and violentlie brak up the durris of thair saidis dwelling houssis," and took away the whole inside goods and gear, with 4 horses, 10 oxen and 4 kye, with a stack of oats unthreshed and one already threshed, as well as three stacks of oats and one of b out of the barnyard, . . . broke the bottom out of a great ark full of meal and "skaillit" the meal into a burn; broke up kists standing within their chamber and "spuilyeit" their whole gold and silver out of the same, and so brought them to extreme poverty. They came a second time and cast down the walls of the house to the ground, and ejected the complainers, who aver that they had not been lawfully warned to remove from the said lands. The parties having been summoned before the Privy Council some of them appeared but Lindsay of Dowhill, Patrick, his brother, and John Tyrie did not. The case was remitted to the Judge Ordinar, but we are left in ignorance as to how it ended.*

This laird married Jonet, daughter of James Ross of Craigton, and Marjory Stewart, his wife. Marjory Stewart, the mother, as already stated, married as his second wife, John Lindsay, the sixth laird of Dowhill;

* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. II., p. 694.

and Jonet, the daughter, married his son, the seventh laird.* Jonet Ross inherited from her father a piece of land in the barony of Forgandenny and fishings in the water of Earn. Of her marriage with James Lindsay there were born—

(1) James, eighth laird of Dowhill.
(2) Mr John, rector of Mukersie, afterwards styled 'of Kinloch'; and later, laird of Dowhill.†
(3) Patrick.‡
(4) Andrew.§
(5) Margaret, married Henry Stewart of Rosyth.||
(6) Barbara.§
(7) Alison.¶
(8) Helen.§
(9) Catherine.§
(10) Janet, died 31st December 1616.**

JAMES LINDSAY, EIGHTH LAIRD OF DOWHILL, was infeft in June 1590, although the testaments of his father and mother were not registered until 28th October 1601.†† Already, on 20th May 1588, during

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* Sheriff Records of Perthshire, 12th January 1573; quoted, Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. III., p. 583. Here the laird of Dowhill is wrongly called Patrick. *Abbrev. Retorn.*, Perth (additional).

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXIX. 71 (Vol IV., No. 2330); *Ibid.*, XLIV. 41 (Vol. V., No. 1494).

‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. VIII., p. 843; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXIX. 71 (Vol. IV., No. 2330).

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, P.R.I., 26 (Vol. V., No. 2153), Note.

|| *Ibid.*, XXXIX. 71 (Vol. IV., No. 2330).

¶ Dowhill Charters.

** Dowhill Charters; Test. confirmed 18th April 1618, *Commis. Rec. of St Andrews.*

†† *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IV., p. 540; Dowhill Charters; *Commiss. Rec., Edinburgh.*

his father's lifetime, he had been served heir to his mother's property in Forgandenny.*

A party to numerous bands of caution he incurred large liabilities as surety for others. Some of these liabilities he was called upon to meet through default of the principals; but, so far as may be judged from the records, the losses he met with in this way need not have brought him to bankruptcy. Something else is required to account for the ruin that overtook him. Evidently he was of a reckless and spendthrift disposition; for almost from the days of his coming into his patrimony he was in financial difficulties, and yet continued to pledge his resources frequently and extensively.

However it may have come about his ruin was complete and irretrievable, notwithstanding that his brothers and sisters appear to have come to his aid. Eventually, and before his death, such of his landed property as had not already been sold to others, passed by purchase to his brother John.†

Having married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Colvill of Cleish and Margaret Lindsay, he had at least one son, Adam, who was served heir to his father, 5th December 1627; but there could have been little or nothing for him to inherit.‡ Adam

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* *Abbrev. Retorn.*, Perth (additional).

† *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IV., pp. 540, 659; Vol. V, pp. 88, 528, 568, 669, 712; Vol. VI., pp. 650, 775, 781; Vol. VII., pp. 62, 326, 585; Vol. VIII, p. 320, and others. Abstracts of Entries in the Sheriff Court Books of Perthshire, *The Clan Campbell.*

‡ Date of Marriage Contract, 1st November 1592; Reg. of Deeds, quoted, *Scots Peerage*, Vol. IX., p. 59 *Inquisit. Generales.*

Lindsay dropped into obscurity, and is said to have died unmarried.*

Mr John Lindsay, Ninth Laird of Dowhill, by purchase, was the second son of the seventh laird. In 1585, and from that year until 1592 or later he was minister of Mukersey, one of the churches of the Bishopric of Dunkeld, which was afterwards annexed to the parish of Forteviot.†

In 1593 James Lindsay of Dowhill entered into an obligation to infeft Mr John in an annual rent of £100 out of the lands of Logy, redeemable for £1000. This is to be taken to mean that the laird was indebted to his brother to the amount of £1000, for which he was to pay as interest £100 per annum secured over the lands of Logy. Similarly, in 1596 he became indebted to his sisters, Barbara, Helen, and Catherine, to the extent of £2000 among them, secured over others of his lands. In 1599 he owed £2000 to Mr James Aytoun, and in 1602 a further sum of 1000 merks due to one James Gib. The interest agreed upon he failed to pay, although at this time he sold his lands of Logy and those in Forgandenny. Thereupon in 1603 he granted to his brother John in further security a charter of the greater part of Dowhill, with the remainder of the barony and with the lands of Kinloch in warrandice. Mr John was not the largest of his creditors, but he may have assumed some obligations towards the others.

Not yet was the laird's credit exhausted. He

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* *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. I., p. 434.

† Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae*, Vol. II., p. 642; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* XXXIX. 71 (Vol. IV., No. 2330).

continued to contract new debts to John, to his brother Andrew, and to others. Most of those not directly due to himself Mr John bought up, so that in 1608, with unpaid interest, his brother's indebtedness to him amounted to over £22,000. He now obtained a new charter, which seems to have given him absolute possession of Kinloch and a reversion over Dowhill, the laird retaining the right to redeem the latter within seven years. From that time forth Mr John was designated "of Kinloch"; but, as Dowhill was never redeemed, his heirs being in possession reverted to the old designation.*

Mr John's first wife was Christian Schaw, a daughter of John Schaw of Lethangie, to marry whom he was contracted 19th May 1601.†

Between 1609 and 1611 Mr John married Jean Ramsay, daughter of George Ramsay of Banff.‡ and widow of Mr James Nicolson, Bishop of Dunkeld. Kinloch was settled on her son William in property, while the superiority remained to the eldest son by the first marriage.§ In 1613 Mr John was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Perthshire, an appointment that was renewed in 1623.‖ He died November 1629.¶

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLIV. 41 (Vol. V., No. 1494); *Ibid.*, P.R.I., 26 (Vol. V., No. 2153). In a note to the latter charter the various debts of the laird and their acquisition by Mr John are stated in detail.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLIV. 41 (Vol. V., No. 1494),

‡ Marriage Contract, dated 14th and 22nd July 1609, *Banff Charters*, p. 160; Scott's *Fasti*, Vol. II., p. 837; Dowhill Charters.

§ *Records of Invercauld* (New Spalding Club), pp. 201, 202; *Abbrev. Retorn.*, Perth, 6th April 1630.

‖ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. X., p. 168; Vol. XIII., p. 347.

¶ Dowhill Charters.

One notice respecting him has an interest of its own apart from its connection with him. An Act of Parliament had been passed against the harbouring of Gipsies; and in 1620 the King's Advocate brought a complaint against a number of persons for breach of the Act. Part of the complaint was that in the year 1615 a number of "Egiptians wer ressett in the toun of Kinloche and Balcairne diverse dayis and nightis togidder be Mr. Johnne Lindsay of Dowhill; and thir lymmaris haveing stollin some gear fra David Ruthven in Auchtegowne, the same gear wes gottin againe upoun the said Mr. Johnne's ground." *

Mr John Lindsay by his first marriage, that with Christian Schaw, had issue—

(1) James, tenth laird.
(2) Elizabeth, sp. of John, eldest son of Harie Guthrie of Halkerstoun. †

By his marriage with Jean Ramsay he had—

(3) William, of Kinloch; married Jean, eldest daughter of Henry Maule of Dunbarro and Melgund. ‡
(4) Mr Laurence, married Agnes, third daughter of David Lindsay, Bishop of Edinburgh, and had an only daughter —— §

(1) Jean, sp. of Sir Henry Guthrie of Coliestoun; heir to her uncle William, and heir-

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* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. XII., pp. 243, 244.

† Dowhill Charters, contract dated 25th November 1628.

‡ William Lindsay of Kinloch on the Committee of War for Perthshire, 1646–1648, *Acts. of Parl.*, Vol. VI., Pt. I., pp. 561, 814; Pt. II., p. 35; Marriage Contract dated 10th January 1632 (Dowhill Charters).

§ Dowhill Charters; Died in February 1648 (*ibid.*). *Register of the Great Seal of Scotland*, 1660–1668

portioner of her uncle John Lindsay of Dunkeny, son of the Bishop of Edinburgh.*

(5) David.†
(6) John.‡

JAMES LINDSAY, TENTH LAIRD OF DOWHILL, was served heir to his father, 6th April 1630.§ In 1633 he was appointed a commissioner to superintend the repair of the highways in anticipation of a visit from King Charles I., he with some others being responsible for the bounds between Stirling and Falkland.‖ He died in October 1638, and his testament was registered on 5th February 1640.¶

By his wife Margaret, daughter of Mr James Nicolson, Bishop of Dunkeld, and of Jean Ramsay,** who after the death of her first husband married the father of this laird, James Lindsay of Dowhill had issue—

(1) John, eleventh laird.
(2) Mr William, Bishop of Dunkeld, of whom after.

JOHN LINDSAY, ELEVENTH LAIRD OF DOWHILL, son of the preceding laird, being a minor at the time of his

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* Marriage Contract dated in 1656, confirmed 13th February 1665, at which time Jean Lindsay was dead (*Reg. of the Great Seal of Scot.*, 1660–1668. *Records of Invercauld*, p. 202; Dowhill Charters.

† He obtained the lands of Landeath from his father in 1625 (*Records of Invercauld*, p. 198), and appears to have died without issue in or before 1656 (Dowhill Charters).

‡ Dowhill Charters.

§ *Abbrev. Retorn.*, Fife and Perth.

‖ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, 2nd Series, Vol. V., p. 14.

¶ Dowhill Charters; *Commiss. Rec. of St Andrews.*

** Dowhill Charters.

father's death, was not served heir until 18th May 1644.* In 1648 he was on the Committee of War for Fifeshire.† In 1661 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Fife and Kinross;‡ and in the following year he was commissioned along with others to try certain witches in Kinross.§

Disjointed and trivial as these notices appear they nevertheless make of him more than a name in the pedigree, they reveal him as a living actor in the great historical events of his time, and enable us to see where he stood amidst the clash of arms and of controversy that raged through the years of the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration. They show him to have been of the Presbyterian, and not of the Royalist party.

Scarcely had he come into his patrimony when Montrose began the brilliant campaign by which for a brief space he secured the mastery of Scotland for the Royalist cause, only to lose it again by his crushing defeat at Philiphaugh.

The laird of Dowhill was too young to be conspicuous in this phase of the struggle, but his county was too directly involved in it for him to have entirely evaded participation. However he had been engaged, doubtless he had proved himself, for at the age of 25 he was appointed to the Committee of War for Fifeshire; and too much did the effective power of the Presbyterian party rest upon the county War Commit-

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* *Abbrev. Retorn.*, Fife and Perth.

† *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. VI, Pt. II., p. 31.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. VII., p. 926.

§ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I., p. 142.

tees for him to have owed this appointment to his social position alone. *

The restoration of the monarchy was hailed with relief and even with joy by the majority of the Presbyterians, whose reforming zeal had been held in curb under the inflexible rule of Cromwell. We now find the laird of Dowhill rendering allegiance to the new régime by serving as a Commissioner of Supply for Fife and Kinross.† But the hopes of his party were soon to be turned to disappointment and they themselves to be driven again into opposition as the government unfolded its policy of restoring Episcopacy. Very many of the clergy, refusing to acknowledge the authority of the Bishops, and being evicted from their charges, held meetings for worship in houses and in fields, to which the people flocked in spite of the severe measures put in force by the government to repress such conventicles. In 1677 Lindsay of Dowhill with others in Fife was proceeded against by the King's Advocate for participation in the forbidden conventicles, and the matter was remitted to the Committee for Public Affairs.‡ Brought thus directly and personally within the power of the government active resistance by the individval was futile, and so we find the Committee reporting that Lindsay of Dowhill, elder, had promised that neither he nor any of his family thereafter should keep any conventicles, but should live orderly and should frequent the ordinances. Yet within six months his name was on a

* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. VI., Part II., p. 31.

† *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. VII., p. 926 (*anno* 1661).

‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. V., pp. 166, 169, 172 (*anno* 1677).

list supplied to the Privy Council of noblemen and heritors of Fife and Kinross who had failed to sign the bond to abstain from conventicles.* This appears to imply that he was unwilling to keep his promise; but it may not have been so; for, as the bond referred to was evidently that entered into by the gentry of Fife as an alternative to having the county infested by the Highland Host, and as this bond contained a clause which bound the signatories to do their utmost to apprehend the unauthorised preachers, it went far beyond the undertaking to personally abstain from attending the preachings, far beyond the promise exacted from the laird. If his signature was withheld because he would not take part in such actively repressive measures, then it must be acknowledged that, although he may have been willing to concede much for the sake of peace, he was by no means pusillanimous.

At the coming of the Revolution John Lindsay of Dowhill again took part in public service by becoming a Commissioner of Supply for Kinrosshire.† In 1695 he held the same office in Fifeshire,‡ but died before the end of that year.§

By his wife Janet, daughter of Robert Aytoun of Inchdairnie,‖ he had—

(1) James, twelfth laird.¶

(2) Anthony, who was dead in 1705.‖ **

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* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. V., pp. 640, 646, 649.

† *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. IX., pp. 73, 144.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 375.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 516; *Records of Invercauld*, p. 203.

‖ Dowhill Charters.

¶ *Records of Invercauld*, p. 293.

** *Comniss. Rec. of Edinburgh.*

(3) David, a witness to his brother James, 16th Nov. 1676.*
(4) John.*
(5) Margaret.* †
(6) Jean.*
(7) Anna.*
(8) Janet.*

JAMES LINDSAY, TWELFTH LAIRD OF DOWHILL, succeeded his father in 1695, and in the same year obtained a new charter of the barony by which the holding was changed from simple ward to taxed ward.‡ In 1704 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Kinross.§ He married (1) Jean, daughter of William Mure of Glanderston, without issue.|| He married also (2) his cousin, Jean Lindsay, daughter of the Bishop of Dunkeld. In 1706, after the death of her first husband, the laird of Dowhill, Jean Lindsay married as his second wife Mr Laurence Mercer of Pitteuchar.**

The twelfth laird died in 1705, with issue by his second wife—

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* Dowhill Charters.

† Margaret Lindsay, relict of Mr George Edingtoune of Balbartoune, parish of Kinghorn. Registration of testament 11th October 1710. *Commiss. of St Andrews.* This lady was of the Dowhill family, but her affiliation is uncertain; perhaps she was the above-named Margaret, daughter of the eleventh laird.

‡ *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. IX., p. 516.

§ *Ibid.*, Vol. XI., p. 151.

|| *Ibid.*, Vol. IX., p. 516; Crawfurd's *Renfrewshire*, Robertson's Ed., p. 41; marriage contract, dated 11th July 1672, Dowhill Charters.

** Contracted 20th May, married 17th June 1703. Extracts from the Register of the Parish of Cleish, Kinross, *Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society*, No. III., p, 66; Scott's *Fasti*, Vol. II., pp. 765, 838; *Forfeited Estate Papers*, p. 192 (Scot. Hist. Soc.).

(1) Margaret (born 1704),* of whom nothing more is known, except that she was retoured heir to her uncle Anthony in 1705, and is mentioned in a deed of 23rd March 1708.†

The succession now passed to the heirs of Mr William Lindsay, Bishop of Dunkeld.

William Lindsay, second son of James, tenth laird of Dowhill, graduated at the University of St Andrews 28th July 1656, and thereafter went to England, where he was ordained by Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, in September 1660. Presented to the parish of Auchterderran in 1662, he was translated to Perth in 1668. Promoted to the Bishopric of Dunkeld in 1677, he had occupied the see for only two years when he died in his 42nd year.‡

While minister of Auchterderran he married Katherine, daughter of Sir Andrew Skene of Halyards,§ by whom he had—

(1) James, thirteenth laird of Dowhill.‖
(2) John.‖
(3) Barbara.‖
(4) Margaret.‖
(5) Jean, married (1) James Lindsay, twelfth laird of Dowhill, and (2) Mr Laurence Mercer of Pitteuchar, with issue.‖ **
(6) Lilias.‖
(7) Anna.‖

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* Parish Register. *Pub. Clan Lindsay Soc.*, No. III., p 67.

† Dowhill Charters.

‡ Scott's *Fasti*, Vol. II., pp. 522, 612, 838.

§ Contract dated in 1666. *Memorials of the Family of Skene* (New Spalding Club), p. 53.

‖ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. VIII., p. 408.

** Scott's *Fasti*, Vol. II., p, 838.

A contribution to the more intimate family history is to be found in the records of the Privy Council for the year 1684 in the shape of a complaint by the children of the Bishop to the following effect:—"Their father died in April 1679, when the eldest of them was under nine years old, having appointed Katherine Skene, their mother, his sole executrix and intromitter with his goods, extending to 17,000 merks or thereby, conform to an inventory produced, he having no heritage or heritable sums whatsoever, and having commended the support and education of the said children to her, and to provide portions to them out of his means according as they should behave dutifully to her. Nevertheless the said Katherine Skene, forgetting the said trust and her natural affection to them, shortly after their father's death, put the complainers, her own children, 'all and everyone of them out of her family, so that ever since they have bein entertained and educat upon the charity of freinds, and without which they hade all certainely been starved; as also in the latter end of October or beginning of November last she did marry herselfe to David Fermour, wreater in Edinburgh, ane old man of sixty years and upwards, and who is known to be an indigent and broken man, and hath applyed and resolves to apply the saids complainers their father's whole meanes and estate towards the payment of her present husband's debts, and hath already assigned to him the greatest part of the deceast Bishop of Dunkeld's estate and meanes, and is resolved to dispone and assigne the remainder to him, and thereby to defraud the complainers his children totally of the samen, and to

render them altogither miserable." She and the said David Fermour for his interest ought therefore to be decerned to pay to the complainers the sum of

for their aliment and entertainment for all terms past since April 1679, and to come during their respective minorities, while the remaining part of their father's estate ought to be sequestrated and secured from being embezzled and squandered by the said Katherine Skeen and her husband. Charge having been given to them, and the case being called on a day bypast, it was remitted to the Archbishops of St Andrews and Glasgow and the Bishop of Edinburgh to consider what aliment the complainers should have out of their mother's liferent and how it may be paid; and the committee having heard parties and seen the papers produced by the said David Fermour, they this day reported that they found 'that there are bands amounting to the soume of 6900 merks owing to the said deceast Bishop, ... and offering it as their opinione that the annual rent of these respective bands might be allowed to the said children for ane aliment, they being seven in number, the eldest not above twelve years of age, the first halfe year's annual rent of the said soumes being to be payed att Whitsunday nixt, and that whatever annual rents of the forsaids bands preceiding are resting unpayed might be allowed to the freinds at whose charge and by whose charity the saids children complainers have been hitherto alimented and maintained; and that the Lairds of Halyeards and Babertoune might be authorised to doe diligence for uplifting the soumes forsaids, upon surty to make the same furthcoming for the use of the saids children.'"

The Lords approve the report and decern accordingly.*

JAMES LINDSAY, THIRTEENTH LAIRD OF DOWHILL, succeeded his cousin, the twelfth laird, in 1705. On 6th November 1707 he married Mistress Mary Watson, daughter of the laird of Aithernie, and had issue—†

(1) Margaret, baptised 19th November 1708.†
(2) Martin, fourteenth laird, baptised 2nd September 1710.†
(3) Mary, baptised 30th May 1712.†
(4) James, shoemaker and Burgess of Perth, baptised 30th May 1714; †§ father of—
  (1) James.‡
  (2) Charles Stuart, Captain, South Carolina Loyalists,‡ died in Dundee without issue in 1813.
  (3) Jacobina Clementina Sobieski, sp. of James Irvine, farmer in Kincleven.‡
(5) William, baptised on 2nd February 1716.†
(6) Alexander, baptised on 28th February 1718.†

On 16th December 1738 James Lindsay of Dowhill made a disposition to his son Martin, and must have died soon afterwards.||

MARTIN LINDSAY, FOURTEENTH LAIRD OF DOWHILL, inherited from his father a much reduced and embar-

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* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. VIII., p. 408.

† Parish Register, *Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society*, No. 3, p. 67.

‡ *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. II., p. 285; Memoirs of the House of Dowhill, MS.

§ *List of Persons concerned in the Rebellion* (Scot. Hist. Soc.), Vol. VIII.

|| Dowhill Charters.

rassed estate, and soon had to part with the last remains of it. Already he had become a writer in Edinburgh. On the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1745 he joined the Jacobite forces and acted as secretary to Lord Strathallan and to Oliphant of Gask.* Taken prisoner he was tried at York, but was acquitted.* His brother, James, serving as ensign in Strathallan's Horse, was made prisoner at Culloden, tried in London and condemned to death, but was reprieved when about to be led to the scaffold.*

Martin Lindsay married, 16th April 1749, Jean, second daughter of Dr James Smythe, or Smith, in Perth,† and had issue—

(1) James Smith, of whom after.‡
(2) Martin, Capt., R.N., married Ann Wood, with issue—‡
  (1) Col. Martin George Thomas, 78th Hdrs. §
  (2) Robert, Capt., H.E.I.C. Service.§
  (3) George, Indian Judge, Bengal, whose wife and children perished in the massacre of Cawnpore, 1856.§
(3) William, W. S., born 1767; Provost of Dundee, 1831-33; died 17th April 1849; married, 1791; Alison Mackenzie, with issue.‡
  (1) Martin, William, author of Memoirs of the House of Dowhill MS.‡
  (2) John Mackenzie.§
  (3) William, Major, perished with his wife in the massacre of Cawnpore. §
  (4) James Charles §

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* *List of Persons concerned in the Rebellion* (Scot Hist. Soc.), Vol. VIII

† *Edinburgh Marriage Register* (Scot. Rec Soc.).

‡ *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. II., pp. 285, 286

§ Memoirs of the House of Dowhill, MS.

(4) Mary, sp. of Bruce Boswell.*
(5) Janet.†

Martin Lindsay, last of the lairds of Dowhill, died in 1790.

James Smythe Lindsay, next representative of the family of Dowhill, married Ann Pillance, and, dying in November 1837, left issue—

(1) Col. Martin, of whom after.‡
(2) James.‡
(3) Sir Alexander, K.C.B., of Early Bank, Perth, Major-General; died s.p.‡
(4) Rev. Henry, Chaplain at the British Embassy at Constantinople, afterwards Rector of Wimbledon; married Maria, daughter of Joseph Marryat, M.P., and sister of Capt. Fred. Marryat, novelist.‡ They had issue—
    (1) Rev. Henry, Rector of Kettering, and Canon of Peterborough;‡ father of—
        (1) Rev. James S., Leicester.‡
        (2) Caroline, sp. of Dr Frederick Deane, Bishop of Aberdeen.‡
    (2) Maria, song-writer, author of "The Bridge," "Home they brought her warrior dead," etc.; married Rev. J. Worthington Bliss.‡
(5) Mary, sp. of Joseph Marryat, jr., son of Joseph Marryat, M.P. for Wimbledon, and a partner in the banking house of Sir Charles Price, Marryat & Co., London.‡

Colonel Martin Lindsay, C.B., 78th Highlanders, of Halbeath, Fifeshire, next representative of the family, fought in the early wars in India with his friend and

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* *Canongate Register of Marriages* (Scot. Rec. Soc.).

† *Register of Testaments, Edinburgh* (Scot. Rec. Soc.).

‡ *Fide* Miss Lily Lindsay.

companion-in-arms, Sir David Baird. Later he fought in the Peninsular War.* He married Elsie, daughter of Provost Hadden of Aberdeen,* and had issue—

(1) David Baird.*
(2) Alexander Hadden, C.B., of Stoneywood, Aberdeenshire, Major-General; died 1887.*

David Baird Lindsay, elder son of Col. Martin Lindsay of Halbeath, married (1) Sophia Garstin, with issue—

(1) Sophia.*

He married (2) Elinor Garstin, with issue*—

(2) David Hugh; married Caroline Shore; died 14th June 1919,* leaving an only daughter—
  (1) Alison.
(3) Darcy.*
(4) Norman.*
(5) Bertram.*
(6) Elinor.*
(7) Marian.*
(8) Edith.*

THE DOWHILL LANDS.—The earliest enumeration of these is that contained in the charter granted to Adam Lindsay in 1541, of which the following is a translation, with the original spelling of the proper names retained:—

The King has confirmed to his servitor, Adam Lindsay of Dowhill, the barony of Crambeth, called Dowhill, with the tower, fortalice, and mill of the same; the lands of Fruchtis; the fourth part of Blair of Crambeth; the fourth part of Kynnard; the half of Drumlochtornoch, with 10 *soumes* of cattle beasts and of sheep in the Blairhill of Crambeth; the Soytour-

* *Fide*, Miss Lily Lindsay.

landis, with 10 *soumes* * of sheep in the hill of Balnarthy, pasturing with the sheep of Byn; the third part of Estir Nevingstoun and of the mill of Cleishe and the multures, the *sucken*,† and the mill lands of the same; the third part of Westir Nevingstoun, with the third part of the Brousterland of the same; the fourth part of Colcarny and 2 acres of land in the town of Kinros, with the houses, gardens, and crofts of the same, and with six *soumes* of pasturage annually on the common of Kinros, called the Gallohill, and with all the *outsettis*, annexes, &c., counties of Fiffe and Kinros; the lands and barony of Kinloch, viz., Estir K. with the mill, and with 3 lochs and their fishings, with 5 bolls of barley and 5 stone of cheese annually from the church lands of Lundeif; the lands of Westir Kinloch, Estir Essindy, with the mill of the same, and with all the *outsettis*, &c., county of Perth; which lands of Westir Kinloch Laurence Lindesay, the remainder the said Adam, have personally resigned; and which the king, for the good service of the said Adam, has incorporated in the free barony of Dowhill;—To be held by the said Adam and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, whom failing, by the heirs of the said Adam whomsoever; with the privilege of free forests where there have been woods; rendering annually three suits at three capital pleas of the county of Fife, and the service of ward and relief when it arises.‡

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* *A soum of grass*, as much as will pasture one cow or five sheep. Jamieson, *Scottish Dictionary*.

† *Sucken*, the jurisdiction attached to a mill, or the dues paid at a mill. *Ibid.*

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVIII 31 (Vol. II., No 2406).

All the retours of later date agree closely with the above extent of the barony of Dowhill, which, except for the Kinloch portion, appears to have remained intact until it was finally disposed of as a whole. Of the various lands enumerated the Blair of Crambeth was apparently that which became the demesne of Blairadam. Fruchtis was evidently the present Fruix. Drumlochtornoch, *alias* Drumlochryn, is believed to be Lochran. These, with Kinnaird and the two Nivingstons, with Gairneybridge and the temple lands of Binn and Nivingston, acquired before 1608, but not included in the barony, lay immediately around the castle, and formed a compact holding; while Cockairney (Colcarny), although detached, was not far distant.

THE KINLOCH LANDS.—The lands of the old barony of Kinloch are situated a few miles from Blairgowrie, traversed by the road from that town to Dunkeld. Those which were called Wester Kinloch were, in 1535, acquired by Adam Lindsay of Dowhill through purchase from John Cargill of Kinloch. The purchaser, retaining his life-rent interest, settled them in fee on his son Laurence. Afterwards, however, both the property and the superiority were in the hands of the lairds of Dowhill.

Before the acquisition of Wester Kinloch, or about the same time, and probably by purchase also, other lands and rights in the neighbourhood were in the possession of Adam Lindsay, and were incorporated in the barony of Dowhill by the charter of 1541. The full extent of the holding is set forth in a deed of

entail dated in 1788. This was long after it had passed from the Lindsays, but there had been no substantial change in the holding since it had belonged to them. The entail reads as follows:—

"All and haill the Town and Lands of Kinloch, now called Marlee, comprehending the Lands and others underwritten, viz., The Lands of Kinloch Easter, with the mill and mill lands thereof, multure and sequels of the same use and wont, and particularly but [without] prejudice of the foresaid generality, the Thirlage and Astricted multures of the Lands of Easter Eskendie and nether Belceurn used and wont, and sicklike comprehending the Lands called Burnside, Woodside, and Lochside, which are proper parts and pertinents of the said Lands of Kinloch, as also the three Lochs and fishings of the samen Lands of Kinloch, and likewise all and haill the half Lands of Kinloch Wester, with all and sundry outsetts, annexis, connexis, dependences, houses, Biggings, yards, parts, pendicles, Tenants, Tenandries, service of free Tenants and haill pertinents of the same lying sometime in the Barony of Dowhill thereafter by annexation in the Barony of Williamstone Parish of Kinloch and sheriffdom of Perth." *

In 1611 Mr John Lindsay of Kinloch disposed in feu ferme to Andrew Mitchell half the lands of Wester Kinloch in consideration of a sum of money down, the fulfilment of certain conditions, and a variety of payments and services from the vassal, namely, 40 merks and 8 *pultrie-foullis, cock and hen,* to be delivered at whatever place within 10 miles of Kinloch should

* *Records of Invercauld* (New Spalding Club), p. 199.

appear convenient to the said Mr John; the service of 3 one-horse conveyances and men, between 1st June and 1st November, to the towns of Perth or Dundee, or other places within twelve miles of Wester Kinloch; the services of 3 horses and men on one day in the year for leading peats and turfs; 80 merks in full payment of the herezelds, *the seising ox*, and double feu-duty on the entry of heirs or assignees; attendance at three capital pleas of the said barony and at other pleas of the same as often as they—the vassal and his representatives—should be summoned; and if they should alienate the lands without reversion, without the consent of the superior, or without having offered them to the superior for a sum named, the charter was to be of no effect. In addition the lands were to be asstricted to the grain mills of Easter Kinloch or Easter Essendy at the option of the superior.*

At the same time the other half of the lands of Wester Kinloch and the fishings in the three lochs of the barony were disposed of both in property and superiority to Patrick Blair of Ardblair, there being reserved to Mr John Lindsay and Jean Ramsay, his spouse, and their heirs, liberty to dig turfs in the moors and bogs of Ardblair.†

Agreeably to their marriage contract those that remained of the Kinloch lands were settled in property on the children of Mr John by his wife Jean Ramsay, while the superiority of them passed to the son of his first marriage, who transmitted it to his heirs, the

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* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, L. 398 (Vol. VII., No. 271).

† *Ibid.*, XLVII., 318 (Vol. VI., No. 1100). *Ibid.*, LI., 187 (Vol VII., No. 952).

lairds of Dowhill. Jean Ramsay was eventually represented by her granddaughter, who appears to have inherited no more than the right to redeem the property, which had been pledged in security for debt, and was unwilling or unable to exercise her right. From the mortgagees and others the eleventh laird of Dowhill reacquired nearly all that had been owned in Kinloch by his ancestors, but his son, in 1696, finally parted with the whole to James Oliphant of Williamshire.*

THE LANDS OF LOGIE, which the family from its earliest days had held of the Abbey of Dunfermline, passed to George Bruce of Carnok, who had a charter of them in 1600, following doubtless on their sale by the eighth laird of Dowhill; and they were never afterwards reacquired.†

Although John, the eleventh laird, was able in his earlier days to clear the Kinloch property and restore it to the barony in almost its original extent, he seems to have left the estate again embarrassed, in consequence perhaps of his involvement in the political troubles of his later life. Be that as it may, no sooner had his son succeeded than he disposed of the whole of Kinloch;* and what remained, the lands in the neighbourhood of the castle, were probably still encumbered when his cousin, the thirteenth laird, succeeded in 1705. However it may have come about, Martin, the fourteenth and last of the lairds, appears to have entered upon a barren heritage, and retained it for only

* *Records of Invercauld*, New Spalding Club, pp. 201, 202, 203.
Reg. de Dunferm., p. 497.

a brief period. Dowhill then went by purchase to J. S. Robertson, and was and still is incorporated in the estate of Blairadam.*

The Dowhill Arms.

[*Extract of the matriculation of his arms effected in 1673 by John Lindsay, eleventh laird.*]

"To All and Sundrie Whom it effects I Sir Charles Arskine of Cambo, Knight, Lyon King of Arms, considering that be the twenty and one act of the third Session, of the second parliament of our dread Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, be the grace of God King of Scotland, England, France, & Ireland, defender of the faith, I am empowered to visit the whole Armes of Noblemen, Prelates, Barons, and Gentlemen within the Kingdome, & to distinguish them with congruent differences, and to matriculate the same in my books and Registers, and to give Armes to Vertuous and well deserving persons and extracts of all arms expressing the Blazoning of the armes under my hand, and Seal of office, Which register is thereby ordained to be respected as the true, and unrepealable rule of all Armes, and Bearings in Scotland to remain with the Lyons office as a public Register of the Kingdome. Therefore conform to said tenor of the said act of Parliament, I testifie and make knowen that the coat armour appertaining and belonging to John Lindsay of

* Dowhill Charters; mem. with inventory of writs, 14th October 1719

Dowhill and approven of and confirmed by me to him, is matriculated in the said public Register upon the day and dait of thir presents, is this blazoned—Viz.—the said John Lindsay of Dowhill for his Atchievement, and ensign armorial bears Gules A ffess Checkie, Argent and Azure, in Chiefe, a Mullet, and the Base Barriemundie of the second and third, Above the Shield and Helmet befitting his degree, Mantled gules, and doubled argent. Next is placed on ane Corse for his Crest a Castle Proper. The Motto in ane Escroll beneath FIRMUS MANEO. Which coat as above blazoned I declare to be the said John Lindsay his Coat and Bearing. In Testimonie whereof I have subscribed this extract with my hand, and have caused append my seal of office thereto.

"Given at Edinburgh the seventeenth day of September and of our said Lord Sovereign's reign the twentie first year 1673.

"(Signed) Ch araskine Lyon."

[The author is greatly indebted to W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Norroy King of Arms, for revising the MS., for helpful criticism, and for information from notes in his possession on the Dowhill Charters. He has also to thank Miss Lily Lindsay, granddaughter of William Lindsay, former Provost of Dundee, who is referred to on page 270. She has supplied notes from the unpublished Memoirs of the House of Dowhill written by her late uncle, and in particular has contributed the information on which is based the account of the later steps of the family pedigree.]

Sixteenth Century Wills.

The following notes of the contents of wills are contributed by W. A. Lindsay, K.C. (Norroy King of Arms). These testaments concern miscellaneous Lindsays of the sixteenth century whose pedigrees are not precisely ascertained:—

Test T. (testamentary) means that the deceased stated his own inventory of debts, nominated his executors, and made a will.

Test D. (dative) means that the deceased either died intestate or did not state his property and nominate executors.

The property in possession usually consists of clothes, furniture, and farm or mercantile stock. Coins are seldom mentioned. The list of creditors and debtors often discloses genealogical facts of interest.

The executor of an intestate is the Procurator-Fiscal, but it was the invariable practice that the Commissary appointed the wife or children—if any—as executors in place of the Procurator-Fiscal. Consequently a testament dative is certain to name wife and children, and if the wife is not mother of the heirs she acts in their names.

The executors are sometimes nominated by the Commissary of a district other than the Commissary who confirms the inventory and will. The districts are those of previous ecclesiastical dioceses or jurisdictions. There are very few testaments proved in Ecclesiastical Courts remaining in Scotland or rather in the Register House. The existence and present custody of the ancient Ecclesiastical Records is a subject which deserves greater research than it has hitherto received.

W. A. L.

Mr David Lindsay. Died intestate 1547. Inventory confirmed at Dunkeld. Value £8, *less* debts £4, 4s. 8d.

This inventory also appears in the Commissariat of Dunblane among some testaments confirmed by William Bishop of Dunblane, the last in 1558.

JANET LYNDESAY, spouse of Thomas Monypenny of Dunkeld. Died intestate March 1568. Inventory given up by their daughters, Agnes and Isobell. Confirmed at Edinburgh, 5 May 1569.

Test. D.—WILLIAM LYNDESAY, son to James Lyndesay of Overscheilles in parish of Kilbride and sheriffdom of Lanark.* Died July 1597. Inventory given up by said James Lyndesay, executor by decree of Commissary of Hamilton. Dated at Glasgow, 29 Aug. said year. Possessed a horse worth £10. Wares in hands of a factor in Flanders, estimated at £40. The total property £284. No division. Confirmed 6 March 1597–8.

Note.—His father, thus sole heir, and the son a bachelor and intestate.

Test, T. of ALEXANDER LYNDESAY of Bonytoun, who died 12 June 1569, Inventory given up by Katherine Mure, his relict, Margaret and Effie Lyndesay, his dochters, with advice, &c. Nominated executrixes in the will. Possessed farm produce and debts, £631, 17s., and among those owing him money were Earl of Crawford, £150; William Lyndesay in Dundee, as cautioner for David Lyndesay of Leckowie, bear worth £3. He owed for servants' fees and expenses of house-home of Skeckness £22.

Test. made 12 March 1568, and signed at Dundee. Describes his property as—the shadow half land of Bonyton of Inverarity, and teinds lying in Barony of Inverarity and Sheriffdom of Forfar. Confirmed at Edinburgh.

Test. D.—WILLIAM LYNDESAY, Burgess in Perth. Died intestate October 1575. Inventory given up by Margaret Eviot, his relict, and their lawful bairns David, Patrick, and Issobell. Exors. decreed 12 Jan. said year (1575-6). John Lyndesay of Evelich owed him a year's interest from

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* See *Publications of Clan Lindsay Society*, Vol. II., p. 62.

Lands of Arnbathie for the year 1576. 12 bolls victual, half meal half beir, worth £24. Owed rent in Perth. Value of Estate, £33 19s. 4d. Confd. at Edinb. 4 June 1576.

Test. D.—Mr ARCHIBALD LYNDESAY, sometime Parson of Kingussie. Died 2 Jan. 1581. A Supplementary Inventory (*ad omissa*) given up by Michael Furde in Elgin. Appd. Executor 26 Feb. 1583-4 at Edinburgh, the first having been confirmed at Elgin 15 Aug. 1583. The estate, worth £221 6s. 8d., of which £96 was owing by Cautioners for George Earl of Huntly for the duty of the Parsonage of Kingussie. Confirmed at Edinburgh 14 March 1583-4.

Test. T.—Dame ISOBEL LYNDESAY, sometime spouse to John Innes, Lucharis, in parish of Urquhart and Sheriffdom of Muoray. Died 31 March 1581. Inventory given up by her husband, executor named in her will, dated at Edinburgh 1 March 1580. Estate, £375 6s. 8d. Jeane Isobel Lyndesay, her servant, 20 merks and a gown. Will signed by herself in the Inner Chamber of hous, of the tenement of John Richesone, Saddler in Nudreis Wynd of Edinburgh, at 11 a.m., before several witnesses and her notaries. Confd. at Edinb. 20 Nov. 1599.

Test. D.—WILLIAM LYNDESAY, Provost of Innerpeffray. Died in the west hill of Innerpeffray, 15 March 1583. Inventory given up by Patrick Lyndesay, burgess of Dundee, his brother german, on behalf of Margaret Lyndesay, lawful daughter to said late William. Appointed executrix by decree at Edinburgh, 5 Feb. 1584. James, Commendator of Inchaffray, owed £16; and a large number of persons, many of them Drummonds, owed annual rents or charges, amounting to £431 13s. 8d. He owed 5 servants' fees. Balance of Estate, £911 13s. 8d. Confd. at Edinb. 6 Feb. 1584.

Test. D. of ROBERT LYNDESAY, in Nether Pert in Angus. Died 11 July 1583. Inventory given up by Agnes Myles? his relict, and Robert ? now her spouse, for his interest in name of Agnes, Margaret, Janet, Catherine, and Eufeeme, Lyndesay's lawful bairns of the defunct, Appointed executrices 22 Dec. 1589. The inventory of his stock and produce, £1353 5s. 4d., and sums owing, £173 6s. 8d. He owed rents to the Laird of Dun, the Laird of Donypace (teinds), and to Mr David Lyndesay, minister of Leith, Balance, £1347, 12s. 0d. Confirmed at Edinb. 16 Jan. 1589.

Test D. of HEW LYNDESAY, parson of Covingtoun.* Died intestate Aug. 1585. Inventory given up by Katrene Arthour, relict, on behalf of their bairns, Hew and Patrick, exors. by decree of Mr Thomas Methven of Craigtoun, Commissary of St Andrews, 29 July 1589 (*sic*). Estate, £208 1s. 8d. James Lindesay of Covingtoun owing feu-fruits and duties of the parsonage lands, and the deceased owing teinds of Bonytoun to the Chamberlain of the Priory of St Andrews. Confirmed at Edinburgh 17 February 1589-90.

Test. D. of ANDREW LYNDESAY, Jailor of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. Died 2 Oct. 1585. Inventory given up by Agnes Lyndesay, his daughter, with consent of her tutor, John Douglas, Burgess of Edinburgh. Executrix appointed by decree of Commissary of Edinburgh, 1 Dec. 1586. Possessed, *inter alia*, 24 crowns valued at 58 shillings each—£57, 12s.—in keeping of Jonet Strowane. Confirmed at Edinburgh, 12 Feb. 1586.

Test T. of BESSIE DOUGLAS, relict of the above Andrew, who died in the pest, 3 Oct. 1585. Inventory given up by Robert and John Douglas, and includes the articles in her husband's inventory, and the net estate is £3010, 15s. 2d.

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* Son of laird of Covington. See *Publications of Clan Lindsay Soc.*, No. IV., p. 23.—EDITOR.

She made her will at Edinburgh, 3 Oct. 1585 as relict, "in this dangerous time of sickness." If her daughter Agnes dies she leaves all her right to Robert Douglas, Provost of St Andrews, and John Douglas, tailor, Burgess of Edinburgh, her executors. Robert renounced. These wills confirmed at Edinburgh, 12 Dec. 1586. With an eik confirmed 22 March 1587.

Note.—These persons evidently died of the plague. The wife made the will the day after her husband's death, and then died herself. And the Commissaries probably were "not at home" for a year.

Test. T. of JONET LYNDESAY, sometime spouse to William Ord in Ardath, parish of Fordyce and sheriffdom of Banff. Died 16 March 1587. Inventory given up by James Ord, her son, with advice of his tutor, Walter Ogilvie in Ardath, her son-in-law. Inventory and debts, £746. Her third, £246, 16s. 2d. She made her legacie and latter will at the place of Ardath, 8 March 1587, 3 p.m., and left legacies to Margaret, daughter to her gudesone Walter Ogilvie, Jonet Ogilvie my oy, James Ogilvie my oy, Anne Murray, William Lyndesay my brother, and Jonet Lyndesay his daughter. To Walter Ogilvie, my son-in-law, and J. Ord, my daughter, his spouse. Confirmed at Edinburgh,

Test D.—JAMES LINDESAY of Auchintagart,* in parish of Sanquhar and sheriffdom of Dumfries. Died in Edinburgh, 12 October 1587. Inventory given up by Elizabeth Creichtoun, his relict spouse, in name of Margaret and Christian Lindesay, his only lawful bairns. Executrixes by decree, 22 June 1591. Inventory and sums due, £674, 13s. 4d.; owing, £42, 11s. 1d.; free geir, £632, 2s. 3d.; owed, *inter alia*, 17s. 9d. for a year's rent of Auchintagart to Dame Margaret Douglas Lady Sanquhar. Confirmed at Edinburgh, 23 June 1591.

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* Son of Laird of Covington. See *Publications of Clan Lindsay Society*, No. IV., p. 23.—EDITOR.

Test. T. of GEILLIS LYNDESAY, spouse to David Graham at Mill of Glenbervie, executor and sole legatee. Will made 20 October 1587, before Mr Duncan Douglas, Minister of Glenbervie, &c. Confirmed at Edinb. 12 February 1588-9.

Test. D. of ANDREW LYNDESAY, hat maker. Burgess of Edinburgh. Died August 1588. Inventory given up by Margaret Airthe, his relict, on behalf of their children, Michael, George, William, Agnes, and Elspeth, executors by decree of Commissary, 31 July 1596. The inventory value, £20; and £20 owing to John Spottiswoode for house mail. David Lyndesay, Laird of Pyetstoun, and ——— Lyndesay, guid wife of Blairfedden, owed him small sums. Estate worth £1. Confirmed at Edinburgh 6 August 1596.

Test. of JOHN LYNDESAY, merchant burgess of Glasgow, who died in Edinburgh 22 August 1588. Inventory given up by Geillis Colquhoun, his relict. John Whiteford and Thomas Mure, in Glasgow, executors nominated in his will. Net Estate, £2473 15s. 4d. Possessed cloth, &c., in a merchant booth at Glasgow, property with him brought from Flanders, a quarter of the ship called "The Rock of Dumbarton," &c., &c. About thirty-five debtors among them Walter Colquhoun of Kilmenderry, for the tocher of said Geillis, his daughter, £240. John Colquhoun, in Glasgow, brother to Walter, and Bessie Colquhoun, spouse of William Cunyinghame, in Glasgow. Among a few creditors, Robert Stirling of Balquharrage, for a year's rent of a piece of land in the Boroughmure of Glasgow. Will made at Edinburgh 16 August 1588, before John Quhytfurd, son of John Quhytfurd of that ilk, Thomas Mure, executors, and Robert Lyndesay of Dunrod, tutor to his children. Done in the dwelling-place of Thomas Alexander, burgess of Edinburgh, lying within the same Burgh on the North Side of the King's Close, at 9 a.m. Witnesses, several Edinburgh burgesses, among

them Alexander Lyndesay. Children not named. The Commissary of Hamilton mentioned. Confirmed at Edinburgh 12 May 1589.

Test. T. of Mr ALEXANDER LYNDESAY in Auldhous, reader at Kilbride and Torrence. Died Sept. 1589. Inventory and Testament made at the Auldhous 3 Sept. 1589, before Andrew Flemyng, elder in Nether Clochquharrie, James Lyndesay of over Scheellis, and others. Written by John Flemyng, notary. Estate, £99 19s. 4d. Due to him from Andrew Lyndesay, miller, 6d., and three years' stipend from Mr Robert Hamilton, parson of Torrence. He owed rent to James Lyndesay of Overscheells* for Slibbrie Mure. Mentions his two sons, Archibald and James, and the children of late Andrew Mauchane, and states that immediately after his wife's decease he gave all his buildings, guids and gear, except the oats sown on land of Slibbrie Muir, to his eldest son Archibald. Confirmed at Edinburgh 30 Jan. 1589-90.

Test. D. of DAVID LYNDESY in Bonytoun of Innerarity. Died 10 April 1592. Inventory given up by Jonet Fullerton, relict, on behalf of his bairns, Harie and John, executors by decree of Commissary of St Andrews 7 Nov. 1592. Estate, £531, 13s. 4d. Owing twenty merks to the Earl of Crawford for rent. Lands and produce, £15. And servants, £11 6s. 8d. = £492 13s. 4d. Confd. at Edinburgh 29 Nov. 1592.

Test. D. of PATRICK LYNDESAY, Servitor to Maistress Margaret Lyndesay, Lady of Innermeath, who died intestate at Innermeath 16 June 1595. Inventory given up by Jonet Murray in Leith, daughter to Agnes Lindesay, sister to the said defunct, and executrix dative by decree of Commissaries of St Andrews 13 June 1597. Value of his clothes, forty shillings. Owing to him, £47, 13s. 4d. Confirmed 13 June 1597.

Note.—Lady Margaret died 15 Jan. 1576. Daughter of 9th Earl of Crawford.

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* See *Publications of Clan Lindsay Soc.*, Vol. II., p. 62.—EDITOR.

Test T. of ROBERT LYNDESAY, merchant, Burgess of Irving. Died 23 Feb. 1595. Estate, £276, 6s. 7d. Will made at Irving, 22 February 1595. Appoints Marion Stevensoun, his spouse, and John Lyndesay, his son and heir-apparent, executors. John Lyndesay, his brother, as overseer—with 3 Burgesses. Leaves his estate, after payment of debts, to his spouse, and John, David and Agnes Lyndesay, his sons and daughter. Peter Stevensoun a witness. Confirmed at Edinburgh 18 March 1595-6.

Test. D. of JOHN LYNDESAY of Rires myln, in parish of Kilconquhar and sheriffdom of Fife. Died November 1595. Inventory given up by Margaret Lyndesay, spouse to Andrew Grig in Rires. John Lyndesay, younger, and Beatrix Lyndesay, his bairns. Executors by decree of Commissary, 12 Feb. 1595-6. Owed rent, £3, 6s. 8d., to Andrew Forbes of Rires. Estate worth £470, 15s. 8d. Confirmed at Edinburgh, 25 February 1595-6.

Test. T.—BARNARD LYNDESAY, in Inglisberry Grange, parish of Pettinane, sheriffdom of Lanark,* who died 6 November 1596, given up by himself penult October, year foresaid before witnesses—Richard Lyndesay, his brother, Barnard Lyndesay, his son. Value of utensils and clothes, £872. 13s. 4d. Brother Rolland L. a debtor. Owed money to Mr Alexander Spittler. John Lyndesay in Welstoun. James Lyndesay in Helheid. Balance of Property, £1972. 13s. 4d. Mentions in his will—Grissel Mure, his spouse, executrix. Natural daughter, Marioun, son, "Barnie," brothers, John, Thomas, and Rolland. Laird of Covington, elder and younger. Subscribed by Mr John Lyndesay, minister at Carstairs. Confirmed at Edinburgh, 11 June 1605.

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* Son of Laird of Covington. See *Publications of Clan Lindsay Society*, No. IV., p. 23.—EDITOR.

Obituary.

Mr JAMES LINDSAY, F.R.I.B.A. — Mr James Lindsay, Architect, died 7th September 1914, at his home, 11 Moray Place, Strathbungo, Glasgow. Mr Lindsay was a member of the Board of Management of the Clan Society. A Vice-President of the Glasgow Institute of Architects, he was as well known in England as in Scotland. In 1884, along with Mr Malcolm Stark, he secured a premium of £600 in the Admiralty and War Office competition for the Whitehall buildings. Some time afterwards he was successful in winning a premium for designs for the Sheffield Municipal Buildings. At the time of his death he was engaged on the Netherton Institute, Dunfermline, for the Dunfermline Carnegie Trust. Mr Lindsay was a silver medallist of the Royal Institute of Architects.

Principal LINDSAY. — Rev. Thomas M. Lindsay, D.D., Principal of the Glasgow College of the United Free Church of Scotland, died on 6th December 1914. He was born at Lesmahagow, 18th October 1843, his father being minister of the Relief Church there. Educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, he was one of the most brilliant students of his time, specially devoting himself to the study of philosophy, and gaining the two inter-university distinctions, the Ferguson Scholarship and the Shaw Fellowship. For several years he acted as assistant to Professor Campbell Fraser, and was offered but declined a fellowship in Lincoln College, Oxford. At the early age of 29 he was unanimously elected to the chair of Church History in the Free Church College, Glasgow. There he taught for 42 years, becoming Principal in 1902.

As Convener of the Foreign Missions Committee and in other administrative work he rendered, over a long period, able and fruitful service to the Church, among whose many distinguished sons he held a place of signal honour.

Over the social problems of the city in which he had made his home, particularly in the movement for the higher education of women, and in schemes for the amelioration of the living conditions of the poor, he, with his accomplished wife, laboured zealously, tactfully, and with clear insight. The intimate contact with the practical affairs of his own day into which he thus brought himself, made him, as a historian, seek to view the crises of history as they presented themselves to the minds of the people among whom they arose; and the present writer retains a deep impression of how, on the 400th anniversary of the birth of George Buchanan, Principal Lindsay made real and vivid the man and the time that formed the subject of his oration.

In 1900 he published a small volume on "Luther and the German Reformation," forming one of the series of "The World's Epoch-Makers"; and he wrote the singularly able chapter on Luther in "The Cambridge Modern History," published in 1903. A year before had been published his Cunningham lectures on "The Church and the Minister in the Early Centuries." In 1906 appeared the first volume of his chief work, that which has securely established his position in the front rank of Church historians, "A History of the Reformation," of which the second volume followed in 1907.

Of the many tributes to Principal Lindsay's attainments as a scholar and historian, that of the Rev. Professor Clow may be quoted as a clear summing up and embodiment of the opinions of competent and impartial judges.

"As a Church historian Dr Lindsay stood in the foremost rank. Every historian, not only in Scotland and England, but on the Continent, recognised the wide range of his learning and the justice and security of his judgment. As a teacher he was a master over the whole course of historical development. But there were two periods—the two most important periods of Church history—to which he gave his strength, and in which he found his fullest liberty. The first of these was in the history of the Church during the early century, when the

historic creeds were in the making and the Ecumenical Councils were fashioning the Church's faith and securing it against misunderstanding. He had the power, in a unique degree, of revitalising an old controversy, of picturing the figures of the past who were mere names to most men, so as to show them living and breathing, and of laying bare the tremendous and eternal realities which lay behind these age-worn movements. No one who has heard him describing Tertullian, or Cyprian, or Augustine, until they moved and spoke again, could fail to understand the imperishable splendour both of the men and of the truths which they endeavoured to understand. But it was in his exposition of the Reformation movement that Dr Lindsay found his opportunity. His knowledge of contemporary history, his close acquaintance with the social conditions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the carefully conserved results of his researches into the historic memorials and engrossing documents of the time, together with his steadfast conviction of the value of the Reformation as the revival of religion and the recovery of intellectual liberty, afforded him scope for all his powers of clear statement and apt illustration. His grasp of the principles behind this historic movement was so sure and firm, and his perception of their issues so clear, that every editor and every wise scholar was eager to have his counsel and any contribution he cared to add to the literature of the subject. His two volumes on the Reformation will remain as a standard history to all students who ask a guide through that difficult period."

Sergeant-Major JAMES LINDSAY. — We regret to have to record the death of Sergeant-Major James Lindsay, Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, which took place in September 1916. Sergeant-Major Lindsay had been for a number of years a member of the Board of Management of the Clan Society. He had been associated with the 91st Highlanders for over thirty years; and many former officers and old comrades and friends, as well as a large detachment of the Argylls from Stirling Castle, attended the funeral. Six

sergeant-majors of the regiment carried the coffin shoulder-high to the grave at Dunblane, and at the close of the service three little buglers from the School sounded the Last Post.

Miss JANE LINDSAY. — We regret to record the death of Miss Jane Lindsay, late of the Royal Bank House, Dundee, which took place on 13th February 1915. Miss Lindsay was the third daughter of the late John McKenzie Lindsay, of Carolina Port, Dundee, and a great-grand-daughter of Martin Lindsay, the last laird of Dowhill, lands in Kinrosshire which had been in the family for nearly four hundred years. Miss Lindsay was deeply interested in the formation of the Clan Lindsay Society, became a life member, was elected to the Board of Management, and was always anxious to further its success. An accomplished musician, and the possessor of a beautiful contralto voice, she rendered great service in organising and taking an active part in many of the concerts given at the various Clan Gatherings, and was ever ready to use her gifts to give pleasure to others.

Notes and Comments.

The Clan Tartan.

The late Captain Hugh Antrobus was a zealous enquirer along certain lines of the Clan history, and was an enthusiastic advocate of the Clan's right to full status among the other Scottish clans. He was particularly interested in the history of the tartan and in the question why this did not become the regimental tartan of the Black Watch when that regiment was first embodied under the command of the Earl of Crawford-Lindsay. From among the notes which he sent to the editor he would no doubt have desired that the following extracts should be at the service of anyone who may desire to continue the enquiry :—

Extract from a Letter by Captain J. STEWART, The Black Watch.

"Capt. Antrobus may be endeavouring to find out whether Lord Crawfurd had anything to do with the selection of the Black Watch tartan, and if so I can give a definite opinion.

"First of all, Stewart of Garth is in my opinion the only thoroughly reliable historian of all pertaining to the domestic and military conditions of the Highlands during the 18th and and early part of the 19th centuries. He took a very great interest in these subjects and especially in our Regiment, in which he served for a considerable period, and from the older officers and men of which he must have gained a unique knowledge of its birth and early history. I therefore take his statements as being absolutely correct unless disproved by original documents; and so have no reason to doubt that his

account of how our tartan came into being is other than correct.

"Secondly, and I think this clinches the matter, I would point out that Lord Crawfurd was fighting in Austria and Turkey during the whole time he commanded our Regiment, *i.e.*, parts of 1739 and 1740, and it is most unlikely that he had anything whatever to do with either its equipment or dress; in fact, judging from the time it took for letters to travel in those days, it is quite likely that he never even knew he had commanded it until after he was transferred to the Life Guards in 1740.

"The manuscript to which Capt. Antrobus alludes contains nothing bearing on the subject."

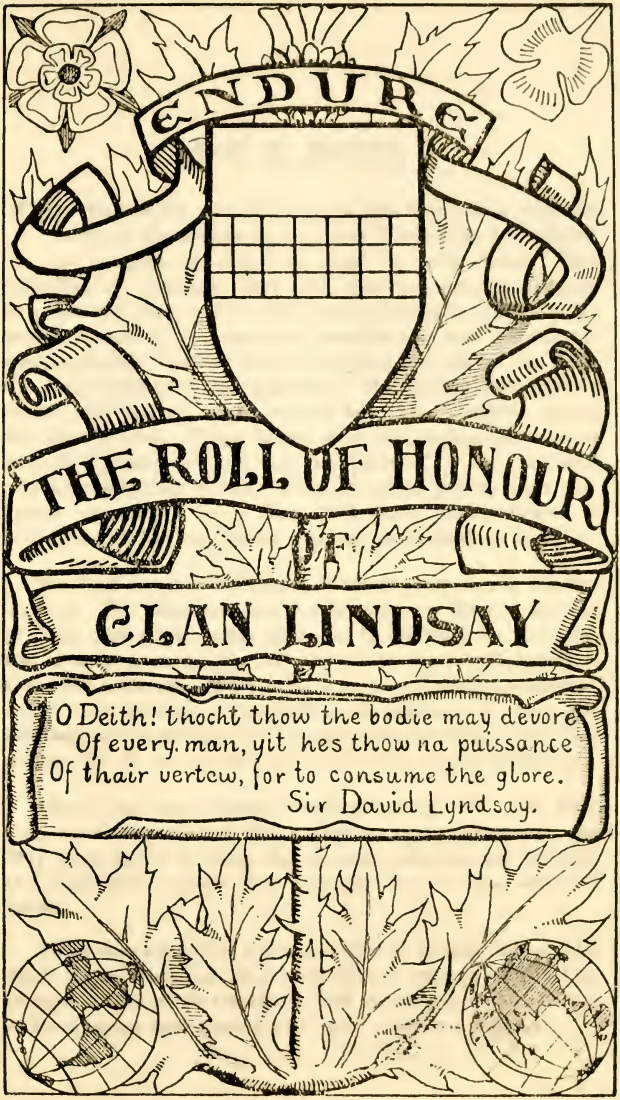
Extract from a Letter to HUGH ANTROBUS from Mr JAMES LINDSAY, Jr., Burgh Fiscal, Inverary, dated 29th August 1913.

"I stupidly went to the Games last Wednesday without your letter, although I intended to speak to our Chieftain, Mr Niall D. Campbell, son of the late Lord Archibald, about the subject of it. I told him, however, about the letter, and asked about the Earl of Crawford, who was brought up here. Mr Niall says there is no doubt whatever there was a Lindsay tartan; that he had seen a piece of what he called the 'old' Lindsay tartan; and that while there were no records or anything to speak definitely on the point *he* had not the slightest doubt but that the young Earl wore his own—that is the Lindsay—tartan while at Inverary and on his travels."

Miss JANET LINDSAY, O.B.E.

On 20th February 1920, in Montrose Council Chamber, Miss Janet Lindsay, daughter of Mr Stewart Lindsay, Balmullie Mill, Inverkeilor, was invested with the insignia of an Officer of

the Order of the British Empire in recognition of her bravery in averting an explosion in a filling factory at Coventry two years before. The Earl of Strathmore, Lord Lieutenant of Forfarshire, in making the investiture on behalf of His Majesty, said that the official record of Miss Lindsay's brave deed carried much to the imagination of how many lives she had saved by her coolness, resource, and courage; and Bailie John Gardyne Milne, returning thanks for Miss Lindsay, said that she had the honour of bearing a very romantic name, a name around which many Scottish historical associations gathered, and she had shown the Lindsay blood to be still good, and had added to the Lindsay laurels.


ENDURE
THE ROLL OF HONOUR
OF
CLAN LINDSAY
O Deith! thocht thow the bodie may devore
Of every man, yit hes thow na puissance
Of thair vertew, for to consume the glore.
Sir David Lyndsay.

Roll of Honour.

THIS Roll of the sons of Lindsays who have served with the forces of the Empire in the Great War cannot be regarded as complete in extent or exact in every detail. The difficulties of compilation have made some unintentional omission of names and some error in statement unavoidable; but no pains have been spared to reach such completeness and accuracy as were attainable. In the case of commissioned officers the Navy and Army Lists have been consulted. For the non-commissioned officers and men no official records have been available, except the Casualty Lists. These, for the most part, distinguish between men of the same surname and rank serving in the same unit only by the initials of their Christian names and by their regimental numbers. In a Clan Roll fuller differentiation is desirable, and has been given effect to here whenever possible.

The Roll contains 626 names of Lindsays or sons of Lindsay mothers. The latter are very few in number. That is because, of those who might justly claim to be included on this title, the Lindsay parentage has been known to the compilers only in these few instances. With a view to its ultimate completeness, and for the revision of the Roll as it stands, it is hoped that additions and corrections will be sent to the Secretary of the Clan Society, Mr R. A. LINDSAY, S.S.C., 3 Howe Street, Edinburgh.

Officers and men reported wounded number 202. Of these some must bear through life a grevious legacy from the war. May there remain to them also in their suffering and infirmity the high-souled courage that sustained them in the ordeal of battle.

Those reported killed in action or died of wounds number 144. Their clansmen cherish the memory of their lofty patriotism, high courage, and noble self-sacrifice; and to the sorrowing relatives of the glorious dead they tender their reverent sympathy.

ROYAL NAVY

LINDSAY, JOHN COLIN HOWARD, Officer of Legion of Honour, Captain, son of W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Norroy King of Arms, and of Lady Harriet Lindsay.
CLAUDE BATE, Lieut.-Com.
WILLIAM, Paymaster Lieut.-Com.
J. S., Engineer Lieut.
LEONARD W., Chief Art.-Engineer.
LIONEL L., Flight Sub-Lieut.
STUART, Flight Sub-Lieut.
LINDSAY, DAVID SAUNDERS, Boy, 1st Class, killed in action.
LINDSEY, EDWARD ALBERT, Stoker, 1st Class, killed in action.
LINDSAY, GEORGE LAWRENCE, Chief Stoker, H.M.S. *Good Hope*, lost with ship.
HARRY BROWN, Able Seaman, killed in action.
LINDSEY, HERBERT, Stoker, 1st Class, H.M.S. *Kent*, wounded.
LINDSAY, JAMES, Fireman, lost in H.M.S. *Viknor*.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LINDSAY, JOHN F., Lieut.-Com.
LIONEL H., Lieut.-Com.
ALEXANDER R., Lieut.
WILLIAM J., Lieut., died.
JOHN S., Eng. Lieut.
ALEXANDER, Engineer.
ALEXANDER C., Engineer.
JAMES, Art.-Engineer.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

LINDSAY, JOHN A., Lieut.
GEORGE H., Sub-Lieut.
ROBERT C. A., Sub-Lieut.
DOUGLAS MARSHALL, Surgeon Sub-Lieut., son of Sir John Lindsay, Town-Clerk of Glasgow, and of Lady Lindsay.
GEORGE M. S., Surgeon Sub-Lieut.
LEWIS O., Surgeon Sub-Lieut.
WILLIAM SKINNER, Petty Officer, son of Mr and Mrs William Lindsay, 1 Newton Place, Glasgow, wounded.
HUGH, A.B. (Z5731), wounded.
JOHN, A.B. (Z7368), killed.
JOHN, A.B. (Clyde Z100), wounded.
JOHN H., A.B. (Z7028), wounded.
ROBERT R., A.B. (Z4856), killed.
W., Able Seaman (4686), Military Medal.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA ROYAL NAVAL NURSING SERVICE

LINDSAY, Miss IRENE, Sister.

ARMY.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

LINDSAY, Sir WALTER F. L., K.C.B., D.S.O., Major-General, mentioned in despatches.
W. B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General, mentioned in despatches.
LINDESAY, A. L., Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
LINDSAY, A. D., M.B.E., Lieut.-Col.

5th DRAGOON GUARDS

LINDSAY, WILLIAM, Sergeant, killed.

7th DRAGOON GUARDS

LINDSAY, M. E., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel, wounded, mentioned in despatches.

2nd DRAGOONS (ROYAL SCOTS GREYS)

LINDSAY, J., Private, Russian Cross of St George.
J., Private (6428), wounded.

8th (KING'S ROYAL IRISH) HUSSARS

LINDSAY, THE EARL OF, Major.

16th LANCERS

LINDSAY, W., Sergeant (5121), mentioned in despatches.
C. A., Private (5945), missing.

WORCESTER (HUSSARS) YEOMANRY

LINDSAY, W. F., 2nd Lieut.

LINCOLNSHIRE (LANCERS) YEOMANRY

LINDSAY, W. H., Captain.

FIFE AND FORFAR YEOMANRY

LINDSAY, J., 2nd Lieut.
M., Sergeant-Farrier (1391), wounded.

ROYAL GLASGOW YEOMANRY

LINDSAY, J. V., Lieut.

SCOTTISH HORSE

LINDSAY, JAMES, Lieut., son of Mr James Lindsay, Rose Cottage, N. Kirriemuir.
A. S., 2nd Lieut.
J., 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

LINDSAY, CLAUDE F. T., Major, son of Colonel Henry Edzell Morgan Lindsay, C.B., of Glasnevin House, Co. Dublin, and of Ystrad, Mynach, Glamorgan, killed.
J. A. H., Major.
W. D., Major.
DAVID HOWARD, Captain, Interpreter, previously Private in South-West African Forces, son of W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Norroy King of Arms, and of Lady Harriet Lindsay.
GEORGE WALTER THOMAS, Captain, eldest son and heir of Colonel Henry Edzell Morgan Lindsay, killed.
JAMES HARPER, Captain, son of the late Mr James Lindsay and Mrs Lindsay, Edzell Lodge, Inverleith Terrace, Edinburgh, died on service.
LINDSEY, A., Lieut.
LINDSAY, B. W., Lieut., died of wounds.
C. D. A., Lieut.
D. H., Lieut.
G. W., Lieut.
J. V., Lieut.
R. M., Lieut., A/Captain.
J. G., 2nd Lieut.
J. St C., 2nd Lieut.
K. M., 2nd Lieut.
W. R., 2nd Lieut.
F., Sergeant-Major.
A., A/Bombardier (54611), Dunfermline, wounded.

Gunners

Rev. the Hon. Edward Reginald (163884); brother of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; Military Medal.
E. (145361), Dundee, wounded.
J. (163466), St Ninians, wounded.
J. (79550), wounded.
T. (655424), died.
W. (46431), killed.

Drivers

C. (141900), Cambuslang, died of wounds.
T. (66245), killed.
W. (133905), Cullen, wounded.
W. (16237), wounded.
— (60467), Perth, wounded.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

LINDSAY, H. J. M., Gunner (6509), son of Mr John D. Lindsay, 24 Crane's Drive, Surbiton.

LINDSEY, S. C., Gunner (2363), killed.

ROYAL ENGINEERS

LINDSAY, H. E. M., Lieut.-Colonel.

JOHN CAIRD, Captain, son of Mr J. Bowman Lindsay and Mrs Lindsay, Victoria Crescent, Glasgow.

A. C., Lieut., died.

A. T. T., Lieut., killed.

C. C., Lieut., A/Captain, wounded.

R. L. G., Lieut.

S. J., Lieut., wounded.

G., 2nd Lieut.

LINDESAY, T. H., 2nd Lieut.

LINDSAY, JOHN HINSHELWOOD, Sergeant-Major, I.W.T., son of Mr Thomas Lindsay, late stationmaster, Biggar.

ANDREW, Corporal, son of Mr Robert Lindsay, J.P., Thurso, died of wounds.

J., Corporal (470), mentioned in despatches.

MURRAY, Corporal (286510), son of Mr Charles Lindsay, stationmaster, Partick.

D., Sec. Corporal (217837), Hamilton.

R. B., Sec. Corporal (65278), Hawick, Military Medal.

A., Sapper (156285), wounded.

J., Sapper (12226).

J., Sapper (W. R/288969), Girvan, died.

LINDSEY, H., Pioneer (1258), wounded.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS

LINDSAY, C. S. (8191), wounded.

SCOTS GUARDS

Privates

LINDSAY, A. (10294), wounded.

J. (14043), Military Medal, Arbroath, killed.

J. (15020), killed.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, son of Mr and Mrs Lindsay, 2 Whin View, Girvan, missing, presumed dead.

ROYAL SCOTS

LINDSAY, A., Captain (Queen's Edinburgh), killed.
D. A., Captain, killed.
R. S., Captain, Military Cross.
W. C. S., Captain, A/Major, wounded, Military Cross.
GEORGE, Lieut., Falkirk, wounded.
R., Lieut.
ADAM, 2nd Lieut., South Queensferry, died of wounds.
A., Sergeant (12784), killed.
W., Sergeant.
W. S., Sergeant (235).
A., Corporal (303002), Biggar, wounded.
J., Corporal (24959), Currie, Military Medal.
W., Corporal (25769), Edinburgh, wounded.
A., L/Corporal (20661), missing.
J., L/Corporal (1585), prisoner.
W., L/Corporal (302935), Law, wounded.
W., L/Corporal (14282), wounded, Military Medal.

Privates

LINDSAY, A. (2760), killed.
A. (20160), wounded.
A. (21060), wounded.
A. (30446), wounded.
A. (40132), wounded.
A. (38245), Edinburgh, killed.
A. (40184), wounded.
A. (202154), wounded.
A. C., son of Mrs Lindsay, 55 Montpelier Park, Edinburgh, killed.
D. (39614), Forfar, killed.
D. T. (201293), St Monance, wounded.
E. (4058), wounded.
E. A. (7414).
F. (19049), wounded.
J. (1793), wounded.
J. (5051), wounded.
J. (14822), Paisley, killed.
J. (23218), wounded.
J. (30250), wounded.
M. (12403).
R. (14324), wounded.
R. (15448), missing.
T. (16627), missing.
W., 50 Glasgow Road, Barrhead, wounded.
W. (3173), wounded.
W. (8875), killed.
W. (14203), wounded.
W. (15250), wounded.
W. (15788), wounded.
W. (16875), wounded.
W. (325602), Carluke, killed.

K. O. R. LANCASTER REGIMENT

LINDSAY, J., 2nd Lieut., wounded.
J. B., 2nd Lieut., Military Medal.
J. G., 2nd Lieut., wounded.
H., Sergeant-Major.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS

LINDSAY, D., Lieut.
DAVID CRANSTON, Lieut., Military Cross.
JAMES, 2nd Lieut., son of Mrs Lindsay, 23 High Street, Crail, killed.
R., 2nd Lieut.

ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSAY, H., 2nd Lieut.
B., Private (2823), killed.

ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT, including LONDON SCOTTISH)

LINDSAY, JAMES HOWARD, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel, eldest son of W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Norroy King of Arms, and of Lady Harriet Lindsay, wounded.
FRANCIS HOWARD, Major, son of W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Norroy King of Arms, and of Lady Harriet Lindsay, killed.
F., Captain.
J. S., Lieut., Distinguished Conduct Medal.

LINDSEY, M., Sergeant (6862), missing.
LINDSAY, M. W., Sergeant (4862), mentioned in despatches.
W. B., Sergeant (19), wounded.
C., L/Corporal (13049), killed.
H. S., L/Corporal (1006), Distinguished Conduct Medal.

THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT)

LINDSAY, A. A., Lieut.
W., Lieut., A/Captain.
R. C., 2nd Lieut., wounded.
D., Sergeant (10161).
J., L/Corporal (350059), Kilmarnock, wounded.
Simon, Private, son of Mr and Mrs Robert Lindsay, Glenbuck, killed.

NORFOLK REGIMENT

LINDSAY, J. M., Captain, wounded.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSEY, R., Private (9480), prisoner.

BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSAY, W. H., Lieut.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSAY, DAVID, L/Corporal, son of the late Wm. and Mrs Lindsay, Glenisle, Causewayhead Road, Stirling, killed.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS

LINDSAY, D., A/Lieut.-Colonel, Military Cross.

ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS

LINDESAY, GEORGE WILLIAM GUY, D.S.O., Major (A/Lieut.-Colonel), retired, Indian Army.

LINDSAY, HENRY DAVID, 2nd Lieut.

WILLIAM, 2nd Lieut., son of the Rev. William Lindsay, of Chalmers Memorial Church, Edinburgh, formerly of St Mark's, Glasgow, killed.

W., Lieut.

W. R., 2nd Lieut., wounded.

R., Sergeant (6655), wounded.

W., Sergeant, wounded.

W., A/Sergeant (7425), wounded.

A., A/Corporal (6986), missing.

J., L/Corporal (12758), wounded.

J., L/Corporal (25451), wounded and missing.

W., L/Corporal (7425), killed.

Privates

JOHN, 20 Boyd Street, Kilmarnock, sunstroke.

J. (8775), wounded.

J. (11883), wounded.

J. (16319), wounded.

J. (201677), wounded.

R. (7189), wounded.

ROBERT (17315), son of Mr Samuel Lindsay, Montgomerie Street, Girvan, wounded.

W. (8296), wounded.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSAY, C., Private (6559), missing.

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS

LINDSAY, H. M., Major.
ANTROBUS, C. A., Capt., grandson of Hon. Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G., killed.
LINDSAY, GEORGE HUMPHREY MAURICE, D.S.O., and Croce di Guerra, Italy, Captain (Bt. Major), son of the late Mr Alfred Lindsay, and of Mrs Lindsay, Oddington, Moreton in Marsh, mentioned in despatches.
J., Lieut., wounded.
LINDSEY, T., Sergeant (9616), wounded.
LINDSAY, DAVID, Corporal, St Conal's Square, Kirkconnel, Dumfriesshire.
J. H., Corporal (200441), Galashiels, mentioned in despatches, died of wounds.
J., L/Corporal (11106).
R., L/Corporal (240190), wounded.

Privates

A. (5230), wounded.
LINDSEY, D. (12309), prisoner.
LINDSAY, D. (41915), Arbroath, killed.
G. (23335), wounded.
JAMES, son of Mrs Lindsay, 110 Gairdoch Street, Falkirk, died of wounds.
J. (1967), wounded.
J. (7027), wounded.
J. (17483), Cambuslang, Military Medal.
J. (202306), Beith, died of wounds.
MATTHEW, Longriggend, wounded.
R. (16365), wounded.
W. (6499), Leith, killed.
W. (12484), killed.

THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES)

LINDSAY, MATTHEW, Lieut., A/Captain, Glasgow, mentioned in despatches, wounded.
W. S., Lieut.
DOUGLAS A. B., 2nd Lieut., son of Mr J. Bowman Lindsay and Mrs Lindsay, 8 Victoria Crescent, Dowanhill, Glasgow, killed.
H. R., 2nd Lieut., wounded.
J., Sergeant (14229), Kelso, Military Medal.
DAVID, Corporal, son of Mr John Lindsay, 531 St George's Road, Glasgow.
A., L/Corporal (16238), wounded.
R., L/Corporal (38738), Newmains, killed.

Privates

LINDSAY, ADAM, 5 Reid Street, Govan, Glasgow, missing.
D. (202287), Glasgow, wounded.
D. (265234), Cathcart, wounded.
JAMES, son of Mr Thomas Lindsay, late Stationmaster, Biggar, wounded.
JAMES (2805), Blackmoss Terrace, Bellshill, Lanarkshire, wounded and prisoner.
J. (6679), wounded.
J. (17811), missing.
J. (25032), wounded.
J. (25059), wounded.
J. (43205), wounded.
JOHN, son of Mr William Lindsay, Rosebank Avenue, Blantyre, killed.
R. (15315), wounded.
T. C. (39678), Dundee, killed.

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS

LINDSAY, A. P., Lieut.
LINDESAY, P. M., Lieut., wounded.
LINDSAY, J., Private (7604), wounded.
LINDSEY, J., Private (8052), wounded.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSAY, D., 2nd Lieut.
W. G., 2nd Lieut.

EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSAY, J., A/Corporal (8657), Distinguished Conduct Medal.
W., Private (7686), wounded.

EAST SURREY REGIMENT

LINDSAY, W. H., M.C., Captain and Adjutant, killed.

BORDER REGIMENT

LINDSAY, A., 2nd Lieut., A/Capt., wounded.
G. P., Lieut., wounded.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSAY, T. W., Corporal (7986), missing.

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSAY, A. G., Lieut.
D., 2nd Lieut., wounded.

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS)

LINDSAY, J., Lieut., A/Captain, son of Rev. John and Mrs Lindsay, Bathgate, Military Cross.
D. C. M., Lieut., son of Dr D. Moore Lindsay, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A., wounded.
J., Lieut., A/Captain, wounded, Military Cross.
D., 2nd Lieut.
ROBERT, 2nd Lieut.
W. H., 2nd Lieut.
A. D., Sergeant (540), Military Medal.
G., Sergeant (831), killed.
G. C., Sergeant (3365), killed.
R., Sergeant (3233), wounded.
R. G., L/Sergeant (290801), killed.
J., A/Sergeant (240320), Dundee, wounded.
A. G., Corporal (268721), Kirriemuir, wounded.
W., Corporal (350043), Perth, killed.
J., L/Corporal (1294), wounded.
W., L/Corporal (16939), Kirriemuir, killed.
W., A/Corporal (40387), Dundee, wounded.

Privates

A. (2094), wounded.
A. (9001), Stirling, killed.
CHARLES (9279), killed.
C. (310031), Forfar, missing.
DAVID (25773), son of Mrs Lindsay, Bellfield, Little Brechin.
G. (3140), killed.
G. (3897), wounded.
G. (6250), wounded.
G. (13391), wounded.
H. (3587), wounded.
JAMES SYM BURNS (26673), son of Mr J. Lindsay, Braeside, Arrochar.
J. (520), killed.
J. (766), 67 Lochee Road, Dundee, killed.
J. (1142), wounded.
J. (1838), killed.
J. (87498), wounded.
J. (7767), wounded.
J. (7800), Forfar, killed.
J. (8572), wounded.
J. (8/11142), Dundee, Military Medal.
J. (200734), Dundee, wounded.
J. (269310), wounded.
K. (11415), wounded.
P., 4 Cotton Road, Dundee, killed.
P. (2144), 88 Hawkhill, Dundee, wounded.
P. (2393), died of wounds.

LINDSAY, P. (202104), Dunfermline, wounded.
Robert (1673), wounded.
R. (8235), killed.
R. (3–2933), wounded.
T. (43150), killed.
W. (2752), killed.
W. (2753), wounded.
WILLIAM, 27 Ellen Street, Dundee, wounded.
W. (3169), wounded.
W. (6805), son of Mr James Lindsay, 89 Market Street, Brechin, killed.
W. (15939), wounded.

OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

LINDSAY, P., 2nd Lieut., killed.
E., L/Corporal (7831), wounded.
W., L/Corporal (9804).

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSAY, H., Captain, Military Cross, killed.
LINDESAY, J. H. P., Lieut.
LINDSAY, A., Private (35971), Glasgow, wounded.
R., Private (11–18269), killed.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSAY, E. W., 2nd Lieut., wounded.

BERKSHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSAY, E. R., Private (17970), killed.

ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT

LINDSAY, JASPER, Captain, Military Cross.

KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

LINDSAY, G., L/Corporal (38335), wounded.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

LINDSAY, A. W., A/2nd Lieut., Military Cross.
D. S., 2nd Lieut.
LINDSAY, R. B., Lieut.

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT

LINDSAY, Hon. WALTER PATRICK, Captain, brother of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, wounded.
LINDESAY, W. B., Lieut., A/Captain.
J. C., 2nd Lieut., Military Cross.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

LINDSAY, Hon. LIONEL, Captain, Military Cross, Knight of the Legion of Honour; brother of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.
H. J., Lieut., prisoner.

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT

LINDSEY, L. F. W., 2nd Lieut.
LINDSAY, J., L/Corporal (6778), wounded.

YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

LINDSAY, J., Sergeant (5223), killed.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY

LINDSAY, R. B., 2nd Lieut., Military Medal.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY

LINDSAY, DAVID, Lieut., son of Mr A. D. Lindsay, Procurator-Fiscal, Airdrie, killed.
JOHN VASSIE, Lieut.
R. A., Lieut.
W. G. O., Lieut., Hon. Captain.
W. A. H., 2nd Lieut., son of Mr A. R. M. Lindsay, Dechmont, Mount Vernon, Glasgow, killed.
JAMES CALDER, Sergeant, son of Mr John Lindsay, 531 St George's Road, Glasgow.
J., Corporal (14203), wounded.
D., L/Corporal (43271), wounded.
WILLIAM, L/Corporal, son of Mrs Lindsay, 5 Macdougall Street, Pollokshaws, killed.

Privates

ALEXANDER, son of Mrs Lindsay, 8 Errol Street, Glasgow, killed.
CHARLES (22230), Low Main Street, Wishaw, killed.
CHARLES (40950), son of Mr Charles Lindsay, stationmaster, Partick.
C. (33443), missing.

LINDSAY, G. (42492), Glasgow, died of wounds.
G. (5233), Dundee.
G. (6959), killed.
HUGH MARR, son of Mr Robert Lindsay, 29 Herriet Street, Pollokshields, missing, presumed killed.
J. (3184), wounded.
J. (4130), wounded.
J. (5867), Berwick-on-Tweed, wounded.
J. (8296), Coatbridge, wounded, missing.
J. (17778), killed.
J. (243463), Kilwinning, died of wounds.
J. (332981), wounded.
J. (333851), Paisley, died of wounds.
J. (353063), Kilmarnock, wounded.
J. C. (30879), Glasgow, wounded.
R. (7678), died of wounds.
R. (7861), died of wounds.
S. P. (36522), Coatbridge, killed.
T. (8296), wounded.
WILLIAM, 12 Camden Street, Glasgow, wounded.
W. (2256), killed.
W. (6173), wounded.
W. (8539), wounded.
W. (14965), wounded.
W. (41838), Galashiels, wounded.
W. (32929), Caldercruix, died of wounds.
W. (332904), Dumbarton, wounded.
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, son of Mr A. M. Lindsay, M.A., 1 Park Gate, Glasgow, killed.

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

LINDSAY, D., Captain, son of Mr and Mrs J. Lindsay, Binnie Place, Glasgow, Military Cross.
R. M., Lieut., wounded.
J., L/Corporal (86362), gas poisoning.
J., L/Corporal, (5353), wounded.
J., L/Corporal (241965), Forfar, wounded.

Privates

C. (202848), Dundee, killed.
G. (43327), Dundee, killed.
G. (12877), Edinburgh, prisoner.
H. (15192), Rothesay, died.
J. (86423), wounded.
J. (7577), wounded.
J. (10413), wounded.
J., son of Mrs Lindsay, 6 West Stewart Street, Greenock, wounded.
J. R. (24176), Alexandria, died.
P. (6057), wounded.
R. (2182), killed.
W. (4128), wounded.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS

LINDSAY, ROBERT GORDON, Lieut., A/Captain, 9 Gladstone Place, Aberdeen, wounded, Military Cross.
F., Sergeant (1833), wounded.
ALEXANDER, Corporal, Skene Place, Bellshill, died of wounds.
H., L/Corporal (543), killed.
J., L/Corporal (S/1833), Military Medal.
J., L/Corporal (S8474), killed.
ROBERT, L/Corporal, Wishaw, Lanarkshire, Distinguished Conduct Certificate.

Privates

A. (S2441), died of wounds.
A. (40938), died of wounds.
D. (S2254), wounded.
D. (S6339), wounded.
D. (202773), wounded.
G. (11844), wounded.
G. (241083), Fraserburgh, wounded.
JAMES, Glasgow, prisoner.
JOHN, 554 Main Street, Shettleston, killed.
J. (3350), wounded.
J. (3930), wounded.
J. (12006), wounded.
J. (14044), killed.
P. (S9877), killed.
P. (41300), Arbroath, wounded.
ROBERT, son of Mrs William Lindsay, Rockfield, Skipness, Argyllshire, killed.
ROBERT, 51 Camphill Avenue, Glasgow.
R. (7394), killed.
R. (9156), prisoner.
T. (2599), wounded.
T. (43654), wounded.
W., 111 Dundee Street, Edinburgh, died of wounds.
W. (2015), died of wounds.
W. (10667), wounded.
W. (22515), Dundee, killed.
WILLIAM, son of Mr William Lindsay, Lynwood, Ayr, killed.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS

ANTROBUS, HUGH, Capt., grandson of Hon. Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G., killed.
LINDSAY, J., Sergeant (13698), wounded.
D., Corporal (5205), missing.
ROBERT J., Corporal, son of Mr and Mrs Andrew Lindsay, 42 Montgomerie Street, Girvan, killed.

LINDSAY A., L/Corporal (16238), wounded.
DUNCAN, L/Corporal (S11704), missing.
H., L/Corporal (7525), wounded.
NEIL, L/Corporal (11666), wounded.

Privates

A. (18197), died of wounds.
A. (18600), killed.
A. (18429), wounded.
D. (20195), died of wounds.
H. (18284), Coatbridge, wounded.
J. (6037), wounded.
J. (S15566), wounded and missing.
J. (15704), wounded.
J. (18703), wounded.
J. H. (203117), Edinburgh, missing.
JOHN W. H., wounded.
R. (12404), died of wounds.
W. (S/13480), Lugar, Meritorious Service Medal.
W. (18699), wounded.
W. (40643), wounded.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES

LINDSAY, D. C., Captain.

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

LINDSAY, R. H., Lieut., A/Captain.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS

LINDSAY, A. K., 2nd Lieut.
ANDREW R., 2nd Lieut., A/Adjutant.
JOHN, 2nd Lieut.
LINDSEY, DONALD LEIGH VESEY, 2nd Lieut.
JOHN EVELYN VESEY, 2nd Lieut.
LINDSAY, J., Corporal (636), wounded.
HUGH, L/Corporal, son of Mr John Lindsay, 118 Main Street, Renton, wounded.
PETER M'FARLANE, L/Corporal, Vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire, killed.
W., L/Corporal (S/3623), wounded, Military Medal.
W., L/Corporal (2941), wounded.
WILLIAM, Piper, 110 Gairdoch Street, Falkirk, died.

Privates

LINDSAY, A. (278717), wounded.
D. (40475 or 6), Callander, died of wounds.
D. (9010), wounded.
D. T. (17561), Dundee, killed.
J. (1089), killed.
J. (2409), wounded.
J. (3–7543), wounded.
J. (27036), Paisley, killed.
Neil, English Street, Wishaw, killed.
R. (3089), wounded.
W. (4–9377), wounded.
WM. S., 33 White Street, Partick, died of wounds.

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

LINDSAY, C. M'D., Captain.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS

LINDSAY, W. C., M.V.O., Lieut.-Colonel.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE

LINDSAY, K. G., 2nd Lieut.
A., Private (11925), killed.
LINSEY, H., Private (2652), wounded.

ARMY CYCLIST CORPS

LINDESAY, JAMES HENRY CODDINGTON, Captain, Military Cross.
LINDSAY, D., 2nd Lieut.
J. S., Sergeant (9418), Auchenairn, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, Distinguished Conduct Medal, wounded.

MACHINE-GUN CORPS

LINDSAY, G. M., D.S.O., Major and Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, temp. Colonel.
D. S., A/Major.
A. S., Lieut., A/Captain, Military Cross.
C. W. G. S., Lieut.
G., A/Captain.
W. H., Lieut.
CRAWFORD ALEXANDER, 2nd Lieut., son of Mr and Mrs William Lindsay, 1 Newton Place, Glasgow, wounded.
C. B., 2nd Lieut., wounded.
J. H., L/Corporal (2172), Military Medal.

Privates

LINDSAY, J. (22177), killed.
J. (64341), Wishaw, Military Medal.
J. (132175), killed.
K. (64208), Forfar, killed.
W. (22606), Greenock, wounded.
W. (56266), killed.

TANK CORPS

LINDSAY, J., Sergeant (2543), Edinburgh, Military Medal.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

LINDSAY, A. E., Captain, A/Major, mentioned in despatches, Military Cross.
H., A/Captain.
A., Lieut.
C. T., Lieut.
M. J., Lieut., wounded.
A. R., 2nd Lieut.
J. A. N. B., 2nd Lieut.
J. B., 2nd Lieut.
G. H., Sergeant (SS-13070), Meritorious Service Medal.
J., Driver (4423).

LABOUR CORPS

LINDSAY, A. S., 2nd Lieut.
J., 2nd Lieut. (1).
J., 2nd Lieut. (2).
J. H., Private (123717), Dundee, died.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

LINDSAY, C. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major, A/Colonel, Assistant Director of Medical Services, mentioned in despatches.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

LINDSAY, A., Captain.
ANDREW B., Captain, mentioned in despatches.
A. R., Captain.
A. W. C., Captain.
LINDSEY, C. D., Captain.
LINDSAY, D. L., Captain.
D. P., Captain, died.
E. A., Captain.
LINDSEY, E. C., Captain, A/Major, mentioned in despatches.

LINDSAY, GEORGE EDWIN, Captain, Military Cross.
JAMES, Captain, son of Mr William Lindsay, Official Shorthand Writer in the Court of Session, prisoner.
JOHN, Captain, 18 Burnbank Terrace, Glasgow.
J., Lieut.
J., Hon. Lieut.
J. F., Captain.
J. W., Captain, wounded.
LINDSEY, M. B., Captain.
LINDSAY, R., Major.
R., Captain.
T., A/Major, son of Mr T. J. Lindsay, Dalveen, Blackhall, wounded.
W. S., Captain.
WILSON, JAMES ALLAN, Captain, Glasgow.
LINDSAY, ALEXANDER, Sergeant (64356), son of the late J. C. Lindsay, bootmaker, Hamilton, died.
W. T., Sergeant (35903), Military Medal, Meritorious Service Medal.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, Corp. (57840).

Privates

J. (39442), Military Medal.
L. A. (45633), Military Medal.

ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

LINDSAY, F., Captain.
P. T., Captain.

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

LINDSEY, Rev. C. E. C.
LINDSAY, Rev. J., M.A., T.D., Chaplain 1st Class, mentioned in despatches.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

LINDSAY, Miss EVA CATHERINE ELIZABETH, Staff Nurse, Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class.

QUEEN MARY ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

LINDSAY, Miss M. D., Assistant Administrator.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT

LINDSAY, J. F., Hon. Lieut., Assistant Paymaster.

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES

LINDSAY, ERIC LAWRENCE, Captain, Distinguished Service Order.

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

LINDSAY, W., L/Corporal (3096), Arbroath, died of wounds.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

LINDSAY, H. E. A., Capt., temp. Lieut.-Colonel.
R., Cadet, killed.
W., 3rd Class Air Mechanic, Edinburgh, died.

AUSTRALIAN FORCES

LINDSAY, D. E., Captain.
W. F., Captain.
C. B., Lieut.
D. E., Hon. Lieut.
LINDESAY, J. R. V. C., Lieut.
LINDSAY, J. S., Lieut. (1).
J. S., Lieut. (2).
S. J., Lieut.
T. J. E., Lieut., killed.
W., Lieut. and Quarter-Master.
H., Sergeant-Major, Military Cross.
D. G., Sergeant (874), wounded.

Privates

A. (1148), killed.
C. H. (2052), killed.
D. (1976), died of wounds.
D. G. (1350), killed.
R. J. (1128), killed.

CANADIAN FORCES

LINDSAY, W. B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General, mentioned in despatches.
LINDSEY, C.B., D.S.O., Major, mentioned in despatches.
LINDSAY, J. H., Major, wounded.
N. J., Major.
ALFRED BARR, Lieut., A/Captain, Military Cross.
C. D., Captain.
S. B., Captain.
A. L., Lieut., killed.
A. M. F., Lieut.
A. R., Lieut., died of wounds.
G. S., Lieut.
H. W., Lieut.

LINDSAY, J. F. A. H., D.C.M., M.M., Lieut.
J. H., Lieut., Saskatchewan, wounded.
J. S., Lieut.
J. T., Lieut.
R. E., Lieut.
R., Sergeant (16208), prisoner, died of wounds.

Privates

A. (63547), died of wounds.
D. (29343), wounded.
G. (8465), wounded.
JAMES, son of Mr and Mrs Robert Lindsay, Helenslea, Sandy Road, Renfrew, killed.
JOHN, son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Lindsay, 20 Kirkland Street, Glasgow, killed.
J. H. (A24174), Distinguished Conduct Medal.
ROBERT, native of Perth, killed.
T. (29344), wounded.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

LINDSAY, DONALD ST G., Lieut.

NEW ZEALAND FORCES

LINDSAY, G. L., Private (84), killed.

SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES

LINDSAY, DAVID HOWARD, Corp., later commissioned in Royal Artillery, son of W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Norroy King of Arms, and Lady Harriet Lindsay.
ALEXANDER, Private, formerly of Kirkcaldy, killed.
PATRICK, AUSTIN LINDSAY, L/Corporal, son of Mrs J. W. Patrick (*née* Lindsay), 18 Burnbank Terrace, Glasgow, killed.
PENNEY, ARTHUR AINSLIE HUDSON, Private, son of Mrs Penney (*née* Lindsay), Johannesburg, prisoner.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN RIFLES

LINDSAY, —, Rifleman, killed.

INDIAN ARMY

LINDSAY, H. A. P., C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel.
LINDESAY, F. S., Major.
LINDSAY, C. S., Captain, died of wounds.
D. M., Lieut.
H. N., Lieut.
ARCHIBALD RONALD, 2nd Lieut.
P. L., 2nd Lieut.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

LINDSAY, V. E. H., Lieut.-Colonel.

SPECIAL LIST

LINDESAY, E., Major.
LINDSAY, W. G., Major.
A. G., Captain.
C. S., Captain.
W. S., Captain, Dental Surgeon.
R. B., 2nd Lieut.
S., Lieut. and Quarter-Master.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETIES

LINDSAY, Hon. Mrs M., Order of St John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross Societies, mentioned in despatches.
Miss ANNIE, Orderly, Scottish Women's Hospital, 51 Camphill Avenue, Langside, Glasgow.
Miss JEAN, Orderly, Scottish Women's Hospital, 51 Camphill Avenue, Langside, Glasgow.

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