S.H. 1828.

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MORAY:

BY THE

Rev. Lachlan Shaw.



NEW EDITION.

BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1826.

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TO

HIS GRACE,

Alexander, Duke of Gordon,

Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Norwich, and Baron Mordaunt of Turvey, K. T. &c.

My Lord Duke,

With sentiments of gratitude and the most respectful humility, I now presume to lay under your Grace's honoured protection, the present Edition of a Work, which needs no panegyric to enhance its merit, or establish its celebrity. It has always been deservedly valued and admired as the production of a man of learning and genius;—and, however much I may have failed in my humble endeavours to render this justly popular History, *in its present new and enlarged form,* more worthy of your Grace's approbation, and of the public esteem, it must still be a cause of the proudest satisfaction to me, that my well-intended efforts have been honoured with the patronage of so distinguished a name; and that I have been allowed to introduce this Volume to the world, under the auspices of a Nobleman, no less exalted in rank, than conspicuous for eminent attainments in Literature, for elegance of Taste, and those qualities of mind, which shed a brighter lustre on the character than the emblazoned escutcheon, or the hereditary title.

To whom, indeed, could I with greater propriety have dedicated this work than to a Noble Duke, whose family, in point of hereditary virtues, as well as of rank, possessions, and antiquity, occupy the most distinguished place, not only in the "History of the Province

of Moray," but in the annals of our country. The illustrious house of Gordon, by their eloquence in the Senate, have often swayed the Councils of State; and, in times of national peril, have, by their valour in the field, propped the stability of the Scottish throne, and "*kept the crown on the head*" of their Sovereign.*

——— "*Repulsæ nescia sordidæ,*
Intaminatis fulget honoribus!"

Nor have your Grace's family been more renowned for their patriotism and public services, than esteemed for the more amiable and conciliating virtues of private life. Where shall we find benevolence of heart and urbanity of manners, integrity of principle and inviolable honour, more eminently displayed than in the character of the Duke of Gordon!

That your Grace's valuable life may long be preserved to bear the honours and exhibit the virtues of your ancestors,—that the beneficence which has so long been the "exchequer of the poor," and the condescending goodness which has so often patronized unbefriended merit, may long continue to diffuse their influence; and that your Grace may ever enjoy a degree of happiness proportionate to your virtues, is the humble and heart-felt prayer of,

MY LORD DUKE,
Your Grace's
Most dutiful,
And most devoted Servant,
JOHN GRANT.

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* See HISTORY, page 16.

PREFACE.

THE Author of this undertaking collected the materials of it at different times, and wrote them for his own amusement, without any design of offering them to the public. He perused descriptions of several Counties, but had not the good fortune to meet with any tolerable account of the Province of Moray: Wherefore, mindful of the observation,

Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine captos
Tenet, et immemores non sinit esse sui,

He has arranged his Collections into the order in which they now appear.

The Geographical Part would be less entertaining, if it were not intermixed with a Genealogical Account of several Families of eminence and distinction: In this, his chief view was to give the true origin and antiquity of those families. It is generally agreed, that we had not fixed Sirnames in Scotland earlier than the eleventh century: Before that period, our Kings were named Patronimically, as, Malcolm M'Kennet, Kenneth M'Alpin, &c. The Author has in his hands Manuscript Accounts of the Families treated of, from which entertaining Anecdotes might have been extracted; but this, he was afraid, would too much swell the Work. He has added the Armorial Bearings of Families. The Romans preserved the distinction of Families by the *Jus Imaginis:* They divided the people into *Nobiles, Novi, et Ignobiles:* He that had the Images or Statues of his Ancestors, who bore eminent offices, as Prætor, Edile, Consul, &c., was called NOBLE: He that had only his own Image or Statue, was *Novus* or an UPSTART; and he that had no Statue, was IGNOBLE. Those little Statues of Wood, Marble, Brass, &c., were carefully preserved and exposed at Funerals and other solemn occasions; and possibly from this came our Coats of Arms.

The Natural History, although it contains little to gratify the curiosity of those who are much versant in such reading—yet valuable Authors have given an account of Natural Productions of Countries such as they write of; and the peculiar product of this Province ought not to be omitted, and may be entertaining to many.

In the Civil Part, there is such variety as cannot but be agreeable to some Readers. In the Roll of Barons, there are several alterations since the year 1760: In some, sons have come into the place of their fathers,—in others, collaterals have succeeded: And, in 1774, the King and Parliament granted to Major-General Fraser, the lands and estate of the late Lord Lovat, his father. But the Roll, as it now stands, is so well known, that it is unnecessary to write it.

The Military History is drawn up from the best writers the Author has met with.

The Ecclesiastical Part may appear to some Readers too long. The length, however, may be excused, considering the great variety of matter it contains,—the Author has used a style so laconic and brief, that he could not express his thoughts intelligibly in fewer words: And it may be agreeable to some, to find the Succession of Ministers in Parishes, and the Changes in Ecclesiastical Government, since the Reformation.

There is added an APPENDIX, containing a Number of Papers, most of them never before published—which serve to elucidate and confirm many parts in the preceding Work.

To this Preface by the Reverend Author, the Publisher of the present Edition has only to add, that no exertion has been wanting on his part to render it worthy of the patronage of the Public. While he has carefully re-printed the original, he has at the same time brought down every important subject—susceptible of such continuation—from the year 1775 to the close of the year 1826, in the form of Notes, at the bottom of the page.

The Publisher persuades himself, that he need scarcely offer any apology for omitting No. 53, in the Latin Appendix, as all its conclusions are to be found in page 96 of the present Edition, without the tedious labour of going over a mass of repetitions in an unclassical style of Latin. He trusts the Reader will be much more gratified by the perusal of the curious documents now given in the Additional Appendix; for which, and other valuable articles, he has to return his most grateful acknowledgments to those public-spirited Gentlemen who have assisted him in his laborious undertaking.

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THE

HISTORY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MORAY.

INTRODUCTION.

In vain shall one expect to find a rational account of the ancient state of SCOTLAND OR NORTH BRITAIN, unless he consult the Roman writers. GEOFFRY of Monmouth will have North Britain called *Albania,* from Albanactus son of Brutus, the grandson of Æneas the Trojan. And HECTOR BOECE calleth the same country *Scotia* from SCOTA, the daughter of one the Pharaohs kings of Egypt. These, and the like, are fables, below the dignity of History, and fit only for venal bards.

In describing the ancient state of the Southern provinces of this kingdom, the Roman writers are sure guides, that may be relied on. TACITUS'S account of the expeditions of Julius Agricola, Herodian, Dion Cassius, Ammianus Marcellinus, Claudian, and others, throw much light upon our history, give an account of the actions of the Romans in Britain during 400 years, describe their colonies, forts, camps, prætentures, naval stations and military ways; and give some account of the natives, with whom the Romans had any intercourse, and whom they call in general, *Britanni, Britones,* and *Caledonii;* and more particularly, *Scoti, Picti, Altacoti, Vecturiones, Dicalidones, Vacomagi, Ladeni,* &c. But it was the misfortune of the Northern parts of Scotland, that the Romans (from Julius Cæsar's

first descent into Britain, to about *A. D.* 426 that they abandoned the Island,) never, that I have found, penetrated into them, excepting once in the reign of the Emperor Septimus Severus, in the beginning of the third Century, of whom Xiphilinus writeth, that he marched into the northmost extremity of the Island. "Ingressus " est in Caledoniam, eamque dum pertransiret, habuit maxima ne- " gotia, quod sylvas cæderet, et loca alta perfoderet, quodque paludes " obruerit aggere, et pontes in fluminibus faceret: Nec ab inceptis " desiit, quousque ad extremam partem insulæ venit; ubi diversum, " quam apud nos sit, cursum solis, itemque noctium et dierum, tam " æstivorum quam hybernorum, magnitudinem diligentissime cog- " novit." * In this expedition, Severus lost 50,000 of his army, without once fighting the Caledonians, being overcome by cold, hunger, and fatigue: And after him, no Roman marched so far into the North.

I have said, it was the misfortune of the Northern Countries, that the ROMANS were so little acquainted with them: for, where-ever they settled, they softened the rough temper, and civilized the rude manners of the natives. They introduced letters, arts, and sciences. They taught agriculture, and laid the foundation of cities and towns, navigation and commerce. Hence the many towns and villages, on both sides of the Frith of Forth, had their rise from the Roman colonies, forts, and naval stations: And the foundation of the culture and fertility of the Lothians, was laid by their industry: While the Western coast, from the Clyde Northward, into which the Romans never entered, (though better furnished by nature with bays, harbours, and creeks) remained long uncivilized, without towns, trade, or commerce.

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* He invaded Caledonia, and in his progress endured the heaviest labour, in cutting his passage through woods, levelling obstructions, in raising mounds through marshes; and in making bridges on rivers.--- He relinquished not his undertaking until he came to the farthest end of the Island, where he most studiously remarked the difference in the course of the sun, and the greater length both of the summer days, and of the winter nights, than it is with us.

It is true, Julius Agricola sent a fleet of ships to sail round the Island, of which TACITUS says, "Hanc oram novissimi maris tunc "primum Romana classis circumvecta, insulam esse Britaniam af- "firmavit, ac simul incognitas ad id tempus insulas, quas *Orcades* "vocant, invenit, domuitque; dispecta est et *Thyle*." * To this navigation, I question not, we owe the Geographical Tables of Ptolemy in the second century: Which Tables, as Gerard Mercator observeth, are pretty exact, if what he placeth towards the East is turned to the North. In their descents, the captains of these ships described the coasts, discovered the people inhabiting them, and gave them the names we have in Ptolemy's Tables: Not new Latin names, (the Romans seldom, if ever, gave such to any place or people they discovered or conquered) but the names the natives gave them in their own language, and to which these sailors, or perhaps Ptolemy, gave a new termination, and softened some British words, by the change of one or more letters. Such names are, *Vernicones*, or the inhabitants of the Merns; *Morini*, of Mar; *Tazali*, of Buchan; *Cantini*, of Ross; *Cantæ*, of Caithness; *Cornavii*, of Strathnaver; and *Æstuarium Vararis*, the Frith of Moray. All these are British words, with Latin inflexions: and let me add, that, as these navigators could only discover the coasts, so Ptolemy only describeth the coasts, and not the inland parts.

In the middle ages of our nation, we have mention, and little more than mention, of Moray and the inhabitants thereof. A Manuscript *De Situ Albaniæ*, (a trifling performance in the twelfth century) speaking of the ancient division of Albania into seven kingdoms, says, "Sexta divisio est Muref et Ros," *Excerpta ex veteri chronico Regum Scotorum* beareth, "Donevaldus, filius Constan- "tini, apud oppidum Fother occisus est a gentibus." "Malcolmus

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* TACIT. Vita AGRICOLAE, Cap. 10. Sect. 5. The Roman Fleet then first sailed round the coast of this wholly unknown Sea, ascertained that Britain was an Island, and at the same time discovered and subdued the unknown Islands, which they call the Orkneys.---And even Thule was descried.

" filius Domnail cum exercitu perexit in Moreb." *Nomina Regum " Scotorum ex Registro Prioratus St Andreæ*, says, " Dovenal Mac Constantin mortuus est in Fores." " Malcolmus Mac Dovenald interfectus est in Ulurn (forte Aldern) a Moraviensibus." " Duff " Mac Malcolm interfectus est in Fores, et absconditus sub ponte " de Kinlos, et sol non apparuit quamdiu ibi latuit." * *Innes's critical Essay, Vol. II. Appendix.* After the tenth century, we have so frequent accounts of Moray, that I shall not descend to particulars.

There are few countries in Scotland (except Moray) but Descriptions of them may be met with in print or in manuscript. Even in the Northern parts, Dr Nicolson, in his Scottish Historical Library, mentions Descriptions of Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Buchan, Merns, and others. But I have not been so fortunate, as to have read or heard of a Description of the Country of Moray. This renders the task I have cut out for myself, the more difficult.—I walk on untrodden ground, having no author, ancient or modern, to conduct me; and I must rest contented, with what materials my sphere of reading, and the testimony of credible persons, have furnished me.

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* The Sixth Division is Moray and Ross. Excerpts from the Old Chronicle of the Kings of the Scots: Donevald the son of Constantine, was murdered by the people at Fother:---Malcolm, the son of Domnail proceeded with the Army to Moray. The names of the Kings of Scotland, from the Register of the Prior of St Andrews; Dovenal Mac Constantin died in Forres: Malcolm Mac Dovenald is murdered by the Moravienses in Ulurn, (probably Aldern.) Duff Mac Malcolm, is murdered in Forres, and concealed under the Bridge of Kinloss; and the sun did not shine out so long as he lay hidden there.

PART I.

THE

NAME, EXTENT, SITUATION,

AND

DIVISION OF MORAY.

THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY OF MORAY.

PTOLEMY, speaking of CALEDONIA (or rather of Sylva Caledonia) says, that it extended, "A Lelalonio Lacu usque ad Æstuarium "Vararis." * It is generally allowed, that, by the Æstuarium Vararis, is meant, the Frith of Moray; and hence some have conjectured, that Moray was anciently called *Varar*. But it is of the Frith, not of the country, that Ptolemy speaketh, and Friths were denominated from the rivers that emptied into them. As *Æstuarium, Tai, Bodotriæ, Glotæ,* the Friths of Tay, Forth, and Clyde. *Varar,* therefore, must be the name of a river that falleth into the Frith of Moray; and a river of that name there is, which enters into the very head of that Frith. It is now commonly called the River of Beaulie, and the Highlanders call it, *Avon na Manach,* i. e. the Monk's River, because the Priory of Beaulie stood on the bank of it; but the true name of it is, *Farar.* It floweth out of Loch *Monar,* in the hills of Ross, and the valley through which it runneth is called *Strath-Farar.* Now the Romans did, and we do, often change the digamma F into V, as in Knife, Knives; Shelf, Shelves; &c. Agricola's fleet coasting along would search every Frith and bay, into the head

* From Loch Fyne, as far as the Frith of Beaulie.

of it, to know if it communicated with the Western Sea, or not; and having come to the head of this Frith, and finding a river falling into it called by the natives *Farar*, they changed the F into V, and called it *Varar*; and from it they named the Frith *Æstuarium Vararis;* but this gave no name at all to the country.

The only name by which I have found the country called, is *Moravia* or *Moray*. Hector Boece writes, that, in the first century, a colony from Moravia in Germany settled in this country, and gave it the name of the country from which they came. But he did not consider, that, at that time, the country called *Moravia* was called *Marcomania*, and the inhabitants *Marcomani* and *Quadi (Tacit. de Mor. Germ. Cap.* 42.) Others, finding the word *Mureff* in some ancient manuscripts, and *Rief* signifying *Bent*, will have it called *Mureff*, from the abundance of that grass growing on the sea shore. But, in my opinion, those having changed the V into F, and made it *Mureff*, instead of *Murev* or *Murav*. The Highlanders call it *Murav* or *Morav*, from the celtic words *Mur* or *Mor* the Sea, and *Taobh* or *Tav* the Side; and in construction, *Mor'av, i. e*, the Sea side. This, I think, is the true notation of the name, answering to the situation of the country, by the side of the sea.

THE EXTENT OF THE COUNTRY OF MORAY.

PTOLEMY doth not touch this point, nor doth any ancient writer that I know; I cannot be of opinion, that *Moravia* comprehended no more than the plain and champaign ground by the sea side; which is all that is strictly called MORAY in our day. But I include within the province or country, as it was before the division of it into counties or shires, all the plain country by the sea side, from the mouth of the river Spey, to the river of Farar or Beaulie, at the head of the Frith; and all the valleys, glens, and straths, situated betwixt the Grampian mountains south of Badenoch, and the Frith of Moray, and which discharge rivers into that Frith. And I incline to give the country this large extent, for the reasons following:

The plain country by the sea side, from Spey to Ness, is always called MORAY, and I see no reason for extending it Eastward beyond the mouth of Spey: But that it extended Westward to the river of Beaulie, is probable from the notation of the word *Morav*; for so far the Frith extends, and the country taking its name from the Frith, it is reasonable to extend the one as far as the other. This is much strengthened by what we find in *Dalrymple's Collection*, p. 199; "That King Alexander I. pur-"sued the Moray-men that conspired against him, from Inner-"goury over Spey into Murray-land, and at the Stockford above "Beaulie passed over to Ross." This fixes the boundaries both to the East and West, viz. the rivers of Spey and Beaulie. The situation of the country of Ross, northward from MORAY, confirms this. Its name *Ross*, signifieth a Peninsula, or a head, or point of land jutting out between rivers or friths; and it is the Frith of MORAY with that of Tain, that form this Peninsula, or Ross.

The bounds by the sea-side being thus fixed, MORAY extended towards S. S. W. to the head of Loch Lochie, on the borders of Lochaber. This one observation throweth abundant light on this assertion. Our historians agree, that the castle of Urquhart in MORAY held out bravely for King David Bruce against Edward Baliol. This castle did not stand in Urquhart near Elgin, for there are no vestiges of a fort or castle there, nor any tradition that ever there was such a fort. But on the west West bank of Lochness, there was a strong fort, the walls whereof do still remain. This sheweth that Lochness, with the glens around it, was in the country of MORAY. And that the whole course of the River Spey, even to Lochaber, was in the province or country of MORAY, may be gathered from King Robert Bruce's charter of the *Comitatus Moraviensis* to Thomas Randulph Earl of MORAY: (Appen. No. I.) To all which let me add, that the Highlanders always did, and as yet do, march and bound the countries by the hills and rivers.

According to this view of the country of Moray, it extends from

East to West by the side of the Frith, i. e. from Spey-mouth to Beaulie 39 Scottish, or about 60 English miles: And the river *Farar*, from Loch-Monar to Beaulie, runneth 30 Scottish miles from S. W. to N. E. Thus the utmost extent, from N. E. to S. W. is 69 Scottish or 104 English miles. And, if we take the breadth from the Frith at Inverness, to the braes of Glenfeshie in Badenoch, it is about 38 Scottish, or 57 English miles.

THE SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY OF MORAY.

This Country lieth in the 57th degree of north latitude, and Spey-mouth is about 35 minutes East from Edinburgh. With respect to the neighbouring countries, the Moray Frith and the river of Farar separate it from Ross to the North, and from Spey-mouth towards the S. E. the south, and S. W. It bordereth upon the Enzie, Strathdovurn, Strathdone, Braemar, Athole, Ranach, and Lochaber.

THE DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY.

The Division of this Country may be considered in a threefold view.

I. The Natural Division, which is twofold. First into Lowlands and Highlands. The Lowlands are those plains that are not intermixed with mountains and hills, but are situated near the Frith, and are in some places four, in some six miles broad. The Highlands are the straths and valleys on the sides of rivers, separated from the Lowlands by mountains and hills. This points to the second natural division, which is made by the rivers that fall into the Frith.—And here the strath or valley of Spey makes the first division; which running from the Frith to the borders of Lochaber, is inclosed on both sides by a chain of hills, and is a barrier to the Low Country, covering it from one end to the other. In the Lowlands the other rivers divide the country from East to West, into five unequal divisions. Thus, from Spey to Lossie, 6 miles. From Lossie to Ern or Findern, 9 miles. From Findern to Nairn, 7 miles. From

Nairn to Ness, 12 miles. And from Ness to Farar, 5 miles. And all these rivers run almost parallel to one another, from S. W. to N. E.

II. The Civil or Political Division, into counties or shires, for the more easy distribution of justice to the people. A part of the county of Banff, the whole county of Elgin and Forres, the whole county of Nairn, and a part of the county of Inverness, lye within this province or Country.

III. The Ecclesiastical Division, into parishes, presbyteries, dioceses and commissariots. I here only mention the political and ecclesiastical divisions, of which I shall in the following parts treat at large.

PART II.

THE

GEOGRAPHY OF MORAY.

IN viewing the Geographical face of this country, I shall follow the Natural Division of it above mentioned, passing from one parish forward to another; and in every parish, observing the situation of the church, the extent of the parish, the principal Baronies, Heritors, and Seats or Dwellings; and what else merits observation.

The Valley of the River Spey makes the first branch of the Natural Division; and therefore I shall first describe this Strath or Valley, after I have given some account of the River.

THE RIVER SPEY.

This River has its fountains on the borders of Lochaber. It floweth out of a small lake, about half a mile in length, called Loch-Spey, and running from S. W. to N. E. it watereth the countries of Badenoch, Strath-Spey, and Rothes, and then turning due north, it dischargeth its stream into the Moray Frith at Germach, after a course of about 60 Scottish, or 90 English miles. It seems to have its name from the Teutonick or Pictish word, *Spe (Sputum)* because the rapidity of it raiseth much foam or froth. Many lesser rivers from the Grampian Mountains swell its stream so much, that the manuscript *De Situ Albaniæ*, written in the twelfth Century, calleth it (in the Latin of these days) "Magnum et miserabile flumen, "quod vocatur *Spe*." * The strath of this River is enclosed to the N. and W. by a ridge of hills, which beginning in the parish of

* A large and dangerous River called Spey.



GORDON CASTLE.

Urquhart near the sea, runs above Elgin, Forres, Inverness, and Loch-ness, to Lochaber. And to the S. and E. a part of the Grampian mountains runneth along Strath-Spey and Badenoch, and several glens jutt into these mountains, which shall be described in the proper place. I proceed now to

THE PARISH OF BELLIE.

This parish in Erse is called, *Bealidh, i. e. Broom.* It is situated on the east bank of the river Spey, at the mouth of it. The Church formerly stood near the bank of the River, two miles above the Frith. The great ornament of this Parish, is the house of Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of GORDON. This house was founded by George Earl of Huntly, who died *A. D.* 1507. It is a large and grand pile: But consisting of several apartments built at different times, it cannot be very regular. The rooms of State are grand, well finished, and furnished with fine pictures: And the Library containeth a valuable collection of Books. The house is environed with parks and enclosures, and much planting, old and young. The gardens are spacious, well laid out, and watered with a pond and *Jet d'eau.* It was formerly called, *the Bog of Gight,* in Erse, *Bog na Gaoith, i. e.* the Windy Bog. * Near by the Castle standeth the village of Fochaber, so called in my opinion from the Erse *Fo-hobir, i. e.* below the Well, for above it in the

* The grand approach to this superb edifice opens near the western end of the village of Fochabers, through a lofty arch, between neat domes, elegantly finished, the front formed to a pretty striking resemblance to the outline of the castle, similarly embellished with a handsome battlement. The road, within the gate, winds for more than a mile along the green parterre, skirted with flowering shrubbery and groups of tall spreading trees, till it is lost in an oval fronting the castle.

The situation commands a richly varied view, extended far along a broad plain, intersected by the River Spey, glittering onwards to the sea, in a variety of sheets, through the woods. The hall and buildings for the salmon fishery, a large and handsome pile, on this side of the river, with a prospect also of the town and shipping of Garmouth, on the opposite side, terminate the view upon the shore. The town of Fochabers, with the elevated spire of the church, and a wide extended view to the south-west, along both the banks of the river, form a rich and variegated prospect.

This princely mansion, originally a fortress in the midst of a morass, has been enlarged and improv-

face of the hill is a well or fountain, the waters whereof serve the town. The town is a burgh of barony, hath a weekly market and in the centre of it there is a court house, and a church with a steeple of modern architecture. It has a post-office; and at the west, is the passage over Spey, called the Boat of Bog, upon the post road. * As little more of this parish than the town of Fochaber falleth within the province of Moray, I shall not dwell any longer on the description of it. In some parishes (as in this) I shall meet with families of eminence and distinction, of which I shall only give

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ed, in each succeeding age; and, of late, almost built of new by his Grace, in all the elegant magnificence of modern fashion.

Its northern front is uniformly regular; the body of the building rises to the height of four stories; the wings are magnificent pavilions of two lofty stories, connected by galleries of two lower stories, and beyond the pavilions, buildings of one floor and an attic storey, are extended equally to either hand, stretching the whole front, without curvature or bend, to the goodly length of 568 feet, being, however, of different depths. The breaks make a variety of light and shade, which prevents the appearance of excess in uniformity, while the impression of august magnificence is deeply stamped by the bulky irregular Gothic grandeur of the opposite front, in the middle of which the lofty tower, entire, of the original castle, rising to the height of 84 feet, and, by much ingenuity, making a part of the modern palace, overlooks the whole structure.

This vast edifice, designed by Mr Baxter, architect, of Edinburgh, externally is of white hard freestone, smoothly cut in the quarries of Drainie or Duffus, and finished in the most elegant manner, with a sculptured cornice and a handsome battlement.

The wide extended park contains much ornamented ground, and a great variety of surface; a high green bank bends at some distance on the coast, nearly parallel to the course of the river. Where nature here had done much, the embellishment of art hath been liberally bestowed. The wood, without the appearance of design, is prettily disposed upon the plain; and on the mountain-side above, it spreads to a wide extent, affording covert for numbers of the bounding stag, and containing in its skirts a large enclosure stocked with fallow-deer. Between the castle and Fochabers, there is a well laid out garden, stocked with a variety of fruit trees, and a handsome hot-house.

* Not a single improvement, more advantageous to the general interests of agriculture, nor more essential to the public accommodation of the inhabitants not of this country only, but of the kingdom, has perhaps been ever made, than the building of the bridge of Spey, on the post road from Fochabers to Elgin. It may not be necessary now to enumerate particularly the inconveniences, the loss of time, and the vexations which were occasioned, in getting across the river by the boat; the laborious exertions which were required, both in lugging the loaded carts on board, and getting them relanded on the other side, the turmoil, fatigue, and persevering patience which were requisite, in compelling the frighted and resisting cattle to swim across to the Banffshire fairs, and the distress occasioned to their owners, in getting those unsold brought back; returning from the markets in the dark, when some of the van were missing, separated by the River from the rear, from which also, some not unfrequently strayed

a succinct account, as a full historical or genealogical deduction would too much swell this Work.

The whole of this parish of Bellie, with the exception only of the Farm of Aultchaash, the property of the Earl of Seafield, appertains to the Duke of Gordon.

THE FAMILY OF GORDON.

This is one of the most illustrious Families in the kingdom, for quality, antiquity, possessions, and people. There are, besides the DUKE, three Peers of this name, viz.—The Earls of Aberdeen and Aboyne, and the Viscount of Kenmure, with a numerous and opulent gentry. I leave others to fetch the Gordons from Gordinia in

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off while the conductors were in search of the first stragglers. Ferrying over a chaise generally required two voyages, the first with the horses, and the other with the travellers and the carriage. Frequently much fear with little danger, and sometimes considerable danger unperceived, without fear, and often, by the unmanageable alarm of the horses, there was both fear and danger conjoined; and not unfrequently the passage was suspended for a day or two together, by the swelling of the river, or by frost.

As the increasing intercourse made all those grievances more frequent, and more heavily conspicuous, her Grace the Duchess of Gordon was fortunately led to take some active measures for their removal.--By her Grace's direction a subscription was opened, in the year 1798, and under her patronage was filled up in less than six months, to the amount of £3,955, the greater part by the inhabitants on the banks of the river joining in it; owing to her Grace's representations to Lord Melville and Mr Pitt, also the sum of £6000 was allocated from the public revenue to assist in the structure.

It is probable, that without her Grace's patronage and exertions, this work would not have been yet begun; and it is certain, that without the judicious and steady attentions of the Duke, it would not have been completed.

His grace having, by the investigation of skilful engineers, ascertained the most proper station for the bridge, he procured, at considerable expense, plans, estimates, and the requisite specifications.---But the difficulties to be overcome in establishing the foundation of piers, in such a deep impetuous river, liable also, by a rainy day in the mountains, to be suddenly raised 2, 4, or 6 feet above the ordinary level, suggested such a general apprehension of risk and failure, of loss and disgrace by the undertaking, that Mr George Burns was the only engineer, who offered to engage for the execution of this great work, one of the conditions being, to uphold it for the first seven years after its completion.---After much mature consideration and the risk of every probable contingency, the contract was framed by a professional conveyancer, aided by the opinion of able council, and his Grace thereby obliged himself to advance to Mr Burns the whole expense agreed on, at the capital sum of £11,700. The first foundation stone was laid on the 29th day of June, in the year 1801, by the Marquis of Huntly, attended by the Mason Lodges, and the Volunteer Companies of the counties of Moray and Banff, in a grand

Sir Alexander Fraser, Thane of Cowie, with whom he got the lands of Touch, Fraser, Aboyne, Glentanir, Glenmuik, and Clunie. And, by his second wife, Ægidia Hay heiress of Bog of Gight and a part of Enzie, he obtained these lands. In a confirmation of his lands by King James II. anno 1457, the onerous cause, (says Burnet of Crimond) was, *For keeping the Crown on our head:* But this Charter is now lost. Dying anno 1479, his son (12) George, was Lord Chancellor, founded Gordon-Castle, erected the Priory of Kingussie, and left three sons, viz. Alexander, Adam who married the heiress of Sutherland, and William of Gight. (13) Alexander, was made Hereditary Sheriff of the county, and Constable of the Castle of Inverness: And, by a Charter, 24th March 1505, got the Castle of Inverlochie in Lochaber, and the adjacent lands *(pub.*

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day have been counted to the number of twenty.

The foundation of the pier first built in the Spey, in the summer of the year 1803, was laid nearly twelve feet deep below the surface of the water in its lowest state; the pebbles, gravel, and stones having with much labour, difficulty, and repeatedly renewed exertion, been previously scooped off to the bed of rock, over which the river in that part maintains its course. Although a wall one yard thick, of stiff compacted clay, supported on both sides by a close frame of plank vertically placed, and bound in in the strongest manner together, was in the third summer completed, after several disappointed endeavours, yet the weight of the river pressing heavily on the space within, forced this fence, either beneath the clay, or through the fissures of the rock, in such quantities, that the united exertion of the workmen, aided by pumps, constructed on every known principle, scarcely permitted the first course of the foundation to be laid upon the rock. The basis of the other piers were with less difficulty established, the business being better known, and the obstructions, from the depth and weight of the stream not so considerable; and, in the autumn of the succeeding year, this elegant and substantial structure removed forever all that vexation by which the traveller had formerly been so much distressed.

The piers are 36 feet in length along the course of the stream, and each one occupies 12 feet of its breadth; they are all raised to the height of 18 feet from the rock on which they are laid, opposing to the attacks of the river a bulk of masonry of nearly 8000 cubic feet, united as a rock into one solid mass by substantial cramps of iron, bound in with lead. The piers oppose the stream, not in a sharp or salient angle, which of itself creates an undermining vortex, but in the round form of the prow of a ship, which not only sustains the weight without exciting the violence of the torrent, but, instead of opposing only one single stone, presents a large surface compacted of many loads, obviously diminishing the pressure in the ratio of its extent: in this form it is contrived also to have the stone cut and placed so as to bear in such a manner on each other, that instead of being shaken, they are, by the pressure, more firmly locked together: and could one of them be dashed out, by the concussion of the corner log of a loaded raft, or by a heavy mass of ice drifted violently by the torrent, it could be again inserted with little

Archives). And dying 1523, was succeeded by his Grand-son, son of John who died 1517. viz. (14) George, a man of unbounded ambition. He was Lord Chancellor, and the 13th February 1548, got a charter of the Earldom of Moray, the Lordships of Abernethie, Petty, Brachlie and Strathern, the castles of Tarnua, Abernethie and Hall hill, the fishing of Spey, Lossie and Findhorn. He had likewise the administration of the Earldoms of Marr and Orkney, the Lordship of Shetland and Bailiery of Strathdee. In the Queen Regent's tour to the North, he entertained her so sumptuously, that (says Straloch) Monsieur D'Osel advised her to humble him: And in 1554, he was divested of his said acquisitions, and rebelling

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prejudice to the building; whereas driving out the stone of the salient angle would be attended with serious consequences.

The abutments are founded on the rock as well as the piers, and the exterior courses bound together in the same manner with cramps. Four circular arches, with their appropriate ornaments, rise from the piers, at the height of 6 feet above the ordinary level of the river. The two narrowest arches rest on the abutments, each opening to the span of 75 feet measured along the diameter, being one foot less while the two in the middle, each of 95 feet span, are 19 feet wider than the largest arch of Westminster Bridge, presenting a free water-course of 340 feet, which is 146 feet more than the water way of the Thames at London Bridge.

When this structure was completed, the height of 28 feet from the southern abutment to the plain obstructed the passage. This was foreseen and provided for in the contract, by the addition of eight arches, decreasing in height as they receded from the bridge, the expence of which had been limited to £398. But, by the suggestion of the Duke of Gordon, and the approbation of Messrs. Telford and Jessop, the civil engineers of government, when surveying the execution of the work, a mound of earth was afterwards deemed preferable, partly as being more ornamental, (because the bank on the northern abutment was to be cut through down to the level of the path of the bridge,) and partly to confine the river to its proper course. The architect undertook to make this alteration, thus sanctioned, and to cut down the bank on the northern, and form the mound on the southern abutment, at the rate of 1s. 3d. for the cubic yard. At the abutment, where its height is 18 feet, its base is 115 feet in breadth, decreasing, as it rises to 35 feet at the top, where it forms an inclined plain, gradually diminished at the base, as its height decreases, till it runs out on the level at the distance of 1043 feet from the bridge, containing 23.000 cubic yards of earth and gravel. The sides of this mound are now clothed with verdant grass, its bottom is decorated by flourishing trees, and its steepness on either side is guarded by substantial timber rails.

Its bulky mass suggests the doubt of its being the work of man; but rather a Ridge fortuitously by nature presented, to which the Bridge, had been only on the account of its accommodation adjected.

The parapets of the bridge, instead of common rubble stone walls, which had been originally provided for by the contract, were improved into handsome hewn ashlar work. A commodious toll-house, the most elegant perhaps in the kingdom, was also built. These alterations, with the increase of the charge

against Queen Mary, lost his life in the battle of Corrichee, anno 1562. Brevity only allows me to mention his son (15) George, whose son (16) George, fought the battle of Glenlivat 1594, was created Marquis 17th April 1599, and died 1636: His son (17) George was beheaded in 1649, whose son (18) Lewis died 1653, and was father of (19) Duke George.

In 1650, the family of Huntly was indebted to Argyle, a million of merks Scots; and the judicial rent of Huntly's estate was 50,000 Merks, whereof 10,000 annually were allowed to the Marchioness Dowager and the Earl of Aboyne (*Vide Argyle's trial*). And Lord Lorn lived in Gordon Castle from 1653 to February 1st 1661. The family of Huntly was saved from being sunk under this debt by Ar-

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for the mound above the cost of the eight mean arches, made an addition of £3,100 to the sum stated in the contract, making the whole amount equal to - - - - - - - - - £14,880
From the £6000 of the national money, there were £152 retained as the fees of the grant; the sum, therefore, which was actually granted, amounted only to - - £5,848
Several of the subscribers having died, and some having left the country, and from other circumstances, there could only be recovered of the amount subscribed, the sum of 3,100
To this is to be added the sums subscribed by the Duke of Gordon, and the Marquis of Huntly, amounting together to - - - - - - - 1,105
Making the whole contribution equal to - - - - - - 10,053
Leaving his Grace under the obligation to advance farther. from his own private fortune, the balance, amounting to - - - - - - - - 4,827
£14,880,

exclusive of £100 of yearly rent for the ferry, which is now wholly lost. This may be, perhaps, in some degree compensated by the manifold conveniencies, and the certainty, on every emergency, of a ready passage by the bridge; while the amount of the capital at once advanced is to be recovered only by the small and distant returns of the toll, which, by the act 1804, cap. 81, is restricted to the ancient rates of the ferry-boat, with even the diminution for the return of empty carts and carriages on the same day.
These rates are let for the year ending on the 26th of May 1810 for - - - £338
Which, after the payment of the legal interest of the debt due by the bridge amounting to £244
Leaves a yearly fund for the discharge of this debt only equal to - - - - 94
£338

If the receipt from this toll should rise to £400 yearly, the highest sum which is expected, the sinking fund would be only increased to £156 yearly, the efficiency of which, for many years, at the beginning, will be but inconsiderable.

gyle's forfeiture in 1661, when the King remitted the whole of it. George was created Duke of Gordon 1st November 1684. His son (20) Alexander. His son (21) Cosmo-George. And his son (22) Alexander, is now Duke. And thus the noble family has flourished during two and twenty generations.

The Duke of Gordon beareth quarterly. 1. Azure, three Boars' heads couped Or, for Gordon. 2. Or, three Lions' heads erased Gules, for Badenoch. 3. Or, three crescents within the Royal tressure Gules, for Seaton. And 4. Azure, three Frases Argent for Fraser of Cowie. Crest. A hart's head proper, attired with ten tynes, issuing out of a Marquis' coronet Or. Supporters, two deer hounds Argent, collared Gules, and on each collar three buckles Or. Motto. B Y D A N D.

THE PARISH OF DUNDURCOS.

This parish is next to Bellie up the river : So called from *Dun* a Hill, *Dur* Water, and *Cos* Foot, for there the river runneth at the foot of the hill. It is situated on both sides of the river. On the west side, the church standeth about half a mile from the south end of the parish; about three and a half miles S. of Speymouth church, and one mile N. of Rothes. North from the church lie the lands of Gorbatie, the property of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston; and below these on the river, are the lands of Orton, lately belonging to a branch of the family of Innes, and now to the Earl of Fife. Near to the church is a part of the Lordship of Rothes, and now the property of the Earl of Findlater.

On the east side of the river, the parish stretches about four miles in length, and in some parts more than a mile in breadth. In the north end is *Orderhish* pertaining to the Duke of Gordon. South of which, on the river side, is *Cairntie*, lately purchased by Sir Ludovick Grant from Alexander Hay, whose ancestors had been for some generations heritors of it. And south and east of *Cairntie*, is

the barony of *Mulben*, the freehold of Sir James Grant. This, it is said, was the first land that the Family of Grant had on the River Spey, and which they obtained by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Wiseman of *Mulben*, about 350 years ago. A brook that falleth into the river at the passage boat, called the Boat of bridge, was formerly called *Orkil*; and the lands on the banks of it were called Inverorkil, which lands Muriel de Polloc mortified, in the thirteenth century *ineunte*, for building an hospital there, of which hospital some vestiges still remain (Appendix No. II.): And at the mouth of this brook, there was a bridge of wood over the river, the pier of which, on the east side, is yet to be seen. It was called *Pons de Spe* (Append. No. III.) And was the only bridge I have found upon that river till of late. In the south corner of the parish, on the river's bank, are the lands of *Aitkenwa*, for several generations the property of a branch of the family of Rothes, and now pertaining to the Earl of Findlater, as a part of the barony of Rothes. The whole of this parish is in the county of Elgin. Next to it is,

THE PARISH OF ROTHES.

This parish in Erse is called, *Rauis, q. Raudh-uis*, i. e. *Red water*, from the red banks of the river and brooks. It extendeth on the river side, in a beautiful plain, from N. N. E. to S. S. W. about two miles, and in the lower end, a defile, called the Glen of Rothes, stretcheth among the hills towards Elgin, three miles to the N. N. W. The church standeth upon the side of a brook, a quarter of a mile from the river, and half a mile from the north end of the parish. One mile S. of Dundurcos church ; three miles N. of Aberlour, and about five miles N. E. of Knockando. In the year 1238, Eva de Mortach (daughter of Muriel de Polloch, who was daughter of Petrus de Polloc) was Domina de Rothes (*Chart. Mor.*) In the end of the reign of King Alexander the III. Norman Lesly of

Lesly in the Garioch married the daughter and heiress (it is said) of Watson of Rothes, and from that time, the Barony continued to be the property of the family of Lesly, 'till in the beginning of this Century, Captain John Grant of Easter Elchies made a purchase of it. And his grandson, John Grant Baron of Exchequer, sold the Barony of Rothes, and the baronies of Easter Elchies and Edinvillie, anno 1758, to James Earl of Findlater. The east side of the Glen of Rothes pertaineth in feu-holding to Robert Innes of Blackhills, and the west side is the feu property of Robert Cumming of Loggie. Near the church, stood the castle or Fortalice of Rothes, which carries the marks of an ancient building. It stood on a green mount, surrounded by a dry ditch or Fosse, and is now in ruins. The whole of this parish is in the county of Elgin or Moray. * S. W. from Rothes is,

THE PARISH OF KNOCKANDO.

The parish of Knockando, in Erse, *Knoc-canach, i. e.* the *Merkat hill,* is bounded by the river to the S. and E. by the hills on the N.

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* The state of these parishes was so greatly changed in 1782 by the annexation of Dundurcos, partly to Rothes, and in part to Boharm, that continuing the account of the state of these parishes, as in the age of our Author, it has been deemed only necessary, without farther reference, to note their state here as it is now.

The Parish of Rothes, in its present extent along the western bank of the Spey, measures nearly ten miles from the lower Craigelachy to the boundary of the parish of Spey-mouth, upon the Duke of Gordon's Estate of Dipple. The mountain receding in its bendings from the River, has shaped the parish into the four beautiful extensive plains of Dunnaleith, Rothes, Dundurcos, and Ortown. Many Farms also streatch backward on the more gentle declivities of the mountain; and in the vallies along the sundry brooks sent forth from the mountain through those Plains into the River. Rothes comprehends also the Peninsula of Akaunwall, part of the Estate of Arndilly, projected in a promontory from the bottom of the mountain of Beneggin, insulated on all its other sides by the winding of the river.--- There is the defile also of the Glen of Rothes, opening northward quite through the mountain into the broad champaign of Moray, containing the Estate of Auchnaroth, the property of William Robertson, Esq. and the Glens with Pitcraiggy, appertaining to the family of Cumming of Loggie. Auchnaroth exhibits a handsome Dwelling, with the requisite embellishments of groves, gardens, and extensive plantations, with a large extent of the mountain backward for the production of Grouse, and the maintainance of sheep.

Ortown House, the property of Richard Wharton Duff, Esq. is the only Family Seat.---An extensive

and W. And extends by the side of the river, about six miles in length, and generally one mile in breadth, and in some parts two miles. The church standeth a quarter of a mile from the river, about two miles below the S. W. end of the parish, two miles N. of Inviravon, five miles S. W. of Rothes, and about three miles S. W. of Aberlaur. In the lower end of the parish, on the borders of Rothes, is a rocky hill called, *Craig Elachie,* i. e. The Echoing or Sounding Craig : And from it to another craig called Elachie, on the borders of Badenoch, stretcheth the country of Strathspey, commonly said to be between the two craig Elachies, extending about twenty two miles in length, but unequal in breadth : A country inferior to few, if to any, in the north of Scotland, for the conveniences of life. Besides abundance of grain for the inhabitants, it is beautified and enriched with much wood and timber, watered by many

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plain of fertile corn-field spreads backward more than a mile from the river, a wood clothed bank sweeps circular along the other side, presenting near its margin above, an inviting elevated situation for the House, a modern large elegant Building of four stories, with appropriate wings, containing a suit of magnificent Public Rooms.---The Paintings though pretty numerous, are in general, Family and other Portraits, there are a few specimens of the Polygraphic art, Landscapes little distinguishable from common Paintings. The Library is a lofty and spacious Room fitted up in an elegant and commodious style. The Approach is judiciously opened through a sheltering Grove, with its ornamental Shrubbery continued along the green Lawn which spreads around the House. Within the recess of a grove, on the plain under the wood-clothed Bank, is the spacious Orchard in contiguity with an extensive Garden with a long range of Hot-house, rearing the Pine-Apple and the Grape ; besides a large extent of Brick-lined wall for the more delicate kinds of European fruitage. The Bank presents an inviting walk with its flowery shrubbery. The Groves are judiciously disposed, the circling Zones afford their shade and shelter to the circumjacent Fields, and an indefinite extent of Forest, Fir, Larix, and all the Variety of deciduous trees, clothe the face of the mountain behind. On one prominent intermediate height, a neat modern Watch Tower commands the Landscape ; the winding course of the broad rolling River, Gordon Castle and its decorated domain, the whole of the varied plain on the north, and a great extent of the sea.

In the year 1766 a village was begun by the Earl of Seafield, on the plain of Rothes, upon Leases of 38 years, and the life rent thereafter of the possessor, after which the building might be purchased by the Land-lord : Each tenement is the 8th part of an acre of scots measure, at the rent of 10s. yearly, from one half to two acres of Land, at an adequate rent is occupied with each tenement,without the security of a Lease : This village accommodates nearly 400 inhabitants. The establishment of no manufactory has been yet proposed, though a considerable stream working a corn mill, a carding mill, and a fulling mill, runs behind the Gardens. The exigencies of the country are supplied by the requisite artizans.

rivulets, and well stored with cattle, great and small: And as the most considerable inhabitants of it are Gentlemen of the name of GRANT, I shall, before I describe this parish, give a succinct account of this Family.

GRANT OF GRANT.

The sirname of Grant is of great antiquity in Scotland: but historians do not exactly agree about their origin,—some alleging that they are of the ancient Scots, denominated Caledonians when the Picts inhabited the south of Scotland; others that they came from Denmark; others from England; and others again from France.

Although we cannot with certainty fix the precise time of their settlement in Scotland, or whether they were of the Aborigines of the Country, yet we have incontestible proof from our Histories and Records that they were a powerful Family, and made a considerable figure in that Kingdom about 600 years ago.

We shall therefore pass over the traditional part of their history, and proceed to deduce their descent from

I. Gregorius, or Gregory De Grant, Sheriff Principal of Inverness in the reign of King Alexander II. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland in the year 1214, and died in 1249. At that time, and indeed till the year 1583, the shire of Inverness comprehended, besides what is now so called, all Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. This one consideration is a convincing proof that Gregory was a man of no small influence and power; for on such only would our Kings of old confer the important office of Sheriff over so extensive a territory, as such only could with success discharge the duty. He married Mary Bizet a daughter of the Family of Lovat, with whom he got the lands of Stratherrick &c, and by her he had several sons. (1) Sir Lawrence his heir. (2) Robert. (3) Lucas, of whom Dellachapple. (4) Allan, of whom Achernack: whether Lucas or Allan

was the eldest is disputed. Gregorius De Grant died in the reign of King Alexander the III. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Sir Lawrence De Grant. In a competition in 1258 between Archibald Bishop of Moray, and John Bizet, father of Walter Bizet, mentioned in "Rymer's Federa" this Dominus Laurentius de Grant is particularly mentioned as a friend and kinsman of the said Bizet, and to which deed Robert de Grant, brother to the said Lawrence is a witness. These Grants resided in Stratherrick, a part at that period of the Province of Moray.

Sir Lawrence had two sons (1) Sir John his heir. (2) Rudulphus de Grant, who being firmly attached to the Bruce interest against Baliol, was, with his eldest brother Sir John, and his uncle Robert de Grant, taken prisoner by King Edward the I. of England in 1296. Robert as possessing less influence and weight, obtained his freedom at Berwick; but Sir John and his brother were carried to London, whence they were liberated on bail in 1297. Sir Lawrence was succeeded by his heir,

III. Sir John Grant the first. He was a great hero and patriot and joined the brave Sir William Wallace in defence of the liberties of his country. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Sir John Grant the second. This Gentleman is frequently mentioned upon very honourable occasions: First as a commander in the right wing of the army in the battle of Hallidown-hill, 19th July 1333, in which he commanded a Battalion of his own name and followers. He received the honour of knighthood from King David the II. after the return of that Monarch from England in spring 1359, and in the same year he, with Sir Robert Erskine progenitor of the Earl of Mar; and Norman Leslie ancestor of the Earls of Rothes, were appointed ambassadors extraordinary to the court of France, to renew the ancient league betwixt Scotland and that kingdom, and to negociate other affairs of state, which embassy they discharged honourably. The Earldom of Moray,

after the death of Earl John Randolph in the battle of Durham in 1346 fell to the gift of the Crown, as did many of the lands belonging to the Cummings; and considering the esteem in which Sir John Grant stood with the King, there is a strong probability that at this time he received a royal gift of part of their Lands on Speyside, as soon after his Family are denominated *of Freuchy*, now called Castle Grant, which is situated within a short distance of the river Spey. There is a safe Conduct from King Edward the III. of England Domino Johanni Grant militi et Elizabeth, his spouse &c. to travel into that kingdom with ten servants to attend them anno 1363. He afterwards got another safe Conduct to repair to the court of England upon affairs of state anno 1368. He died in the end of the reign of King David the II.; and by Elizabeth his wife left a son, Sir Robert, his heir, and a daughter, Agnes, married to Sir Richard Cumming Progenitor of Altyre &c.

V. Sir Robert.—As Sir John had been much in favour with King David the II. so this Robert was respected by his successor King Robert the II. In the year 1385, on a war breaking out betwixt France and England, the King of France remitted 40,000 Francs to be divided amongst the Nobility and principal Gentry of Scotland, for the purpose of animating the Scots to make an irruption into England, and thereby a diversion in favour of France, of which sum Sir Robert had a proportion as chief of the Family. He was a man much esteemed for his conduct and fortitude. He died in the reign of King Robert the III. and was succeeded by his son,

VI. Malcolm de Grant, who began to make a figure as head of the Clan soon after Sir Robert's death, though then but a young man. He was one of those Gentlemen of rank and distinction mentioned in a Convention for settling certain differences between Thomas Dunbar Earl of Moray. and Alexander de Insulis Dominus de Lochaber. He died about the beginning of the reign of King James the I. and was succeeded by his son,

VII. Sir Patrick Grant, who by a charter in the Archives of Castle Grant is designed Patricius le Grant Dominus de Strath-errock, by which he gives in liferent to Elizabeth his daughter, and William Pilche Burgess of Inverness, her husband, the Davoch of Dreggie, and the half Davoch of Glenbeg in Inverallen of Strath-spey. Sir Patrick was twice married. His first Lady was daughter and heiress of Wiseman of Mulben ; and his second a daughter of Maclean of Douart, who was killed in the battle of Harlaw anno 1411. She was the mother of his son and successor Sir John. Sir Patrick was a man of activity and prudence, and to increase the Fortune of his Family, projected and accomplished the marriage of his son with Matilda the heiress of Gilbert Cumming of Glencher-nick. He was succeeded by his said son,

VIII. Sir John, Sheriff Principal of Inverness. Among the Arms at Castle Grant, there is a Musquet with this Inscription on the barrel, "Dominus Johannes Grant, Miles, Vicecomes de Inver-ness, anno 1434, " accompanied by the three antique crowns of the family arms. By his Lady Matilda Cumming heiress of the estate of Glenchernick, he had three sons; Duncan the oldest succeeded him in the Family honours and estates. The next was ancestor of the Clan-Phadric, or House of Tullochgorum, of whom are sprung the Guns and Groats, or Groots in Caithness, who boast of including in their Tribe the great Hugo Grotius, who in the Dutch language is called *Hugo Groot*. The other son was progenitor of the Clan Do-nachie, or House of Gartenbeg. In this Sir John's time, his mo-ther being a daughter of Maclean of Douart, an ardent friendship commenced betwixt the two Families of Grant and Maclean, which continued for several successive generations, and in memorial of which, agreeably to the romantic ideas of the times, on the decease of the Chief of either, the sword of the deceased was transmitted to the survivor as a pledge of reciprocal attachment. Sir John was succeeded by his son and heir

IX. Sir Duncan Grant who in a charter under the Great Seal anno 1442 is designated "Dominus de eodem et de Freuchie." A precept of Sasine by the Earl of Moray for infefting Sir Duncan in some lands in Moray, begins thus, "Archibaldus Comes Moraviæ et Magister de Douglas" &c. dated at Elgin 31st August 1453. There is likewise a Retour of Sir Duncan Grant Fruquhie Knight as heir to his Guidesire (Grandsire or Grandfather) Gilbert of Glenchirnock, dated 6th February 1468. And a precept of Sasine on said Retour by King James the III. in favour of Sir Duncan Grant Knight, as heir to his Guidesire Gilbert Cumming of Glenchernick on the lands of Congash, dated 3rd March and 9th year of the King's reign (1469).

Sir Duncan was a man in great esteem for prudence of conduct, as well as for valour and courage. His knowledge in business made him much employed in accommodating differences betwixt neighbouring Gentlemen, and we accordingly find him one of the arbiters in settling a debate in 1479 between Duncan Macintosh, Captain of the Clan Chattan, and Hutcheon, or Hugh Rose, Baron of Kilravock, (Pen. Kilravock). He married Muriel, daughter of Malcolm, Laird of Macintosh, by whom he had two (twin) sons, John his Heir, and Patrick; and a daughter named Catherine, who was second wife of Duncan Laird of Macintosh. Sir Duncan Grant's second son Patrick, was the Progenitor of the Family of Ballindalloch, from whom are descended the Grants of Tomvullin, Tulloch, Dunlugas, Advie, Dalvey, and Rothmais, &c. Of this Family Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, and Representative in Parliament for the county of Banff, is a Cadet (1810).

X. John the eldest son of Sir Duncan was a man of distinguished honour and integrity. He had two sons. John the eldest, and William the progenitor of the Grants of Blairfindy in Glenlivet. By a precept of Sasine from George Earl of Huntly for Infefting this John Grant in Farmerstown in the County of Aberdeen, and

Kinrara in the County of Inverness, dated at Bog of Gight 8th September 1478, he is called the son and heir of Sir Duncan Grant of Fruquhie. Dying however before his Father, Sir Duncan was succeeded by his oldest Grandson,

XI. John Grant of that Ilk and of Fruquhie, who in 1484 married Margaret Ogilvie daughter of Sir James Ogilvie of Deskford Knight. In the contract of marriage, he is called the Oye (Grandson) and apparent heir of Sir Duncan Grant of Fruquhie, Knight; and among others therein named as witnesses, is the foresaid William Grant ancestor of the Blairfindy Grants.

In 1493 a Crown charter is granted in favour of this John Grant of Fruquhie, annexing and creating for him and his heirs, all and haill the lands of Fruquhie, the two Culquoichs, Dellifour, and Achnagaln, the two Congashes and Glenlochy in the County of Inverness, five parts of Linkwood, five parts of Barmuckity, and Garbaty, half the lands of Inchberry, with the half of Ordequish, the half of Mulben, and the lands of Sheriffstown, in the County of Elgin, into a Barony, to be called the Barony of Fruquhie, with full and ample powers civil and criminal, dated 4th January 1493. And another Crown charter is granted by King James the IV. to the said John Grant on Glenchernick and Ballindalloch dated 4th February 1498. He was succeeded in the estate by his son and heir,

XII. John, who married a daughter of the Earl of Rothes, by whom he had three sons and three daughters; first James who succeeded him; second John the progenitor of the familes of Corrimony and Shuglie in Urquhart, from the last mentioned of which, Charles Grant Esqr. M. P. for the County of Inverness, and Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, is lineally descended; and third Patrick, of whom are sprung the Grants of Bonhard in Perthshire. The daughters were, first Isobel, married to Sir Archibald Campbell of Calder; second Catherine to John Halliburton of Pitcur, and after his death to Hugh Lord Lovat; and

third Agnes, married to Donald, son and apparent heir of Ewen Allanson, Captain of the Clan Cameron by contract dated 1520.

In 1509 King James the IV. grants him a Feu Charter upon the lands and Lordship of Urquhart, and at the same time another Feu Charter upon the lands and Barony of Corrimony to his son John, now represented by his descendant James Grant Esquire of Corrimony Advocate.

John died about the year 1527, and was succeeded by his eldest son

XIII. James, commonly called Shemish nan creach, a term expressive of the bold and daring character, which in conformity with the genius of the times, led him to resent any injury or insult offered to his Clan, by ravaging the territories of their enemies.

He was much in esteem and favour with his sovereign, as his predecessors had always been, and was much employed by the King and his government in quelling insurrections and disturbances in the northern Counties, upon several important occasions, as the writs in his Family Archives bear. James was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Forbes, and of Catherine Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Athol, by whom he had a son, John who succeeded him, and two daughters, Marion married to John Fraser brother to Hugh Lord Lovat, and Janet married the 26th January 1552 to Alexander Sutherland of Duffus.

In 1534 King James the V. writes a letter to this James Laird of Grant, "praying and charging him, with his kin, friends, and partakers to pass with his Lieutenant General upon Hector Macintosh cawand himself Captain of the Clanchattan and others his accomplices and partakers, and inward them to slachter hership and fire &c. taking their goods to himself for his labour. Given under the sign Manuel at Stirling the 13th May, and of his reign the twenty first year (Signed) James R." Addressed thus,—" To our well beloved James the Grant of Fruchy."

And on the 28th of July 1535 at Stirling, the same King grants under his Seal and Sign Manuel to his loveit and servitour James Grant of Fruchie, and all and sundry his kinsmen, friends, household men, tenants, servants and inhabitants of his lands of Strathspey, Mulben and Urquhart, and all other his lands within the realm, an exemption from appearance in any of his Majesty's courts of Lieutenancy, Warrandry, Admiral courts, Chamberlain courts, Sheriff courts, Baillie courts, Burrow courts, or any other temporal courts within the realm, for any action whatever, or at the instance of any person whatever, except before the Lords of Council and Session only.

In 1544, James grants a Commission of Bailery to his trusty and well beloved Friend Alexander Cumming of Altyre, upon the Lands and Barony of Kinloss, for all the days of his life. He died in 1553 and was succeeded by his son,

XIV. John Grant of Fruchy, a man of solid judgement and mild and gentle manners. He was a strenuous promoter of the Reformation, and in 1560 was a Member of Parliament when Popery was abolished and the Protestant Religion established; and ever since that memorable year, the Family have zealously maintained that religion which they so early contributed to establish.

John was twice married. First in 1555 to Margaret Stewart daughter of John Earl of Athol by Mary daughter of Colin Earl of Argyle. By this Lady he had two sons and two daughters: the eldest son was Duncan, and the second Patrick, progenitor of the Family of Rothiemurchus. To this Patrick John gave a feu Charter on the lands of Over Findlarg or Muckerach, 26th September 1583, but redeemable, and on his afterwards acquiring the lands of Rothiemurchus, he gave them to Patrick and redeemed Muckerach. His eldest daughter Catherine was married to Colin M'Kenzie laird of Kintail; and his second daughter Mary to Abergeldy. After the death of his first wife Lady Margaret Stewart, he married Isobel

Barclay who brought him one son, Archibald, the progenitor of the Family of Ballintomb, now represented by Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk.

XV. Duncan his eldest son married Margaret daughter of William; Laird of Macintosh, by whom he had four sons. John who succeeded his grandfather; Patrick of whom the Family of Easter Elchies is descended; Robert, ancestor of the Family of Lurg, and James of Ardnellie. Duncan died in 1581, before his father who lived till 1585. John was succeeded by his grandson the son of Duncan

XVI. John Grant of Fruchy. The Chiefs of the Family of Grant for several generations took the addition of Fruchy; but this Gentleman was peculiarly called, and to this day is known by the name of *John of Fruchy*: He was much employed in Public affairs, and was offered a Patent of Dignity by King James in 1610; but he declined accepting it, He was a man of prudence and œconomy, and at the same time retained the honour and increased the fortune of the family. He purchased the Lordship of Abernethy from the Earl of Moray, for 22,000 Merks, and the Estate of Lethen from the Falconers (now Halkerton) who had long been the proprietors. Along the north side of the Spey, his Property extended as far as Rothes, he had the estates of Mulben, Cairnty, Mulderies, the Kinminities, Couper-hill, and others near Keith; the Baronies of Cromdale and Fruchy, the Lordships of Glenchernick and Urquhart, besides many others; and in short was accounted the most opulent and extensive Land Proprietor in the North. He exchanged with the Earl of Huntly, the Lands then belonging to the Family of Grant, in Glenlivet and Strathaven, for the Lands of Gartenmore, Tulloch, and Rymore in Abernethy, and of Curr, Clury and Tullochgorum in the Parish of Inverallan, which were a part of the sixteen Davochs of the Lordship of Badenoch, and to which the Lake and Castle of Lochindorb are a Pertinent. In the Deed of Excambion,

Huntly reserved a servitude upon that part of the woods of Abernethy which lie westward of Star na Manach, (the Monk's Bridge,) at the foot of the hill of Rymore; for repairing the House of Gordon Castle and Blairfindy, which servitude was abolished by a Decree Arbitral settling the marches betwixt the Families of Gordon and Grant, recorded in the Books of Session 21st December, 1771. To his Brother Patrick, he gave Easter Elchies, to his Brother James, the Ancestor of the Moynes Family, he gave Ardnellie in Rothes, and to Robert he wadsetted the Davoch of Lurg and Clachaig; being burdened with the portion of his Aunt, the Lady Kintail, he paid it by adjudging the Lands of Macdonald of Glengary, who had joined Ewan Macallin of Lochiel in plundering and burning the Lands of Urquhart, which adjudication he assigned to Kintail. He married Lillias Murray, daughter of John Earl of Athol, by Catherine, daughter of Lord Drummond. King James the VI. and his Queen honoured the marriage with their presence.—This Lady brought him one son, John, his heir, and four daughters, viz. Janet, married to Sutherland of Duffus, Mary, to Sir Lachlan Macintosh of that Ilk; Lillias to Innes of Balvenie; and Catherine to Ogilvie of Kempcairn. He had also a natural son named Duncan, Progenitor of the Family of Clury. He died in 1622, leaving an opulent and free Estate to his son,

XVII. Sir John Grant of Fruchy, who entered into possession of his fortune with every advantage, but by the profuse and expensive style in which he lived, his frequent attendance at Court, and residing chiefly at Edinburgh, he considerably impaired it, and sold the Estate of Lethen, one of his Father's acquisitions to Alexander Brodie. He married Mary Ogilvie, daughter of Walter Lord Ogilvie, and of Marion, daughter of William Earl of Morton, who brought him a family of eight sons, and three daughters, viz. (1) James, his successor, (2) John, who entering the army was soon advanced to the rank of Colonel, and died a Bachelor. (3) Patrick,

afterwards Tutor to his nephew Ludovick Laird of Grant. He was likewise a Colonel in the time of the civil wars. He married a daughter of Sutherland Earl of Duffus, by whom he had three daughters; Mary, married to Patrick Grant of Rothiemurchus. ——————; married to Fraser of Belladrum; and Anne, married to William Grant of Dellay. (4) Alexander, married to Isobel Nairn, daughter to Nairn of Morenge, by whom he had two daughters. (5) George, a Major in the Army, and appointed by King Charles the II. Governor of Dunbarton Castle. He died a Bachelor. (6) Robert married a daughter of Dunbar of Bennagefield, and by her had a son, the father of Robert Oge of Milton of Muckerach. (7) Mungo, of whom are descended the Grants of Tomdow, Knockando, Kinchirdy, and Tullochgriban. (8) Thomas of Bellimacaan in Urquhart who married Mary daughter of Colin Campbell of Clunies, son of Sir John Campbell of Calder, by whom he had Ludovick of Achnastank, the father of Captain Thomas Grant; Patrick Grant of Culvullin, the father of George Grant of Bellifurth; and a daughter married to Mungo Grant of Mullochard.—Sir John's daughters were, (1) Mary, married in 1644 to Lord Lewis Gordon, who after the death of his father and his elder brother George Lord Gordon who was killed at the battle of Alford in 1645, became Marquis of Huntly, and was father by this Lady of George the first Duke of Gordon, Lewis dying in 1653, she married the Earl of Airly and lived to a great age, having died about the year 1712. (2) Anne, married in 1640 to Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch. (3) Lillias, married to Sir John Byres of Cotts. Sir John died at Edinburgh in 1637, and was interred beside his father John of Fruchy, in the Abbey Church of Holyrood House. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. James, who became Representative of the Family in times of the greatest confusion and convulsions, both in church and state. In the summer after his father's death, when the troubles

began on account of imposing a publie Liturgy and Canons on the Church, it was not to be expected Grant would be (as indeed few were) allowed to stand neutral, accordingly he openly joined the covenanters in the year 1638 and 1639, and afterwards subscribed the solemn League and Covenant in 1643. He was at the same time a steady Royalist and much respected by his Sovereign. In 1640, he married Mary Stewart, daughter of James Earl of Moray, by Ann, daughter of the Marquis of Huntly. Of this marriage, there were two sons and three daughters that arrived at the years of maturity. The eldest son Ludovick succeeded him in the Estate. The second son Patrick founded the family of Easter Elchies. Of the daughters, Mary was married to Ogilvie of Boyne, Margaret to Sir Alexander Hamilton of Haggs, and Anne to Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle. Had the Laird of Grant lived in better times, he would have made a brighter figure, as a man of solid judgement, a firm friend, a true Patriot, and a good œconomist; but having found the Estate greatly burdened by his Father's profusion, he could not possibly avoid adding to its incumbrances, owing to the troublesome times in which he happened to live.—He lived to see the restoration of King Charles the II. and was a Member of the Parliament that met in January 1661. In the year 1663, he went to Edinburgh to see justice done to his Kinsman, Allan Grant of Tulloch, in a criminal prosecution for manslaughter; and although he was successful in preserving the life of his friend, he could not prolong his own. He died there that year, and was buried in the Abbey Church at Holyrood House. In the same year, "as the reward of virtue, and in consideration of the "many good, eminent, and faithful services done and performed to "his Majesty, and his Royal Progenitors, by his Majesty's Lovit "James Grant of Fruchie, and his predecessors, and especially that "he and his friends and followers had followed the Royal Standard "under the conduct of the Marquis of Montrose, and had on all oc-"casions shown their attachment and steady adherence to Royalty,"

a Patent was made out " making, constituting and creating him the " said James Grant of Fruchy, and the heirs male gotten or to be " gotten of his own body, which failing his nearest and lawful heirs " male whomsoever, Earls of Strathspey, Lord Grant of Fruchy and " Urquhart &c." Falling sick, however, about the time it was made out, and dying soon after, it did not pass the seals; but the Patent itself lies in the Family Archives.

XIX. Ludovick his eldest son and successor, being a minor at the time of his Father's death, came under the inspection of his Uncle Colonel Patrick Grant as tutor. This Gentleman was faithful to his trust, both in the management of his estate, and in giving his pupil the benefit of a liberal education. Ludovick married Janet, the daughter and only child of Alexander Brodie of Lethen, a choice which proved every way happy to himself, and advantageous to his family. By this Lady he got a handsome fortune, which extinguished considerable incumbrances upon the estate. During the Reigns of the Royal Brothers, Grant, who was much averse to their arbitrary and persecuting measures, could obtain no favours at court; and because his Lady supported the distressed Presbyterians, and kept a chaplain of that persuasion, when she could with safety, he was fined in 1685, in £42,500 Scots. But the less he was in favour during these despotic Reigns, the more he was regarded at the revolution. When the Prince of Orange called a convention of the Estates in Scotland, to meet on the 14th of March 1689, Grant was a member of it and one of the committee, nominated for settling the government. His attachment to the Liberties of his country, and to those principles on which the Revolution was founded, appeared in his levying a Regiment for the service of Government. King James having landed in Ireland, and King William meeting with much opposition in England, a force could not be spread sufficient to reduce the malecontents in Scotland, and keep the country in peace, several patriotic individuals therefore, offered in the Convention to

raise some corps for the public service. The Earl of Angus raised a Regiment of 1200; Argyle, Marr, Glencairn, Strathnaver, Blantyre, and Bargeny, raised each a Regiment of 600. The Laird of Grant likewise raised a Regiment of 600, and was the only Commoner who did so, and he maintained and paid them at his own expence. He was a Member of Parliament in 1690, and one of the Committee appointed by that Parliament to visit the Universities, Colleges, and Schools, and to purge them of all insufficient, immoral, and disloyal Teachers. He was likewise one of the Lords Commissioners for the plantation of Kirks, and valuation of Teinds, (acts Parlt. 1690,) and so zealous was he to have legal Ministers planted in his own estates, that he removed John Stewart at Cromdale, Suene Grant, at Duthil, and James Grant at Abernethy, and shut up their churches in 1690 or 1691, till ministers properly qualified for discharging the sacred functions were found.

His zealous attachment to and appearance for the Revolution, his levying a regiment of 600 men and keeping them fully a year in pay on his own charge, his long and close attendance in Parliament, and the loss sustained by his tenantry who having their substance carried off by the rebels, were unable to pay their rents, all tended again to bring a burden of additional debt upon his Estate. King William being always engaged in war abroad, and embarrassed in his measures by parties at home, was seldom in a condition to do justice, far less to confer favours on his friends, so that Grant's losses remained unrepaid and unrecompensed. One advantage only he obtained for his Country,—the erection of all his lands into a free Regality, with all the powers and privileges of that Jurisdiction, which continued in the Family until all heritable Jurisdictions were abolished and annexed to the Crown in 1748, when £900 was paid as a compensation for their Regality, to his grandson Sir Ludovick Grant.—A small sum indeed in comparison with what was allowed to others in similar cases, and considering that the Family

had a prior Jurisdiction unrecalled of a long standing; but this circumstance was unattended to by Sir Ludovick's agent at Edinburgh.

He was twice married; first as already mentioned to Janet Brodie by whom he had four sons and four daughters, who survived their parents. The two elder, Alexander and James, came successively to the Estate, and represented the Family. The third son George entered the Army; soon attained the rank of Major; and was appointed Governor of Fort-George. Retiring afterwards he purchased the Estate of Culbin and Moy, and dying a Bachelor he left it to his nephew Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant. The fourth son Lewis, a Colonel in the Army, was one of those brave men sent to the West Indies in 1740, under the command of Lieutenant General Cathcart, where next year he unfortunately died of the disease of the climate. The Estate of Dunphail which he purchased before he set out on that expedition, he also left to his nephew Sir Ludovick Grant.

Elizabeth the eldest daughter was marr'ed to Hugh Rose Baron of Kilravock. Ann the second to Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch. Janet the third daughter to Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Scatwell; and Margaret the fourth was married in 1717 to Simon Lord Lovat. Their mother died in 1697, and some years after her death, Ludovick married Jean Houston daughter of Sir John Houston, by whom he had no children. Dying himself in 1718, he was interred in the Abbey Church of Holyroodhouse, and was succeeded by his eldest son

XX. Alexander Grant of Grant, who had the command of a Regiment of Foot, was Governor of Sheerness, and rose to the rank of a Brigadier General. During the course of the war in Queen Anne's reign he served with the greatest applause. He was the inseparable companion of that great General and patriot John Duke of Argyle, and shared the same fate with him both in the dangers of the field and in the smiles and frowns of the Court. He was one

of the Comissioners for settling the articles of the Union of the two Kingdoms, and a member of the first five British Parliaments. In 1704 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the County of Inverness; and in 1715 by a new Commission, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Inverness and Banff. It may with justice be said that he was one of the first rate men of his day in the nation. He was equally qualified for the Camp and the Court, and alike uncorrupted and faithful in both. He married, first, Elizabeth Stewart, eldest daughter of James Lord Down, son and apparent heir of Alexander 6th Earl of Moray; second, Anne, daughter of the Right Honourable John Smith Speaker of the House of Commons, and one of the maids of honour to Queen Anne, but had no surviving children by either. He died at Edinburgh in 1719, and was interred in the Abbey Church of Holyrood house. He was succeeded by his next brother,

XXI. James, the second son of Ludovick Laird of Grant. He having, by the indulgent care of his grandfather Alexander Brodie of Lethen, been provided with an independent fortune upon his coming of age, his inclination led him to a country life; and in 1702 he married Ann Colquhoun daughter and heiress of Sir Humphry Colquhoun of Luss, the Chief of an honourable Family of considerable antiquity in the county of Lennox. In the marriage articles it was provided that this James Grant of Pluscarden (the Estate of Pluscarden having been delivered to him when purchased) should, as is usual in such cases, assume the sirname of Colquhoun, and if he should happen to succeed to the Estate of Grant, that his eldest son should bear the name of Grant, and his second son the name of Colquhoun. Sir Humphry Colquhoun resigned his Patent of Baronet and obtained a new one in his own favour, whom failing to the said James his son in law, whom failing to the heirs male of the body of the said Ann Colquhoun his daughter, whom failing to the heirs male whomsoever of the said Humphry himself, upon whose

death James Grant of Pluscarden, his son in law, entered upon the the possession and assumed the Title of Luss, together with the sirname and Arms of that Family, and in virtue of the new Patent was called Sir James Colquhoun. His elder Brother, Brigadier Alexander Grant dying, Sir James succeeded him, and resumed his paternal sirname of Grant. He retained the Baronetage, it being vested in his person, and the estate of Luss went to his second surviving son, according to the settlement in the Entail. He was several times a member of Parliament, and was justly esteemed, respected, and honoured by all ranks. His temper was remarkably mild and equal, and his social conduct full of goodness and benevolence. He was an encourager of Religion and Learning. To his clan he was indulgent, if not to a fault, and to his tennants always just and kind.

By his Lady, Anne Colquhoun, he had five sons and five daughters, (1) Humphry, who at the age of 20 died a Bachelor in his father's lifetime. (2) Ludovick, afterwards Sir Ludovick .(3) James, a Major in the Army, who upon his brother Ludovick becoming heir of the Estate of Grant, retired from the army, succeeded him in the estate of Luss, and married Helen, sister to the Earl of Sutherland. (4) Francis, a General in the Army, married Miss Cox, and left a numerous family. (5) Charles, an officer in the Navy, was Captain of a 74 Gun Ship, and was at the taking of Manilla.—Of the daughters, Jean, the eldest, was married in 1722 to William Lord Braco, was mother of the late James Earl of Fife, also of his Brother Alexander who succeeded him, and Grandmother of the present Earl of Fife. Anne, the second, married in 1727 Sir Harry Innes of Innes, and was Mother of the late, and Grandmother of the present Duke of Roxburgh. Sophia, the third, died unmarried. Penuel, the fourth, married in 1739 Captain Alexander Grant of Ballindalloch, the elder brother of the late General James Grant.—And Clementina, the fifth, was married to Sir Wil-

liam Dunbar, of Durn, Bart. Sir James died at London in January 1747, and was succeeded by his son,

XXII. Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bart. who after a course of liberal education, to qualify him for the Bar, was admitted Advocate in 1728: On the death however, of his elder brother, Humphry, he became heir apparent of the Family, and his Father devolving upon him, the whole care and burden of the Estate, he laid down the practice of the law, and represented his Father as chief of the Clan. During the rebellion in 1745, and 1746, he, as all his ancestors had invariably done, stood firmly attached to the Protestant Succession, and the Revolution interest; and accordingly raised a number of his Clan and Vassals, in defence of his King and the established Constitution. He was Representative in Parliament for the county of Moray, from the year 1741 till the year 1761, when his son Sir James was elected in his stead. Sir Ludovick was an affectionate husband, and kind father; a steady friend; benevolent and warm hearted; of great hospitality; and an excellent Chief of a Clan; respected for his talents, and beloved for his virtues both public and private. He married (1) Miss Dalrymple daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple of North Berwick, by whom he had a daughter who died unmarried aged about nineteen. He married secondly Lady Margaret Ogilvie eldest daughter of James Earl of Findlater and Seafield, by Elizabeth, Daughter of Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, By this Lady (who died in January 1757, universally, justly, and deeply regretted) he had one son, James (born in May 1738) who succeeded him; and eleven daughters, of whom six survived their father; viz. (1) Mariana (2) Ann Hope, married to Robert Darly Waddilove, D. D. Dean of Rippon, (3) Penuel, married to Henry Mackenzie Esqr. of the Exchequer, author of the "Man of Feeling" &c. &c. (4) Mary. (5) Helen, married to Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon of Altyre and Gordonstown, Baronet. And (6) Elizabeth.

Sir Ludovick died at Castle Grant the 18th March 1773, and was interred at Duthil, the Family burying place. He was succeeded by his son,

XXIII. Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, who married, in January 1763, Jane Duff, only child of Alexander Duff of Hatton Esqr. by Lady Anne Duff, eldest daughter of William, first Earl of Fife. By this Lady he has had seven sons and six daughters, the survivors of whom are two sons and three daughters, viz. (1) Lewis Alexander. (2) Francis William. The daughters are, (1) Anne Margaret. (2) Margaret married to the late Major General Francis Stewart of Lesmurdie and Newmill, and has surviving issue, four Sons and one Daughter. (3) Penuel.

Lady Grant died on the 15th February 1805 to the unspeakable grief of her husband and Family, and indeed not of them only, for her character was too amiable not to acquire for her general esteem while alive, and general regret and lamentation, when dead. In every condition of life she was a pattern to her sex. She was modest without affectation; she knew how to stoop without sinking, and to gain people's affections without loosing their regard. Her piety was exemplary, and her charity universal. In a word, she was truly wise, truly honourable, and truly good.

Sir James himself possessed in an eminent degree all the qualities which win upon the human heart, which command respect or secure attachment. He was affable and courteous in his deportment; distinguished for his charity, hospitality and beneficence; of a generosity that anticipated the wishes of his friends and exceeded the expectations of strangers; and of exemplary attention to all the offices of religion. He was dignified without pride; affable without meanness; and courteous without deceit. At different periods he represented the counties of Moray and Banff in Parliament. In 1793 he levied the first Regiment of Fencible In-

fantry *; and in the year following the 97th Regiment of the Line. † He was general Cashier of Excise for Scotland: And Lord Lieutenant of the county of Inverness from the year 1794, the time when that office was revived in Scotland, till 1809, when the infirm state of his health obliged him to resign it to his Sovereign who appointed his son to succeed him. This Illustrious Chief died at Castle Grant, on the 18th of February 1811, in the seventy third year of his age. His remains were interred at Duthil, amidst the lamentations of his people, by whom he was extremely beloved and revered on account of his piety, and benevolence. He was succeeded by his son,

XXIV. Sir Lewis Alexander, the present Chief of the Grant Clans. James, 7th Earl of Findlater, and 4th Earl of Seafield, died at Dresden, in Saxony, Oct. 5th 1811, without issue, when his extensive Estates devolved on Sir Lewis Alexander Grant, of Grant Bart. with the titles of Earl of Seafield, Viscount Redhaven, and Ba-

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"* I have had frequent occasion to mention the family of Grant, and particularly the late excellent "chief, Sir James Grant, to whom may justly be applied the character given an unfortunate monarch by "a celebrated Judge and historian: "He was the worthiest gentleman, the best master, the best friend, "the best husband, the best father, and the best Christian," of the district to which he was an honour "and a blessing.

"This good man, and patriarchal chief, lived principally at Castle Grant, respected and beloved by all "around him. Few men, therefore, could, with more confidence of success, step forward with an offer to "his King of a regiment of loyal men to support the Crown, the Constitution, and the Independence of the "country. The offer was early made and accepted, and two months after the declaration of war, the "Grant Fencibles were assembled at Forres in the end of April 1793, being so complete in numbers, that "seventy men were discharged as supernumeraries in May: but it was not till the 5th of June that the "regiment was finally inspected and embodied by Lieutenant-General Leslie." Gen. Stewart's Sketches.

"† The Regiment was inspected and embodied at Elgin by Major-General Sir Hector Munro, and "numbered the 97th: and thus a private gentleman added 1,300 soldiers to the force of the country, be-"sides those raised by the officers in the southern districts. From this, and several other instances at "this period, we may, without going back to the days of chiefs and clansmen, estimate the great impor-"tance of family, territorial, and personal influence. When exercised by such men as the late Sir James "Grant, honourable, humane, and hospitable in his private character, and a kind, generous landlord to a "numerous and grateful tenantry, Great Britain may calculate on commanding the willing services of "the youth of the mountains." Gen. Stewart's Sketches.

At the time of the threatened invasion, Sir James Grant provided Arms and the necessary accoutrements of war, for 700 men of his Clan and tenantry, entirely at his own expence.

ron Ogilvie of Deskford and Cullen. In the year 1822, His Majesty King George the fourth, was graciously pleased to advance his Lordship's Brother and Sisters to the same rank and dignity they would have attained, had their Father, the late Sir James, lived to be Earl of Seafield. As the Earl is unmarried, his Brother, Colonel, the Honourable Francis William Grant, of Grant, Representative in Parliament for the county of Moray, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Inverness, and Colonel of the 10th or Inverness shire Regiment of Militia, is presumptive heir, who married, in 1811, Mary Anne, only daughter of J. C. Dunn, Esquire, and has issue. (1) Jean. (2) Francis William. (3) John Charles. (4) James. (5) Lewis Alexander. And (6) George Henry.

The Armorial Bearings of Grant are Quarterly quartered, First and Fourth Grand, quarters quarterly, First and Fourth, *Argent*, a Lion passant guardant *Gules*, crowned with an Imperial Crown *Or*; second and third *Argent*, a Cross engrailed *Sable*, for Ogilvie; Second and third grand quarters *Gules*, Three Antique Crowns *Or*, for Grant. Above the Shield is placed an Earl's Coronet, over which is an Helmet befitting his Lordship's degree, mantling *Gules*, doubled *Ermine*, next to which, above the achievement are two Crests, that on the dexter side being on a torse, *Argent*, and *Gules*, a Lion rampant guar. of the second, holding in his paws a Plummet, *Or*, and having above it on an Escrol *Tout Jour*; and that on the sinister side being upon a torse, *Gules*, and *Or*, a Burning Hill, *Proper*, having upon an Escrol above it *Craig-elachie*. The Shield is encircled with an *Orange Tawney* Ribbon, pendant, wherefrom is the Badge of a Baronet of Nova Scotia; and on a compartment below the Shield, whereon is the Motto *Stand Fast*; are placed for supporters, on the Dexter side a Lion Rampant, guardant *Or*, armed *Gules*, and on the Sinister, a Savage or Naked Man, bearing upon his left shoulder a Club, *Proper*, and wreathed about the head and middle with Laurel *Vert*.

I now return to describe the Parish of Knockando. In the North East end, next to Rothes, is the barony of Easter Elchies, which has been the heritage of a branch of the House of Grant for above 150 years, and during six generations. It is accommodated with a good house, spacious enclosures, and much barren wood near the river. Next up the river, is the barony of Wester Elchies: About the year 1620, this was the heritage of Mr Lachlan Grant: Thereafter it came to Patrick, the first of this family, whose son, James, was father of Ludovick, who died 1757, father of James then a minor. Farther up the river is Bellintom, the patrimonial estate of (1.) Archibald of Bellintom, whose sons were, Archibald, John of Aruntullie and Alexander of Alachie, (2.) Archibald was father of (3.) Sir Francis of Cullen late Lord of Session, created a Baronet anno 1705, and whose sons are, (4.) Sir Archibald of Monimusk, who in 1758 purchased from Sir Ludovick Grant the freehold of Bellintom and some superiorities, by which he is a Baron in the County of Moray: William of Prestongrange late Lord of Session and Justiciary, and Mr Francis.— Next to Bellintom, up the river, is the barony of Knockando, with a good house of modern architecture on the bank of the river.— The first of this family was Mungo of Kincherdie whose eldest son James purchased Knockando from Ludovick Laird of Grant. James was father of Ludovick who died 1751, and of Alexander Grant of Grantfield; and Ludovick was father of James, whose son Ludovick is now living. And in the S. W. end of the parish is the barony of Kirdels, the freehold of James Grant of Ballendaloch: All these baronies within the shire of Moray, are richly accommodated, with salmon fishing in the river, and woods on the the banks of it. *

* It has been deemed proper to retain the state of the Proprietors, in each Parish as it was in the time of the Author. The state of the Property, both of this, and the other Parishes, as it is now, is specified in the valuation of the County; Appendix, No. 21.

I now return to the East side of the river, and over against Rothes, is,

BOHARM PARISH.

THE parish of Boharm, anciently and truly written, *Bocharn*; for over against the plains of Rothes, and on the east bank of the river, is a high hill called *Ben-eggin*, i. e. the hill with clefts, and round a great part of the hill this parish windeth: Hence called *Bocharn* i. e. a Bow or arch about the carn or hill. It is in length about four miles, and in few places above half a mile in breadth, lying on the east side of a brook that runneth into the water of Fiddich. The church standeth on the south side of the hill, two miles west of Botrifnie, two miles north east of Aberlaur, two miles and a half south east of Rothes, and about three miles north of Mortlich. This parish (all in the county of Banff, *) was, in the reign of King William the Lion, about anno 1210, the property of William Moray,

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* With the exception of the lands of Cairntie, Auchrosk, Mulben, and Muldery, part of the heritage of the Earl of Seafield, which in their Political situation appertain to the County of Moray.

During the prevalence of the Popish mummery these lands were a parochial District, then sillily supposed to be in the tutelage of Saint Nicholas, and when that illusion was by Protestant illumination dispelled, this territory of the saints was constituted a part of the parish of Dundurcos. His bridge and his Chapel now maintain scarcely perceptible traces, and the only memorial of his Hospital as exhibited in the appendix Nos. 2, 3, and 4. is preserved in the Chartulary of the Diocese of Moray, deposited in the Library of the Advocates. On the subversion of the Parish of Dundurcos in 1782 which we have mentioned, this territory of Saint Nicholas by the decree of annexation became a part of the parish of Boharm, when for its more commodious religious concernments, the establishment of the Glebe lands, Parsonage, and Church, was transferred about three miles eastward of the original Church of Boharm, which with several others had been built in 1618 out of the Civil List of James the VI. in the same regard as the forty additional Churches are by the liberality of our Government (Act Geo. IV. Chap. 90, 1824,) to be now erected for the more complete civilization of the Scottish Highlanders.

To the present proprietors of this parish, the Earl of Seafield, Colonel Macdowal Grant of Arndilly, Patrick Stewart of Achluncart Esquire, it may be correct to add John Duff of Drummuir, Esquire, the Proprietor of Knockaun, an Estate of no small consideration adjoining his property in Botriphnie.

The Crown supplanted the interest of St Nicholas, and has thereby acquired his share, (with the Earl of Fife) of the Patronage of Boharm, as now parochially constituted.

son of William, and grandson of Freskyn Moray of Duffus. He is designed, Dominus de Petty, Brachlie, Bocharin, &c. *(Cart. Mor.)* and from his son Walter, descended Sir Andrew Moray, Lord Bothwell. Willielmus filius Willielmi Freskin, had his castle and seat in Boharm, *(Appendix No. V.)* probably at Galival, where some vestiges do still remain. At this time the freeholds are, *Arntullie*, the seat of Alexander Grant, of which he purchased the freehold from Sir Ludovick Grant, anno 1757. His father, Thomas of Achonany and Arntullie, died 1758, and was son of Walter, son of John of Arntullie, second son of Archibald the first of Bellintom. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of Ben-eggin, on the bank of Spey, and capable of great improvement by enclosing and planting. This Gentleman is likewise proprietor of Galival and of Newton, which lately pertained to a Gentleman of the name of Anderson. To the east of the church are the lands of *Achmadies*, the property of Sir James Grant, And thence northward is the barony of *Achluncart*, which, for several generations, pertained to a branch of the house of Innes, and by an heiress came to a son of Stewart of Tanachie. This parish is well accommodated with moss ground for fuel, and generally is a rich and fertile soil, very early in ripening about Arntullie, but cold and late on the south east side of the hill. South from Boharm, on the rivulets of Fiddich and Dulenan, lieth,

THE PARISH OF MORTLICH.

This parish, in ancient writings is called *Morthlach*, probably from *Mor-lag*, i. e. a great hollow, for it is a deep hollow, surrounded by hills. Before I enter this parish, I shall a little describe the two rivulets that water it: *Fiddich, q. Fiodhidh*, i. e. woody, because its sides are covered with wood, hath its rise in the hills south of Mortlich towards Strathdon, and running N. E. about three miles, turneth almost due west for a mile, and then, after a course of three miles

due north, it falleth into Spey. The other rivulet *Dulenan*, (properly *Tuilan*, from Tuil, a flood, because of its impetuous current) takes its rise in the hills of Glenlivat. and running N. E. parallel to Fiddich (but separated from it by a ridge of hills) three miles, it mixes with it three miles above Spey.

The parish is in length fron N. to S. four miles, and as much in breadth from E. to W. besides some skirts that lie near to *Botrifnie*, *Glas*, and *Cabrach*. It is all environed with hills, except a small opening to the north. The church standeth on Dulenan, a little above the confluence with Fiddich, two miles S. S. E. of Aberlaur, and about three miles S. of Boharm. The parish (all in the shire of Banff) consists of the barony of Kininvie, the Lordship of Balvenie, and the barony of Auchindune. The house of Kininvie stands upon the rivulet Fiddich on the east side, environed with natural wood. A branch of the Family of Leslie of Balquhan has enjoyed this barony about two hundred and fifty years, and of this branch the Earl of Leven is descended. Next up Fiddich-side and the west side of Dullen, are the lands of Balvenie, which comprehend Bochram, Little Tullich, Parkbeg, Clunie-more, Clunie-beg, Pitvaich, Lettoch, &c. Of the commissioners sent to London 19th August 1423, to relieve King James I. was James Douglas of Balvenie (*Rym. Fed. vol.* X. p. 298.) and in 1446 John son of James Earl of Douglas was created Lord Balvenie, who, being forfeited 1455, for joining in his brother's rebellion, King James II. granted Balvenie to his uterine brother John Steuart Earl of Athole. That family sold it to Aberneathie Lord Salton, who, about 1606, disponed it to Lord Ochiltree. From him it came to Sir Robert Innes of Invermarkie, and from Sir Robert's heirs to Sutherland of Kinminity. About anno 1666, Alexander Lord Salton reduced his father's disposition to Lord Ochiltree, and conveyed the lands in 1670 to Arthur Forbes brother to Blackton, from whom Alexander Duff of Braco adjudged

them, and got possession about 1687, and they are now the property of the Earl of Fife. Upon an eminence on the West-bank of Fiddich, stood the castle of Balvenie, the ancient seat of the Lordship, commanding a pleasant view of the valley; and half a mile below it, in a moist, low, and unwholesome soil, there is built a fine house of modern architecture, one of the seats of the Earl of Fife, adorned with gardens and planting.

In the south of the parish, betwixt the rivulets of Fiddich and Dullen, is the Barony of Achindune. This was formerly a part of the Lordship of Deskford, and Achindune and forest of Fiddich were a part of the Barony of Ogilvie, erected in 1527 *(Pen. Findl.)* Afterwards it was purchased by, and is now the property of the Family of Gordon, The castle stood on a mount above the water of Fiddich; and from it Glenfiddich stretches S. W. about three miles among the hills; where is fine pasture ground and a forest of red deer. Upon the head of Dullen lieth Glenrinness, a fertile valley, two miles long. The south-side of it is a part of the Barony of Achindune, and the north-side a part of the Lordship of Balvenie. Along the north-side runneth Benrinnes, a high hill, and a land mark for sailors in sailing into the Moray Frith. Before I proceed to the next parish, I shall give some account of

THE FAMILY OF DUFF

The Family of M'Duff Earl of Fife, (descended, in my opinion, of King Duffus, who was murdered in Forres about anno 965) was ancient and eminent, and flourished until the year 1385. The sirnames of *Weem, M'Intosh, Tosheach, Shaw, Spens, Fife, Duff,* &c. are branches of that great Family. I have before me a genealogical manuscript account lately written, deducing the Lord Braco from the family of Fife. It consists of three successive branches.

I. The Earls of *Athole* of the name *de Strathbolgie,* descended of

the Earls of Fife, thus ; (1) David son of Duncan the sixth Earl. In a donation to the See of Moray by Malcolm the seventh Earl, "David filius quondam Duncani Comitis de Fife, frater meus, anno 1266, is witness. Collatio Malcolmi Com. de Fife, Episc. Morav. Test. Duncano et Davide fratribus meis. Conventio inter Andream Episc. Morav. et nobilem virum Davidem de Strathbolgie filium quondam Duncani Comitis de Fife, anno 1232.*" *(Cart. Moray)* He was father of (2) John de Strathbolgie, who became Earl of Athole in right of his wife Ada, co-heiress of Henry Earl of Athole, and was father of (3) David, who married Isabel co-heiress of Lord Chilam, and died 1284. His son (4) John, executed at London 1308. His son (5) David, killed at Kilblain anno 1335, by his wife Joan, daughter of John the Red Cuming Lord Badenoch, had several sons whereof the eldest (6) David, was forfeited for abetting the English interest, and died in England anno 1375, without male issue. This deduction of the Earls of Athole is instructed from the Chartulary of Moray, and Sir William Dugdale.

II. Branch, deduces the *Duffs* of *Muldavid* and *Craighead* thus: (1) John, the second son of David the fifth Earl of Athole, quitted the name of de Strathbolgie and assumed that of Duff, and had the lands of Muldavid and Craighead, &c. His son was (2) David, &c. The line was carried down by eleven generations to John Duff writer in Aberdeen, who died in Holland anno 1717, without issue; and in him the direct line of Craighead became extinct. I confess all the descents are well instructed, except the first. But one will desiderate, how doth it appear that John called the first of Craighead,

* David my Brother, the Son of the late Duncan, Earl of Fife, in the year 1226. The Contribution of Malcolm Earl of Fife to the Bishop of Moray, witnessed by Duncan and David my Brothers. The Covenant between Andrew, Bishop of Moray, and the Nobleman, David de Strathbolgie, the son of the late Earl of Fife, in the year 1232.

was the second son of David fifth Earl of Athole? Or was at all his son? That ever he bore the name of Strathbolgie? That he assumed the name of Duff? And for what reasons he did so? For all, or any of those, there is no voucher. Be that as it may, I pass on to

III. Branch, the family of *Clunybeg* and *Braco*. The direct line of Craighead becoming extinct in John Duff anno 1717, his grandfather John, (who died about 1660) was twice married. By his first wife Isabel Allan, he had John father of the foresaid John the writer. And by his second wife, daughter of John Gordon of Carnborraw, he had (1) Adam Duff of Clunybeg, who, by his wife daughter of Gordon of Birkenburn, had Alexander of Keithmore, William ancestor of Drummuir and Crombie, John ancestor of Corsindie, Peter and Adam. Clunybeg died anno 1677. (2) Alexander of Keithmore married Helen daughter of Alexander Grant of Ellachie, and had Alexander of Braco, William of Dipple, and Patrick of Craigston. (3) Alexander of Braco married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Gordon of Lesmore Bart. and had (4) William, who, leaving no male issue, was succeeded by his uncle, (5) William of Dipple, heir male and of entail, who, by his wife daughter of Sir George Gordon of Edinglassie, has left a son, (6) William. This gentleman married Jean, eldest daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant, and hath a numerous issue. In 1735, he was created Baron Braco of Kilbryde in the County of Cavon in Ireland; and, by patent to him and his heirs male, dated 10th April 1759, he was created Viscount Mac Duff and Earl Fife of that kingdom. He was succeeded by his son, (7) James, and on his death 1809, secondly by his next eldest son, (8) Alexander, who died in 1811, and was succeeded by his son, (9) The Right Honourable James now Earl of Fife.

William, second son of Clunybeg, was father of Alexander, who

married Katherine Duff, eldest daughter and heiress of Adam Duff of Drummuir, and by her had Robert of Drummuir, John of Coulbin, and William of Muirton. Robert was father of Archibald, who is succeeded by his son John, now of Drummuir. William had a second son, James father of William Duff of Crombie advocate.—Of Clunybeg's third son, John, is descended Duff of Corsindie.—And of Keithmore's son Patrick of Craigston, are descended Hatton, Kemney, Craigston, &c.

The Armorial bearing of DUFF EARL of FIFE, of the Kingdom of IRELAND, is quarterly, first and fourth, *Or*, a Lion rampant *Gules*, armed and langued Azure, for Fife; second and third, Vert, a Fess danzette Ermine, betwixt a Hart's head cabossed in Chief, and two Escallops in Base, *Or*, for Duff of Braco. Crest, a demy Lion *Gules*, holding in his dexter paw a broad sword erected in pale proper, hilted and pomelled. *Or*, Motto above the Crest, DEUS JUVAUIT. And below the Shield, VIRTUTE ET OPERA *.—Supporters, two savages wreathed about the heads and middles with Laurel, holding branches of trees in their hands, all proper.

ABERLAURE PARISH.

The parish of *Aberlaure* (all in the county of Banff,) is called also *Skir-druston*. It extendeth on the bank of Spey, from the mouth Fiddich, three miles to the South West, and on all other sides is environed with hills, and no where above a mile in breadth, except a small skirt in Glenrinnes. The church standeth on the bank of the river, where a brook, flowing from the hills towards Mortlich, falleth into it two miles North West of Mortlich, two miles near to the west of Boharm, and three miles and a half North East of Inveravon. At the confluence of Fiddich and Spey, there is a passage boat, and another at the church.

* Crest.---God will Help.---Below the Shield, By Courage and Labour.

The parish is now the property of five heritors. In the lower end is Mudhouse, a feu pertaining to Mr Anderson. Next up the river is the heritage of Gordon of Aberlaure. Further up the river, and on the south east of the brook, is Alachie. This was the heritage of Alexander Grant, third son of Bellentom, by whose daughter it came in mortgage to Duff of Keithmore, and was lately redeemed by Sir Ludovick Grant, who in 1758 disponed it to James Grant of Carron. In the face of the hill south west from Alachie; is Edinvillie. This was the property of Gordon of Farskin, from whom it came to Grant of Easter Elchies, and now is the property of the Earl of Findlater. (See this Work, parish of *Rothes*, page 21.) Below Edinvillie towards the side of the river, is the Barony of Kinermonie. This was a part of the Lordship of Balvenie, and was given by Innes of Balvenie to his second son, whose heirs exchanged it for Ortown, and now it is the property of the Earl of Fife. In the west end of the parish is Carron, at the foot of the hill of that name. It continued above two hundred years the property of a branch of the Family of Grant of Glenmoriston, and Colonel John Grant, the last of Carron being killed before Carthagena anno 1741, without male issue, Charles Grant of Ringorum became the male heir. From him Captain Lewis Grant of Achterblair, a branch of the Clan Allan (and who married Colonel Grant's eldest daughter,) purchased his right, and now Captain James Grant his son, enjoyeth it, and in 1767 was made Baron of Muldery in the county of Moray *. I now proceed up the river to

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* Of the alterations which have taken place since the first Edition, It may be proper only to notice, that although the Ferry boat is continued at Aberlaure, the passage of the River at the influx of the Fiddich, is now in the most commodious style, by the magnificent and Elegant Iron Bridge at the Lofty Rock of the lower Craig-Elachy. The design of which was given by Mr Telford, Civil Engineer, and the undertaking was executed by Mr Simpson of Shrewsbury, at the cost of £8000, the Span extending 150 feet comprehends the whole River in its most majestic state. The Access cut deep into the

THE PARISH OF INVERAVON.

Here I must trace the rivers of Avon and Livat that water this parish. The river Avon riseth out of a lake of that name, about two miles in length, situated in a deep valley, between two of the highest hills in the kingdom, viz. Cairn-gorm and Cairngormloi ; and running through Glenavon and the parishes of Kirkmichael and Inveravon, it emptieth into Spey at Ballendalach, after a course of about twenty miles. About three miles above the mouth of Avon, Livat falleth into it, which rising in the hills towards Strathdon, watereth Glenlivat for seven or eight miles, and mixeth with Avon at Drummin. Both these waters are very impetuous ; and Avon is so clear and deceiving, that, where to the eye it appeareth but a foot deep, it is commonly more than three feet. This parish is very extensive, running on the bank of Spey from N. E. to S. W. above three and a half miles, and then S. S. E. above eight miles. The church standeth on the bank of Spey, a furlong east from the mouth of Avon, three and a half miles S. W. of Aberlaur, two miles S. of Knockando, six miles N. E. of Cromdale, and as many N. of Kirkmichael. Malcolm Earl of Fife gave this church, and a Davach of land in Inveravon, to the Bishop of Moray, (Appendix, No. VII.) which sheweth that this was once a part of the estate of the Earls of Fife, and probably came to the Grants by the favour of Robert Stew-

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fall of the overhanging Rock, the River roaring underneath, the lightness, yet solidity of the open Rail, The mountains in their various altitudes and distances. The Manors, Dwellings and Groves, at once under the eye, present so new a Landscape, and so inviting, that none of the numerous Tourists have expressed the smallest disappointment after an excursion on purpose of more than a dozen of miles.

The state of the Property has also been subjected to considerable alteration, and great improvement has in general been made. The growing Village of Charlestown, to which the Church has been translated, rises along the lately formed Turnpike, communicating both from Fochabers and Keith, or rather from the Harbours on the Shore, to the upper district of Banff-shire. The occupation of the Property is seen in the Table of the Valued Rent.

art Duke of Albany (uncle to Andrew Stewart who married the heiress of Grant) to whom Isabel M'Duff, the heiress, disponed that great estate (Appendix, No. VIII.) The whole lower end of the parish except Colchoich, pertaining to the Duke of Gordon, is the Barony of Ballendalach. This, for above two hundred years, was a part of the estate of the old family of Ballendalach, of whom Advie, Dellay, Dalvey, Tommaulin, &c. have descended. But being evicted and brought to a sale, was purchased by the Laird of Grant in the beginning of this century, and given by the Brigadier with his sister to Colonel William Grant, second son to Rothiemurchus, whose son James (since the death of his nephew William, son of his elder brother Alexander, without issue) now possesseth it, and has a beautiful seat at the confluence of Spey and Avon.

Three miles above Ballendalach, upon the same side of Avon, beginneth Glenlivat which runneth up S. E. on both sides of Livat five miles, and holdeth of the Duke of Gordon, either in property or in superiority. In the face of Benrinnes, on the north side of Livat, is Morinsh, for several generations the property of Nairn of Morinsh, but now a part of the estate of Ballendalach. On the west side of Avon, for three miles from the mouth of it, lieth the Barony of Kilmachlie. This was a part of the estate of Alexander Stewart, fourth son of King Robert II. Earl of Buchan, and Lord Badenoch and Strathavon, who having no legitimate issue, gave the lands of Strathavon to his bastard son Sir Andrew, whose son Sir Walter sold Strathavon to the family of Gordon ; or rather, it came to Thomas, bastard son of Alexander Steuart Earl of Marr, who was bastard son of the Earl of Buchan, and Thomas sold it to Alexander Earl of Huntly. But Kilmachlie continued with a son of Sir Andrew and his descendants, until Ludovick Laird of Grant purchased it, and now it is a part of the estate of Ballendalach. On the point where Avon and Livat join, stands the castle of Drummin, which was the seat of the Barons of Strathavon, and is now the seat of Charles

Steuart of Drummin, a branch of Kilmachlie. Here, there is an arch of a stone-bridge over Livat. This parish is accommodated with much wood, rich pasture-ground, and plentiful salmon fishing. The barony of Ballendalach is in the county of Moray: The rest is in Banff-shire. Farther up the river Avon is

THE PARISH OF KIRKMICHAEL.

This parish is in the shire of Banff. This Glen and Strath was a part of the estate of M'Duff Earl of Fife in the 13th century, and was, anno 1389, June 22. resigned by Isabel M'Duff heiress, in the hands of King Robert III. in perpetuam remanentiam, *(Appendix* No. VIII. *And Skene de verb. signif. Tit. Arge).* It came afterwards to Alexander Lord Badenoch and Earl of Buchan, who left issue only three bastard sons, viz. Alexander Earl of Marr in right of his wife, Sir Andrew of Sandhaugh, and Walter of Kinchardin. Sir Walter of Strathavon (son of Sir Andrew) sold Strathavon, except Kilmachlie and Drummin, to Alexander Earl of Huntly, who disponed it to his son Alexander, and he excambed it for the barony of Clunie. Again, George Earl of Huntly, who died anno 1576, gave Strathavon to his son Alexander, whose son Alexander Gordon of Dunkintie sold Strathavon to his cousin George Earl of Huntly. Since that time. all this parish (except the Davach of Delnaboe) holds of Huntly in property or superiority.

It is all environed with hills, except a small opening towards Inveravon, and extends in length, in both sides of the river, from N. E. to S. W. seven miles; and about the middle of the parish, the rivulet Conglas (which riseth in the hills towards the River Don) after a course of seven or eight miles, falleth into Avon, and here the breadth of the parish is three miles. The church standeth on the East bank of the Avon, two miles above the lower end of the parish, six miles S. W. of Inveravon, four miles E. of Cromdale, and five miles E. N. E. of Abernethie.

Dellay of Advie. Next up the river on the east-side, is Dalvey, which for several generations pertained to a branch of the family of Ballendalach, and about anno 1680, Robert of Dalvey purchased Dunlugas in the county of Banff, and sold Dalvey to James Grant of Gartenbeg, who in 1688 was created a Baronet; and dying soon after the Revolution, and his brother Lewis dying about 1698, both without legitimate issue, the lands of Dalvey (by an agreement with the heir male) came to Patrick Grant of Inverladenan, the chief of the Clan Donachie, and now they are the property of the Laird of Grant. Farther up on that side of the river, is the barony of Cromdale. This (and I doubt not with it Advie and Dalvey) was a part of the estate of M'Duff Earl of Fife, (Appendix, No VIII.) which, 22. June 1389, Isabel M'Duff daughter and heiress of Duncan Earl of Fife, resigned "ad perpetuam remanentiam, in the hands of "King Robert III. the Baronies of Strathurd, Strathbraan, Deasir, "Foyer, with the Isle of Tay and Logyahrie, all in Perthshire:— "The barony of Coul and O'Neil in Aberdeenshire: The baronies "of Cromdale and Affyne (probably Advie) in Inverness-shire:— "The lands of Strathavie and Abrondolie in Banff-shire. The

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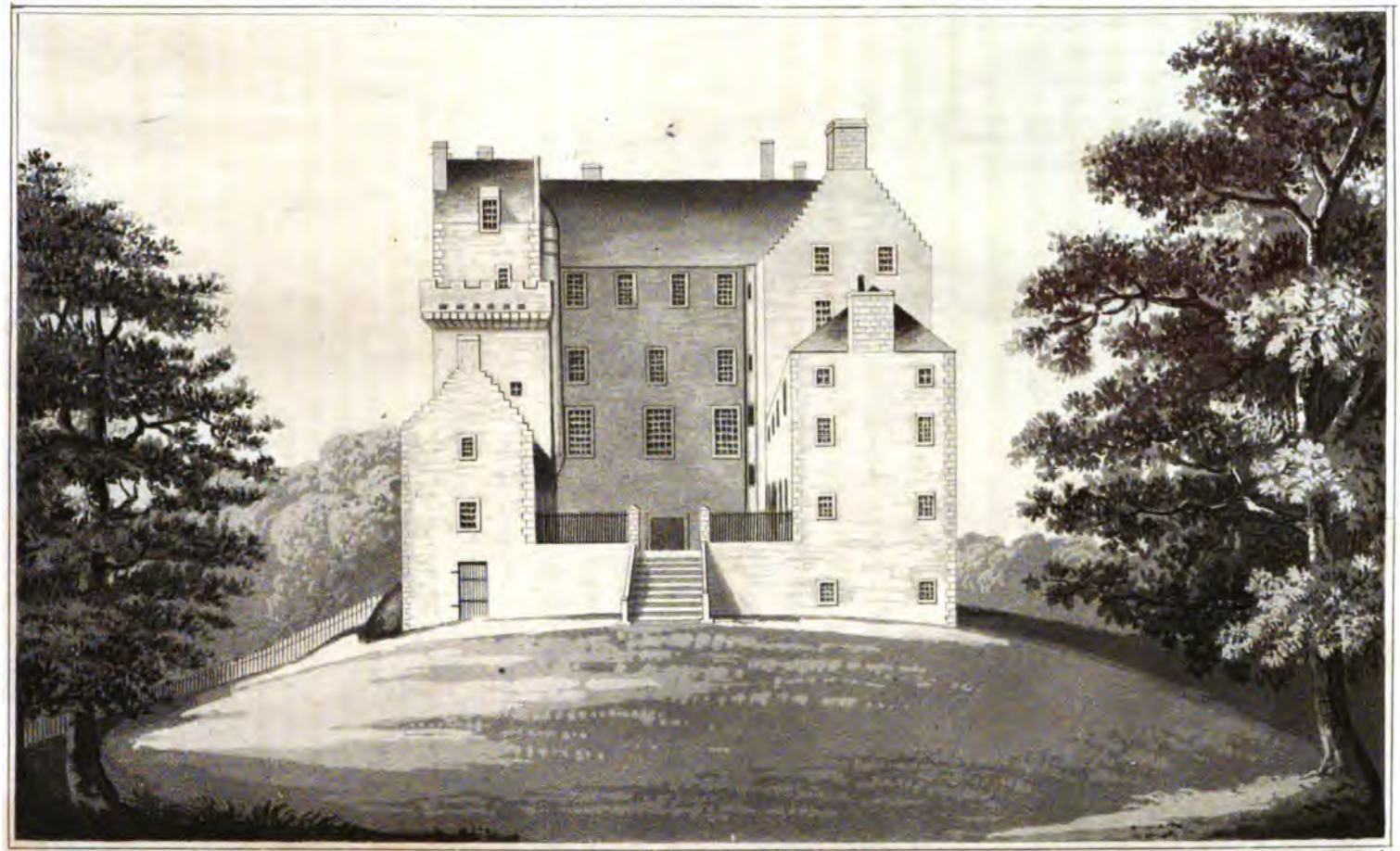
their keen edged Claymores, was so fatal to each side of the hostile Army, both of the Invaders and of the Natives, as to have stamped its Gaelic Title lasting as that of Marengo or Waterloo, "THE FIELD OF DETERMINED DEATH,"---the peaceful Summer pasturage of the House of Croughly the Dwelling of the Colonel's Ancestors, since the beginning of the fifteenth Century. In the vicinity also of his own commodiously neat Mansion of Inverlochy House, the memorable Obelisk CLACHAN NA DRUID, preserves the memorial of a Dignitary of that anciently Venerable Order. Near the farthest source of the Stream of the Lochy, which imparts its name both to the Colonel's Mansion, and to its own green Vale of Glenlochy, there are several very sequestered Caverns in the Rocky recesses of the Glen; the Haunt, and occasional Barracks of the band of Rob Roy, now of renovated renown.

The Parochial Church is placed on the eastern Bank of the Avon, in a most inviting situation:---It is decorated by the Sepulchral Monuments of the respectable Houses of the Gordons of Croughly, Glenbucket, and Fodderletter, and of those of the Clan Farquharson of Strathavon.

Exclusive of the striking Improvements of the Highways, the Dwellings of the people, the show of the Fields, the System in general of the Agriculture; it is only to be farther noticed here, that the Country is enlivened by the thriving little Town of Tomnatowl, in which the Noble Proprietor the Duke of Gordon, has the accommodation of an Elegant tho' Small Hunting Seat.



CASTLE GRANT.

" barony of Calder in Linlithgow-shire; and Kilsyth in Stirling-
" shire *(Skene de Verb. signif. Tit. Arage)*." This was afterwards the property of Nairn Baron of Cromdale, from whom Ludovick Grant of Grant purchased it. In Cromdale is Dallachaple the seat of the Head of the Clan Chiaran, Lethindie the seat of the ancient barons, Burnside the residence of William Grant of the Clan Allan, &c. Near the church is the passage-boat.

Over against Cromdale, and on the west-side of the river, is Achinarraw, where the Clan Chiaran first seated. Next is Dunan, the first seat of the Clan Allan; and next thereto, is the barony of Freuchie (i. e. Heathery, so called from a hillock, covered with heath, near the house of Grant) or of Castle Grant. This (as also Achinarraw, Dunan, and all the lands of Inverallen) was anciently a part of the estate of Cumming Lord Badenoch. Here is the principal seat of the family of Grant. The house is a grand building, environed with gardens, enclosures, and much planting. The apartments in the house are well finished, and there is a valuable private Library *. Two miles south, the church of Inverallen stand-

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* The family seat of Castle Grant, rises on an eminence near the middle of the parish, on the north side of the river. The body of the house is four Stories in height; its northern front makes three sides of a quadrangle, having lower wings added to the length of the opposite sides. The original Front towards the south is also elegant, although the workmanship of the fifteenth Century.

" The approach from the west begins at the extremity of the Village of Grantown; the Castle is ab-
" scurely seen, being enveloped under the cover of aged trees of great stature and variety. The alter-
" nate obscurities occasioned by the solemn gloom of luxuriant foliage, and the openings presented on
" either hand, by the well dressed fields, must attract the attention and soothe the feelings of a senti-
" mental traveller, where the sublime and beautiful are so happily blended together in the same scene.
" The contrast they form heightens the pleasure of both. The loftiness of Castle Grant is much con-
" cealed by the altitude and nearness of the trees, till you are close upon it; and the propriety of the
" trees being so numerous and so near, is occasioned by the stormy nature of the climate.

" Every thing without and within denotes the habitation of a Chieftain, and brings to remembrance
" those days, in which the head of every tribe was surrounded by his own Clan. His Castle was their
" fortress; his approbation was their pride; his protection was both their duty and their interest. In
" his safety their own fate was involved; in his Hall stood the Board, to which they were always wel-

eth on the west bank of the river. In the thirteenth Century, about 1230, this church, and probably lands about it, pertained to Walter Moray Baron of Petty and son of William, son of Freskyn of Duffus (Appendix No. XI). And anno 1236, King Alexander II. excambed with Andrew Bishop of Moray, the three Davochs of Fynlarg (near the church of Inverallen) for the forest of Cawood, and Logynfythenach in Brae-Moray (Appendix No. X). In the upper end of the parish is Tullochgorum, the seat of the chief of the Clan Phadrick, for nearly 400 years. N. W. from Tullochgorum is Clourie, a mortgage belonging to a Branch of the House of Grant. And north from Clourie is Mukerach, the first possession of the Grants of Rothiemurchus, where they built a good house anno 1598, but now in ruins. I now go up the river to

THE PARISH OF ABERNETHIE.

The parish of Abernethie, i. e. the Mouth of *Nethie*, or the Impetuous Washie River. To this the parish of Kinchardine is united, and both lie on the South East side of the River. It extendeth from the borders of Cromdale to Rothiemurchus, seven miles

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"come; there he sat with all the sentiments of a father in the midst of his children: he acted as their "General in the day of battle, their Judge in the time of peace, and was at all times their friend."---Robertson's view of Agriculture in the County of Inverness.

At the distance of nearly two miles westward of the Castle is the Village of Grantown. The first house was built in 1766, at that time in the midst of a pretty extensive uncultivated moor. It is built upon leases of 190 years, or ten nineteens, each feu extending 21 in front, and 460 yards deep; rent free for the first five years, and 5s. yearly for the succeeding fourteen; for the second period of nineteen years, 10s. yearly; growing to 11s. 8d. during the third; and to 15s. during the fourth; and £1 thereafter for the duration of the lease. The Village containing about 800 Inhabitants, is regularly constructed; the Street 56 feet broad, and the great square 108 by 700 feet in length, decorated by a handsome Town House, for the accommodation of the Justice of Peace and Baron Courts. Of late also an Orphan Hospital has been established in Grantown, by a share of the funds bequeathed by the late Lady Grant of Mohymusk, for the purposes of Charity. The plan of this hospital is the same as that of the Orphan Hospital of Edinburgh; none are admitted under 7 nor continued after 14 years of age; and at present the number is limited to 30.

in length, and from Spey to Glenlochy, five miles in breadth, environed, except on the river, with a chain of hills. The barony of Kinchardine is the property of the Duke of Gordon, and all the rest, except a few wadsets, the property of the Laird of Grant. Abernethie is in the county of Moray, and Kinchardine in the county of Inverness. The church standeth two furlongs from Spey, and as far from Nethie, four miles South West of Cromdale; four miles East of Duthil, and six miles North East of Rothiemurchus.—The water of Nethie riseth in the hills near to Loch-Avon, and watering the parish from South to North, after a course of near seven miles, dischargeth into the Spey.

The Barony of Abernethie was a part of the estate of Cumming Lord Badenoch, where he had a house or fort near the church.—(See Military History) Upon the forfeiture of Cumming, it became a part of the Earldom of Moray, and as yet giveth the title of Lord Abernethie to that Earl. On the death of Earl John Randulf anno 1346, the Earldom reverted to the Crown: and Abernethie, as a part of it, was given to "Dilecto filio nostro Joanni de Dunbar, et "Mariotæ sponsæ ejus, filiæ nostræ charissimæ, 9° Mart. anno regni "2° 1373. *" *(Rotul. Rob. II.)* At what time the Lairds of Grant first obtained any part of Abernethie, I cannot determine; but they were in possession of the lower parts early in the sixteenth Century, and thereafter they purchased the upper part in the seventeenth Century, from the Earl of Moray. Let it be observed that the Davochs of Gartenmore, Rymore, and Tulloch in Abernethie, and the Davochs of Tullochgorum, Clourie and Cour in Inverallen, were a part of the Lordship of Badenoch; and about anno 1600, the family of Huntly excambed these lands with John of Fruchie, for lands in Strathavon and Glenlivat, reserving to Huntly a servitude upon the

* Our well beloved son John Dunbar, and Mariot his Spouse, our dearest daughter, 9th of March, second year of our reign---1373.

Fir Wood of Rymore, for repairing Gordon castle, and the castle of Blairfindie in Glenlivat, which servitude is still in force.

In the east end of the parish is Conegess, a mortgage pertaining to Mr William Grant late minister of Abernethie; and a half mile above Conegess, is a bridge of four arches over Spey built on the military road in 1754. A mile farther up is Achernack, for about 300 years the residence of the Head of the Clan Allan. About the year 1560, James Grant of Achernack had a family of eight sons, whereof Duncan was heir; a 2d, Gregor, founded the family of Gartenmore; a 3d, James, was ancestor of Achterblair, now Carron; a 4th, John, was the first of the Grants of Easter Lethendie and Burnside; a 5th, Allan, was ancestor of Mullachard; a 6th, Mungo, of Conegess; a 7th, Robert of Nevie; and the 8th, Andrew. Near to Achernack is a passage boat. At the mouth of Nethie is Coulnakyle, a pleasant seat, where Sir James Grant has built a new house. A mile up on Nethie, is *Letoch*, the mortgage of a gentleman of the Clan Allan; and a mile farther up is *Lurg*, the seat of Robert Grant of Lurg, the fifth descent from Duncan heir of Grant, who died anno 1581. Beyond Nethie, on the river Spey, is *Gartenmore*, a mortgage of John Grant. South from which is *Rymore*, and South West thence is *Tulloch*, which had been for six generations the property of a branch of the family of Ballendalach, lately extinct. A skirt of the parish of Abernethie lieth in a narrow valley called *Glenbruin* and *Glenlochy*, near the river Avon.

The Barony of Kinchardine lieth on the river Spey, betwixt Gartenmore and Rothiemurchus. The church is in the middle of it, a furlong from the river. I observed before, that Walter Stewart of Kinchardine was the third son of the Earl of Buchan. His descendants for ten descents continued in good repute, till about the year 1683, John Roy, the last Baron, (a silly ignorant man) was in a manner cheated out of his estate, by his brother-in-law Alexander M'Intosh, called the sheriff Baine, who made him sell it to the Mar-

quis of Huntly for a very trifle; and the family is extinct. For the extensive fir woods in Abernethie and Kinchardine, see the natural history. And I cross the river to

THE PARISH OF DUTHIL.

The parish of Duthil lieth on the west side of the river: but the parish of Rothiemurchus that is united to it is on the east side. Duthil is divided into two parts, by a ridge of hills running from south to north. The south east side of these hills is called *Deasoil*, i. e. Southward; and the north west side is called *Tuathail*. i. e. Northward; and hence is the name, *Duthil*. The rapid rivulet *Tuilenan*, watereth this north side of the parish. It riseth in the hills betwixt Badenoch and Strathern, and running north east through Duthil, it turneth due east, and after a course of sixteen miles falleth into Spey. There are upon it two stone bridges, one a furlong above the mouth of it, and the other a mile above the church. The church standeth on the west side of Tuilenan, six miles west south west of Cromdale, four miles west of Abernethie, and about seven miles north of Alvie. On Tuilenan, from north to south, lies Tullochgriban, Mullachard, Achterblair, Inverladenan, &c. the seats of Gentlemen of the name of Grant.

The Deasoil, or south side of the hills, stretcheth on the bank of Spey, from Tullochgorum to the borders of Badenoch, five miles in length, and not one mile in breadth. In the east end is Gartenbeg, the ancient seat of the Clan Donachie, of whom Sir Ludovick Grant of Dalvey is the representative. Lauchlan Grant, now of Gartenbeg, is of that Family *. Next is Kincherdie, the seat of a branch of the house of Grant. Farther up is Aviemore, which (with Line-

* Upon the west bank of the river, where now the passage boat of Gartenmore crosseth, stood the house of Cumming of Glenchernich, as yet called Bigla's house, because Bigla heiress of Glenchernich married to the Laird of Grant, was the last of the Cummings that enjoyed that land. The house stood on a green

chuirn) was the residence of a branch of the Family of Glenmoriston, now extinct. And on the borders of Badenoch is the Western Craig Elachie, which word is a motto of the Grant's arms, and is the *Crie de guerre,* or War-cry of the Clan. This parish is in the Shire of Moray for the most part, and the whole of it is a part of the estate of Grant.

THE PARISH OF ROTHIEMURCHUS.

The parish of Rothiemurchus is in the Shire of Inverness. It lieth on the S. E. of the river, and, including Glenmore in Kinchardine parish, it maketh a semicircle, whereof the river is the diameter, and high mountains the circumference. The church standeth on the river, a half mile below the south end of the parish, six miles south from Duthil; six miles south west from Abernethie; and one and a half mile south east from Alvie. Close by the church is the house of Downe, the seat of Patrick Grant of Rothiemurchus, a Baron in the county.

THE FAMILY OF GRANT OF ROTHIEMURCHUS.

The first of this family was (1) Patrick of Mukerach, son of John Grant, and Margaret Steuart daughter of the Earl of Athole. Upon the forfeiting of Shaw of Rothiemurchus, Patrick got Rothiemurchus and Balnespick, in exchange for Mukerach. He was succeeded by his eldest son (2) Duncan, who, having no issue, was succeeded by his brother (3) John, father of (4) James, who had three sons, viz. Patrick, Colonel William, and Mr John, who died a bachelor.

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moat, fenced by a dry ditch, the vestiges of which are yet to be seen. A current tradition beareth, that at night a Salmon net was cast into the pool below the wall of the house, and a small rope, tied to the net and brought in at the window, had a bell hung at it, which rung when a Salmon came into and shook the net.

Colonel William purchased the lands of Ballendalach, and was father of Alexander, and of James, of Ballendalach. (5) Patrick had three sons, viz. Patrick of Tullochgrue, Captain John who died a bachelor, and (6) James the eldest son, father of (7) Patrick, the father of (8) John Peter, now of Rothiemurchus, M. P.

Rothiemurchus was by King Alexander the II. anno 1226, granted to Andrew Bishop of Moray, for a forest, in exchange for other lands, (*Appendix*, No. XII.) And Bishop Andrew mortified it to the Cathedral of Elgin, for furnishing lights and candles (*Appendix* No. XIII.) The Shaws and Cummings had warm and bloody combats about this possession and Duchus of Rothiemurchus. The principal seat was a fort in a loch, called *Loch an elan*, the walls whereof do still remain. And this leads me to give some account of

THE FAMILY OF SHAW OF ROTHIEMURCHUS.

It is the general tradition, that the Shaws are descended of Macduff Earl of Fife. Sir George Mackenzie, in his *Alphabetical Manuscript of Genealogies*, says, " that *Sheach* or Shaw, son of Macduff, was progenitor of this name." Sir Robert Sibbald dedicates his *Modern History of Fife*, to the Earl of Wemyss, Lord Elcho, and to the Nobility and Gentry of the name of Wemyss, Shaw, Toshean, Duff, Douglas, Lesley, and Abernethy, descended of the Clan Macduff. Mr Nisbet in his *Marks of Cadency*, writeth, that the Shaws are said to be descended of a younger son of Macduff Earl of Fife. The Bishop of Carlile, in his *Scottish Historical Library*, says, I have seen a treatise of the origin and continuance of the Thanes and Earls of Fife sirnamed Macduff, of whom the Families of Macintosh, Wemyss, Shaw, and Duff are descended. Let me add, that Dr Abercrombie, in his *Martial Achievements*, observeth, that King Malcolm Canmore rewarded those who had contributed to his restoration, from the names of which, or lands given to them,

many ancient families have their sirnames, and particularly Gordon, Seaton, Lesley, Calder, Shaw, Strachan, Mar, &c.

These hints are sufficient to show the antiquity of this name, and their descent from Macduff.

I see no reason to doubt, that the Shaws in the south and in the north, were originally the same. But at what time they settled in the north I cannot determine. The Lord Lyon's Records bear, that Farquhardson of Invercauld (descended of Shaw of Rothiemurchus) carries the Lion of Macduff as paternal arms; and a canton dexter, charged with a hand holding a dagger, point downwards; in memory of Shaw of Rothiemurchus assisting in cutting off the Cummings. Unvaried tradition likewise beareth, that Shaw Corshiaclach *i. e. Buck-toothed*, of Rothiemurchus, was Captain of the XXX Clan Chattan, in the memorable conflict against XXX Clan Cays, on the Inch of Perth, anno 1396, and that the Shaws possessed Rothiemurchus long before that time: and so I may call it probable, that they settled in the North in the beginning at least of the 14th Century.

The lands of Rothiemurchus having been granted by King Alexander II. to Andrew Bishop of Moray, anno 1226, (*Appendix*, No XII.) were held of the Bishops in Lease, by the Shaws during a hundred years without disturbance: but about the year 1350, Cummine of Strathdallas having a Lease of these Lands, and unwilling to yield to the Shaws, it came to be decided by the Sword; and (1) James Shaw, Chief of the Clan, was killed in the conflict. James had married a Daughter of Baron Ferguson in Athole, and his son (2) Shaw, called *Corshiaclach*, as soon as he came of age, with a body of Men, attacked Cummine, and killed him, at a place called to this day *Lagna-Cuminach*. He purchased the Freehold of Rothiemurchus and Balnespic; and by a daughter of MacPherson of Clunie, had seven sons, James the eldest, and Farquhar Ancestor of the Farquharsons, &c. Shaw commanded the XXX Clan Chattan on the Inch of Perth, anno 1396, and dying about 1405, his Grave-

stone is seen in the Church-yard. (3) James brought a Company of his Name to the Battle of Hardlaw, anno 1411, where he was killed. His son, by a Daughter of Inveretie, (4) Alexander Kiar, by a daughter of Stuart of Kinchardine, had four sons, of whom Dale, Tordarroch, and Delnafert, are descended; and (5)John, by a Niece of Macintosh, was Father of (6) Allan, who, by a daughter of the Laird of Macintosh, had (7) John, Father of (8) Allan, who having barbarously murdered his Step-Father Dallas of Cantray, was justly forfeited, and the Laird of Grant purchased the forfeiture about anno 1595. The Arms of Shaw are: *Or*, a Lion Rampant, *Gule*. Armed and Langued Az; a Fir-tree growing out of a Mount Prop. in Base; and, in a Canton Arg. a Dexter-hand Coup'd grasping a dagger, *Gule*.

FARQUHARSON OF INVERCAULD.

FARQUHAR, second son of Shaw of Rothiemurchus, was forester to the Earl of Mar, about anno 1440; and, by a daughter of Robison of Lude, was father of (2) Donald, who, by a daughter of Calvene, had (3) Farquhar Beg, who married a daughter of Chisholm of Strathglass, and had (4) Donald, who married Isabel only child of Stuart of Invercauld and Aberarder, and by her obtained these lands, anno 1520: his son (5) Finlay More (from whom they are called *Clan Fhinlay)* was killed in the battle of Pinky, bearing the Royal Standard 1547. By a daughter of Garden of Balchorie, he had seven sons, of whom several respectable families are descended. His eldest son (6) William, had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother (7) Robert, who married a daughter of Inverchroskie, and had (8) John, who, by a daughter of Gartly, had a Son (9) Robert, who married Anne daughter of Erskine of Pittodrie, and had Robert and Alexander. (10) Robert had no male issue, and was succeeded by his brother (11) Alexander, who married a daughter of Macintosh of

that Ilk, and had William and John. (12) William died unmarried, and was succeeded by his Brother (13) John, who died in 1756; by Margaret daughter of Lord James Murray of Douallie brother to the Marquis of Athole, he had James, and Anne married to Æneas Macintosh of that Ilk. (14) James married Emilia, daughter of Lord George Murray, son of John Duke of Athole, and by her has issue.

Invercauld bears Quarterly. 1 and 4, *Or*, a Lion Rampant, *Gule.* Armed and Langued Az. 2 and 3 Arg; a Fir-tree growing out of a Mount in Base seeded Prop. And on a Chief *Gule.* the Banner of Scotland displayed: And in a Canton, a Dexter hand Couped Fessways, holding a Dagger point downward, Crest, a Lion issuant *Gule.* holding a Sword in his Dexter-paw, hilted and pomelled, *Or.* Supporters, Two Cats Salliant. Motto. FIDE ET FORTITUDINE.*

Having described the country of Strathspey, I go up the river Spey, and enter into

BADENACH,

So called from *Badan*, a Bush or Thicket, because it was anciently full of wood. I cannot trace the possessors of this country higher than the Cummines Lords of Badenach, who, I doubt not, were Lords of it in the 12th or beginning of the 13th Century. Upon their being forfeited by King Robert Bruce, Badenach made a part of the Earldom of Moray, granted to Sir Thomas Randolph, anno 1313 (*Appendix* No I.) The Earldom reverted to the Crown on the death of John Randolph, anno 1346, without issue male, George Dunbar Earl of March had, at least, the title of Earl of Moray, in right of his mother Agnes Randolph, sister and heiress of Earl John Randolph. And when King Robert II. granted the Earldom

* By fidelity and Courage.

of Moray to John Dunbar, he excepted Badenach, Lochaber, and the castle of Urquhart out of the grant. The said King Robert, anno regni 1 *mo* 1372, granted the sixty Davochs of Badenach to his son Alexander and his heirs, which failing, to his brother David, and his heirs. *(Rot. Robert* II.*)* Lord Alexander died anno 1394, without lawful issue: David likewise left no son, and the Lordship of Badenach remained in the Crown, till it was given to the Earl of Huntly, after the battle of Brechin anno 1452, in whose family it continueth. And because this country is mainly possessed by the Macintoshes and Macphersons, I shall here give a succinct account of these two Families and Clans.

MACINTOSH.

No one questions, that this is a branch of the Macduffs Thanes and Earls of Fife. *Tosch* in Erse (from *Tus*, i. e. First or Chief) signifies Thane, and *Macintosh* is the Thane's son. (1) Shaw Macduff, second son of Duncan fifth Earl of Fife, who died anno 1154, is said to have had a command in the army of Malcolm IV. against the Moravienses about the year 1160, and that, upon quelling that rebellion, the King made him Governor of Inverness, and granted him some lands near to it. This is highly probable; for when Prince Henry, only son of David I. died anno 1152, and the King declared Malcolm the son of Henry successor to the Crown, he committed him to the foresaid Duncan Earl of Fife, to bring him through all the countries, and to have him proclaimed in all the Burghs, heir of the Crown *(Chron. Mil.)* In this tour, Shaw Macduff accompanied his father, and got into the favour of the young Prince, who afterwards preferred him as said is. Shaw fixing his residence in the North, and being called *Mac-an-toshich*, i. e. "the Thane's son," this became the sirname of the family. By Giles Montgomery he left issue, (2) Shaw, who was thirty six years Governor of the Castle of

Inverness, which he bravely defended against the Lord of the Isles. By a daughter of Sir Harry Sandyland, he had Ferquhar, William, and Edward ancestor of Monivard, and died anno 1209. (3) Ferquhar had no issue, and was succeeded by [4] Shaw, son of William and by a daughter of the Thane of Calder, was father of [5] Ferquhar, who fought at the head of his Clan against Haquin King of Norway, in the battle of Largs, anno 1263. By Mora, daughter of Angus Oig Lord of the Isles, he had (6) Angus, who married Eva, the only child and heiress of Dowal Dal, Chief of the Clan Chattan, 1292. By her he obtained the lands of Locharkeg, Glenluy, and Strathlochie, which remained with the Family, till they were sold to Lochiel in 1665. Argyle paid the purchase-money, and is superior of those Lands.

In consequence of this marriage, the Lairds of Macintosh were (in Royal Charters, Royal Missives, Indentures, Contracts of Amity, &c. of which I have perused many) designed "Captains of Clan Chattan." In a bond of Man-rent, dated 4th April 1609, and granted by the Macphersons to Macintosh, they name him, "Our Chief, "as it was of auld, according to the Kings of Scotland, their Gift "of Chieftanry of the hail Clan Chattan." *(pen. Macin.)* But if there were such a Royal Gift, it is now lost. Yet it cannot be doubted, that the Macintoshes, Macphersons, Macbeans, Shaws, Macgilivraes, Macqueens, Macphails, Smiths, Macinteers, &c. as one Incorporated Body, did own Macintosh for their Captain or Leader, for about 300 years. In those times of barbarity, and violence, small Tribes or Clans found it necessary, to come under the patronage of more powerful Clans. Those Incorporated Tribes foresaid, went by the general name of Clan Chattan; yet every Tribe retained its own Sirname and Chief.

Angus, by his Wife Eva, had a numerous Issue, and dying about 1346, his eldest Son (7) William, married a Daughter of Rory More Macleod of Lewis, and had (8) Lachlan, who fought the Camerons

at Invernahavon *(Vid. Mil. Hist.)*, and by a Daughter of Fraser of Lovat, had (9) Ferquhar: This Gentleman, being of a peaceable disposition, lived a private life, and resigned the Chieftanry and Fortune in favour of his Uncle (10) Malcolm Beg, who brought a Battalion to the Battle of Harlaw anno 1411, and for his conduct there obtained the lands of Braelochaber, in 1447. By a daughter of Macdonald of Moidart, he had Duncan, William of Khylachie, and Lachlan Badenach, and died 1457. (11) Duncan, by Florence Daughter of Macdonald Earl of Ross, had (12) Ferquhar, who died 1514, without male issue, and was succeeded by (13) William, son of Lachlan Badenach, who married Isabel Macnivan, Heiress of Dunachtin: He was murdered in Inverness, by one of his unruly Clan, in 1515; of him came Strone. His Brother (14) Lachlan Oig succeeded, and married Jean, Heiress of Line of Gordon of Lochinvar, and was barbarously murdered by some of his Clan, in 1524. His son (15) William, married a daughter of Findlater, and was treacherously murdered in Huntly-castle by that Earl's orders, anno 1550, for which Huntly paid a great Assythment or Compensation in Lands. His son (16) Lachlan More, was a Gentleman greatly respected, for his behaviour in the Battle of Glenlivat, 1594 *(Vid Mil. Hist.)* He married a Daughter of Lord Kintail, and died 1606; Of his Sons are descended the Families of Borlum, Aberarder, and Corrybrugh. His eldest son Angus went abroad to travel, and died in Padua anno 1593; by a daughter of the Earl of Argyle, he left a son, (17) Sir Lachlan, who was, for some time, a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to Prince Charles: He married a daughter of the Laird of Grant, and died in 1622, leaving two sons, William and Angus of Daviot. (18) William, by a daughter of Græme of Fintrey, had a son, and dying in 1660, (19) Lachlan married the daughter of Lindsey of Edzel, and dying in 1704, his son (20) Lachlan, died in 1731 without Issue, and was succeeded by (21) William, son of Lachlan of Daviot. This Gentleman served some years in the

army, and was finely accomplished, and dying in 1740 without Issue, was succeeded by his brother (22) Angus, who married a daughter of John Farquharson of Invercauld, and died in 1770 without Issue: He was succeeded by his nephew Æneas, son of Alexander third son of Lachlan of Daviot.

For arms, Macintosh taketh quarterly. 1. *Or*. a Lion rampant, *Gules*. for Macduff. 2. Arg. a Dexter hand couped fessways, grasping a man's heart in pale *Gules*. 3. Az. a Boar's head couped, *Or*. for Gordon of Lochinvar. 4. *Or*. a Lymfad; her oars in saltire erected, Sab. for Clan Chattan. Supporters, two wild Cats proper. Crest, a Cat salient as the last. Motto. **TOUCH NOT THE CAT BUT A GLOVE.**

MACPHERSON.

An account of the original of the Clan Chattan and Macphersons is published in the *Dictionaries of Collier, Moreri*, &c. too long to be transcribed here. I am sorry the author of it discovereth more vanity than Historical knowledge. His fetching the Clan Chattan from Germany, because Tacitus mentions the Catti in that country, is a poor playing with the gingle of words. The marrying *Gillicatan-more* to the sister of Brute King of the Picts, is mere vanity, without any foundation. The making the ancestor of the Keiths, to have served King Kenneth II. in overthrowing the Picts, is an unpardonable anachronism; for the Picts were overthrown by Kenneth, about anno 842, and the ancestor of the Keiths was not heard of before the Battle of Barry anno 1010. And the sending one of the Clan on a pilgrimage through a great part of Europe and Asia, and then making him King of Leinster in Ireland, is such Knight errantry, as none but the Irish should commit to writing, and yet not one of their Historians mentioneth it.

It is to me probable, from the names (*Muiroch, Ewan, Colum, Gili-*

colum, &c.) so frequent among the Clan Chattan, that they came originally from Ireland, and either took their name from, or gave their name to *Catav*, now Sutherland, their ancient residence. Sutherland, in Erse *Catav*, and Caithness, *Gualav*, were anciently called, *Catenesiacis et ultra montem, viz. Ord.* In Erse *Cad* is *altus*, High; and *Guael* is *humilis*, Low, Plain. And so *Catav* [from *Cad*, High, and *Taobh* or *Tav*, a Side] is the high side of the Ord; and *Gaul av* is the low side of it. The very nature and figure of the country confirmeth the Etymology: And the Inhabitants might have taken their name, *Catach*, from the country. Or, if they were so called from Saint Cattan or Cathain, an ancient Scottish Saint to whom the Priory of *Ardchallan* in Lorn was dedicated, and the Priory of Searinch in Lewis *ubi exuviæ Sancti Cattani asservanter*, "Where the remains of St Cattan are preserved." *Keith. Catal.* they might have given their name to the country.—In this I shall not determine, and shall only add, that their antiquity at Catav was such, that I have not heard of any inhabitants in that country before them.

At what time, and upon what occasion, they removed from Caithness and Sutherland into Lochaber, I find not. The current tradition is, that they were expelled, because Gillicattan, their Chief, disobeyed a call to the royal standard, probably in the beginning of King Malcolm II's reign, which commenced anno 1004, and who then called his subjects into the field against the invading Danes. The conjecture seemeth to be favoured by this, that their chief was commonly called *Gillicatan-more o'Gualav*, i. e. "The Great Gillicattan from Caithness," implying, that he came, or was driven from Caithness.

From Gillicattan More, some of them are called Macgillichattans. The general name is Catenach: from Muriach, they are termed Clan Mhuirach, and from Gillicattan Clerach Parson of Kingussie, they go now in Badenach by the name of Macpherson. The Mac-

bains, Macphails, Catteighs, are branches of the old Clan Chattan; and the Keiths are likewise said to have descended from them. At what time they came from Lochaber into Badenach, I find not.—Surely it was not all at one time, and probably the forfeiture of Cummine Lord Badenach by King Robert Bruce, made room for them in that country.

It is the common Tradition, that Gili-Cattan-more lived in the reign of King Malcolm II. Cent. XI.: and the most probable account I find of his Descendants, for about 200 years, is as follows. (1) Gili-Cattan More was Father of (2) Dougal, Father of (3) Gili-Cattan and David Dow Ancestor of Invernahavon. Gili-Cattan was Father of (4) Muirach More, who had two Sons, Kenneth and Gili-Cattan Clerach. (5) Kenneth had no Issue, and was succeeded by his Brother (6) Gili-Cattan Clerach Parson of Kingussie, who resigned his Pastoral Charge, married, and became Chief of the Clan: He had two Sons, Gili-Patrick, and Ewan-Bane. (7) Gili-Patrick was Father of [8] Doual Dal, whose only Child Eva married Angus Macintosh of that Ilk, about anno 1292. The direct Male Line failing thus, the Chieftanry devolved to the descendants of Ewan Bane, second Son of Gili-Cattan Clerach. Ewan Bane died about anno 1296, leaving three Sons, *viz.* Kenneth Ancestor of Clunie, John Ancestor of Pitmean, and Gelis the first of the Family of Inveralbie. These and their descendants assumed the Sirname of Macpherson, from the said Parson of Kingussie; but the Posterity of David Dow of Invernahavon were called *Clan Dabhi* in my time.

In the 14th Century, the Clan Chattan possessed the greatest part of the Country of Badenach, and lived happy and respected: But a fatal discord, between two of the Tribes, broke their harmony, and occasioned the Memorable Combat on the North Inch of Perth, in the year 1396. The Earls of Crawford and Moray, by Commission, attempted to reconcile them, but without success: wherefore they proposed, that thirty on each side should decide the Quarrel by

the Sword, in presence of the King and the Nobility. [Who the Combatants were, and what the difference between them was, see *Mil. Hist.*] The Parties, like the Roman Horatii and Curatii, accepted the motion: but when they were met on the day appointed, one of the Clan Chattan had absented through fear, and a smith, named Henry Wyne, offered to supply his place for a Crown of Gold, about 7s. 6d. value. The conflict was fierce and desperate: Of the Clan Cay twenty nine were killed, and the thirtieth escaped by swimming the Tay: and of the Clan Chattan nineteen were killed. The victory was much owing to Henry Wyne, which gave rise to the Proverb, "He did very well for his own hand, as Henry Wyne did." His Posterity [called *Sliochd a Gune Chruim*, the Issue of the Stooping Smith] were incorporated with the Clan Chattan.

The Family of Clunie, from Ewan Bane, continued the Succession, but I cannot pretend to give the names of the Representatives before the last Century. I know, that, in 1660, Andrew was Laird of Clunie, whose Son Ewan was Father of Duncan, who died in 1722, without Male Issue. The Direct Line thus failing, the nearest Collateral Male was Lachlan Macpherson of Nuid [Son of William, who was son of Donald, whose Father John was Brother to the foresaid Andrew of Clunie.] Lachlan, in 1722, had the designation of Clunie, and, by Jean, Daughter of Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel, was Father of a numerous Issue, of which the eldest Son, Ewan of Clunie, rashly engaged in the rebellion of 1745, and was forfeited. He left a Son, by Janet, Daughter of Simon, late Lord Lovat, called Duncan.

Clunie beareth for Arms. Parted per Fess. *Or.* and Az. a lymphad, sails trussed and oars in action, of the first. In the dexter chief point, a hand couped fessways, grasping a dagger, point upward, *Gule.* And in the sinister, a cross croslit fitchie, of the last. Crest, a Cat sejant proper. Motto, TOUCH NOT THE CAT GLOVELESS.

THE PARISH OF ALVIE.

The parish of Alvie, i. e. *Rockie*, from *Ail*, a Rock. It lieth, a part on each side of Spey. On the West side, it extendeth from Crag Elachie seven miles in length, and little above half a mile in breadth, from the river to the hills. The church standeth near to a mile from the North end of the parish, in a peninsula of a lake called Loch-Alvie, six miles South of Duthel, a mile and a half West of Rothiemurchus, two miles and a half North of Inch, and six miles North of Kingussie. In the North end is Lenevulg, the property of the Duke of Gordon. Next Southward is Delraddie, a part of the estate of Macpherson of Invereshie. Below Delraddie on the side of the river, is Kinrara, for some generations the heritage of Macintosh of Kinrara and Balnespic, and now a wadset pertaining to Rothiemurchus.* South from Delraddie are Dillafoure, Pitcherin and Pitaurie: The first, a feu property of Macpherson of Dillafoure:—The other two, the property of the Duke of Gordon. Farther South

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*For many years Kinrara has been the property of the Duke of Gordon. Being naturally a beautiful place it was adopted long ago for an occasional residence, by the illustrious Duchess of Gordou,---when all the rural ornaments of art were conjoined to those which nature had confered .Her Grace's accommodations, altho' strikingly elegant, were constructed mostly of timber. The fields with great taste and much skill were shaped into new arrangement, and the cultivation considerably enlarged. The groves, walks, and ridings of Kinrara, with its trickling rills and the rolling river of Spey, impressed the idea of Eden and its gardens.

An elegantly constructed Column on the summit of a little mount, now marks in grave memorial the Tomb of her Grace, containing now the only remains of every thing which man is able to imagine of excellence in woman.

It is only necessary to add, that Kinrara, reared up into a magnificent Palace of solid massonry, is one of the hunting quarters of the Marquis of Huntly,---when the imagination immediately bodies forth every gratification connected with the most sumptuous hospitality, and the most cheering and polished sociality. For to the first endowments of the social powers, his Lordship has conjoined much of the Belles Lettres knowledge---has acquired much information in all military concernments---and in the interests of the state. He has also extended his acquaintance over a longer and more varied scale than any other gentleman of our great empire,---having a perfect knowledge of the manners and style of every rank, from the monarch to the peasant, comprehending even that of the Grandees over Europe, and of the Dignataries of every church, and of the Ladies of the highest quality, down to the merry Lasses all in a row, carrying their fish to the market.

is the Barony of Dunachten, the property of the Laird of Macintosh, which came into his family, about anno 1500, by marrying the heiress. Here Macintosh had a seat; but being burnt in 1689, it has not been rebuilt. Next thereto are the lands of Rait, the seat of Shaw Macintosh of Borlum, a feu holding of the Duke of Gordon, as all Badenach doeth. On the East side of the river, the parish extendeth a mile and a half on the river, and about three miles into Glenfeshie S. E. all the property of the Lairds of Macintosh and Invereshie. Of the woods in this and the other parishes I speak elsewhere, and so go on to

THE PARISH OF KINGUSSIE AND INCH.

I begin with INCH, which is situated below Kingussie, on the East side of the river. Here the river passeth through a lake one and a half mile long, and near to a mile broad, called Loch-Inch: And when the river swelleth, a branch of it runneth on each side of a small hill on which the church standeth, thereby making it an Island; and hence is the name *Inch*. The church is two and a half miles south of Alvie, and three and a half miles north of Kingussie. This parish extendeth about three miles every way, betwixt the waters of Feshie and Tromie. Feshie falleth from the Grampian hills, and being swelled by many brooks, after a course of about fifteen miles, dischargeth itself into Spey below the church, and it boundeth the parishes of Alvie and Inch. Tromie likewise runneth out of the Grampian hills a course of about fourteen miles, and falleth into Spey, a mile north of Ruthven, and boundeth the parish of Inch to the south. All betwixt these two rivulets is the property of George Macpherson of Invereshie, Chief of one of the principal tribes of that name. Close by the church of Inch, are the lands of Balnespic, holding of Grant of Rothiemurchus, which had been the property of Macintosh of Kinrara and Balnespic, but were sold to

church standeth near the river, over against the church of Bellie, and about half a mile west from it; three miles east from Urquhart, and three miles and a half north from Dundurcos. Till the year 1731, *(vide Eccles. His.)* this made two parishes, viz. Essil and Dipple. Essil *(Iasal,* i. e. Low) in the north end. At the mouth of the river is the harbour and town of *Germagh.* The harbour receiveth no ships of burden, being choaked with sand and shut up by a bar. The town of Germagh is a burgh of Barony, consisting of about 60 dwelling houses. It was long the property of the family of Innes, and now belongs to the Earl Fife, and feued out to small heritors. South of the town are the lands of Essil; for several generations the heritage of Geddes of Essil, disponed, in 1698, to Duff of Dipple, ancestor of the Earl of Fife. Dipple *(Dubh* or *Du-pol,* i. e. the Black or Deep Pool, viz. in the River) was church land, for some time the heritage of the family of Innes, and now of Earl Fife. The Duke of Gordon has a farm or two in this parish, and for the space of about four miles above the mouth of the river is one of the best salmon fishings in the kingdom, belonging to the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Moray, and Earl Fife.* West from Speymouth lieth,

THE PARISH OF URQUHART.

This parish stretcheth upon the frith to the river Lossie four miles, and two miles in breadth. The church standeth near the south end, three miles west from Speymouth, one mile north from Langbride, and three east from Elgin; the south and east parts are called the Lordship of Urquhart. They were a part of the lands of that Priory

* Considerable alterations were made in the state of the property of this parish, about the year 1777, by the great excambion which was made by the Duke of Gordon and the Earl of Fife,---of which it is only requisite to note here, that, with the exception only of the Feuars of Garmouth, his Grace has the whole property of the parish of Speymouth, and the whole salmon-fishery of the river from the sea up to the fishery of Ortown.

and were created into a temporal Lordship, in favour of the son of Lord Winton, Chancellor of Scotland and Earl of Dumferline, anno 1591, *(Vide Eccles. Hist.)*, and were purchased by the Duke of Gordon about the year 1730. North from the church is the barony of Innes. The house of Innes is a fine modern building, surrounded with gardens, enclosures, and planting. In the year 1737, it was all consumed by lightning; but is now for the most part repaired and well finished. West of Innes is the barony of Leuchars. This was anciently a part of the Earldom of Moray, and came to Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, as a part of his patrimonial estate. About the year 1570, a daughter of Westfield, married to Innes of Crombie, brought Leuchars, and a half coble of fishing, on the Spey, into the family of Innes; and now it is the heritage of Captain John Innes, a branch of the family. Here let me give some account of the name and family of Innes.

THE FAMILY OF INNES.

This is a local sirname. *Inis* in Erse signifieth an island, or a peninsula, such as a part of the lands of Innes very probably was. The antiquity of this family, possessed of the barony of Innes for six hundred years, appeareth from the original charter (Appendix No. XIV.) Beroaldus Flandrensis, who obtained this charter, either was a Flandrian, according to Sir James Dalrymple, or was one of the ancient Moravienses, and having been for some time in Flanders, was called the Flandrian. Thus the ancestor of Fraser of Foyer, having been for some time in France, was called Hutcheon Francach. Many such instances are obvious. I incline the rather to this opinion, because the Morays, Sutherlands, Innesses, and Brodies, have all the same paternal arms, viz. stars, differing only in the tincture. Whence it is probable they were anciently Moravienses. The charter now mentioned was granted by King Malcolm IV.; and though

the original is lost, there is extant a transcript of it under the subscription of Gavin Dunbar, clerk register, in the reign of King James V. The form of this charter sheweth it ancient. Our Kings had at that time, and not before King William, used the plural, *Nos*; and ancient charters had no particular date; yet the date of this charter may be nearly fixed, by observing that William Bishop of Moray was made legate, anno 1159, and died anno 1162, *(Chron. Melr.)* which bringeth the date within three years. King Alexander II. by his charter, 1st January anno regni 12*mo*, 1226, confirmed the lands of Innes, Waltero filio Joannis filii Berwaldi *(Pen. Inn.)* (4) Sir Alexander Innes succeeded his father Walter, whose son (5) William was the first of this family, designed *Dominus de Innes* in an indenture betwixt him and Simon, prior of Pluscarden, in or before the year 1298. His son (6) William de Innes, is one of the witnesses to an agreement betwixt the town of Elgin and the Monks of Pluscarden, dated the 4th of December 1330. He is therein designed *Baro de Innes*. His son (7) Robert de Innes is designed *Dominus ejusdem*, in a charter of King David II. of the the forrestry of Boyne. This charter is without date; but it appears by the other witnesses mentioned in it, to have been granted before the year 1360. His son (8) Alexander, had three sons and a daughter; Sir Walter the eldest son died unmarried; John, third son, was, on January 23, 1406-7, consecrated bishop of Moray, and died in April 1414. He advanced the rebuilding of the Cathedral, and began the building of the great Steeple. On his tomb is this inscription,—"Hic jacet reverendus in Christo Pater et D. D. Johannes de Innes, hujus ecclesiæ Episcopus, qui hoc notabile opus incepit et per septennium potenter ædificavit."* The daughter Giles was married to Ferquhard Macintosh of that Ilk. The second son (9) Sir Robert

* Here lieth in Christ, the Rev. Father and Doctor of Divinity, John de Innes, the Bishop of this Cathedral, who began this distinguished edifice, and for seven years sedulously continued the building.

Innes, succeeded his brother. He married Dame Janet daughter and heiress of Sir David Aberkerder, Thane of Aberkerder, now Marnoch, with whom he got a large accession to his estate. By this lady he had a son (10) Sir Walter Innes, who got a charter of confirmation of his mother's lands, from King James II. anno 1450. He married (1) Eupheme, daughter of Hugh first Lord Lovat, by whom he had three sons and two daughters : Sir Robert his heir : Beoraldus Innes of Hatton, from whom several of this name in Caithness are descended : His third son, John was Bishop of Caithness : Isabel, eldest daughter was married to James Dunbar Earl of Moray : Margaret the second to Patrick Maitland of Netherdale. Sir Walter, by his second Lady, had a son, John Innes of Ardmilly, from whom several families of the name are descended. (11) Sir Robert Innes succeeded his father, and was infefted in all his father's lands anno 1456. He was a man of great personal bravery, and remarkably distinguished himself in the service of his King on many occasions, particularly at the battle of Brechin anno 1452. His lady was a daughter of the Baron of Drumlanrig, by whom he had three sons and two daughters : James his heir ; Walter second son, ancestor of the families of Innermarkie, Balvenie, Coxtown, Innerbrakie, Ortown, Auchintoul, &c. Robert third son, progenitor of the Innesses of Drainie : His eldest daughter Margaret, was married to Sir James Ogilvie, ancestor of the Earls of Findlater : The second was married to Barclay of Towie. (12) James Innes of that Ilk succeeded his father, to whom he was retoured heir anno 1464. He married Lady Janet Gordon, daughter of Alexander Earl of Huntly, and with her had a numerous issue. The male issue of Alexander the eldest son, failed in the person of his grandson John, who was succeeded by the grandson of (13) Robert Innes of Cromby, second son of James ; which Robert was father of (14) James Innes of Rathmakenzie, who died fighting gallantly in the defence of his country at the battle of Pinkie, anno 1547 ; and was succeeded by his

son (15) Alexander, who, by right of blood, as well as by mutual entail, succeeded to the representation and estate of this family. By his Lady Isabella, daughter of Arthur Forbes of Balfour, and niece of John, eighth Lord Forbes, he had a son (16) Robert Innes of that Ilk, who succeeded him; and by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, third Lord Elphinston, he had two sons; Sir Robert his heir, and Sir John, father of Sir Robert Innes of Muirton. (17) Sir Robert Innes of Innes was a great favourite of King Charles I. who created him a Baronet of Nova Scotia, with destination to his heirs male whatever, by patent, dated at Whitehall the 29th of May anno 1625. He afterwards sided with the Covenanters, and was appointed one of the committee of estates anno 1641. He married Lady Grizel Stuart, daughter of James Earl of Moray, by whom he had three sons and five daughters; Sir Robert his heir; James of Lichnet second son; William a captain in the guards. His eldest daughter Elizabeth was married to John Urquhart of Craigtown; the second daughter Mary was married to James Stuart of Rosyth; his third was married to Sir Robert Innes of Muirton; his fourth Barbara, to Robert Dunbar Sheriff of Moray; his youngest daughter was married to Alexander first Lord Duffus. He died before the Restoration, and was succeeded by his eldest son (18) Sir Robert Innes of Innes who married Mary, daughter of James fifth Lord Ross of Halkhead, by whom he had (19) Sir James Innes of Innes; who, by his Lady Margaret, daughter of Henry Lord Kerr, apparent heir of Robert Earl of Roxburgh, had his son and successor (20) Sir Henry Innes of Innes Baronet, who married Jean, daughter of Duncan Forbes of Culloden Esq. by whom he had Sir Henry his heir, and John Innes of Inchbroom Esq., an officer in the army, and two daughters. (21) Sir Henry Innes of Innes, Baronet, married Anne, daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant, by whom he had James his heir, and Robert who went to the East Indies. He had also five daughters, viz. Anne, Jean, Margaret, Sophia and Ludovica. (22) Sir

James Innes of Innes Baronet, succeeded his father Sir Henry. He is the sixth Baronet of this family; the twenty-second generation in a direct male-line from Beoraldus; and the second in precedency of the order of Baronets of Nova Scotia.

This family had, for many years, a very opulent estate. They were proprietors of the Baronies of Innes, Leuchars, Kelmalemnock, in Moray county; Crombie, Rothmakenzie, and Aberkerder, in Banff county, and much land in the county of Caithness. They early embraced the reformed religion, and William, laird of Innes was a Member of the Parliament in 1560, which established that happy change.

Sir James Innes (son of Sir Harry, who died in 1762), sold the estate of Innes in 1767, to James Earl of Fife.

In a few years thereafter, Sir James Innes, heir apparent by Lady Margaret Kerr, mentioned above, at 19, succeeded to the title and fortune of the Duke of Roxburgh. He had been previously married to the daughter of Captain Charlewood, the mother of his Grace—James Innes Kerr yet a minor—a young gentleman of great promise, and of the best hope. And the Balvenie Baronet is now represented by Sir John Innes of Edingeith, the Baronet of Coxtown by Sir Hugh Innes, and the Baronet of Ortown, it is said, by Sir David Innes.

The arms of Innes are, Argent, three stars, each of six points azure, with the badge of Nova Scotia in the centre. Crest, within an Adder disposed circleways, a castle triple towered Proper. Motto, PRUDENTIA ET VI. Supporters, two grey hounds Argent, each having a collar azure, charged with three stars of the first.

THE PARISH OF LANBRIDE.

This parish is so called, either from the British, *Lhan*, a church, and Bride or Brigida, i. e. St Brigida's church; or (it being writ-

ten in some ancient manuscripts, *Lambnabride)* because a Lamb, an emblem of meekness, was taken up and decorated with many ornaments on St Bride's day, as a memorial of her. This parish lieth south of Urquhart, and is a mile in length, and as much in breadth. The church standeth a mile south of Urquhart; two and a half miles south east from Elgin. In the east end of the parish is Pitnaseir, a part of the lands of the Preceptory of Maison Dieu, and now the heritage of Ogilvie of Pitnaseir, holding of the town of Elgin. In the south end is Cotts, for some generations, the heritage of a branch of the family of Innes, and in 1757 sold to Alexander Bremner, merchant in Portsoy; holding of the Earl of Fife. Below Cotts is Cockstown, a Barony that had long been the property of a branch of the family of Innes of Invermarkie. Cockstown was created a Baronet in 1687, whose grandson, Sir Alexander, married the heiress of Barclay of Towie. The whole Barony of Cockstown now belongeth to the Earl of Fife. Next to Langbride is

THE PARISH AND ROYAL BURGH OF ELGIN.

The meaning of the word *Elgin*, is uncertain. In British *Hely*, i. e. to hunt, and *Fin*. i. e. *Fair*, *q*. a pleasant forest or hunting place. Or, in Saxon, *Hely*, i. e. holy, and *Dun*, a hill. So *Helgun*, (throwing out D to soften the sound) is a holy hill. In the repository of the town, there is an old iron seal, with the inscription, *Helgun*. And at the end of the town there is a green mount called *Our Lady's hill*. Whether these hints may lead to the true etymology, I determine not. Passing such curiosities,

The town standeth on the south bank of the river Lossie, in the northern extremity of the parish, on a plain, and the ground sloppeth a little to the north. The situation is pleasant, dry, and well aired. The river has taken a winding turn to the northward from the centre of the town; whereas it anciently ran by the foot of the

gardens, and was the boundary of most part of the closes on that side. The town is one long street from south west to north east, crossed about the middle by the school-wynd, or lane, to the south, and by Lossie-wynd to the north. The Cross standeth near to the middle, and near the east end standeth the Little-cross; from which the High-Street divideth into two branches, whereof one runneth due east, and the other leadeth north east by the College. The High Street is, for the most part, broad, beautiful, and well laid or causewayed. On the middle of the street, near the Cross, standeth the High Church; a large and beautiful edifice, surpassed by few in the kingdom. It standeth on two rows of arched pillars, and is 60 feet broad, and above 80 long within walls. No church can be better furnished with seats and lofts of wainscot, and a pulpit of curious workmanship. It is lighted, besides several windows in the side walls, by a Venetian window of three arches in the western gavel, whereof the middle arch is about 15 feet high. It has four hearses of brass of curious work, each having 12 sockets, hung in the middle of the church. To the east end is joined the Little Church, where worship is performed on week days, and betwixt these two churches is the Steeple, with bells and a clock. The High Church, dedicated to St Giles, stood on two rows of massy pillars, and was all vaulted and covered with thick and heavy hewed stone instead of slate. On the 22d of June, being the Sabbath-day, anno 1679, (the very day on which the battle of Bothwell-bridge was fought), when the people had returned from worship in the forenoon, the whole fabric fell down, except the four pillars and vault that support the Steeple. The rebuilding was finished in 1684, at the expence of the heritors of the parish, merchants and tradesmen of the town, and some private contributors. I have before me an account, charge and discharge, by James Winchester, some time Treasurer of the town, of what money he received, and how it was applied. The charge amounts to £1485, 9s. 2d. Scots, and the discharge to £4003, 15s.

Scots. The Laird of Grant, in payment of his stent, and by a voluntary contribution, furnished the whole timber necessary. The Laird of Muirton, besides his stent, contributed £200, 13s. 4d. Scots. The Bishop contributed £133, 6s. 8d. Scots; and Mr Alexander Todd, minister at Elgin, £66, 13s. 4d. Scots. The Kirk-Session paid out of the penalties £151, 6s. 8d. Scots. Alexander Douglas of Spynie gave 60 bolls of victual, which, at £3, 6s. 8d. per boll, amounted to £200 Scots. The building of the pulpit (besides the price of the wainscot) cost £244, and the glazing of the windows and wire cost £400 Scots. I find nothing paid out of the common good of the Town.

Westward of the Church standeth the Tolbooth, ornamented with a high Steeple vaulted to the top, and with bells and a clock. The town is also accommodated with a large and well finished Council Chamber, a Court-House, and several strong Prison rooms. The houses in the town are all built of free stone, and many of them stand on pillars to the street. No town can be better accommodated with gardens; and there are few closes but have draw-wells. This town stood formerly farther to the west than now it doth; for this See my *Military History;* and for the Cathedral, College, and religious houses, See my *Ecclesiastical History.**

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* Exclusive of much improvement in rebuilding, and in dressing out the dwellings in a state of rivalry, both in accommodation and furniture, with that of the other cities of this great empire, it is deemed proper to notice here, that ELGIN has of late been greatly enlarged by new dwellings on the South, the West, and the North.

The new paving the streets, with their commodious side paths, managed under the auspices and by the address of Alexander Innes, Esq., late Provost, who has quaintly on this subject observed, "that he has laid down a thousand Sovereigns on the street," forms an accommodation which can now be only appreciated by those seniors who remember the broken causeway, the common gutter, and the strands in the middle of the cross, streets, and lanes.

The antique, mean fabrics of the Song School and Grammar School, the slovenly and defective education in times gone by, command our notice of the ACADEMY---improved into large, elegant, and healthful accommodation, in all the requisite Class-rooms, within a high walled extensive quadrangular

The town standeth two miles north from the church of Birnie.

court on the southern side of the town, removed from the stir of business, the startling attractions of bustle and of show, and those dangers also which are incident in crowded resort.

The system of education now adopted, both for the business of the world, and for the refinements of life, is conducted by the most sedulous attentions of three gentlemen, almost of unequalled abilities in their respective and unconnected departments, while their diligence is preserved in unfagging exertion, by occasional visitation, and by the great annual examination continued during three of the longest days in the year, by the Ministers of the Presbytery, supported by the Magistrates, the Literati, and all the respectable citizens, closed by public specimens of fine recitation, honoured by the attendance of the ladies, and all the fashion, rivaling the annual comedy of Westminster School, and nearly equal to the "ad Montem" of Eaton.

It needs be only farther mentioned, that, with Reading and the Grammar of the English Tongue, the Latin, the Greek, and the French, are taught in the most classical method. In the Mathematical department, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra and Mathematics both in theory, and in their practical application by Trigonometry and Mensuration, with Geography in all its bearings, for which a sufficient assortment of Mathematical instruments, an Orrery, complete and costly Globes, an Air-pump, with some Chymical and Experimental Mechanic Apparatus, has been at no small expense provided. While the young gentlemen, numbering more than 200, of whom, many are from distant quarters of the country, living at the tables of their teachers, are thus preparing for the support and glory of their country in the varied occupation of life, have their emulation excited by prizes to be won by the most worthy, conferred by a liberal provision by the Right Honourable the Earl of Fife, in token of the kindly interest taken by his Lordship in this deeply important concernment; and by a similar provision also of the yearly interest of £200, bequeathed by the late highly respected James Macandrew, Esq., the token of his regard for his native city; and for that education there, which enabled him to attain wealth and honour with the most general regard and esteem.

In the new wide North Street, lately opened from about the middle of the town, for the communication by the highly finished Turnpike to the Port of Lossiemouth, the community have been recently accommodated with a superb suit of Public Rooms, fitted up for the occasions of festivity, and for the purposes of business. The Ball-room is a magnificent hall 60 by 28 feet---the costly ceiling at the height of more than 20 feet, extended through the wide and lofty portal into the Banqueting-room, nearly of the same spacious accommodation, comprehending, as must be understood, convenient Parlours for Card parties, and Dressing-rooms for the Ladies, with the Kitchen, the Larder, and the Cellars, constructed by the Gentlemen Free Masons of Trinity Lodge, aided by the subscription of some of the country gentlemen.

With all these accommodations for the people in health, the requisite provision also for the sick has been, in a style of the most magnificent liberality, secured by the sympathetic feelings of the late Dr Alexander Gray of India, who, by his very respectable attainments in Medicinal skill and practice, acquired in this the city of his nativity, crowned his abilities by an ample fortune in the service of the Honourable East India Company---the greater part of which he bequeathed for the building and support of the Hospital for all the destitute sick people of this county.

The Hospital was completed about the year 1815, on the plan of the able Mr Gillespie, Architect of Edinburgh, at the cost of Six Thousand Sovereigns. The Representative of the County in Parliament, the Sheriff, the Representative of Majesty in the County, the Ministers of the National Church in the

one mile and a half south east of New Spynie, and one mile and a

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Town, and several country Gentlemen, are the Trustees. Two Physicians, two Nurses, a Housekeeper, and a Porter, form the establishment, with adequate respective remuneration from the capital of the bequeathment. The average number of Patients may be from a dozen to about a score.

This elegant endowment, with its spacious pillared front, and its dome raised on high for its clock and bell, is constructed in a small commodious Park, attractive to the view westward from a long reach of the High Street; a feelingly interesting object also to all the country for several miles around.

Dr Gray's sympathetic feelings attended to the relief also of another class in distress; he bequeathed the yearly interest of the capital of Two Thousand Sovereigns for the comfort of ten Virgins, whose hope had departed, and whose means were decayed.

And having made such beneficent provision for those in time, he extended his regards farther to their more important concerns in eternity, by the bequeathment to be efficient after one liferent of Four Thousand Sovereigns, for the building and the endowment of a Church, for the accommodation of the increasing population of the Town.

It yet remains to be noticed, that, notwithstanding the high imagination entertained by the reverend author of his church, as expressed in his text above, it is now decreed to level it, like the more gorgeous Temple of Jerusalem, no one stone to be left upon another, and a new fabric to be raised on the same foundation, in the modern style of what is termed Grecian architecture, at the estimated cost of half the Rent-roll of the Parish. Such is the heedless call of, perhaps, an injudicious taste,---the more wary and temperate counsels of prudence would have managed by a new roof only on the walls, which retain the firmness of their primeval strength at the distance of nearly six centuries, with a better arrangement of the Pews, and another tier of Galleries, to have secured a more ample accommodation than is now contemplated, at an expense less than the fourth part of the estimated cost.

By every one who has acquired, or who affects to have acquired any measure of Antiquarian lore, it would be deemed an 'ignoramus' omission not to request a passing attention to the fragment of a Monument which was dug out of the Street, near the Church, in levelling for its late repavement. A stone of Granite, so firm as to be susceptible only of the rudest sculpture in bas relief, about 6 by 3 feet---obviously representing a Hunting scene on one side---the Dogs and Horses straining after the bounding Roe---the Hawk fluttering on the arm for his pouncing attack. A representation near the top which may be supposed a Shield in the form of a Crescent, from which, seems undesignedly extending what may have been meant for a Bludgeon, or the Tube of a Bagpipe. The other side is mere graven ornaments, apparently without the design of special representation. It is incomplete at both its ends; and, save that from no appearance of any of the letters, it is presumed to have been formed in an æra prior to the knowledge of the Alphabet in the kingdom; and, bearing nothing that resembles the Cross, may indicate a Monument of the Druidical Dispensation. Nothing farther is exhibited to direct even conjecture.

In consequence of the increase of the number of Wheel-carriages, in all the variety known of their form, the Market Cross was found an incumbrance on the Street; it was, therefore, many years ago, cleared off. It was a mean Tower, containing a small hexagonal roofless chamber, in which a sorry freestone column, in its own peculiar order of architecture, scarcely a dozen feet in height, was shot up, at which, however, the declarations of War, and the annunciations of Peace, were in the most solemn importance of formality proclaimed. Its place is only now marked by plain stones laid crossways in the middle of the street.

half west from St Andrews. The parish to landward extendeth eight miles from east to west, and three miles from north to south, and is situated on both sides of the river Lossie, which, rising in the hills betwixt Knockando and Edinkillie, runneth north three miles to the church of Dallas, thence turneth east about three miles, and then running north west, and watering the parishes of Birnie and Elgin, it passeth north, and after a course of about fifteen miles, falleth into the frith. A half mile west from Elgin, there is a bridge of one large arch, built anno 1636; on the east side of the river, a mile from the town to the south, are the lands of Main, the property of David Brodie, M. D. South-east from Main, are the lands of Langmorn, Whitewreath, and Thornhill, formerly a part of the estate of Cockstown, and now the property of the Earl of Fife. Further east is Blackhills, the heritage of Robert Innes of Blackhills.

On the west side of the river is the Barony of Mostowie, in the north west end of the parish. The town of Elgin are superiors of it, by the gift of Alexander II.; and now the Earl of Fife has possession of it, by an adjudication against William Sutherland of Rosscommon, son of the late Lord Duffus, who held it in feu of said town. South east of Mostowie is the Barony of Miltown, which, for about an hundred years, was the heritage of a branch of the family of Brodie, and, by Joseph Brodie of Miltown, sold to Lord Braco, about forty two years ago. It was church land. South and east of Miltown is the Barony of Pittenriach and Monbein. Pittenriach was a part of the Earldom of Moray, and long the property of Douglas of Pittenriach, from whom the Earl of Moray purchased it, in the end of last century. Monbein, Upper and Lower, Bogside, the Haugh, &c., are the lands of the preceptory of Maison Dieu, and hold of the town of Elgin, (Appendix, No. XXIV.) These Baronies are now the property of Colonel Francis Stuart, uncle to the present Earl of Moray, except Upper Monbein, that pertaineth to baillie John Laing of Elgin. Westward lieth the Glen of Pluscar-

den, a valley extending three miles in length, and surrounded with hills, except to the east. It is (with the old mills near the town of Elgin) the property of the Earl of Fife, with the exception of the estate of Westerton, which is the property of the family of Watson.* Elgin giveth title to Bruce, Lord Kinloss, and Earl of Elgin. Next up the river is,

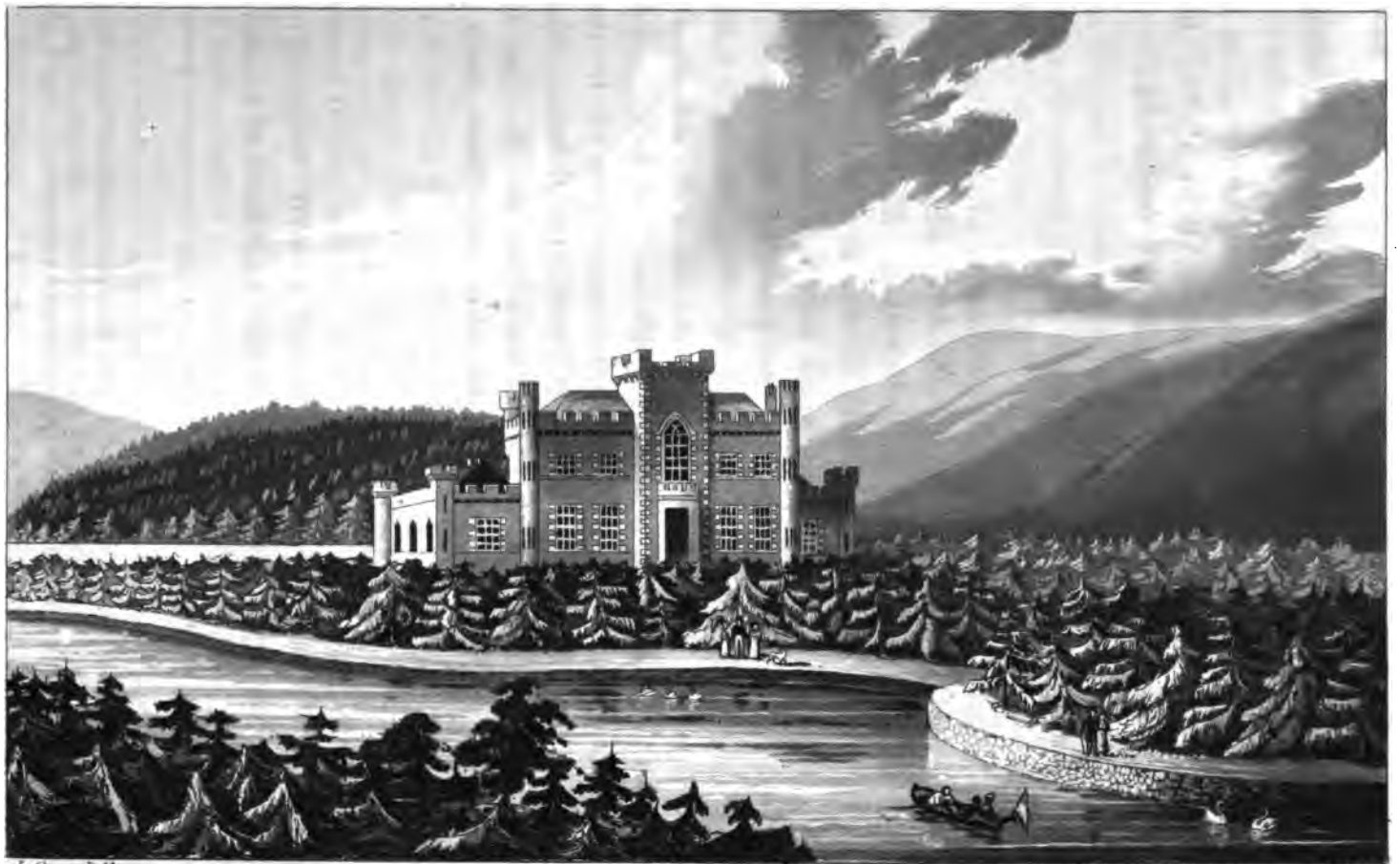
THE PARISH OF BIRNIE.

The parish of Birnie, anciently *Brenoth*, i. e. a brae, or high land. It extendeth on the east bank of Lossie, three miles from north to south, and a mile from east to west. The church standeth near the river, a half mile above the north end of the parish, two miles south from Elgin, and four miles north-east from Dallas. The whole parish was a part of the Bishop-lands of Moray; and when Patrick Hepburn, the last Popish Bishop, harboured his outlawed nephew, James Earl of Bothwell, anno 1566, he resigned these and other lands to the Earl of Moray Regent; and this parish is a part of the estate of the Earl of Moray, but held in feu by the Earl of Fife, William King of Newmiln, Leslie of Findrasie, Coupland of Stankhouse, Duff of Temshill, &c.; but, of late, the Earl of Findlater has purchased, and is sole proprietor of this parish.

THE PARISH OF DALLAS.

The parish of Dallas (*Dale-uis*, i. e. a watered valley) is surrounded with hills, except towards Birnie, and a small portion of it to the north-west. The church standeth on the west bank of Lossie, about

* Colonel Alexander Hay is now the Proprietor of Westerton, an inviting situation in the beautiful Vale of Pluscarden, where he has constructed an elegant Modern House in the Gothic style of architecture, having greatly enlarged both the arable land by encroachment on the waste, and the natural woodland by plantation in all the variety of the forest---together with a large extent of lawn in the environs of his house, in which he has displayed much taste in the arrangement of the natural capabilities of the place.



WESTERTOWN.

THE SEAT OF COLONEL ALEXANDER MAY.

four miles south-west of Birnie, and near five miles north of Knockando. In the lower end of the parish is Killess, church land, for above an hundred years the heritage of Farquharson of Killess, now extinct, and the lands are the property of the Earl of Fife. Above this is the Barony of Dallas. I know not, if from this valley, Dallas of that Ilk had its name and designation. But I find Willielmus de Doleys, a witness to Hugo Herok's donation, anno 1286, (Appendix, No XVI.) "Johannes de Dolais, Thanus de Cromdale anno 1367," (Appendix, No XX,) and Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Archibald Dallas of that Ilk, with consent of her husband Duncan Fraser, in 1428, disponed her right of Dallas, to John Dallas of Easter Ford, her uncle, and the heir male of that family, who, in exchange of his lands in the south, got from David Earl of Crawford, the lands of Budzet in Calder parish anno 1440. *(Hist. Kelr.)* This barony had been long the property of Cummine of Altyre, before it was sold to Sir Ludovick Gordon of Gordonstown, in the end of the last century. Sir Robert Gordon, by ditching, draining, and manuring, has improved this place, and built a convenient house, adorned with planting. A mile north-west from the church is Brenchil, sometime the property of Grant of Brenchil, but lately of Cummine of Craigmiln, who, about anno 1752, sold it to James Grant of Knockando. I now return to the mouth of the river Lossie.

KENEDAR PARISH.

The parish of Kenedar *(Cean-edir,* i. e. a point, betwixt the frith and loch) is two miles in length, and one mile in breadth, westward from Lossiemouth,* betwixt the frith and the loch of Spynie. The

* The village of Lossiemouth is the harbour of the town of Elgin, being purchased by the Magistracy of Elgin in the year 1698. In the conveyance, it is described as a piece of waste barren unmanured ground, and was nearly 80 acres of naked gravel and sand, with an allowance on the quarries of the

church standeth near the centre, a mile east from Duffus; two and a-half miles almost north from New Spynie; and two miles and a-half north-west from St Andrews. At the mouth of Lossie is a harbour, but so barred as to admit only small craft. It is the property of the town of Elgin, where they have some fishing boats. Next thereto are the lands of Kenedar, granted by Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Moray, to the Earl of Moray, Regent, and purchased from that family by the Lord Brodie. Here there is a fishing of white fish at Stotfield. West from Kenedar is Drainie, once the heritage of Innes of Drainie, now extinct, from whom Sir Robert Gordon purchased it anno 1636, as he did in 1638, the adjacent lands of Ettles, from Innes of Pathnack, and, in 1639, the lands of Plowlands, Ougstown, and Bellormine, from the Marquis of Huntly. Here is a fine seat called Gordonstown, and a large modern house, with gardens, ponds, and planting. At Cove-sea there is a good white fishing.

Coulard, for the restricted purpose of building and upholding the pier, and for the accommodations requisite for the town of Lossiemouth; for which the community became bound to pay yearly £2, 1s. 7d. subjecting the inhabitants of Lossiemouth to be pointed for any arrears that may be incurred; and to the courts of the superior, which he may hold either in the town or at the burn of Kenedar, for any riot happening either among themselves or with the superior's tenants of the barony; and to send a Burgess of Elgin yearly to the Head Court, upon the first Thursday after Michaelmas, to answer in their name; and to allow the accommodation of the harbour to all ships and fishing boats appertaining to the superior, or freighted by any merchant upon his account, or employed by him for exportation or importation, without payment of any dues to the community. Besides irregular streets fronting towards the sea, the town is laid out into four principal streets, at right angles to the shore, each 42 feet wide, and commodious lanes cutting across the streets, equal to half their breadth, with a handsome square and cross in the midst. There are 175 feus marked off on the plan, each 120 by 180 feet, granted for the duty of 5s. each; but many remain to be taken, and many that have been granted are not yet built; but a number also of handsome houses of two and three stories, containing more than 200 inhabitants, have been erected. The harbour is sufficiently commodious for vessels about 80 tons burden. The community say, that, prior to the year 1780, £1200 Sterling had been expended in the formation of the quay; since that time, a pier opposite on the other side the river, for clearing out the sand off the bar has been erected at the expense of £2000 Sterling, from the funds of the town, aided by private subscription, and a donation of £200 Sterling from the Convention of Boroughs.



Designed by C.S Allan Esq.r

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W. Read.

GORDONSTON.

THE SEAT OF SIR WILLIAM G. GORDON CUMMING BART.

THE FAMILY OF GORDONSTOWN.

Sir Robert Gordon, the first of Gordonstown, was second son of Alexander 15th Earl of Sutherland. He was a gentleman much and deservedly respected. In the year 1606, he was made Gentleman of the King's Bed-chamber, with a pension of two hundred pounds for life. In the year 1634, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Privy Council of King Charles I., and by the Parliament, 1642, was made a Privy Counsellor for life. He married, anno 1613, Louisa, only child of John Gordon, Lord of Glenluce, and Dean of Salisbury, by whom he had Ludovick, his heir, Robert, ancestor of the Gordons of Clunie, and two daughters; Catharine, married to Colonel David Barclay of Urie by whom she was mother of the ingenious author of the *Apology for the Quakers*; and Jean, married to Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coull. (2) Sir Ludovick Gordon of Gordonstown, Baronet, succeeded his father Sir Robert, anno 1656. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Farquhar of Monie, by whom he had Robert his heir, and three daughters; Lucy, married first to Robert Cummine of Altyre; secondly, to Alexander Dunbar of Moye; Katharine married to Thomas Dunbar of Grange; and Elizabeth married to Robert Dunbar of Westfield. They all had issue. (3) Sir Robert Gordon succeeded his father Sir Ludovick. By his Lady, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir William Dunbar of Hemprigs, he had Sir Robert his heir, and a daughter, Lucy, married to David Scott of Scotstarvet, Esq. (4) Sir Robert succeeded his father, anno 1701. He married Agnes, only daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had two sons, Robert and William, and a daughter, Christian, who died young. (5) Sir Robert Gordon, the fifth Baronet of Gordonstown, succeeded his father, Sir Robert; and is now represented by Sir James Gordon of Letterfoury.

Arms of the family of Gordonstown. Quarterly 1st and 4th grand quarters, the quartered coat of Gordon, 2d and 3d Gules, three stars Or, all within a border of the last. In the centre of the shield the badge of Nova Scotia. Crest, a cat, a mountain saliant, argent, armed azure. Motto, SANS CRAINTE.* Supporters, on the dexter, a deer hound argent, collared Gules, and thereon three buckles Or; and in the sinister, a savage wreathed about the head and middle, with laurel proper.

In the year 1621, Sir William Alexander of Menstry, undertook to plant a colony in Nova Scotia, in North America, and was joined in that undertaking by the Earls Marshal, Melrose, and Nidisdale, Viscount Dupplin, and the Lairds of Lochinvar, Lesmore, Clunie, and Gordonstown. For their encouragement the King granted them severally, large districts of land in that country, and proposed to create a new title of honour that should be hereditary. This Order was erected in 1625, and Sir Robert Gordon is the first Knight of it, whose patent beareth date at Whitehall, the 28th May, 1625.

KNIGHTS-BARONETS.

Having perused this Patent, I shall set down the Honours and Privileges granted to *Knights-Baronets* in Scotland, and, (1) In all writings they are styled Knights and Baronets. (2) In addressing them they are called *Sir*. (3) Their wives have the honour of *Lady*. (4) They have the precedency of all Knights, Lairds, Esquires, and Gentlemen, except the King's Commissioners, Counsellors, and Knights Bannerets, dubbed in the field of war under the royal standard, *rege presente*. (The Order of the Thistle, or St Andrew, was not revived at that time.) (5) Their wives, sons,

* Fearless.

daughters, and sons' wives, have precedency as themselves have. (6) Their eldest sons, when twenty-one years of age, in their father's life, shall receive the honour of Knighthood, if they ask it, upon paying only the fees of the servants. (7) In royal armies, they shall have place near to the royal standard. (8) No other degree of honour shall ever be created betwixt them and Lords, nor any degree equal to them, and inferior to Lords. (9) The honour is by patent under the Great Seal, and hereditary as that of Peerage. (10) There shall not be in Scotland, at any one time, more than 150 such Knights. (11) They may bear the arms of Nova Scotia in a Canton or Shield of pretence; and the same enamelled on an oval medal of gold on their breasts, hanging at a broad orange riband round their necks; as, by royal warrant, (Appendix, No LIII.) from King Charles I., dated at Whitehall, 17th November, 1629, and recorded in the Lord Lyon's Registers. (12) They are allowed two gentlemen assistants of their body, *ad supportandum velamen*; and at their funerals they are allowed one principal mourner, and four assistants.

Besides these privileges, common to the Order, Sir Robert Gordon's patent beareth, that he is the First Knight in the Order, and that no one has had, or ever shall have, the precedency of him. And he had 16,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia disponed to him and his heirs, with ample privileges. The like privileges had also the rest of the Baronets, till the French took possession of that province; after which there is no mention of lands in any of the patents.

The arms of this Order are, an Escutcheon argent, charged with a saltire, Az. The Field and Cross of St Andrew, the tinctures counterchanged, and thereon the royal arms of Scotland, with an Imperial crown above this last Shield. Motto, FAX MENTIS

HONESTÆ GLORIA.* This, without the motto, may be placed in a Canton, or a Shield in Surtout.

THE PARISH OF DUFFUS.

The Parish of Duffus *(Dubh-uis,* i. e. Black or Stagnating water) lieth west of Kenedar, between the Loch of Spynie and the sea. It extendeth about three miles from east to west, and one mile from south to north. The church standeth in the east end, a mile west of Kenedar, one and a-half mile north-west of New Spynie, and three miles north-east of Alves. The whole parish (except a small feu pertaining to Sutherland of Keam) is the property of the Duke of Gordon, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, and of Alexander Dunbar of Thunderton. This last has far the greater share, and resides here. His seat is close by the church: The house is neat, convenient, and well finished; and the gardens, avenues, and enclosures, are well laid out. A half mile south-east stood the house and fort of Old Duffus, *(Vide Military History),* and two miles west is *Burgh-head,* a remarkable Danish Fort, *(Vide Military History.)* Close by which is the village of the *Burgh-Sea,* where Gordonstown and Thunderton have a good fishing of white fish, upon which the town of Elgin have a servitude, whereby the fish must be brought to their market. Here about 300 people live by fishing; and have no corn land, and little garden ground. At this village there is a good harbour for small craft. And I cannot but observe, that the people on the coast westward having plucked up the bent-grass on some small hills, the loose sand is driven so thick by the west wind, that much land in Duffus and Gordonstown has been covered by it: But, of late years, there has not been much hurt done in this way, the Strata on these hills becoming probably more firm, and the sand-

* Glory is the torch of an honourable spirit.

ed land is again tilled. In this parish there is much free stone, and rich quarries of lime stone. Before I describe the south side of the Loch of Spynie, I shall take a view of the ancient

MORAYS OF DUFFUS.

Duffus gave title to a noble Lord, but is more remarkable for having been the seat of the principal family of the ancient Moravienses. (1) Friskinus, styled *De Moravia,* (for particular sirnames were not at that time fixed) was Dominus de Duffus, in the reign of King David I. *(Chart. Morav.)* His son (2) Willielmus *De Moravia* Filius Friskini had a charter from King William, about anno 1169, of the lands of Duffus, Rossile, Kintrae, Inskele, &c. "Quas terras, Pater suus Friskinus tenuit tempore Regis David Avi mei,"* *(Ibid.)* He had several sons; as Hugh his heir, mentioned in a charter by Richard Bishop of Moray, to the Abbey of Kinloss, *(Ibid.)* Hugh is supposed to have been ancestor of the Sutherlands, who dropt the name *De Moravia,* and assumed a sirname from their country, for both Sutherland and Caithness were anciently called *Catanesia,* afterwards divided into *Australis* and *Borealis;* Sir John, Sheriff of Perthshire, the undoubted progenitor of the family of Tullibardine, represented in the direct male-line by his Grace the Duke of Athole, who is the twentieth generation in descent from this Sir John; Willielmus Filius Willielmi Friskini, Dominus de Pettie, Brachlie and Boharm, and father of Walter of Pettie, of whom came Sir Andrew Moray, Lord of Bothwell, Governor of Scotland, who died anno 1338; and Sir John de Moravia, whose representative in the right male-line is Mr Moray of Abercairny; Andrew, Bishop of of Moray; Gilbert, Bishop of Caithness; and Richard of Coulbin. (3) Hugh was father of Walterus de Moravia, filius quondam

* Which Lands his father Friskin held in the reign of my father King David.

Hugonis de Moravia, so called in an agreement, anno 1266, with Archibald, Bishop of Moray, about a part of the wood and moor of Spynie. His son Friskinus filius Walteri *(Ibid)* had two daughters, co-heiresses, viz. Helen, married to Sir Reynold Cheyne, and Christine, married to William de Federeth. The family of Cheyne of Duffus ended likewise in two daughters; viz. Mary, married to Nicholas Sutherland, second son of Kenneth, Earl of Sutherland, who was killed at Hallidon hill, anno 1333; and the other daughter married to John Keith, youngest son to Sir Edward Keith, Marshall of Scotland, and with her got Inverugie lands in Buchan, and a part of Duffus. Thus Duffus was divided into the King's part, Duffus' part, and Marshall's part. Alexander Sutherland, grandson of Nicholas, married Morella, the heiress of Chisholm of Quarrelwood, which greatly increased his fortune; and the family purchased Marshall's third, and had an opulent estate. Alexander, the fifth in descent from him, was raised to the dignity of the Peerage, by the title of Lord Duffus, by King Charles II., 8th December, 1650. James, the second Lord, who died anno 1705, sold the greatest part of the estate to Archibald Dunbar of Thunderton, a branch of the family of Kilbuiak and Hempriggs, whose grandnephew now enjoyeth it. Kenneth, third Lord Duffus, who was a Commander in the Royal Navy in Queen Anne's time, in which station he signalized himself in several engagements, had the misfortune to enter into the rebellion, anno 1715, and was attainted. His grandson, James Sutherland, Esq., the forfeiture having been recently taken off, is now the fifth Lord Duffus.

The original arms of Moray are, Az. 3 stars. Arg. And of Sutherland, Gule, 3 stars. Or.

Arms of the family of Lord Duffus. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gules, three stars, Or. 2d, Azure, three cross crosslets fitched, Argent. 3d, Azure, a boar's head erazed, Argent. Crest, a Cat Sejant proper. Motto, WITHOUT FEAR. Supporters, two Sa-

vages proper, each armed with a batton over his shoulder, and wreathed about the head and middle, Vert.

THE PARISH OF SAINT ANDREWS.

St Andrews parish lieth north of the town of Elgin, on both sides of the river Lossie, about two and a-half miles in length, and near a mile in breadth. The church standeth on the north bank of the river, one and a-half mile east from Elgin, and two miles E. S. E. from New-Spynie. This parish was formerly called the Barony of Kilmalemnock, and was the heritage of Sir Gilbert Hay of the family of Lochloy or Park; afterwards it came to the family of Innes. And Alexander of Innes having killed a gentleman on the street of Edinburgh, anno 1576, purchased a remission from the Regent, Morton, at the expense of resigning this Barony (which comprehended Pitgavenie, Bareflathills, Dunkintie, Kirktown, Fosterseat, and Scotstownhill) in his favour *(M.S. Hist. of Innes.)* East of the river, at the lower end, is Inch, pertaining to the family of Innes. Above which is Dunkintie, which once belonged to Alexander Gordon, son of Alexander of Strathdon, who, with his two sons, was killed in Glenavon, by a party of thieves, about anno 16 , and the lands came to the family of Gordon. Dunkintie is now the heritage of John Innes of the family of Leuchars; and Fosterseat is the property of the Duke of Gordon. Farther south is Barmuckitie, lately pertaining to a branch of the Dunbars, and now to George Duff, Esq., third son of the late Earl of Fife. Above which is Linkwood, which pertained to the Gibsons, from whom it came to Dunbar of Bishopmiln, whose nephew, John Dunbar of Burgie, sold it lately to James Anderson, Provost of Elgin, and his son, Robert, sold it in 1767, to the Earl of Findlater.

West of the river, at the lower end, is Pitgavenie, a part of the Bishop's lands. It was purchased by Alexander Brodie of Lethin,

who, in 1657, disponed it in favour of a younger son; and the male heirs failing, it was purchased, in 1747, from the co-heiresses, by Alexander Bremner, merchant in Portsoy, from whom James Brander bought it.

Next above it is Caldcotts, Kirktown, and a part of Newmiln, pertaining to Innes of Dunkintie; the other part of Newmiln belongeth to William King of Newmiln.* Next westward is,

THE PARISH OF SPYNIE.

The parish of Spynie is situated betwixt the river of Lossie, and that Loch to which it giveth name. It was formerly three miles in length; but now, by drains and banks, it is much confined. At the east end it is near an English mile broad, but narrower and of unequal breadth westward. It abounds with Pykes or Geds, and is in winter haunted by Swans, that yield fine diversion in killing them. The Loch (except a few pits) in summer is not above five feet deep, and might be easily drained, could the gentlemen proprietors agree about the rich soil that would be recovered. The hard shingly beach

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* The Parishes of St Andrews and Lhanbryd were united in the year 1780, and thence bear the name of the Parish of St Andrews Lhanbryd. A few years thereafter, the Parish Church was built more commodious for a larger number in general of the people, than the two Old Churches were for their respective congregations. The Schools also were, by the sanction of the Proprietors and the Presbytery, united into one Parochial School in the vicinity of the Church. The Glebe lands having been also, with the requisite legal formalities, exchanged, the parsonage, now named Lhanbryd Manse, has been provided in a very neat and commodious style.

Pitgavenie House, with its extensive domain, the property of John Brander, Esq., is the only family seat in the Parish. The building is a modern handsome fabric of four lofty stories, having the roof raised in a double ridge within the battlement,---the front is, with the elegance of architecture, completed,---the approach winds through a grove along a gentle declivity between the orchard and garden; the extensive level fields beyond are enclosed and sheltered by thriving woodlands, having the river Lossie winding through the eastern quarter---the neighbouring city of Elgin smokes behind an intervening green hill on the west---the blue mountains of Sutherland skirt the northern horizon---the Moray Frith rolls its azure waves along their dusky bottom; and other interesting objects contribute to the beauty of the landscape on every side around.

at the east end, makes it probable that once the sea flowed into the Loch.*

This parish stretcheth about three miles from east to west, and one mile in breadth. The Church stood in the extremity to the east, and, anno 1736, was transplanted to, and built at, Quarrelwood, and called New-Spynie. It is one mile and a-half north-west from Elgin, about three miles east from Alves, and two miles west-north-west of St Andrews. This parish was most part Bishop's land, and in the east corner, on the bank of the Loch of Spynie, stood the Bishop's palace. In 1590, Sir Alexander Lindsay, son of the Earl of Crawford, was created Lord Spynie, whose grandson dying, 1670, without issue, the lands reverted to the Crown, and were granted to Douglas of Spynie, from whom the Barony was purchased by James Brodie, late of Whitehill, and is now the property of James Brodie, his grandson. But the castle and precinct (paying about £12 Sterling annually) belong to the Crown.

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* The Lake of Spynie, spread over 2,400 imperial acres, has been almost wholly discharged since about the year 1810, by a Canal opened from about the level of the ebb in the harbour of Lossiemouth, for nearly 4,000 yards up into the middle of its bottom, at the cost of about £7,000 for the labour, and nearly half as much more for the professional cost of the Law, which, it is believed, was scarcely taken into consideration by the Proprietors when forming their concert for the drainage. This great Canal was completed at the uniform breadth of 15 feet along its bottom, with the slope of one and a-half feet for each foot of the perpendicular depth opened through the highest intervening ground to the wideness of 122 feet, varying with the depression of the ground towards the level both of the lake and of the sea. Long stretches of other narrower, yet costly, drains, even beyond the whole length of the lake, and across also to either side, were found requisite for its cultivation, which, for nearly 40 acres of the lowest ground, is yet incomplete, being rather a marsh now than a lake---through which, however, the Turnpike road from Elgin to its port has been, in the most substantial form, raised.

The Proprietors have thus respectively acquired addition to their lands. It is believed, however, at a dearer rate than they could have purchased an equal Rent-roll of dry land in ancient cultivation. While the Ged-fish, the Eels, the Wild Geese, and the Swans, are dispossessed by a dozen of the dwellings of the Elect, in the requisite enjoyments of life.

It has been computed, that, if the professional cost of Law interference could be avoided, and as one Lock at the sea would only be required, that the Canal could be now rendered navigable at each flow of the tide, for the largest track boats, to within one mile of the town, instead of seven miles now of land carriage from its harbour, at less than the first cost only, which the labour of the Canal required.

Next westward is Myreside, which lately pertained to Laurence Sutherland of Greenhall, and was purchased from him by the Earl of Findlater. Farther west is Findrassie, the property of a branch of the family of Lesly of Rothes, the first of which was Robert, fourth son of George fifth Earl of Rothes, by Margaret, daughter of the Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland. Robert was succeeded in his lands of Findrassie, by his eldest son Robert; who, by Margaret, daughter of Alexander Dunbar of Grange, a Lord of Session, had Robert his successor, who married Isabel, daughter of Forbes of Blackston, by whom he had George, fourth of this family, Laird of Findrassie, who married Mary, daughter of Bannerman of Elsick, but died without issue. I shall not dip into the question, who was the true heir of Earl George, after the disinheriting the eldest son Norman; whether Andrew, who succeeded, or the first mentioned Robert of Findrassie, for whom much may be said.

Westward is Quarrelwood, so called from a rich Quarry of free stone in the adjacent hill, which was once covered with a large oak wood, whereof there are yet some remains. In the year 1334, Sir Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood was Governor of the Castle of Urquhart *(Abercrombie.)* His grandson, by his daughter and heir, Sir Robert Chisholm, succeeded him, whose sister, Janet, was married to Hugh Rose of Kilravok, anno 1334, *(M.S.S. Hist. Kilr.)* And John, brother to Sir Robert, succeeding in the estate, his grand daughter (heiress to his son Robert) married Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, and brought Quarrelwood, Kinsterie, Brightmonie, &c. into that family. Now Quarrelwood and its pertinents are the property of the Earl of Fife. Below Quarrelwood is *Kintrae (Ceantraidh*, i. e. the Head of the Strand or Shore, for it was the end of the Loch) a part of the estate of Duffus, now pertaining to the Duke of Gordon. On Lossie-side is Bishopmiln Barony, purchased by James Robertson, late Provost of Elgin, from John Dunbar of Burgie, about 1752, and the late Earl of Findlater purchased it from

Mr Robertson. Next up the river is Moraystown, purchased by Lord Braco, in 1756, from the heirs and creditors of Martin of Moraystown. And farther up the river is Aldruchtie, probably a part of the estate of Quarrelwood, and, for generations, pertaining to Nairn of Aldruchtie, but now to the Earl of Fife.

Below Quarrelwood, on the plain next to Duffus, is Westfield, the seat of Sir William Dunbar of Westfield, from whose son-in-law, Captain Thomas Dunbar, Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, purchased the Barony of Westfield, and his lands about Forres, anno 1767. The mention of the family of Westfield, leads me to speak of

THE DUNBARS.

The name of Dunbar is plainly patronimic, taken from Bar, their progenitor, and Dunbar is Bar's-hill. The highlanders do not use the word Dunbar, but *Barridh*, i. e. the descendants of Bar. Our history favours this, and mentions Bar, a general in King Kenneth M'Calpin's army, about anno 842, who, from his name, called his residence Dunbar. In the battles of Cullen, anno 961, and Mortlich, anno, 1010, Dunbar, Thane of Lothian, was a commander. Earl Patrick de Dunbar lived about anno 1061 *(Buchan & Hume.)* And, anno 1072, King Malcolm III. gave to Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, "Dunbar cum adjacentibus terris in Lodonio."* *(Sim. Dunelm.)*

Of him came the noble family of the Earls of Dunbar and March, in a direct line, to the year 1434, when Earl George was, in an arbitrary manner, forfeited, and the direct line became extinct, through the ambition of the rival house of Douglas. Of this great family came the Homes, Dundasses, &c.; but the name was continued in the family of Moray.

* Dunbar, with the neighbouring lands in Lothian.

John Dunbar, (second son of George, eleventh Earl of March, who died anno 1416, whose mother was Agnes Randolph, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Moray,) married King Robert II.'s daughter, who, March 2, (anno regni 2*do*) 1372, gave the Earldom of Moray (except Badenoch, Lochaber, and the Castle of Urquhart) "dilecto filio nostro Joanni de Dunbar and Mariotæ Sponsæ ejus filiæ nostræ charissimæ."* *(Publ. Arch.)* Their sons were, Earl Thomas, and Alexander of Frenderet. Earl Thomas, leaving no male issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Earl James, son of Frenderet, who married, 1st, Isabel, daughter of Sir Walter Innes of Innes, who brougl t him a son, Alexander; and 2dly, Janet Gordon, daughter of Huntly, by whom he had Janet, married to James, second Lord Crichton, Lord Chamberlain of Scotland; and Elizabeth, married to Archibald, brother to the Earl of Douglas. Earl James died about anno 1446, and his son ought to have succeeded him; but, because his mother, Isabel Innes, who stood in the fourth degree to her husband, died before a dispensation was obtained, the power of the Douglasses got Alexander declared illegitimate, made his eldest sister renounce her right, and Archibald Douglas, husband of the younger sister, was made Earl of Moray, anno 1446. Thus was Alexander, son of Earl James, unjustly deprived; but to make some compensation to him, he was Knighted, made heritable Sheriff of Moray, and got an opulent estate. And Archibald Douglas, having joined in his brother's rebellion, was slain in the field of battle, and the Earldom of Moray was forfeited, and annexed to the Crown, anno 1455, where it remained till King James IV. bestowed it on his bastard son, James, by Jean, daughter of John Lord Kennedy, in the year 1501; who dying in the year 1544, without male issue, it again reverted to the Crown, where it remained till February 10, 1562, when Queen Mary conferred it on her base brother, James, afterwards Regent,

* See Note, page 61.

whose eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth, conveyed it to her husband, James Lord Down, whose issue at present enjoy it, as will be more fully shown afterwards.

(1) Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, had, by Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of Duffus, six sons and one daughter; viz. first Sir James; second, Sir John, who, by marrying Margaret, co-heiress of Cumnock, obtained the lands of Mochrum, and of him is descended Mochrum, *(Dal. Col. p.* 346*)* Baldoon, and Grange; third, Alexander of Kilbuiak, represented now by Alexander Dunbar of Thunderton; fourth, Gavin, Bishop of Aberdeen; fifth, David of Durris, which was sold, and Grangehill bought; sixth, Patrick, of whom is Dykeside; seventh, Janet, married to Keith of Inverugie; and of her Marshall and Forbes are descended. (2) Sir James, by marrying Euphemia, the eldest co-heiress of Cumnock, obtained that Barony; and his son (3) Sir James, by a daughter of Deskford, had (4) Sir Alexander, who married a daughter of Leslie of Parkhill; and, dying in 1576, his son (5) Patrick, by a daughter of the Earl of Sutherland, had James and Patrick of Boghall; and, dying in 1577, (6) James, by a daughter of Carmichael of that Ilk, was father of (7) Alexander, who left no male issue; and was succeeded by (8) Alexander, son of Patrick of Boghall, (this Patrick of Boghall, was killed with the Earl of Moray, at Dunibristle, anno 1592) who had no male issue; and was succeeded by his brother (9) John, who died in 1622; and, by a daughter of Lovat, had (10) Alexander, who died in 1646, without issue; and was succeeded by his brother (11) Thomas, who married a daughter of Spence of Kirktown, and had by her (12) Robert, who, by a daughter of Sir Robert of Innes, had Robert and Alexander of Moy, and died anno 1661. (13) Robert, by a daughter of Gordonstown, had (14) Alexander, who married a daughter of Sir James Calder of Muirtown, and had James, Robert, and Elizabeth. He died in 1702. (15) James died in 1720, unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother (16) Robert, who died in 1721

a bachelor; and was succeeded in the collateral line, by (17) Ludovick, son of Alexander of Moy. He sold the Sheriffship to the Earl of Moray, and disponed the estate to the heir of Line; and, dying in 1744, was succeeded by (18) Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, (No XIV.) She married Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs, son of Sir James Sutherland, second son of James Lord Duffus, and Sir William assumed the name of Dunbar; and their daughter (19) Janet, married Captain Thomas Dunbar of Grangehill, by whom she had (20) Alexander and other children.

THE FAMILY OF DUNBAR OF THUNDERTON.

Dunbar of Thunderton, in the parish of Duffus, is the Representative of Dunbar of Kilbuiak, as mentioned in the general history of the name of Dunbar. Kilbuiak was the third son of Dunbar of Westfield, who was only son of James fifth Earl of Moray. In 1763, Sir Patrick Dunbar of Hempriggs and Northfield having died without male issue, the title of Baronet devolved upon Dunbar of Thunderton, as nearest heir-male. Alexander Dunbar of Thunderton was regularly served heir-male to said Sir Patrick, and the service is recorded in the Sheriff-Court book of Elgin. This Alexander Dunbar (afterwards Sir Alexander) married Margaret, daughter of John Viscount of Arbuthnot, by whom he had issue. 1st, Jean, married to James Coull, Esq. of Ashgrove; 2d, Archibald, who succeeded to him; 3d, Helen, who died young; 4th, John, who died, an officer in the Army. Sir Archibald, who succeeded, married, first, Helen Penrose Cumming, daughter of Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming of Altyre, by whom he had issue. 1st, Helen, married to Robert Warden of Parkhill, Stirlingshire; 2d, Margaret, married to L. Macintosh of Raigmore; 3d, Alexander, who died young; 4th, Jane, married to Rawdon Forbes Clavering, Esq., Royal Engineers; 5th, Georgina; 6th, Archibald, an officer in the Army; 7th, John, in

the Civil Service of the East India Company, married to Miss Sophia Hagar; 8th, William, who died in India; 9th, Charles, an officer in the East India Company's Service; 10th, Louisa; 11th, Thomas; 12th, Emilia; 13th, Edward. Sir Archibald married, secondly, Mary, daughter of John Brander, Esq. of Pitgavenie, by whom he has issue, James Brander Dunbar.

Arms, Quarterly; Dunbar and Randolph, all within a border, vary, Gules and Or, with a Lion rampant, par Surtout, for the Baronetage. Crest, a drawn Sword or Key cross. Supporters, on the dexter, a Lion rampant, Argent; and, on the Sinister, a Savage holding a Batton over his shoulder, proper. SUB SPE (under hope.)

THE PARISH OF ALVES.

This parish lieth to the west of Spynie, extending three miles from north to south, and as much from east to west. The church standeth near the centre, four miles west of Elgin, above two miles west of Spynie, and above two miles east of Kinloss. The south part of the parish stretcheth along the hill that divideth it from the Glen of Pluscarden. Here the lands of Cleves, Monachtie, and Aflisk, have been, for above a hundred years past, a part of the estate of Brodie, formerly belonging (as they were church lands) to the Earls of Moray, since the reformation of religion. In the middle of the parish, to the east, are Newton and Ardgaoidh, once a part of the estate of Duffus, now the property, the first of the Earl of Fife, and the other of the Duke of Gordon. Next westward is Alves, pertaining to the Earl of Moray, and a part of that ancient estate.

Close by the church is Kirktown, the seat of Harry Spence, D. D., and of his family, for several generations. West from which is Ernside, which had been successively the heritage of the Cummings and Mackenzies for some centuries, and now is the property of Mr

Spence of Kirktown. In the north part of the parish, near the coast, is Coltfield, formerly pertaining to William Brodie, grandson of the family of Brodie, upon whose death without issue, the lands reverted to that family, and now they are the property of James Brodie of Brodie, and of Watson of Westerton. Westward is Hempriggs, which, with the lands of Kilbuiak in the middle of the parish, was the heritage, for several generations, of a branch of the Dunbars. Kilbuiak was sold to Brodie of Lethen; and Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs dying without male issue, and his daughter and heiress marrying a son of Sir James Sutherland's, the honour of Baronet, obtained on the 10th of April, 1700, came to his brother, Sir Robert, father of Sir Patrick of Bowermaden, who died without male issue, and the lands of Hempriggs were purchased by William Dawson, Provost of Forres, and with his two daughters, co-heiresses, came to Alexander Tulloch of Tanachie, and Alexander Brodie of Windy-hills. Windy-hills, in the west end of the parish, was long the heritage of the Dunbars. From them they were purchased by Francis Brodie, son of John, a natural son of David of Brodie, whose grandson, John, died, a captain, at Carthagena, in 1741, and having no issue, disponed his lands to Major George Brodie, son to Miltown, by whose death, in 1748, they came to his brother, Alexander Brodie of Windy-hills, the fourth in descent from David, Laird of Brodie, who is now Baron of Windy-hills and Hempriggs.

THE PARISH OF KINLOSS.

The parish of Kinloss, i. e. the head of the loch or bay, from the burgh of Findhorn, runneth within land a mile and a-half, and near a mile in breadth. Here the river Erne emptieth into the Frith. It riseth in the hills betwixt Badenoch and Stratherrick, and watereth Strathern and the Streins from south-west to north-east. At

Doulasie, in the parish of Ardclach, a bridge of two arches was built in the year 1754; thence the river runneth north, and, after a course of more than thirty miles, enters into the bay of Kinloss.

The parish of Kinloss lieth on the east side of the bay. The church standeth near the head of the bay, about two and a-half miles west from Alves, a mile and a-half north of Forres, and nearly three miles north of Rafford. At the mouth of the bay is Findhorn, or Inverern, a burgh of Barony. The bar, at the mouth of the river, allows no ships of burden to enter the bay, yet a good trade is carried on by small merchant ships and fishing boats. It is the seaport of the town of Forres; and, about sixty years ago, the sea cut off from the land, and covered the town, now called Old Findhorn. The present town, with the Barony of Muirtown, lying south, on the bay, was the property of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, who, in 1766, sold the Barony of Muirtown to Hector Munro of Novar. In 1656, it came to Sir Robert Innes of Innes, who disponed it to Sir James Calder. Sir James was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent, dated November 5, 1668, and was son of Thomas Calder of Sheriff-mill, of the Calders of Assuanly. About the year 1710, Sir James disponed his estate, with the burden of the debts, to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, James Sutherland of Kinsterie, William Brodie of Coltfield, and Alexander Dunbar of Moy, and they disponed with absolute warrandice to Kilravock. The value of the estate fell short of the debts, and the disponees bore the burden. Kinloss gave title to Edward Bruce (of the family of Clackmannan) created Lord Kinloss, July 8, 1604, and his son Thomas, Earl of Elgin, June 19, 1633. From this last, Alexander Brodie, the first of Lethen, purchased the Abbey lands in Kinloss, and the superiorities of such lands elsewhere, and they are now the property of the eldest daughter of the late Alexander.

The south end of the parish was Abbey lands, now the property of Dunbar of Grange, except the Struthers sold to Colonel William

Grant of Ballendalach, about 1730. On the bay of Kinloss, Lethen has a salmon fishing. Next southward is,

THE PARISH OF FORRES.

The parish of Forres, *Far-uis*, i. e. near the water. The parish extendeth from the Bay of Kinloss southward upon the river three miles, and from the east to the river two miles. The town standeth two miles north-west of Rafford, one mile and a-half south of Kinloss, and two miles east from Dyke. It is situated in a pure and wholesome air, on a rising ground, sloping to the south and north, and commandeth a charming view of the Frith and the adjacent country. It consists of one street from east to west, of well built and convenient houses. In the middle standeth the Tolbooth, adorned with a steeple of modern work, and a clock. Near the west end standeth the church, and beyond it the castle-hill, which, with some lands about it, has been the property of the Dunbars, Sheriffs of Moray, since about the year 1450, and belongs now to Sir James Grant of Grant.

In the parish to landward, the house of Tanachie standeth at the head of the Bay, the seat of Alexander Tulloch of Tanachie, whose family have enjoyed these lands above 250 years. A part of the lands of Tanachie have lately been sold to Urquhart; and Loggie, in the south of the parish, formerly the property of Tulloch of Tanachie, now belongs to Sir James Grant of Grant, and is called Cothall. Here there is a neat house and valuable improvements. Near to Tanachie is Bogtown, the small heritage of a Cadet of Tanachie's family. Close by Bogtown is West-Grange, a part of the estate of Dunbar of Grange. To the west of the town is Bennageth, a small feu belonging to Alexander Lesly; and west thereof is Mundole, which has often changed masters, and now pertaineth to Sir James Grant of Grant. Below Mundole, on the side of the

river, is the *Grieship*, purchased by David, Laird of Brodie, from Sutherland of Duffus, about the year 1620, and is now the property of the Laird of Brodie. It was anciently a part of the estate of Lauder of Quarrelwood, whose heiress brought it to Chisholm, and his heiress to Sutherland. A half mile south of the town is the house of Sanchar, the seat of Duncan Urquhart of Burds-yards. This is an ancient branch of the Urquharts of Cromarty. I find in an indenture between William, Thane of Calder, and Hutcheon Rose, Baron of Kilravock, dated Forres, 21st June, 1482, Alexander Urquhart of Burds-yards, is a witness. The family is still in a flourishing way. West of Sanchar are the lands of Benneferrey, Knockomie, and some others, belonging to the family of Moray.*

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* From King Duff having brought the chiefs of several bands of robbers from Caithness and Ross to Forres, that their execution there might be made conspicuous, it may be inferred, that Forres was of more consideration, in the middle of the tenth century, than either Inverness or Elgin. Its charter of royalty, by James IV., in 1496, bears, that those of more ancient date, in the times of war, had been destroyed by fire. Its municipal establishment is the same with that of Elgin, except that gentlemen resident at a distance any where in the country, may be elected for its magistracy; and that each singly, and also in their incorporate faculty, are invested with the authority of the Sheriff, who, by their charter, is prohibited from the discharge of the functions of his office in matters of civil justice, and in those also of criminal jurisdiction within the limits of the royalty. The revenue of the community is little more than £400 yearly. Forres is conjoined with the boroughs of Nairn, Inverness, and Fortrose, each, in its own respective county, in electing one representative in the House of Commons; if the number of those who are represented, add any thing to the respectability of their representatives, he could reckon, it is said, above 20,000 inhabitants in the towns from which he is elected.

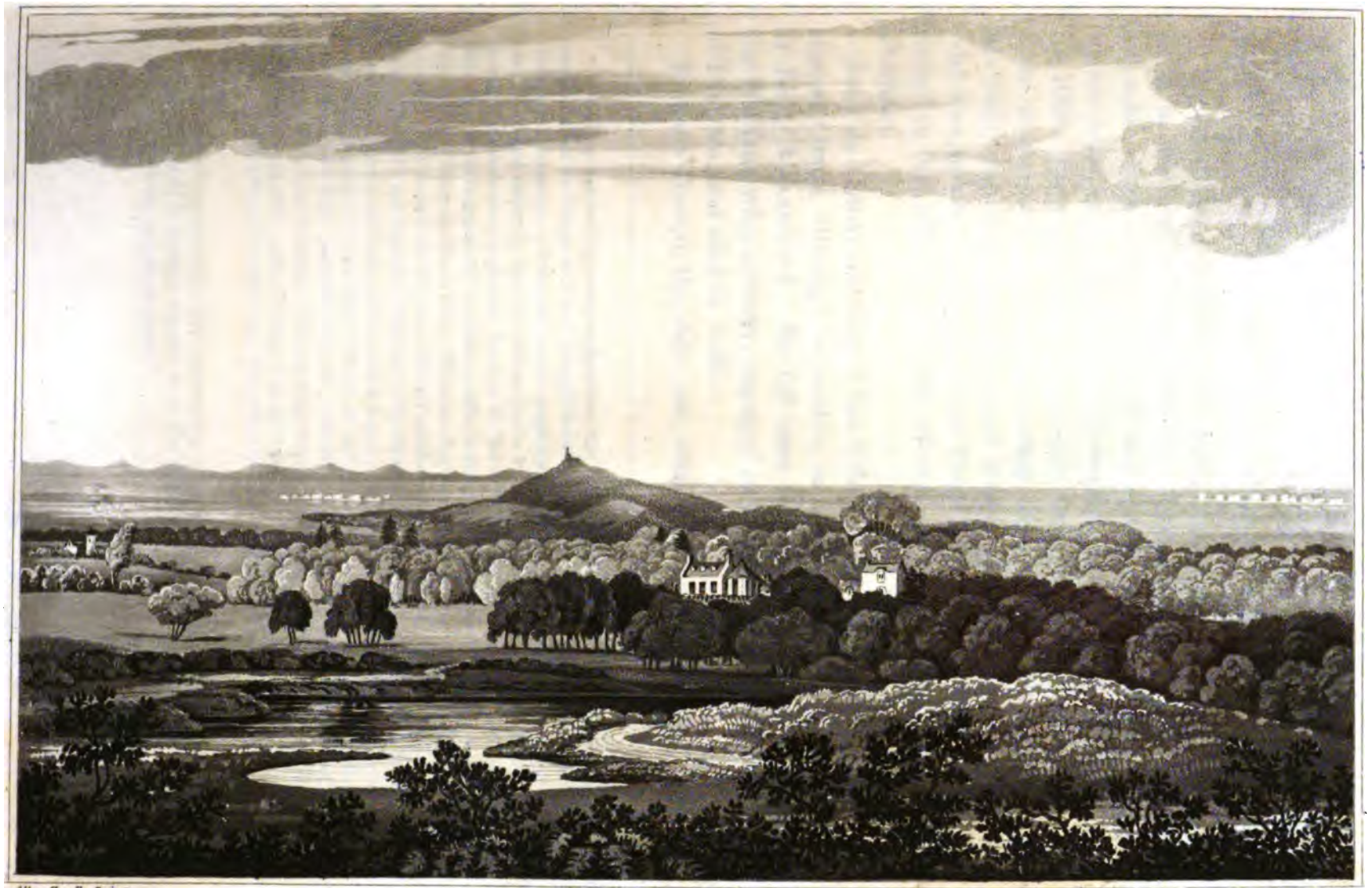
The village of Findhorn stands in the same relation to Forres which Lossiemouth bears to Elgin, being only about two miles nearer, and, instead of appertaining to the community, the village is on the estate of Sir Alexander Monro of Novar. The Act of Parliament respecting the harbour was made in 1778; Besides the Tolls for the accommodation which it affords as the equivalent for the expense of its construction, the act contains regulations also for the good government of the shipping in their various relations to each other during their occupation. The harbour will always remain an object of great accommodation, although, if the commercial interests of the nation continue to prosper, the obvious facility of bringing vessels up to the side of the town, will, probably, at a day not very distant, render it less frequented than at present. The population of the village, nearly 400 souls, has not for many years been increased. The houses are close upon the shore of the bay, and, with a few exceptions, are only mean cottages.

THE PARISH OF RAFFORD.

Rafford parish lieth south-east from Forres. The church standeth near the centre, two miles south-east of Forres, and five miles north-east of Edinkillie. In the north-east end is the Barony of Burgie, and the seat of Joseph Dunbar of Grange, a branch of the Dunbars of Mochrum. Mr Alexander Dunbar, Dean of Moray, (and very probably son of Mochrum) was one of the Lords of Session, anno 1567, *(And. Col.)* He married Catharine Reid, daughter of Thomas, and niece of Robert Reid, Abbot of Kinloss, and Bishop of Orkney, and with her got a part of the Abbey-lands, such as Burgie, Grange, &c. His son, Thomas Dunbar, was father of Robert of Grange, by a first marriage, and of Robert of Burgie, by a second: About 1680, (Burgie having run deep in debt to his cousin) Grange got possession of Burgie by adjudication, and made it his seat. Below Burgie lieth Tarras, which, with Clunie in the upper end of the parish, pertaineth to the Earl of Moray. West from Burgie is the Barony of Blairvie, a part of the church or Bishop's lands. It was long the heritage of the family of Dunbars. In the beginning of the eighteenth century it was purchased by Alexander Macintosh, son of John Macintosh, Bailie of Inverness; and from him it was purchased by William, late Earl of Fife, and is now the property of his son, Captain Lewis Duff. South from the church, a mile and a-half, stands the house of Altyre, the seat of Cummine of Altyre, reputed Chief of that name. And this leads me to speak of

CUMMING GORDON OF ALTYRE AND GORDONSTOWN.

The earliest authenticated ancestor of this family, to whose antiquity and illustrious lineage innumerable writers bear testimony, was



Allan Hay Esq.r pinxt. Published by J. Grant, Bookseller, Elgin. 1826. W. Rosel

ALTYRE.

THE SEAT OF SIR WILLIAM G. GORDON CUMMING BART.

Robert, Comes de Comyn,* a nobleman of the first rank in Scotland, in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, who had also a considerable estate in the county of Northumberland. His attachment to his sovereign ceased only with his life, at the battle of Alnwick, in 1093, wherein he fell, at the same time, with Malcolm, leaving issue two sons (who were too young either to lament or to avenge his fall;) viz. John de Comyn, of whom presently; and William, who was appointed Chancellor to King David I. in 1133, and continued in that office until 1142, when he was nominated Bishop of Durham.

John de Comyn succeeded his father, but we never find him designed *Comes*, although he made a considerable figure in the reign of King Alexander I. He left issue two sons,—viz. Richard; and Sir William, who, actively, engaged in his uncle's contest for the see of Durham, and died in 1144.

Richard Comyn, the elder son, obtained from Earl Henry, son of

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* It has been observed, by several antiquarians, that the Comyn family is of Norman extraction, and descended from the Comyns of France, through Robert, Comes or Count de Comine,† who accompanied William the Conqueror, in 1066, and became progenitor of all the Comyns in this country. But it appears, from good authority, that they were settled in Britain before the conquest; for Robert Cuminc, Earl of Northumberland, a powerful Baron in the North of England, was employed by the successful Duke against the insurgents of Durham, in 1068, whose immediate descendants were expelled from England, by William Ruffus, in 1095. Others are of opinion, that they are of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, and to corroborate this, they adduce Cummine as second Abbot of Icolmkill, who succeeded Columba, in 597; and Comineas Albus, the sixth Abbot of the same monastery, who was living in 657.

Be this, however, as it may, when sirnames began to be hereditary in this country, there was no name either so great or so extensively diffused, as that of Comyn; but what is more, the individuals who bore it, had larger possessions in lands, and far greater power than any clan in Scotland, from the reign of Malcolm Canmore, to that of King Robert Bruce. In 1255, there were no fewer than thirty-two knights of the name of Comyn in Scotland; and the Comyns, lords of Badenoch, undoubtedly, held the chiefship of the whole clan; from whom descended the Earls of Buchan, Monteith, Angus, &c. &c.

† In Duboison's "Armorial des principales maisons et familles du royaume" of France, published in 1757, the arms of de Comminges, seigneur de Vervius de Giutant are thus mentioned,---"De guerules, a quatre stelles adosses et poses en sautoir."

King David I. the manor of Linton Roderick, in the shire of Roxburgh, and gave the church of that manor, with half a curate of land, to the Monks of Kelso, for the health of his own soul and that of his lord. He gave also a carucate and a half of land in Staincroft, to the Monks of Reival, which grant Hexilda, the Countess of Etheheteta, his relict, confirmed. The abilities and consequence of this Richard, procured for him the post of principal minister to King William the Lion, and he was taken prisoner with his master, at Alnwick, in 1174. In the subsequent year he was one of the great men who became securities that William would fulfil the terms of his liberation. In consequence of his inheriting the ancestorial estates, in Northumberland, he was bound to attend the judges itinerant there, and to perform other services; but, in 1179, having neglected to attend those judges, he was fined an hundred pounds. Some apology, however, may be pleaded for his neglect in this particular, he acting himself as justiciary of Scotland from 1178 to 1189. After an active and important life, he died about 1189, in possession of considerable estates, and leaving issue, by the Countess Hexilda, (before alluded to) grand-daughter of King Donald Bane, a son,

William Comyn, who was born in 1163, and inherited, from his father, all his estates, both in Scotland and in Tindale, within Northumberland. His name occurs as a witness to almost all the charters of King William the Lion, during the last twenty-five years of that monarch's reign. But he first came into honourable notice at the age of 37, in 1200, as one of the envoys whom King William the Lion deputed to King John, to congratulate him on his ascension to the English throne,* the throne of the gallant Richard. He

* Not long afterwards (about 1210) he became Earl of Buchan, in right of his second Lady, the Countess and heiress of Buchan; and, under that title, made a grant to the church of Glasgow, of a stone of wax, yearly; his charter being witnessed by Richard Comyn, the eldest son of a former marriage;

died, after an illustrious life, in 1233, having had, by his first wife, two sons,—viz. Richard, his heir; and Walter, who became Earl of Menteith; and by his second wife, 1st, Alexander, who became Earl of Buchan, and whose name stands as a witness, next after Richard, his brother, in a charter of King Alexander II.; 2d, Aerqus, or Fergus; and, 3d, William.

Richard Comyn, the eldest son, flourished during the reigns of King Alexander II., and enjoyed his father's lands, except what descended to his half-brother, the Earl of Buchan. The name of Richard appears as a witness to several charters of King Alexander

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which various charters and circumstances prove, though the lady's parentage and name have, hitherto, escaped all genealogists. This charter must have been granted only a few years after his marriage with the Countess of Buchan; for one of the witnesses to it is Adam, a brother of her father, Fergus, the ancient Earl of Buchan. He also obtained from William the Lion, the manor of Leuzie, in Dumbartonshire, as well as the lands of Kirkintulach, but at what period does not appear, though the grant was confirmed to him by Alexander II. In the thirteenth century he was Sheriff of the shire of Forfar; in 1209, when he had become justiciary of Scotland, he was sent with the Bishop of St Andrews and others, on an embassy to England; and when a peace was afterwards made with England, he swore, on the part of the Scots, for the observance of it. Margery, his Countess, made a grant as such, to the Monks of Arbroath, of the patronage of the churches of Turref, Inverugie, Strothechin, and Rathen in Buchan; and this donation was confirmed by King William, between the years 1211 and 1214. She also gave to the Monks of St Andrews, half a mark of silver, yearly, from her firm, in Inverure; and William, her husband, as Earl of Buchan, witnessed a charter of William the Lion, at Ely, on the 17th of August, 1211. In 1212, Guthres having, as a partisan of that William, raised a rebellion in Moray, was brought to condign punishment by William, Earl of Buchan, as justiciary of the north; who also crushed another rebellion of the same clan, in 1229. In 1218, he evinced the munificence of his disposition, by founding, in Buchan, the Abbey of Deer; and he and the Countess, Margery, in imitation of their father, Fergus, made some valuable donations to the Monks of Arbroath. In addition to what the Countess had given to this Monastery before her marriage, she and her husband, moreover, granted to it the patronage of the church of Buthelny with common of pasture, and after easements. To the Monks of Dryburgh, she also confirmed the grant of the church of Kilrenny, in Fife, which had been made by the Countess of Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion; and united with her husband in confirming to the Monks of St Andrews, the grant of their vassal Merleswan, the son of Lothan, of the lands of Kenmack, in Karnauchy parish, in the county of Fife. In 1220, William witnessed, with other Scottish nobles, the marriage contract of Joan, Princess of England, with Alexander II. In this last record he is called "Willielmus Cumin Com. de Bueh justi, Scotiæ," while Walter Oliford, in the same record, is called "Justiciarius Laodoniæ."

II. with William, the Earl of Buchan, his father; and with William de Bosco, the Chancellor, who resigned in 1226. Richard again appears as a witness to a charter of King Alexander II., in 1240, and with him is a witness, Alexander Comyn, his half-brother, who had not then succeeded as Earl of Buchan, his mother, the Countess, being then alive. In 1244, Richard was one of the guarantees of the treaty with England, with his relation, Walter, the Earl of Menteith, Alexander, the Earl of Buchan, and other Scottish statesmen. In some state papers, Walter and Alexander, his younger brothers, are named before him as Earls, while he ranks only with the magnates. He probably died in 1249, (about the period of the demise of King Alexander II.), and was succeeded by his son,

John Comyn, who, with the rest of his clan, took an active part, during the reign of King Alexander III., and his patriotism and exertions were not rendered the less potent or determined, by the removal, in 1255, of himself, and the Earls of Menteith and Buchan, his uncles, from the council of that monarch, then an infant, by the influence of King Henry III. of England. In 1257, however, John Comyn and his associates overpowered their opponents, obtained possession of the King and Queen, and governed Scotland, by the weight of their talents, and the influence of their family. Subsequently to these steps, John Comyn was made justiciary of Galloway, acquired property in Nithsdale, and, in 1250, as proprietor of Dalswinton and Duncot, granted to the Monks of Melrose a right of passage through those lands. Continuing to rise rapidly to power and authority, he was next employed with his uncle, Alexander, the Earl of Buchan, and other Scottish statesmen, in taking the oath of King Henry III. that he would restore his daughter, the Scottish queen, with her child. He was also present with King Alexander III. when he held his court at Jedburgh, in 1261; and, in 1264, accompanied by John Baliol and Robert Bruce, led a body of Scots to the aid of King Henry III. against his barons. In 1268, some of his

retainers having been slain by the citizens of York, to pacify him, the two kings, Henry III. and his son-in-law, Alexander III. interposed with their influence—when the citizens paid him three hundred pounds, and agreed to maintain two priests, who should pray for the souls of the deceased, upon Ouse-brigg, where this bloodshed probably happened. It is this John Comyn who is characterised by Fordun, as "Vir ad rapinam et temeritatem expeditus," and he was, popularly, called "Red John Comyn." In 1273, or soon after, he died,—having married Marian, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, by whom he had, 1st, William;* 2d, John, called "Black John

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* William Comyn, the eldest son, besides one-half of the lands of Menteith, enjoyed, with other estates, the manor of Kirkintulach, which had come down to him from William, Earl of Buchan, and by which name (Kirkintulach) he was designated or distinguished. In 1273, having married a daughter of the Countess of Menteith, and engaged in an unavailing contest for that earldom, his father engaged to protect him; and, in 1290, this William de Kirkintulach granted a release to Hugh Dalyel, the Sheriff of Lanerk, for twenty marks. He appeared in the numerous parliaments at Brigham, as seignior de Kirkintulach, and died before the 3d of June, 1291; when his next brother, John, who was distinguished by the title of Badenoch, succeeded to Kirkintulach; and John Comyn, commonly called "Black John Comyn," now became one of the most potent men of that age. He was present, in 1281, at the convention at Roxburgh, when the marriage of Margaret, the daughter of Alexander, was agreed on; and, in 1284, he was one of the Magnates Scotiæ who engaged to maintain the title of the daughter of Margaret, on her grandfather's demise. In 1286, he was chosen one of the six guardians, after that sad event took place; and was one of those who treated with Edward I. in 1289, about the marriage of the infant queen, as whose guardian he appeared in the parliament, holden at Brigham, in March, 1290. In August, in the same year, he went, with other envoys, into England, to negociate with Edward, the marriage of the Scottish queen. In 1291, John Comyn, who was then distinguished as senior Lord of Badenoch, acknowledged the superiority of the English king; and, soon after, gave in his claim to the crown as heir of Donald Bane, whose family had been in possession of it since 1097. He, afterwards, however, withdrew his pretensions as unattainable, and supported the claim and government of Baliol. In 1294, he was summoned by Edward, as superior lord of Scotland, to attend him in Gascony. In 1297, he became security for his son, John, and for his brothers, Alexander and Robert, and others, who were released by Edward, on condition of their serving him in France. He was still alive, though less active, in November, 1299; but seems to have died soon after, at his castle of Lochindorb; having married Margery, sister of John Baliol, by whom he left a son,

John, commonly called "Red John," who was no less conspicuous than his father. In 1298, he was chosen, with general consent, one of the guardians of Scotland, in the name of Baliol; and, in 1303, (with the aid of Simon Fraser), he defeated, successively, three divisions of the English army, amounting to upwards of 30,000 men, besides vanquishing 8,000 more on the same day, near Roslin. In the same year he assembled his forces for the protection of Stirling Castle, but was obliged to retire through

Comyn," who had a grandson called "Red John Comyn," slain by Bruce; 3d, Alexander;* and, 4th, Robert.

Robert Comyn, the fourth son, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William Comyn of Lochaber, with whom he got a considerable estate; and being abroad, on a public mission, in France, he escaped forfeiture, and was excepted in the acts of parliament, by which the rest of his clan so severely suffered. He died at an advanced age, about 1310, leaving by his said wife a son,

Thomas Comyn, who, about 1350, obtained from the Bishop of Moray, a lease of the lands of Rothiemurchus, which had, formerly, belonged to his family, and had been held by the Shaws† during a hundred years, without disturbance. He married two wives,—first, Helen, daughter of Hugh, eighth Baron of Arbuthnot (by whom he had three sons; 1st, Sir Richard, his heir; 2d, Ferquhard; and, 3d, Robert); and secondly, Catherine Macgregor, daughter of the Laird of Macgregor, by whom he had a son, Alexander.

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the superiority of the English king. On the 9th of February, 1304, he entered into a capitulation with Edward, by which he saved his followers; but he fell a victim to this arrangement, for, on the 10th February, 1306, he was stabbed, by Robert Bruce, in the church of the Minorites. He married Joan, one of the co-heiresses of the Earl of Pembroke, and left a son, John, who died without issue, and two daughters, who found refuge in England.

* Alexander Comyn of Badenoch, the third son, was taken prisoner at Dunbar, in 1296, with his brother, Robert, and his nephew, John, but they were all liberated, for the reason adverted to in the preceding note. On the 30th of July, 1297, during their imprisonment, however, Edward I. was so generous as to issue a precept, on the 4th September, 1296, to his lieutenant in Scotland, to assign 30 marks of land, of legal extent, to Eva, wife of Alexander Comyn of Badenoch. Alexander died without issue.

† James Shaw, chief of that clan, was married to another daughter of the Laird of Macgregor; yet Thomas Comyn and James Shaw mutually exercised deadly animosities, which speedily came to a decision by the sword, and Shaw was killed in the conflict. This James Shaw had a son, called Corfiachlach, who had many warm and bloody combats with Comyn, to revenge the death of his father. They were, at last, brought to give mutual bonds for agreement, and even took the sacrament upon it; yet such was the treachery of this Shaw, that the same night, he, with his kindred, murdered Comyn, with several of his followers, while sleeping in false security, in a place, to this day, called Lagna Cuminach, in Rothiemurchus.

Sir Richard Comyn, Knight, the eldest son of the first marriage, after his father's murder, committed great havock among the Shaws, revenging his fall with fire and sword. Sir Richard was a great favourite of King David Bruce, who evinced his attachment to him, among many other unquestionable proofs, by granting him a charter, under the great seal, "dilecto et fideli nostro Richardo Cumyne omnes terras Dumphail cum officio forestarii forestæ de Ternway cum pertinen. in comitat. Moraviæ infra vice comitat. de Inverness, &c." dated January 6, 1368.* Being a man of extraordinary abilities and prudence, Sir Richard was sent on an embassy to the Court of England, to negociate affairs of state, for which he got a safe conduct from King Edward III., dated in the same year, 1368; and in the management of which he acquitted himself entirely to the king's satisfaction. Immediately after his return from England, he obtained another charter from King David, under the description "dilecto nostro Ricardo Comyn pro bona et fideli servitio suo nobis impenso et impendendo, illum annuum redditum decem mercarum stirlingorum exeuntem ex terris de duabus Carnusias cum pertinen. infra vice comitat. de Banff, quæ fuit Johannis Burnard et quam idem Johannes nobis sursum reddidit &c. tenend. &c. in feodo et hereditati, &c., dated at Edinburgh, 15th December, 1370.† Sir Richard‡ died in the reign of King Robert II., having married

* To our well-beloved and trusty Richard Comyn, all the lands of Devally (Dumphail), with the office of Ranger of the Forest of Ternaway, and every thing thereunto belonging, in the county of Moray, under the Sheriffdom of Inverness.

† To our well-beloved and trusty Richard Comyn, for his good and faithful service to be done to us, that annual return of ten merks sterling, arising from the lands of the two Carnusies, with all thereunto belonging, within the Sheriffdom of Banff, which formerly was the property of John Burnord, and which the same John gave back to us, &c. to be held, &c. in feu and heritage, &c.

‡ After Sir Richard's death, this royal grant fell into the hands of the Frasers, as appears by a charter from Robert III., in these words:---Robertus, &c. confirmasse, &c. annuum redditum decem mercarum stirlingorum, &c. quæ fuit quond. domini Richardi Cumine militis hæreditarie, ex donatione Davidis

Agnes, daughter of John, Laird of Grant, by whom he had two sons, —viz. Ferquhard, his heir; and Duncan of Lochtervandich, progenitor of the Cummings of Auchry, &c.

Ferquhard Cuming of Altyr, the elder son, and the first we have found who is designed by that title, got a charter from King Robert II. of the forestership of Drummyn and Tulloch, with several davochs of land, and all the privileges thereto belonging, under the description of "Ferquhardo Cuming de Altyre, &c." dated in 1384.* Ferquhard married Janet, daughter of ——— Cameron, of Lochiel, chief of the clan Cameron, by whom he had two sons,—viz. Alexander and John, who is mentioned in a donation to the Monastery of Cambuskenneth, in 1422, and was progenitor to the Cumings, Inneralachie, &c., through his son, Fordanus de Inneralachie, who got a charter of these lands from King James III., dated 12th April, 1475. Ferquhard died in the reign of King James I., and was succeeded by his elder son,

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Bruce, regis Scotorum, &c." dated in 1395. "Robert, &c. to have confirmed, &c. the annual rent of ten merks sterling, &c. which formerly belonged to Sir Richard Cumine, Baronet, by grant of David Bruce, King of Scots, &c., dated in 1395.

* In this Ferquhard's time, the dissensions betwixt the clan, Chattan and the Cummings, (particularly that branch of them which was called the Clankay), ran so very high, that they engrossed the attention of the whole court. The King, and the Duke of Albany, sent the Earls of Moray and Crawford, then two of the greatest men in the kingdom, to try to make up their differences, and, if possible, to bring about a reconciliation, but all to no purpose. It was, at last, proposed, that each clan should choose thirty of their own members, to fight on the North Inch of Perth, with their broad swords only, and thus put an end to all their disputes. The combat was, joyfully, agreed to by both parties, and they accordingly met on the day appointed: The king, and an incredible number of nobility, being spectators. Prompted by ancient rooted malice and inveterate hatred, they fought with such inexpressible resolution and fury, that twenty-nine of the Cumings were killed on the spot; the survivor remaining unhurt, and escaping, by swimming, over the river Tay,---though it is said that he was put to death, by his own clan, when he came home, for not preferring to die on the bed of honour, with his companions, rather than to seek safety by flight. Of the clan, Chattan, nineteen were killed in the field, and the other eleven were so much wounded, that none of them were able to pursue their single antagonist. This memorable conflict happened on the Monday before the feast of St Michael, in 1396.

Alexander, who married Euffame, sister of Thomas of Dunbarre, Erle of Mureff, May 28, 1408, and with her he got twenty merks worth of land within the Earl's lands of Glencharny.—In return, he gave the Earl a bond of man-rent, which, as it shows the manner of the times, we give at length in the Appendix. It appears, by this indenture, that he was under an engagement of man-rent, for five years, to Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar. An old manuscript says, the Earl of Mar obtained from the King, his ward and nonentrie of his lands, and afterwards comprised them for several depredations committed by his father; and, that Alexander, being thus put from his lands, betook himself to the protection of the Earl of Murray, hoping, by these means, to regain his fortune. He was succeeded by his son,

Thomas, who is styled, Baro de Altyre, and who bought the Barony of Dallas from Hay of Lochloy, in 1468. There is an indenture of friendship betwixt them, which we give in the Appendix. He had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, and got a charter to, and in favour of, "Sir Thomas Cuming of Altyr, and Margaret Gordon, his spouse, and the heirs male to be procreate betwixt them, of all and haill the lands of Bellanrith, Leonaught, Auchness, and Little Thorp, lying within the barony of Dollas and shire of Elgin," dated November 11, 14 . Sir Thomas, afterwards, obtained a warrant, from the Crown, to build the castles of Dallas and Ernside, 14 .; and, having married in his father's life-time, Margaret Gordon, died in the reign of King James II., leaving a daughter * and three sons; viz. 1st, James, his heir of Altyr, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Midmar, son of Alexander, first Earl of Huntly, (as appears by an instrument of

* The daughter, Jean, who, for her exquisite beauty, was called the fair maid of Moray, became fourth wife of Alexander, first Earl of Huntly, by whom she had two daughters,---Janet, married to James Innes of that Ilk; and Margaret, married to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, both of whom had issue.

seisin in favour of James Cumming of Altyr, and Margaret Gordon, his spouse, dated March 7, 1450,) by whom he had no issue; 2d, Alexander, of whom hereafter; and, 3d, John, progenitor of the Cumings of Ernside, whose son, John Cuming of Ernside, got a charter, under the Great Seal, from King James IV. of several lands, dated August 8, 1509.

Alexander Cuming, second son, succeeded his father, and having married Janet, daughter of Sir William Fraser, of Philorth, progenitor to Lord Saltoun, died in the reign of King James III. In the Appendix is a letter of man-rent from him to the Master of Huntle, dated March 28, 1489. He left two sons,—1st, Sir Thomas, his heir; and, 2d, Ferquhard, ancestor of the Cumings of Kellas, &c., who, being incensed at their chief's refusing to allow them to bury their dead in their family burial place, laid aside the sirname of Cuming, and assumed that of Ferquharson; from whom the Ferquharsons of Balthog, Houghton, &c., in Aberdeenshire, are descended. They still bear the Cumming arms.

Thomas Cuming of Altyr, Esq., the elder son, succeeded his father, and, subsequently, received the honour of Knighthood. To his prudent management it was owing, that all differences which had for some time subsisted between his family and the town of Forres, were, satisfactorily, compromised and settled.* Sir Thomas got a charter, under the great seal, from King James III., "domino Thomæ Cuming de Altyr, terrarum baronæ de Dollas &c.," lying in the shires of Elgin and Forres, dated August 2, 1470. Also a charter confirming to him and his heirs, "officium forestarii

* This appears by a contract or agreement, entered into between Sir Thomas Cuming of Altyr, and the burgh of Forres, wherein all disputes, concerning the Mosses of Blair, and Kirktown of Altyr, were adjusted. The town, for the liberty of these Mosses, became bound to pay to Altyr, and his heirs, forty shillings Scots, yearly; providing they made no stop, molestation, or impediment, therein to the town, &c. This contract, which is still preserved, is dated September 7, 1470.

de Drummyn, &c." dated 13th October, 1478. Sir Thomas married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Gordon of Methlic and Haddo, progenitor of the Earls of Aberdeen, and died in the beginning of the reign of King James V., leaving issue a son and successor,

Alexander Cuming of Altyr, who was a man of fine accomplishments, and, when young, was chosen one of the arbiters in a submission, for settling some differences between Andrew, Bishop of Murray, and Hugh Rose of Kilravock, in 1502. He got a charter, under the great seal, from Queen Mary, "Alexandro Cuming de Altyr, terrarum de Little et Meikle Brand Hills, Craigton, &c." with many other lands, dated 29th January, 1545. He also obtained a decree of exemption for himself, his kinsmen, clan, and friends, from attending the Sheriff-Court of Moray, dated 26th June, 1550, (vide Appendix), and died soon after; having married Janet, daughter of George Brown, Baron of Coalston, and widow of William Urquhard of Burds-yards,* by whom he had issue three sons,—viz. 1st, Robert, his heir, who married a daughter of ——— Forbes of Tolquhon, but died without issue; 2d, Thomas, of whom hereafter; and, 3d, Alexander, who got a charter under the great seal, "Alex. Cuming de St German du Fray filio quondam Alexandri Cuming de Altyr, terrarum de Mickle Brumquhillie, &c." in Elgin and Forres, dated 8th October, 1556.

Thomas, the second son, having been returned heir to his brother,

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* This appears by a charter from this Alexander, "Janetæ Brown, relictæ quondam Willielmi Urquhard de Burds-yards, nunc sponsæ Alexandri Cuming de Altyr, in vitali redditu et hæredibus inter ipsos Alexandrum et Janetam legitime procreand. quibus deficien. hæredibus dicti Alexandri quibuscunque, de totis et integris terris dominicalibus de Dollas, &c." † lying in the shires of Elgin and Forres, dated 21st November, 1541, which charter was confirmed by another charter, under the great seal, dated 1st December, 1542.

† To Janet Brown, widow of the late William Urquhart of Burds-yards, now the spouse of Alexander Cuming of Altyr, and to the lawful offspring and heirs whatsoever of all and whole the land and spiritualia of Dollas, &c.

got a charter, under the great seal, from Queen Mary, "Thomæ Cuming de Altyr, nepoti et hæredi quondam Thomæ Cuming de Altyr, terrarum Baroniæ de Altyr, Dollace, &c." lying in the shires of Elgin, Forres, and Nairn, dated 16th May, 1553. He got a charter, under the great seal, "to him and Margaret Gordon, his spouse, of the lands of Lodygowne, Ardorie, Dollace, and Brauchly, with a fishing on the water of Findhorn, &c." dated 9th December, 1586; and also a charter of the Kirklands of the Kirktown of Altyr, of the same date with the former. He died before 1601, having married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Strathdon, third son of Alexander, third Earl of Huntly, by whom he had three sons,—viz. 1st, Alexander;* 2d, David, who died without issue; and, 3d, James.

James Cuming of Altyr, the third son, and, eventually, sole heir to his father, obtained a charter, under the great seal, "Jacobo Cuming, filio tertio genito quondam Thomæ Cuming de Altyr, et Margaret Gordon filiæ dom. Thomæ Gordon de Clunie ejus sponsæ terrarum baroniæ de Altyr, Dollas cum molendino, &c.," dated 24th November, 1601. He died about the year 1610, having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gordon of Clunie, (by his Lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Douglas, afterwards Earl of Angus,) and had issue, an only son and successor,

James Cuming of Altyr, who acquired, from John Dunbar of

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* He got a charter, under the great seal, upon his father's resignation, Alexandro Cuming, apparenti de Altyr, terrarum de Tullidovy, cum molendino, in vicecomitatu de Forres, &c."† dated 1st November, 1586. He was a man of great bravery and resolution, joining his cousin, the Earl of Huntly, in the reign of King James VI., and having the command of a troop of horse, at the battle of Glenlivet, where the king's troops, under the command of the Earl of Argyle, were defeated, in 1594. On his death, the period of which is not ascertained, though it was before 1601, without issue, he was succeeded by his surviving brother, James, as noticed in the text.

† To Alexander Cuming, heir-apparent of Altyr, of the lands of Tullidovy, with the muletures, in the Sheriffdom of Forres.

Westfield, heritable Sheriff of Moray, a right to the Sheriffship, so far as concerned the estates of Altyr, Edinkelly, Dollas, &c., for which jurisdiction he paid Westfield 7000 merks, as appears by an agreement to that effect, dated October 21, 1619. He, afterwards, got a charter, under the great seal, "Jacobæ Cuming de Altyr, terrarum de Crosstoun cum jure patronatus ecclesiæ de Dollas, &c." dated December 3, 1622; and died in the beginning of the reign of King Charles I., having married Margaret Fraser, daughter of Hugh, sixth Lord Lovat, with whom he had 37,000 merks, a considerable sum in those days, and by whom he had issue. She was infeft in the lands of Relugas, which she had for a jointure, in 1602. Culbokie, Strichen, and Belladrum, are the witnesses. She is given to Altyre, sua pura virginitate,—a phrase so often repeated in the charter, that it seems to have been looked on, in the Aird, in those days, as something unusual.

Robert, his successor, who got a charter, under the great seal, "Roberto Cuming de Altyr, terrarum baroniæ de Altyr, Dollas, &c." lying in the shires of Elgin, Forres, and Nairn, dated July 31, 1628. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Innes of Balvenny, and died about 1655, having had a daughter, Jane, (wife of James Cuming of Relugas, by whom she had issue), and two sons; viz. Robert, his heir; and, John, to whom he gave the lands of Logie, Ardoch, &c., and who was progenitor of the Cumings of Logie, &c.

Robert Comyn, the elder son, and successor to his father, got a charter, under the great seal, from King Charles II., "Roberto Cuming de Altyr, terrarum baroniæ de Altyr, Dollas, &c., quæ perprius fuerunt quondam Roberti Cumming de Altyr sui patris, &c., dated 14th February, 1662. In 1668, he sold the Barony of Dallas to Sir L. Gordon. In 1672, he was summoned as chief of his clan, by the Lords of the Privy Council, to find caution for his whole name and clan, as appears by the Records of the Privy Council,

and a bond of relief, by his friends and vassals, is given in the Appendix. There is an excellent portrait of this Robert, at Altyr, painted by Closterman, 1686. He married, first, Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Burnet of Leys, Baronet, and widow of Sir William Forbes of Monymusk, (by whom he had no issue); and, secondly, Lucy, eldest daughter of Sir Ludovick Gordon, the second Baronet of Gordonstown, (son of Sir Robert, first Baronet of Nova Scotia, second son of Alexander Gordon, fifteenth Earl of Sutherland, by Lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Huntly), by whom, on his decease at the Castle of Dollas, (now called Torchastle), he left a son,

Alexander, a minor. He died, at an advanced age, about 1750, having married, about 1688, during his minority, Elizabeth, daughter of James Brodie of that Ilk, (by his wife, Lady Mary Kerr, daughter of William, third Earl of Lothian), and leaving three sons and four daughters,—viz. 1st, James, who succeeded him, in 1713, and, during his minority, travelled much abroad. The Marquis of Huntly, and the Earl of Moray, were his guardians, and contributed much to the re-establishment of his estate, which had been involved, during the troubles of these times. He died, in London, in 1754, unmarried; 2d, Alexander, of whom hereafter; and, 3d, George, who went early into the marine service, but soon removed into Nainon's dragoons, in which he remained for some years. At the battle of Falkirk, his horse was killed under him; and, being rode over by the cavalry in their retreat, he was so much bruised, that he was taken prisoner. On his father's death, he retired from the service, and died at Altyr, unmarried, January 18, 1776. Having great ascendancy over his father, he got him to make a deed of settlement of the estate upon him, to the prejudice of his brother, Alexander, which being ratified by his brother, James, was found sufficient, in law, to set aside that part of the marriage contract which regulated the succession to the estate.

Alexander, the second son, also entered early into the profession of arms, and served at the battle of Almanza. He married Anne, daughter of John Wortley, Esq., of Jamaica, by whom he had, 1st, Alexander; 2d, —— a son; 3d, —— a daughter, who died young; and, 4th, Elizabeth, who died unmarried. He died at Workingham, September 8, 1730, and was succeeded by his elder son,

Alexander, whose natural abilities and undaunted intrepedity, did honour to the race from whence he sprung. He chose the naval profession, and had spent some years in that gallant service, when the *Kent* man-of-war, to which he belonged, as a midshipman, was ordered to the West Indies. On his passage to Jamaica, he received an insult from one of the Lieutenants, which he was under the necessity of noticing, on reaching Fort-Royal. He was fortunate enough to wound and disarm his antagonist; but, aware that his offence, in the then prevailing system of the Navy, would not be passed over; and, taking it for granted that his life would be rendered miserable, by the decision which must take place on the subject, he determined to renounce his profession, and, accordingly, entered into Harrison's regiment, then preparing to embark, on the ill-managed and fatal expedition to Carthagena. He was present at the attempt to storm the Boccachica fort; and, on acconnt of the uncommon gallantry which he displayed on that occasion, received immediate promotion. He was an intimate friend of the late Sir Ralph Abercromby's, and Dr Smollet's, the Historian, who were both in the expedition. On the regiment's return from this expedition, it was stationed at Jamaica; and, while there, in 1741, in right of his mother, he was put into possession of several valuable properties. He was, afterwards, with his regiment, at the siege of Ostend, and, on the expedition to L'Orient, in Brittany, from whence he accompanied it to Portsmouth, where it received orders to embark, in transports, for Ireland; but, on getting down to the mouth of the Channel, the fleet was dispersed, in a gale of wind, and driven into

the ports of Cornwall, where the regiment was disembarked, and remained some time in cantonments. While there, he married Grace Pierce, niece and sole heiress of John Penrose* of Penrose, Esq., at which place he died, in 17 , leaving six sons and three daughters,—viz. 1st, Alexander Penrose, of whom hereafter; 2d, John, a Fellow of Winchester College, died 18 ; 3d, Edward, a Captain in the naval service of the Honourable East India Company, died, at Richmond, 18 ; 4th, George, Member of Parliament for the Inverness district of burghs; 5th, James, a Fellow of New College, Oxford. He gained the prize for Latin verses, in 17 ; (vide Oxford Prize Poems); he died, 17 ; 6th, William, died in the civil service of the Honourable East India Company. The daughters were—1st, Jean, married to the Rev. Jonathan Rashleigh of Silverton, in the county of Devon; 2d, Mary, married to William Veale of Travelo, in Cornwall, Esq.; and, 3d, Emily, married to John Quicke of Newton-house, Esq.

Alexander Penrose Cuming, the eldest son, having been educated at Caen, in Normandy, went early into the army, where he remained some years. In 1795, he succeeded, as heir of entail, to the estates of Sir William Gordon of Gordonstown, Baronet, and took the name and arms of Gordon, in pursuance to his will. In 1802, he represented the burghs of Inverness, Nairn, &c., in parliament; and, in 1804, May 12th, he was created a Baronet. Sir Alexander married, in 1773, Helen, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, in Scotland, Baronet, by whom he had issue seven sons and nine daughters,—viz. 1st, George, who died at St Helena, in 1800, in the Honourable East India Company's civil service; 2d, Alexander Penrose, who died young; 3d, Sir William Gordon, his successor; 4th,

* Penrose is so called, in the Cornish language, from being situated at the head of a valley, 'Pen' signifying a head, and 'Ros' a valley, near a promontory of land; and Polwhele says, that it gave name to a family seated there before the conquest.

James, who died young; 5th, Charles Lennox, Major of the Inverness-shire Militia, to whom he left the lands of Dumphail, Rose-Isle, and Coltsfield. He married Mary Bruce of Kinnaird, a granddaughter of the Abyssinian Bruce, and by her has issue, a daughter; 6th, John Penrose; and, 7th, Edward Penrose, who died young. The daughters were—1st, Margaret, married to Samuel Madden, Esq., a Major in the army; 2d, Helen, married to Sir Archibald Dunbar of Northfield, Baronet; 3d, Louisa, wife of Lord Medwyn, son of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Baronet; 4th, Jane; 5th, Mary; 6th, Emilia; 7th, Sophia; 8th, Edwina; and, 9th, Charlotte, who died at Clifton, in 1806. Sir Alexander died February 10, 1806, and was buried at Gordonstown.

Sir William Gordon Cuming, the second and present Baronet, was born July 20, 1787. In September, 1815, he married, at Zurich, in Switzerland, Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of John Campbell of Islay, by Lady Charlote Maria Campbell. daughter of John, Duke of Argle, and has issue,—viz. 1st, Alexander Penrose; 2d, Anne Seymour Conway; 3d, Roualeyn George; 4th, Henry; 5th, Adelaide Eliza; and, 6th, John Randolph.

Arms of the house of Altyre;—Azure, three garbs of wheat, Or. Crest, a Lion Rampant, Or. holding in his dexter paw, a dagger proper. Motto, COURAGE. Supporters, two horses at liberty, Argent; their manes, tails, and hoofs, Or.

PARISH OF EDINKELLY.

The parish of Edinkelly, i. e. the face of the wood, or a wood in the face of the hill. I incline to think that here was the *Carwood, and Logiefoidikenach,* mentioned in the Appendix, No X., and that most part of the parish was anciently a forest. The church standeth on a brook called Duvie, five miles south of Forres, three miles

north-east of Ardclach, and seven miles north of Cromdale. In the south-east of the parish, a part of the estate of Altyre, viz. Phorp, Brylac, Dallasbrachtie, &c., lie in the face of the ridge of hills towards Strathspey. Westward, on the river, is Sluie, pertaining to James Cummine (grandson of Mr David Cummine, Minister of Edinkelly) of the family of Relugas. Above which, on the river, is Logie, the heritage of Robert Cummine, a branch of the house of Altyre. Next up the river, and south of Duvie water, which here falleth into the river, is Relugas, the heritage of Dr Patrick Cummine, Minister at Edinburgh, whose family have enjoyed that estate for several generations, and of which family I shall here give some account.

THE FAMILY OF CUMMINE OF RELUGAS.

It cannot be questioned, that Cummine of Relugas is descended of the family of Lord Badenoch. It is said they possessed the lands of Presly above three hundred years ago; and I think it probable that their ancestor was a son of Cummine of Glenchernich, a direct branch from Lord Badenoch. The lands of Relugas were purchased by James Cummine of Presly, son of William Cummine of Presley. This James was father of a numerous family, who were much and justly respected, and were firm adherents to the religion and liberties of their country, in the reigns of the royal brothers. James of Relugas was much esteemed in the country of Moray. He was succeeded by his eldest son John Cummine of Relugas. His second son, William, was professor of philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. John, the third son, was Minister of Aldearn, and Dean of Moray, a man of great piety and benevolence. In the year 1681, he, with many more of the clergy, subscribed the Test, with an explication; but, upon reflection, he retracted, and demitted his charge in 1682; yet so much was he regarded, that the Earl of Findlater,

to whom he was related, called him to the parish of Cullen, where he lived undisturbed. David, the fourth son, was Minister of Edinkelly, a man of such knowledge and prudence, that his house was a little academy, in which the children of the best families in the neighbourhood had their education. Patrick, the fifth son, was Minister of Ormieston; and Duncan, the youngest, was a Doctor of Medicine, and was physician to King William's army at the battle of the Boine, anno 1690. Afterwards he settled in Dublin, where he died, anno 1724. So great was his desire to propagate the knowledge of the Christian religion, that he made a contribution in Ireland, of which he himself gave £100 Sterling, and, upon this, three Schools were established in Edinkelly. John was succeeded by his eldest son, James Cummine of Relugas, who, by Jean, daughter of Robert Cummine of Altyre, had two sons; Robert, his heir, and, John, a physician, in Irvine. Robert Cummine of Relugas, by Magdalane Frazer, of the family of Kinkell, a Cadet of the house of Lovat, had two sons; Patrick, his heir, and John. Robert was succeeded by his eldest son, the reverend Mr Patrick Cummine* of Relugas, D. D.

* Dr Cummine was a man of uncommon talents, industriously improved by unremitting study; and his manuscript Lectures on Church History, and other writings, sufficiently establish the great depth and extent of his learning. He was a zealous divine, and a powerful preacher; and, having lived in close friendship with the celebrated John Duke of Argyle, the whole weight of church affairs fell to his management, and were conducted by him with all the delicacy and judgment which the nature of the times required; so that he was universally beloved and respected by his brethren. Dr Cummine married Jane Lauder, eldest daughter and co-heiress of David Lauder, Esq., Advocate, of Huntly Wood, in Berwickshire, who was the third son of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, Baronet, Lord Fountainhall. By this Lady he had seven sons, Robert, David, John, Charles, Patrick, George, and Thomas; and four daughters, Marion, Magdalene, Margaret, and Jane. These all died, unmarried, except Patrick and George. Robert succeeded his father in his professional chair, and held it till his death. Patrick, who was remarkable for his knowledge of languages, was, for many years, Professor of Oriental Tongues in the University of Glasgow, and died in 1820. He had issue two sons, Patrick and William, and five daughters. Patrick died, a young man, in Egypt, whither he had gallantly volunteered with the army, and left no issue. The family of Relugas, therefore, is now represented by the only surviving son of

Regius Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the Ministers of that city.

Arms of the family of Relugas. Azure, a strawberry leaf Argent, between three garbs, Or. Crest, a Lion rampant, Gules, holding in his dexter paw a dagger proper. Motto, COURAGE.

From Relugas to the south-east, on both sides of Duvie water, is the Barony of Dunphail, which was the heritage of Dunbar of Dunphail, descended of Westfield, for nearly 250 years, and, about 1738, purchased by Colonel Ludovick Grant, brother to Sir James Grant of Grant. The Colonel dying in 1742, in the expedition to Carthagena, the Barony is now the property of Sir James Grant. In the south end of the parish, on a brook called Dava, are the lands of Knock, Tombain, Kerraw, &c., the property of the Earl of Moray. On the west side of the river Erne, the parish runneth north to the

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Professor Patrick of Glasgow, Dr William Cummine, an eminent Physician, now practising in his native city.

The Rev. Dr Patrick Cummine came to the resolution of selling his estates, to enable him to make proper provision for his family. He, therefore, disposed of his wife's half of Huntly Wood, in Berwickshire, to his brother-in-law, Mr Innes of Stowe; and also sold his estate in Ayrshire. The old family property of Relugas was likewise advertised; but the reluctance he felt at the prospect of its alienation, induced him to endeavour to persuade his son, George, to become the purchaser of it, in which he with some difficulty succeeded, the appearance of the place being then rugged, bare, and unpromising; and having nothing to recommend it but its wild nature. Notwithstanding the difficulties he had to encounter, Mr George Cummine set about improving, enclosing, and planting, with a degree of vigour, that very soon altered the face of his paternal possession. He brought Mr Alexander Wilson from Berwickshire, and with him introduced the improved turnip husbandry of that country. To Mr Cummine's superior taste is to be attributed, that happy mixture of lawn and woodland, which, added to the variety of elevation in its surface, and the romantic scenery of its two rivers, have conspired to make Relugas a spot of peculiar attraction to every admirer of rural beauty.

George Cummine, Esq., W. S., died in 1804. By his wife, Susanna Judith Craigie Halkett, eldest daughter of Colonel Halkett of Hallhill, in Fifeshire, he had one daughter and heiress, Charles Anne Cummiue, who married her third cousin, the present Sir Thomas Dick Lauder of Grange and Fountainhall, Baronet. They have issue, alive, two sons, John and George; and six daughters, Susan, Cornelia, Charlotte Gordon, Isabella, Julia Jane, and Madalena.

Relugas having thus become the property of Sir Thomas Lauder, some account of his descent may

gates of Tarnua Castle. The lands of Dunduff, in this parish, were the heritage of William Falconer, son of Alexander of Hakerton and Lethin, and father of Colin, Bishop of Moray; but now all this part of the parish is the property of the Earl of Moray, and the whole parish was, anciently, a part of that Earldom. Next is

THE PARISH OF ARDCLACH.

The parish of Ardclach, i. e. a stony high ground, lieth on both sides of the river. The church standeth on the south-west bank of the river, three miles south-west of Edenkelly, nine miles south-east of Moy, and five miles east of Calder. On the east side of the river are the lands of Ardrie, Logie, Fernes, and Aitnach, pertaining to Hugh Rose of Kilravock; and above these is Dunern, the property of the family of Brodie of Lethin. Close by the church of Edenkelly, on the opposite side of the brook, is Glenernie, a small feu, pos-

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not be altogether out of place here, especially, as in the early history of his family, his ancestors had considerable possessions in the Province of Moray; and that no correct account of them has hitherto been given by any author who has written about them. From the ample documents for an extended genealogy which he can produce, we shall content ourselves with giving a brief notice.

The name of Lauder, anciently de Lavedre, is of Norman origin. Leslæus, and the other Scottish historians, mention the Lauder as one of those English, or Anglo-Norman Barons, who came into Scotland, in 1056, with Malcolm Canmore, to assist him in recovering his kingdom from the usurper Macbeath. In recompense for his services, de Lavedre received grants of land from the King, at London, in Berwickshire, to which he gave his name, as some of the other Knights had given theirs to the territories they had acquired; and that, as Boethius informs us, in obedience to the King's general command to that effect, de Lavedre also received various other possessions in Berwick-shire, Peebles-shire, the Lothians, and in the Province of Moray, where he seems to have had a share of the property which Macbeth had set apart for himself. The next of the family of whom there is any particular notice is Robertus de Lavedre, who was in the third crusade against the Infidels, in 1188; he seems to have been the fifth Baron. Sir Robert de Lavedre, the brave associate of William Wallace, who seems to have been the eighth Baron, is the next of whom we have any certain account. His monument existed in the time of Nisbet, who gives its inscription at length; he died in 1311. The present representative possesses an original charter from William de Lambirton, Bishop of St Andrews, to Robert de Lavedre, of that fragment of the Island of Bass over which the Abbey of St Andrews had hitherto retained a right; for the family had possessed the rock for generations before. It is dated the 4th June, 1316; as is also the charter of confirmation by John de Forfar, Prior of St Andrews, in the same custody. This

sessed, for several generations, by a branch of the Frasers, descended of Hugh, Laird of Beaufort, who died anno 1450. In 1257,

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Robert was Ambassador to England, from Robert I., on various occasions, as is proved by the state papers, published by Rymer, in his Fœdera. In 1323, he was one of the proxies in the oath of Peace with Edward, on which occasion he swore, "on the Soul of the Bruce," for the due maintenance of it, by the Scottish king. Again, we find him acting as Robert's proxy, in his oath given in the treaty of marriage proposed between his son, David, the Prince of Scotland, and Johanna, Princess of England. He has charters from Robert I. and David II.,—was present at the battle of Halidon, in 1333; but, as the Scottish army attacked on foot, his age compelled him, and several other veteran Knights, named by Knighton, to be spectators of that bloody field in which his son was engaged. This Robert held the office of Justiciarius Laudoniæ for many years. His son, Sir Robert, fought at Halidon in the Third division of the army, under Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, nicknamed Tyneman, then Regent of Scotland. Immediately after the defeat, Sir Robert, who was Justiciary by-north the Forth, hastened to occupy the Castle of Urquhart, one of the only four strengths which held out, for the Scottish king and people, against the power of Edward. He was often called, of Quarrelwood; and he so designates himself, "Robertus de Lavedre Miles, Dominus de Quarrelwood in Moravia," in a charter in which he disposes of certain property in and about the burgh of "Lavedre," to a near relation, from whom the charter came again into the family, where it is still preserved, and a copy of which is given in the Appendix. In it are the names of his son and grandson, from which circumstance it would appear to have been executed when he was far advanced in life. He was the Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood who is mentioned by Shaw in his account of the Parishes of Sypnie, Forres, and Auldearn, as possessing Quarrelwood, Grieship, Brightmony, and Kinsteary. He gave these properties, with his daughter. (certainly not his heiress, as Shaw ignorantly calls her), to Sir Robert Chisholme, through whom they afterwards again passed, by a marriage, into the family of Sutherland of Duffus. Sir Alan de Lavedre seems to have succeeded his grandfather as Justiciarius Laudoniæ, for which a pension was granted him. He had numerous charters from Robert II., especially one of the lands of Halton, in West Lothian, by giving which to a second son, he appears to have created the family of Lauder of Halton. Sir Alan married Alicia Campbell, daughter of Sir Robert Campbell of Lochawe, the Ninth of the Argyle family, and was killed, with the Douglas, in Spain, as he returned from the holy Grave. William Lauder, Bishop of Glasgow, Chancellor of Scotland, 1423, and who built the Steeple of Glasgow, seems to have been a son of his. The eldest son, Sir Robert, who was surety for the peace of the middle marches, in 1398, and who, in 1423, was joined with his brother, the Chancellor, in an embassy to England, to treat about the liberation of King James I., succeeded Sir Alan. Alexander, probably a son of Robert, was installed Bishop of Dunkeld, in 1440, but died the same year. Sir Edward de Lavedre, the eldest son, was sent Ambassador to France, in 1425, to negociate the treaty of marriage between Lewis XI. and Margaret, daughter of James I., and the contract itself was signed by him in 1436. Thomas Lauder, born in 1430, probably a younger son of Sir Edward, was installed Bishop of Dunkeld in his 60th year, and filled that Episcopal chair for 30 years afterwards. Sir Alan de Lavedre was sent, with Sir William of Halton, by the Douglas, in 1439, to negociate with Charles VII. of France, about his Dukedom of Touraine, which they obtained for him. He has an English safe conduct in 1450. Robertus de

Dallasbrachtie, Craigroy, Glenernie. (*N.*—These now belong to Altyre.) Ardrie and Logietown, were the feu-property of James Dunbar of Cunzie and Kilbuiack, (*pen. Cald.*) Mr James Grant of Ardnellie, son of Duncan Grant of Grant, purchased Logie and Ardrie; and, his son, John of Logie, having purchased Moyness, his brother, William, had Logie, from whose heirs it came to Kilra-

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Lavedre is one of the "Conservators Treugarum pro illustrissimo Principe Scotorum," in 1453. His son, Robert, has safe conducts to England in 1470 and 1477. Sir George Lauder was killed at Flodden, with James IV. The Laird of Lauder (Robert) is mentioned by Leslie as being one of the sureties for the good behaviour of the Earl of Arran, and as being executed in the Castle of Edinburgh, in 1514, in consequence of that Earl's defection and flight. Sir Robert, succeeded, who, in 1531, entered into an indenture with the Prior and Monks of Dundee, giving them an annual rent of £10 out of certain lands, for which they bind themselves to sing certain masses for his soul after his death, annually, at certain periods, which curious document is preserved by his representative. He it was who seems to have made a separate family of Bass, by giving that, and certain estates, to a younger son. John. His eldest son, George, had an elder son (probably Robert) who carried on the chief branch of the family for three generations, until it terminated in Robert Lauder, who died a youth, as the inscription on his monument, at Lauder, informs us,—"Hic Jacet Robertus Lauderius filius unicus Roberti Lauderii antiquæ Domus Domini, bonæ spei adolescens, Obiit, anno Domini, 1646 or 9."† The head of the second branch, that is, the Laird of Lauder's second son, William, and his wife, Mary Macdougall of Makersten, in Berwickshire, had an only son, William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Ballenden of Broughton, by whom he had three sons. The two eldest were killed, with many of their relations, in 1598, in the town of Lauder, by the Lord Home, at the head of the powerful border clans of Homes and Cranstons, then at feud with the Lauders. The youngest son, Andrew, escaping from the wreck of his family, fled to his mother's relations, and, marrying Janet Ramsay of Polton, (Cadets of the Dalhousie family), had an only son, Sir John Lauder of Newington, Edrington, and Fountainhall, the first Baronet of the family, and who, by the death of the last of the elder branch, his third cousin, Robert Lauder of that Ilk, became the representative of that family, and, on proof shown, received a warrant from the Lord Lion, to bear its arms and supporters as its chief. By his wife, Isobel Ellis of Mortonhall, he had his eldest son, Sir John Lauder, the second Baronet, a Lord of Session and Justiciary, by the title of Lord Fountainhall, well known for his Decisions and other works. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Lord Abbotshall, and by her had his eldest son, Sir John, the third Baronet, married, in 1696, to Isobel Seton, daughter of Sir Alexander Seton, Lord Pitmedden, by whom he had his eldest son, Sir Alexander, the fourth Baronet. He dying, unmarried, in 1730, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sir Andrew, the fifth Baronet, who married his cousin, Elizabeth Dick, heiress of Grange. Their son, Sir Andrew Lauder Dick of Fountainhall and Grange, the sixth Baronet, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq. of Johnstonburn, by whom he had his only son, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder of Grange and Fountainhall, the seventh Baronet, lineal male representative of the family of Lauder of Lauder Tower, and, through a female, of Dick of Braid and Grange.

† Here lies Robert Lauder, only son of Robert Lauder, Laird of this ancient house, a youth of good hopes. He died in the year of our Lord, &c.

vock. The lands of Ferness and Aitnach, were sold, by Bishop Patrick Hepburn, to Mr John Wood of Tilliderie, who disponed them to Kilravock.

On the west side of the river, and close by it, is Daltulick, and Culmonie, purchased from Bishop Hepburn, anno 1545, and ratified by the Pope's bull, 1548. At Culmonie, Kilravock has built a neat summer-house, and adorned the place with planting and enclosures. North-west is the Barony of Bellivat and Middle-Fleenes, which, for several generations, were the heritage of Rose of Bellivat (afterwards Blackhills,) and, about the year 1605, were sold to Falconer of Lethin, and they are now the property of Brodie of Lethin, and so are the lands above Culmonie, on the side of the river, above three miles. These were a part of the estate of Lethin. *(Vid. Aldern Par.)* The lands of Keppernack and Boath, in the south-west end of the parish, and Benhir, in the Streins, are the property of John Campbell of Calder. Anno 1236, *regni Alexander II.* 22° Alexander de Horstrot obtained a charter of Boath and Benchir, *(pen. Cald.)*, and from him the Thane of Calder purchased it. In 1568, Fleenes and Keppernach were the property of Mr Alexander Campbell, son of Sir John Campbell of Calder, sold to Sir John, June 25, 1545, by Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Moray, *(pen. Cald.)* And Alexander's great-grandson, John Campbell of Moy, sold these lands to John Hay of Lochloy, anno 1665, who disponed them to Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder, anno 1669, *(Ibid.)* Two miles above the church is the bridge of Doulasie, and, for four miles farther, the strath or valley, is very narrow, enclosed with high hills, and called the Streins, consisting of three Davochs of land, the lower in Ardclach, the middle in Calder, and the upper in Moy parish, all the property of John Campbell of Calder. This leads me to

THE PARISH OF MOY.

The united parish of Moy and Dalarasie. *Moy*, from the Irish,

Magh, signifies a meadow or plain; and *Dale-Fergusie* is Fergus' valley. This parish stretcheth, on both sides of the river, about fifteen miles, and is strictly called *Strathern*, a part of the ancient Earldom of Moray. On the south-west of the river, above the Streins, the Davoch of Moy jutteth north-west, among the hills, above two miles, in the middle of which is the Loch of Moy, a mile long and half-a-mile broad. Here, in an Island, the Lairds of Macintosh had a house, as yet entire, where they resided in times of trouble. Now they have Moy-hall, a good house and convenient summer-seat, at the west end of the Loch. So rich is the Loch of delicious red-bellied trouts, called red-wames, that I have seen nearly 200 taken with one draught of a small net. The lands of Moy were purchased from the Bishop of Moray; and Macintosh took a new right from Bishop Hepburn, in October 1545 *(pen. Macin.)* Above Moy, on that side of the river, are Tomatin, pertaining to a Gentleman of the name of Macqueen; Free or Forest, belonging to Macintosh of Holm; and the lands of Kylachie (all holding of the Earl of Moray) the property of Alexander Macintosh of London, merchant, the ninth in descent of the family of Kylachie. Above Kylachie is Invermasran, the property of Kilravock from the year 1460.

On the north-east of the river, in the lower end of the parish, is Pollochack, the property of Macqueen of that place. Next, up the river, is Corebruch, the heritage of Macintosh of Corebruch; above which is Corebruch Macqueen, the property of Donald Macqueen, chief of that branch of the Clanchattan. Some miles farther up is Delmigvie. This was a part of the estate of Westfield, given by Sir Alexander Dunbar, to his son, David, in 1495, disponed to Campbell of Calder, in 1608, and feued by him to Lachlan Macintosh of Kylachie, in 1614, whose great-grandson, Donald Macintosh, now enjoyeth it. Above Delmigvie, on both sides of the river, is the Davoch of Sevin, which was a part of the castle-lands of Inverness, *(Vide Milit. Hist.)* and given by the Earl of Huntly as a part of

the assythment for the murder of Macintosh, in 1550, and it is the property of Macintosh. The church of Moy standeth on the west bank of the Loch of Moy, three miles south of Deviot, and nine miles south-west of Ardclach. Having travelled over the valley of Strathern, I return to the coast to describe

THE PARISH OF DYKE.

The parish of Dyke and Moy, which is three miles in length, and as much in breadth, bounded by the river to the east, by the sea to the north, by Aldearn parish to the west, and by the forest of Tarnua to the south. The church standeth near the centre, two miles west of Forres, and four miles east of Aldearn. At the mouth of the river is the Barony of Caulbin, the ancient inheritance of a branch of Moray of Duffus. Giles, the daughter and heiress of Moray of Caulbin, married Kinnaird of that Ilk. About the year 1705, the house, gardens, and a great part of the lands were quite covered with sand, blown from Mavieston-hills, and the Barony was sold to Alexander Duff of Drummuir. Next, up the river, is Kincorth, formerly pertaining to Falconer of Lethin, and given by Alexander of Lethin and Hawkerton, to his natural son, Mr Samuel Falconer, (father of Mr William, Minister of Dyke), who sold it to Dunbar of Durn; and Durn sold it, in 1758, to Sir Alexander Grant of Dalvey. Farther up is Easter Moy. This was purchased from the Earl of Ross, by Donald, Thane of Calder, anno 1419, *(pen. Cald.)* It was the heritage of a branch of the family of Calder during six generations, and John Campbell of Moy sold it to Alexander Dunbar, son of Westfield, whose son, Ludovick, disponed it to Alexander Duff of Drummuir, who conveyed Moy and Caulbin to his second son, John Duff, and from his creditors, Major George Grant, made the purchase about 1732,—upon whose death, in 1755, without issue, these lands came to his nephew, Sir Ludovick Grant





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DALVEY.

THE SEAT OF NORMAN MACLEOD ESQUIRE.

of Grant. Moy holdeth of Calder. Next is Wester-Moy, pertaining to the late Archibald Dunbar of Dykeside. Farther south is the Barony of Grangehill. Here the Prior of Pluscarden had a Grangier, or farm, and a cell of Monks to manage it. With the other lands of that priory, it came to the Earl of Dunfermline, who sold it to Mark Dunbar of Durris, about the year 1608, from whose descendants, Sir Alexander Grant of Dalvey, purchased the Barony, anno 1749, and, in his charter, changed the name Grangehill into Dalvey.

In the south end of the parish is Tarnua Castle and Forest, the seat of the Earl of Moray. The castle is a large, but irregular pile, built at different times. The hall is a curious room, very large in all dimensions, eighty feet long, and thirty-six broad, and built (or rather the foundation of it was laid for a hunting house) by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray. It standeth on a green mount, and the great wood or forest, close by it, makes it a situation romantic and delightful. In ancient writs it is called *Tarnua:* In Irish, *Taranich*, probably from *Taran*, or *Tarnach*, i. e. Thunder, because there Jupiter Taranis might have been, anciently, worshipped, *(Vide Ecclesiastical History.)*

North from Tarnua is the Barony of Brodie. Brodie-House, the seat of the family, is a large and convenient old building. The improvements, by enclosures, planting, avenues, vistas through the adjacent wood, and a large pond, make it a delightful seat. A mile north-west, close by the frith, are two small pyramidical mounts, called the hills of Mavieston, which, being stripped of all sward or turf, and nothing but quick-sand remaining, are the source from whence the sand has covered much land in Caulbin, Duffus, and Gordonstown. Before I proceed further, I shall give a sketch of

THE EARLS OF MORAY.

This Earldom continued long feudal, reverting to the Crown, in

default of male issue in the direct line. The first I have found signed Earl of Moray, is Œngus Comes de Moravia interfectus est cum suis, *(Chron. Melr.)*, anno 1130. Mr Myles makes him descended of King Duncan, the bastard. Others will have the descendants of the Earls of Moray, as followeth (1) Duncan, bastard son of King Malcom III. He usurped the throne, anno 1094; and his charter *(Appendix, No. XVII.)* showeth, that he hoped to transmit it to his posterity; but he was cut off, anno 1095. His son, by Etheldreda, daughter of Gospatrick, son of Criman, Earl of Northumberland, *(Myles.)* (2) William Nepos Comitis David et Nepos Regis, *(Dalr. Col.)* Dugdale says, (if my memory does not fail) that he was Earl of Moray, and married Ailtze de Rumelli. This is the more probable, because he was much in favour with King David I., and was one of his generals. His son was (3) Dovenald. Hovedan says, he was called Macwilliam, being son of William, the son of Duncan, and was killed anno 1187. This is agreeable to *Chron. Melr. ad ann* 1186. "Cumque Rex esset apud oppidum Inverness cum exercitu, Comites Scotiæ miserunt suos homines ad prædandum, inveneruntque Macwilliam cum suis super Moram quæ dicitur *Mamgarvia* prope Mureff, & mox cum eo pugnarunt, et Deo opitulante, cum multis aliis interfecerunt."* His son was (4) Dovenald, of whom the *Chron. Melr. ad ann* 1215, observeth, that Dovenald, son of Macwilliam, invaded Moray, but was cut off by *Mac-in-Tsagairt*, ancestor to Ross, Earl of Ross, and his head brought to the King. Possibly from these Macwilliams came the Macwilliams in Boharm, &c.

The next Earl of Moray I have met with, is Sir Thomas Randolph, great-grandson of Ranulfus, who is a frequent witness in

* When the King was with his army at the town of Inverness, the Grandees of Scotland sent forth their retainers to plunder; and they found Macwilliam, with his troops, above Moram, which is called Mamgarvie, on the borders of Moray, and directly encountered him, and, God helping, slew himself and a number besides."

King William's charters. His son, Thomas, died anno 1262, and was interred in the Abbey of Melrose. His son, Sir Thomas, Lord Chamberlain, married Isabel, sister of King Robert Bruce; and their son, Sir Thomas, was created Earl of Moray, anno 1313, or 1314, *(Appendix, No. I.)* Although the charter, or patent, beareth no date, yet, it is certain, that, in the convention at Ayr, 1315, he was Earl of Moray, *(Anderson Indep.)* Thomas died anno 1331, and his son, Thomas, second Earl of Moray, succeeded him. He was, according to Fordun, "paternæ probitatis imitator." He was slain, fighting gallantly against the enemies of his country, at the fatal battle of Duplin, anno 1332; and, having no issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Earl John, who was a strenuous asserter of the liberties of his country. He had the misfortune to be taken prisoner at the battle of Kilblain, anno 1335, and was confined, first, in the castle of Nottingham, and, afterwards in the Tower of London, till he was released by the mediation of the King of France, and exchanged for the Earl of Salisbury, anno 1341. He was immediately constituted warden of the west marches. He accompanied King David II. in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was killed at the battle of Durham, anno 1346, leaving no issue, and the Earldom reverted to the Crown. But Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, in right of his wife, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Randolph, first Earl of Moray, was designed, "Comes Marciæ et Moraviæ."

John Dunbar, second son of Earl Patrick, marrying the Princess Marjory, King Robert II.'s daughter, was made Earl of Moray, 1372; but Badenoch, Lochaber, and Urquhart, were excepted out of the grant. And, upon the demise of Earl James Dunbar, the last of that name.

Archibald, brother to the Earl of Douglas, was Earl of Moray, about 1446. But, having joined in his brother's rebellion, in 1452, he was forfeited, and was killed in 1455.

Upon the forfeiture of Archibald Douglas, the title was assumed by Janet Dunbar, daughter of James, Earl of Moray, and wife of

James, Lord Crichton. In 1454, there are several charters granted by Janet Dunbar, Countess of Moray, and Lady Frenderet, to Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, her brother, *(pen. West.)*, but she gave up her pretensions to the Earldom of Moray, and obtained that of Caithness to her son, George.

In 1501, James Stewart, natural son of King James IV., got the Earldom of Moray. He was called the Little Earl, and died, in 1544, without male issue.

In 1548, the Earldom was conferred on George Earl of Huntly; but that grant was re-called in 1554, and it remained in the Crown till the year 1562.

It was then granted to James Stewart, natural son to King James V. In the acts of Privy Council, 12th February, 1561, he is designed Earl of Mar; but, in the council held at Aberdeen, 15th October, 1562, he is designed Earl of Moray, *(Keith's History.)* His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married James Stewart, Lord Downe, who, in her right, became Earl of Moray. Lord Downe was descended of Robert, Duke of Albany, third son to King Robert II. James, son of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, had four sons,—viz. Andrew, James, Walter, and Arthur, who, because they were born out of the country, were legitimated, anno 1472. Andrew was created Lord Evandale, 1459; and, having no issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander, son of Walter, whose son, Andrew, third Lord Evendale, with the consent of the Crown, exchanged that title for Ochiltree. In his father's lifetime, he married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, with whom he had three sons, —Andrew, second Lord Ochiltree, whose male-line is now extinct; Henry, Lord Methven, whose male-line is also extinct; and Sir James of Beith, who was a great favourite of King James V., and was by him made one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, Lieutenant of his Guards, Constable of the Castle of Down, and Stewart of Mentieth and Strathgartny. He was killed, in Dumblain, by the

Laird of Duntreath, and his two brothers, out of a grudge for his having obtained the Stewartry of Mentieth, which was formerly in their family, 1547, and his son, James, was created Lord Downe, anno 1581,* whose son, James, married Elizabeth, Countess of Moray, and from them the present family is descended.

It was this Earl who was murdered at Dunibristle, in the year 1592. He was succeeded by his son, James, who died in 1633. His son, James, survived till 1652, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander, who survived his first-born son, Alexander, Lord Downe, who, being the father of two beautiful daughters, the spouses of their happy husbands, Brigadier General Grant of Grant, and Mr Fraser of Strichen,—their uncle, Charles, the second son, succeeded his father, Earl Alexander, who, being removed in 1735, was succeeded by his brother, Francis, the third son of Earl Alexander, who left his rank and fortune to his eldest son, James. He was succeeded by his son Francis, the father of Francis, who now supports the highest respectability of this distinguished family, and is the father of a numerous offspring.

Arms of Randolph, Earl of Moray—Or, three Cushions pendent by the corners within the royal tressure, Gules.

Arms of Dunbar, Earl of Moray—Quarterly, first and fourth, the arms of Randolph, Earl of Moray, above blazoned. Second and third, Gules, a Lyon rampant within a border, Argent, charged with eight Roses of the Field.

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* The form of creating Lord Downe a Peer, is by an Act of Parliament, 7th of James VI., anno 1581, bearing, that the lands of Downe, &c., were feued by Queen Mary, to Sir James Stewart of Downe, Knight, his heirs, &c., and the said Sir James being descended of the Royal Blood:—"Therefore, his Highness, with the advice of his Three Estates, erects, creates, and incorporates, all the foresaid lands, offices, &c., in an Lordship, to be called the Lordship of Downe, who shall have the dignity and place of a Lord of Parliament, with his arms effeiring thereto." This was an usual form (possibly for the greater solemnity, the King being under age), in imitation of the old form of creating an Earl, by creating his lands into a county. (Essay on BRIT. ANTIQ.)

Arms of Douglas, Earl of Moray—Quarterly, first and fourth, the arms of Randolph, Earl of Moray, above blazoned. Second and third, Argent, a Man's Heart ensigned with an Imperial Crown, proper, on a chief Azure, three Stars of the Field.

Arms of James, Earl of Moray, natural son of King James IV.—Quarterly, first and fourth, the Imperial arms of Scotland bruised with a Baton Sinister, counter charged of the field and charge. Second and third, the arms of Randolph, Earl of Moray, above blazoned.

Arms of James, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland in Queen Mary's time.—The same as the last.

Arms of the present Earl of Moray—Quarterly, first and fourth, the Imperial arms of Scotland within a border gorbonated, Azure and Argent. Second, Or, a Fess checkie Azure and Argent. Third, the arms of Randolph, Earl of Moray, above blazoned.

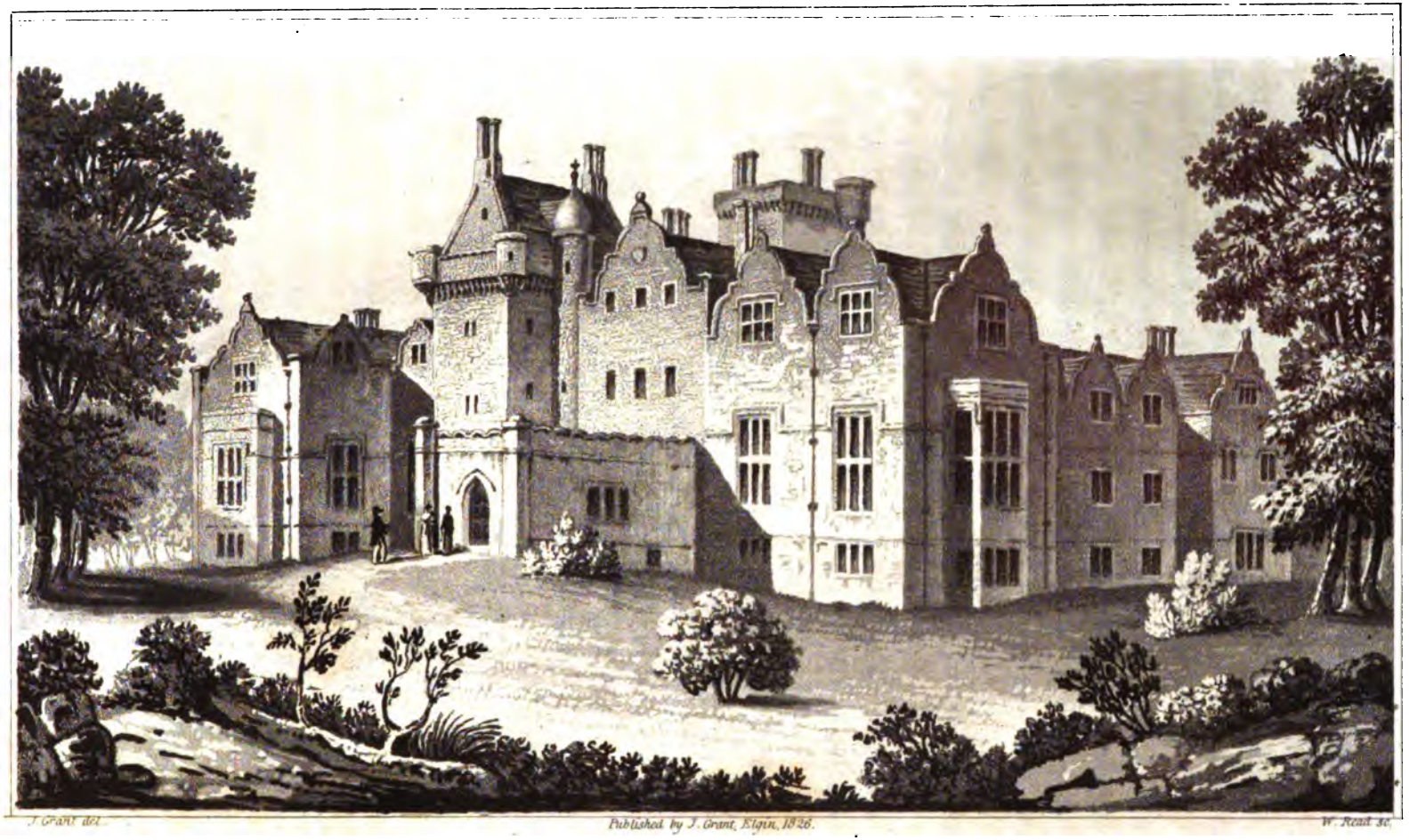
Above the Shield is placed his Lordship's Coronet, over which is set an Helmet befitting his quality, with a Mantling, Gules, the doubling Ermine. On a wreath of his Liveries is set for a Crest, a Pelican feeding her young. Or, in a Nest Vert. In an Escroll above the Crest, this Motto, SALUS PER CHRISTUM REDEMPTOREM. And, on a compartment below the Shield, are placed for supporters, two Grey Hounds, Argent, Collared, Gules.

I shall now give some account of

THE FAMILY OF BRODIE.

This name is manifestly local, taken from the lands of Brodie. In ancient writings, it is called Brothie, softened into Brodie. In the old Irish, *Broth* signifies a Ditch or Mire,—the same as *Dyke* in Saxon, and *Digue* in French. And the Mire Trench, or Ditch, that runneth from the village of Dyke to the north of Brodie-House,





BRODIE HOUSE.

seemeth to have given this place the name of Brodie. Be this as it will—the antiquity of this name appeareth from this, that no history, record, or tradition, (that I know of) doth so much as hint, that any other family or name possessed the lands of Brodie before them, or that they came as strangers from another country. I incline much to think, that they were originally of the ancient Moravienses, and were one of those loyal tribes, to whom King Malcolm IV. gave lands, about the year 1160, when he transplanted the Moray rebels. At that time sirnames were fixed; and the Macintoshes, Innesses, Rosses, then assumed their names; and, probably, so did the Brodies. And their arms being the same with those of the Morays, showeth that they were originally the same people.

The old writs of this family were either carried away by Lord Gordon, when he burnt Brodie-House, in 1645, or were destroyed in that burning; and yet the descents of the family may be traced up about 500 years. (1) Malcolm was Thane of Brodie in the reign of King Alexander III. (2) Michael filius Malcomi, Thanus de Brothie and Dyke, had a charter from King Robert Bruce, about 1311, *(Hist. of Kilr. and Sir G. Mk. MS.)* (3) Joannes de Brothie, accompanied the Earl of Mar, Lord Lieutenant, about the year 1376, *(Hist. of Kilr. and Macintosh.)* (4) John of Brodie, assisted the Mackenzies against the Macdonalds, in the conflict, at Park, anno 1466, *(Hist. of Suther. &c.)* (5) John of Brodie, witness in an indenture between the Thane of Calder and the Baron of Kilravock, anno 1482, *(Pen. Cald.)* *(Here two or three descents are wanting, which I could not find out.)*

Alexander of Brodie, father of (9) David, who died anno 1627, leaving six sons,—viz. David, who succeeded him; Alexander, who purchased the lands of Lethin, Kinloss, and Pitgavenie; Mr John, who was Dean of Moray, and whose son, William Brodie of Whitewreath, was father of Mr William Brodie, Advocate, who died, a bachelor, in 1741; Mr Joseph, the fourth son, was Minister of Forres,

and purchased the lands of Main, near Elgin, which his son, Alexander, disponed to Pitgavenie, and bought the lands of Muirhouse, near Turriff, which Alexander's grandson sold of late; Francis, the fifth son, purchased the lands of Milton, and others, near Elgin, which his grandson sold to Lord Braco, and his great-grandson is Alexander Brodie of Windyhills; William, the sixth son, was proprietor of Coltfield, and, his son, William, dying without issue, the lands came to the house of Brodie. (10) David had two sons; Alexander, who succeeded him, and Joseph of Aslisk. This Joseph of Aslisk, was father of George of Brodie, and of James of Whitehill, who purchased Coltfield and Spynie; and whose son, James Brodie of Spynie, Advocate, and Sheriff-Depute of Moray and Nairn, died in 1756, leaving a son and heir, James, a minor, who now enjoys the estate, and represents the family of Brodie. (11) Alexander was a man of eminent piety and prudence, and was chosen a Lord of Session in 1649; but soon resigned. He was one of the Commissioners who were sent to treat with Charles II., at the Hague and at Breda. He died in 1679, leaving issue, by a daughter of Sir Robert Innes, a son, James, and a daughter, married to Sir Robert Dunbar of Grangehill. (12) James married Lady Kerr, daughter of Robert, Earl of Lothian, and, dying in 1708, left nine daughters,—viz. Ann, married to Lord Forbes; Catharine, married to Robert Dunbar of Grangehill; Elizabeth, married to Cumming of Altyre; Grizzel, married to Dunbar of Dumphail; Emilia, married to Brodie of Aslisk; Margaret, married to James Brodie of Whitehill; Vere, married to Brodie of Muirhouse; Mary, married to Chivez of Muirtown; and Henrietta, the youngest, who died unmarried. (12) George of Aslisk, succeeded, and, dying in 1716, left two sons, James and Alexander; and two daughters, one of which was married to Sinclair of Ulbster, in Caithness, and the other to Munro of Navarr. (14) James succeeded his father; and, dying in 1720, was succeeded by his brother (15) Alexander, who was appointed Lord Lyon, in 1727.

He married Margaret, daughter of Major Sley; and, dying in 1754, left a son, Alexander, who succeeded him, and a daughter, who was married to John, younger of Macleod. (16) Alexander, died, a bachelor, in 1759; and was succeeded by (17) James Brodie, son of James Brodie of Spynie, and grandson of James Brodie of Whitehill. He married Lady Margaret Duff, daughter of the late Earl of Fife.

Their first-born son dying in India, by a greatly lamented casuality—the upsetting of his boat in the surge along the shore—they are succeeded by his son, their grandson, the honourable representative of a line of ancestors, longer, almost, than what any of the Potentates of Europe can exhibit.

The arms of the family of Brodie—Argent, a Cheveron, Gules, between three Stars, Azure. Supporters, two Savages, proper, wreathed about the head and middle with Laurel. Crest, a right hand holding a bunch of Arrows,—all proper. Motto, UNITE.

THE PARISH OF ALDEARN.

The parish of Aldearn, (*Ault-Jaran*, i. e. the Iron Coloured Brook), is about three miles from east to west, and as much from north to south. The church standeth about a mile from the sea, and from the east end of the parish, about four miles west from Dyke, two miles east from Nairn, and four miles east from Calder. In the lower part of the parish, towards the frith, is the Barony of Inshoch, with a large old house, the seat of the Hays of Lochloy and Park. This was a very ancient branch of the house of Errol, and were Lairds of Park about 400 years. By their declining, the lands of Inshoch and Park came into the family of Brodie about the beginning of this century. The lands of Park (in the west end of the parish) were sold, about the year 1724, to Hugh Hay, after

whose death they were, at a judicial sale, in 1755, purchased by Sir Alexander Grant of Dalvey. South-east of Inshoch is the house of Penick, the seat of, and built by, Alexander Dunbar, Dean of Moray, or by his son. This was a part of the priory lands of Urquhart, and the residence of the Dunbars of Grange, till about the year 1680, when they sold Penick to the Laird of Brodie, and resided at Burgie. Next, westward, is Kinsterie, which (with Brightmonie contiguous to it) came from the Lauders to the Chisholms, and from them to the Sutherlands of Duffus. A branch of the family of Duffus were heritors of Kinsterie, which they sold about 50 years ago, and purchased Burrowsbridge, and Myreside in Spynie parish, and took the title of Greenhill. James Sutherland, late of Kinsterie, was a surveyor of the customs. The lands were long under sequestration for debt, but lately purchased by John Gordon of Clunie.

Close by the church is the Barony of Boath, the property of Alexander Dunbar, the oldest branch of the family of Durris, and possessors of that Barony above 150 years. West from Boath is Kinudie. This was a part of the estate of Park, and, in 1741, and thence to 1621, Hay of Kinudie had the lands of Main, near Elgin. From the Hays, Kinudie came to the Urquharts, and, in 1670, Hugh Rose of Kilravock purchased Kinudie, Hunterbog, &c., from Alexander Urquhart; and, in 1767, they were sold by Kilravock to Mr James Russel.

The upper part of the parish is high ground, and, in the east end of it, is the Barony of Moyness and Boghole. This was a part of the estate of Westfield, given to John Dunbar, a second son of that family, about the year 1584. And, in 1634, Robert Dunbar, son of the said John, disponed these lands to John Grant of Logie, whose son, James Grant, sold them to Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder, in 1668, and they are now Calder's property. West from Moyness is the Barony of Lethin. This was a part of the estate of Falconer of Hawkerton, as early as the year 1295, (Appendix, No. XVIII.), and

continued so, till soon after the year 1600, it was sold to John Grant of Fruchy, who, about the year 1613, built a large house, and there resided. His son, Sir John Grant, after he came to the estate, in 1622, sold this Barony to Alexander Brodie, second son to David, Laird of Brodie. This gentleman likewise purchased the Abbey lands of Kinloss, from Bruce, Lord Kinloss, and, in 1630, purchased the lands of Pitgavenie from Alexander Hay of Kinudie. There has, of late, been built at Lethin, a fine modern house, which, with the gardens, enclosures, and planting, makes a delightful seat. I now come to

THE PARISH OF NAIRN.

The parish and burgh of Nairn, in Erse *Invernairn*. The river Nairn riseth in the hills between Stratherick and the Braes of Strathern, and, running north-east through the parishes of Dunlichty and Deviot, it turneth almost due north, and dischargeth into the frith at the town of Nairn, after a course of above twenty miles. It is called Nairn, from the Alder trees growing on the banks of it. *Uisge-Nearn* is the water of Alders.

The town standeth at the mouth of the river on the west side, and is one street from east to west. At the east end there is a bridge of three arches upon the river, built by William Rose of Clava, in the year 1631. In the middle of the town standeth the Tolbooth and Town-house; and, at the west end, Kilravock has a good house of modern architecture. A little above the bridge, on the bank of the river, is the Castle-hill, where stood a royal fort, (now quite demolished), whereof the Thanes of Calder were the hereditary Constables. Within the flood-mark are some vestiges, called the Pier end; but the mouth of the river is now so barred, that no vessels, but fishing-boats for salmon and white fish, can enter. The church standeth on the bank of the river, two miles west from Aldearn, five

miles east from Ardersier, three miles north from Calder, and four miles north-north-east from Croy. The lands contiguous to the town are the property of Rose of Kilravock, Rose of Newton, and Rose of Clava. Mr Rose of Clava, in 1768, sold all his lands in Nairn, Croy, and Ardclach, to Sir Alexander Grant of Dalvey. Westward on the coast are the lands of Delnies, held, in mortgage, by Alexander Campbell of Delnies, of the Laird of Calder. These were a part of the church-lands of Ross, and David Panitar, Bishop of Ross, disponed Delnies and Ardersier, anno 1556, to his brother, uterine, Robert Lesly, from whose son, John Campbell of Calder, purchased them, anno 1575. On the side of the river, a mile south of the town, is Kildrummie, the seat of Hugh Rose of Brae: These lands were sold by Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Moray, to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, in 1545, *(Pen. Kilr.)*

On the east side of the river, near the coast, is Belmakeith, the property of Alexander Dunbar of Boath, and holding feu of Calder. William, Thane of Calder, was infeft in Belmakeith, anno 1442, *(Pen. Cald.)* Next up the river is Braidley. This was, for some generations, the property of Rose of Braidley. John Rose, the last of that family, (and father of Jean Rose, late Lady dowager of Kilravock), having no male issue, sold his lands to Alexander Gordon of Ardach, from whom they were purchased, about the year 1726, by Hugh Rose of Kilravock. Farther up the river is the Barony of Geddes, the patrimonial estate of Rose of Kilravock and Geddes, *(Vid. Rose of Kilravock.)* Close by Geddes is Raite-Castle. Here is an old Fort, built in the form of a square, which was anciently the seat of Raite of that Ilk, who, having killed Andrew, Thane of Calder, about the year 1404, was banished that county, and founded the family of Raite of Halgreen in the Merns. A part of Raite was Calder's property, in 1442, *(Pen. Cald.)*; another part of it, with Meikle Geddes, was the property of Ogilvie of Carnousie, from whom, Sir John Campbell of Calder, made the purchase, anno 1532,

(Ibid.) South of Raite lie the lands of Urchany, once a part of the estate of Park. John Hay of Kinudie sold them to Chisholm of Comer, in 1620; and Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder purchased them in 1660. Following the course of the river Nairn,* I now come to

THE PARISH OF CALDER.

The parish of Calder, so called from *Cale*, a Wood, and *Dur*, Water; for here is a fine wood, with a brook of water on each side of it. The parish is bounded by the river Nairn to the west, and by the hills towards the Streins to the south-east; the church standeth near the centre, from north to south, and is a neat little fabric, ornamented with a steeple and a clock. A furlong east from the church is the house of Calder, the seat of John Campbell of Calder. The Thanes of Calder, as Constables of the King's house, resided in the Castle of Nairn, and had a country seat at what is now called Old Calder, a half-mile north from the present seat. There they had a house on a small moat, with a dry ditch and a draw-bridge, the vestiges whereof are still to be seen. But, by a royal licence, dated 6th August, 1454, they built the Tower of Calder that now standeth.

* The Gaol and Town-Hall have, of late, been cleared of, and rebuilt in a more convenient spot on the north side of the street. The church and cemetery occupy a green head land, projected as it were into the course of the river upon the southern side of the town. The municipal establishment consists of the same number and rank as in Elgin and Forres, and similar to Forres it may be made up of gentlemen resident at a distance in the country, except the three Bailies, the Dean of Guild, and the Cashier. A considerable wing of Nairn, stretching out towards the shore, is wholly inhabited by the families of fishermen; their vernacular speech is the ERSE tongue, which is not understood by the other citizens, and which obliges half the service of the public worship in the church, to be delivered in that language; this circumstance also suggested a joke which was fathered upon James VI.; being a little piqued by the misplaced compliments of a courtier on the population of the cities of England, he is said slyly to have replied, "that none of them equalled the extent of one of the cities of his native kingdom, which was so large, that one-half of the inhabitants did not understand the language of the other." This has been the case at Nairn ever since the English language was introduced.

It is built upon a rock of free stone, washed by a brook to the west, and on the other sides having a dry ditch, with a draw-bridge. The Tower stands between two courts of buildings. Tradition beareth, that the Thane was directed in a dream, to build the Tower round a Hawthorn tree on the bank of the brook. Be this as it will, there is in the lowest vault of the Tower, the trunk of a Hawthorn tree, firm and sound, growing out of the rock, and reaching to the top of the vault. Strangers are brought to stand round it, each one to take a chip of it, and then to drink to the *Hawthorn tree*, i. e. "Prosperity to the family of Calder." This house, with spacious enclosures, fine gardens, a park of red deer, and a large wood close by the house, make a grand and delightful seat. A small pendicle in the south of the parish, called Drumurnie, is the property of Rose of Holm. The lands of Meikle Budzeat, west of the church, the lands of Torrich a mile to the east, and the lands of Clunies two miles to the south-east, are mortgages pertaining to the descendants of this family, and all holding of Calder. I shall here give some account of

THE FAMILY OF CALDER.

The sirname of Calder is local, taken from the place; and the family has been among the most ancient, and the most considerable in the north. About the year 1040, the tyrant, Macbeath, cut off the Thane of Nairn *(Buchan.)* This, no doubt, was the Thane of Calder; for no history, or tradition, mentioneth a Thane of Nairn, distinct from the Thane of Calder, who, as Constable, resided in that town. And Mr Heylin, in his Geography, expressly calleth him Thane of Calder. But, not to deal in uncertainties, (1) Dovenaldus Thanus de Calder was one of the estimators of the Baronies of Kilravock and Geddes, anno 1295, (Appendix, No. XVIII.) His son (2) William, had from King Robert Bruce, 7mo Augusti, anno regni 4to 1310, "Thanageum de Kaledor, infra vicecomitatum

de Inner Nairn, propter servitia debita et assueta tempore Alexandri Regis predecessoris nostri ultimo defuncti,"* *(Pen. Cald.)* His son (3) Andrew, was killed by Sir Alexander Raite, whose son (4) Donald, was served heir to his father, Andrew, in 1405, and saised in the offices of Sheriff and Constable of Nairn, in 1406, *(Ibid.)* He purchased the lands of Dunmaglass from William Menzies of Balwhonzie, in 1414; the lands of Moy, in Moray, from the Earl of Ross, in 1419; and Urchany-beg, in Calder, from Henry, Bishop of Moray, in 1421, *(Ibid,* and Appendix, No. XIX.) His son (5) William, was, in 1442, infeft in the Thanage of Calder, the Sheriffship and Constableship of Nairn, in Boath, Benchir, half of Raite, and six merks out of Belmakeith, *(Pen. Cald.)* In 1450, he built the Tower of Calder by a royal licence. His son (6) William, in 1471, bought from Andrew Lesly, master of the hospital of Spey, with consent of the Bishop of Moray, the miln of Nairn, with its pertinents, *(Ibid);* and, in 1476, the Thanage of Calder, Baronies of Clunie and Boath, Belmakeith, half of Raite, Moy, Dunmaglass, two Kinkells, Kindess, Invermarkie, Mulchoich, Drumurnie, Ferintosh, &c., were united in one Thanage, and such lands as lie in Inverness or Forres shires, to answer to the Sheriff-Court of Nairn, *(Ibid.)* Hence Ferintosh, Moy, Dunmaglass, are a part of the shire of Nairn.

This Thane had five sons,—viz. William, John, Andrew, Alexander, and Hucheon, on whom he entailed his estate, allowing the immediate succession to John, to which William (who was lame and weak) consented, and had £20 annually, and the vicarage of Ewan; all this was settled by charter, anno 1488, *(Ibid.)* This Thane lived to about the year 1500; his son (7) John, married Isabel Rose, daughter of Kilravock, in 1492, *(Pen. Kilr.)*, and, dying in 1494,

* The Thanedom of Calder, Constable of Inner Nairn, on account of services due, and of wont in time of King Alexander, our last defunct predecessor.

left one posthumous child, a daughter (8) Muiriel or Marion. Kilravock intended this heiress for his own grandson, her first cousin; but Kilravock being pursued in a criminal process for robbery, in joining Macintosh in spoiling the lands of Urquhart of Cromarty, Argyle, the Justice-General, made the process easy to him, got the Ward of Muiriel's marriage of the King, anno 1495, and she was sent to Inverary in the year 1499, *(Pen. Kilr.)*

In autumn, 1499, Campbell of Inverliver, with sixty men, came to receive the child, on pretence of sending her South, to school. The Lady Kilravock, her grandmother, that she might not be changed, seared and marked her hip, with the key of her coffer. As Inverliver came with little Muiriel to Daltulich, in Strath-Nairn, he was closely pursued by Alexander and Hugh Calders, her uncles, with a superior party. He sent off the child with an escort of six men, faced about to receive the Calders; and to deceive them a sheaf of corn, dressed in some of the child's cloathes, was kept by one in the rear. The conflict was sharp, and several were killed, among whom were six of Inverliver's sons. When Inverliver thought the child was out of reach, he retreated, leaving the fictitious child to the Calders; and Inverliver was rewarded with a grant of the £20 land of Inverliver. It is said, that, in the heat of the skirmish, Inverliver cried out, *'Sfada glaodh o' Lochow, 'Sfada cabhair o' chlan Dhume*, i. e. "'Tis a far cry to Lachaw, and a distant help to the Campbells;"—now a proverb, signifying, imminent danger, and distant relief. All this I give on tradition.

Muiriel was married, in 1510, to Sir John Campbell, third son of Argyle. In memory of which, in the old hall of the house of Calder, is cut, S. I. C. and D. M. C., with this inscription, "Ceri mani memineris mane." (1) Sir John Campbell of Calder, in 1533, purchased from John Ogilvie of Carnousie, Meikle Geddes, Raite, and the fort of it, *(Pen. Cald.)*, and, in 1535, purchased from David, Earl of Crawford, the Barony of Strath-Nairn, Fortalice of Castle

Davie, and the patronage of Lundichty, now Dunlichty, *(Ibid)*; and, in 1545, he bought, from Patrick, Bishop of Moray, the lands of Fleenessmore, *(Ibid.)* He died in 1546; and his son (2) Archibald, married Isabel, the daughter of the Laird of Grant; and, dying in 1553, his son (3) John, purchased Ardersier and Delnies, *(Vide Nairn Parish)*, and was murdered, in 1592, by Lochinel's brother. His son (4) Sir John, got from the Earl of Moray a renunciation, &c., *(Vide Daviot. Par.)* He purchased the Baronies of Durris and Borlum, *(Vide Dur. Par.)*; and, in 1609, took a charter of Little Budzet, Little Urchany and Croy, from Alexander, Bishop of Moray, *(Ibid)*; but, in 1614, he feued out Delmigvie and Holm. In 1617, he sold Croy to William Dallas of Cantray, and, in the same year, disponed Ferintosh to Lord Lovat, and mortgaged other lands; and all this in order to purchase, or rather to conquer the island of Ilay. His son, by Glenurchie's daughter, (5) John Dow, had all his lands in the North, by a charter, under the great seal, anno 1623, erected into a Barony, called the Burgh of Campbeltown, with power to create Bailies, Constables, Sergeants, and other officers,—liberty to have a Town-house, and a market-cross,—a weekly market on Wednesday,—and a Fair, to begin on July 15th, and to hold eight days, —and that all infeftments may be taken at the Castle of Calder. Lord Torpichen had some Temple-lands in Adersier, which he sold to Mr Thomas Rollock, Advocate, with the office of heritable Bailie, and a privilege of regality, which he disponed to Calder in 1626. In 1626, Calder granted the feu of Dunmaglas, to Ferquhard Macgillivray; and, in 1639, he disponed all his lands in favour of his eldest son, (by Cromarty's daughter), viz. Colin. I find that this John was seized with melancholy in 1639, and yet was living in 1650. His son (6) Colin, died, at the University of Glasgow, a bachelor; and was succeeded by (7) Sir Hugh, son of Colin of Boghole, who was brother to the last John. This gentleman purchased Moyness and Urchany, as formerly observed. In 1678, he pur-

chased Raite-Castle and Raite-Lone from John Hay of Lochloy, and redeemed some mortgages; but mortgaged other lands, and feued out Kinchyle, in 1685. In 1688, he disponed his whole estate in favour of his son, reserving the life-rent of his estate in the north; and died in 1716. His son, by Lady Henriet Stewart, (8) Sir Alexander, married Elizabeth, sister to Sir Gilbert, Lord of Stackpole, in South Wales, and died in 1700. His eldest son (9) Gilbert, died in 1708, and was succeeded by his brother (10) John Campbell, born in 1695; he sold Ilay and Muckarn, to disburden his estate of debt. He married Mary Pryce, heiress of Gogirthen, in North Wales, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. The first daughter, Ann, married Lord Fortescue; Mary died unmarried, and Elizabeth married Captain Adams. Pryce, the eldest son, married, in 1752, Sarah Bacon, daughter of Sir Edmund of Garboldisham, first Baronet of England, and, dying, in 1768, left four sons,—viz. John, Alexander, George, and Charles; and three daughters,—Mary, Sarah, and Henrietta. John, the second son, was, in 1754, appointed Lord Lyon for Scotland; he married Eustachia, daughter of Basset of Heaton. Alexander, the third son, was a Lieutenant-Colonel, and married Francess, daughter of Philip Meadows. Pryce Campbell having died during his father's lifetime, his son (11) John Campbell, succeeded his grandfather, and was created a British Peer by the title of Lord Cawdor; he married Lady Caroline, daughter to the Earl of Carlisle, by whom he had two sons, John Frederick, and George Pryce, an Admiral in the Royal Navy, who married Miss Gascoygne, daughter of General Gascoygne, M.P. for Liverpool. John Campbell died in 1821, and was succeeded by his eldest son (12) John Frederick, now Lord Cawdor, who, in 1816, married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Marquis of Bath, by whom she has issue.

Arms of the family of Calder—Four Coats, Quarterly, 1st, Or. A Hart's Head cabossed, Sable, attired Gules, for Calder. Second,

Gyronne of eight, Or, and Sable, for Campbell. Third, Argent, a Galley, with her Oars in action, Sable, for Lorn. Fourth, Parted per Fess, Azure and Gules, a Cross, Or, for the name of Lort. Crest, a Swan, proper, crowned, Or. Supporters, on the Dexter, a Lyon rampant Guardant, Gules, armed, Or. And on the Sinister, a Heart, proper. Motto, above the Crest, CANDIDUS CANTABIT MORIENS.* And below the Shield, BE MINDFUL.

THE PARISH OF CROY.

The parish of Croy is next above Calder, on both sides of the river. It stretcheth twelve miles in length on the west side of the river, and four miles on the east side, and is generally two miles in breadth. The church standeth on the west side, a mile from the river, four miles west from Nairn, two miles west-north-west from Calder, three south-east from Petty, and four north from Deviot. The north part of this parish, to the west of the river, viz. Kildrummie, Flemington, and the Barony of Kilravock, is a part of the estate of that family.

THE FAMILY OF ROSE OF KILRAVOCK.

The sirname of Rose cometh from the Hebrew, *Rosh*, a Head, and *Rhos*, or *Ros*, signifying a Promontory or Head-land jutting out into Water. In many nations places are called Rose, or compounded with it. And the country by-north Inverness is called Ross, because it stretcheth out into the sea. I question not, but Ross, Earl of Ross, took his sirname from the country. But Kilravock's family being descended of the Rosses in the south country, (as their paternal arms show), and the name being anciently written *de Roos*, which we sound much as Rose, they have changed Roos into Rose, to distinguish them from the Earl of Ross' family. And

* The Swan will sing while dying.

yet I have found this family, in ancient writs, called Roos, Ross, Rosse, Rose.

Had not the writings of this family been destroyed, (as we shall see), in the burning of the Cathedral of Moray, in 1390, few families could have better instructed their antiquity; and even, with that misfortune, few can exceed it. The Barony of Geddes, in the parish of Nairn, was their ancient inheritance. Hugo de Roos, Dominus de Geddes, is a witness in the foundation charter of the Priory of Beaulie, anno 1230, *(M.S. Hist. Kilr.)* Sir John Bisset of Lovat had three daughters, co-heiresses,—viz. Mary Domina de Lovat, married to Sir David Graham; Cecilia Domina de Beaufort, wife of Sir William of Fenton; and Elizabeth Domina de Kilravock, married to Sir Andrew de Bosco (Wood) of Red-Castle; and Mary, daughter of Sir Andrew, was married to (1) Hugh Rose, Baron of Geddes, and she and her husband obtained a charter of the Barony of Kilravock, from King John Baliol, anno 1293, *(Pen. Kilr.)*; and, in 1295, the Baronies of Kilravock and Geddes, were estimated by an inquest, the first to £24, and the other to £12 yearly rent, (Appendix, No. XVIII.) Their son (2) William, married Morella, daughter of Alexander de Downe, and had Hugh, and Andrew, of whom came Rose of Achlossin, in Mar. (3) Hugh, second, died about 1363; his son (4) Hugh, third, married Janet, only child of Sir Robert Chisholm, Constable of the Castle of Urquhart, anno 1364, and with her got the lands of Cantra-nabruich, in Strath-Nairn. He died about 1388. His son (5) Hugh, fourth, died in 1420, whose son (6) John, obtained a charter of de Nova Damus, under the great seal, May 30, 1433, "pro eo, quod Chartæ suæ, tempore combustionis Ecclesiæ de Elgin, in Ecclesia prædicta fuerunt vastatæ et destructæ."* *(Ib.)* He got, from his grand-uncle

* Because, at the time of the burning of the Church of Elgin, his Title-deeds were destroyed and lost in the said Church.

John Chisholm, the lands of Little Cantray and Ochterurchil, in 1420, *(Ib.)* His son, by Isabel Cheyne, daughter of Essilmont, was (7) Hugh, fifth, who, in 1482, purchased the lands of Coulmore, in Ross, *(Ib.)* He married More or Marion, daughter of Macintosh. His second son, Alexander, founded the family of Holm. Hugh died, in 1494, and his eldest son (8) Hugh, sixth, by Margaret Gordon, daughter of Huntly, had Hugh, John, progenitor of the Rosses of Bellivat, and Alexander, of whom came the family of Insh, in the Garioch, and died in 1517. (9) Hugh, seventh, by Agnes Urquhart, daughter of Cromarty, had Hugh, and John of Wester-Drakies, and died anno 1543. (10) Hugh, eighth, purchased, from Bishop Hepburn, in 1545, the lands of Kildrummie, Coulmonie, and Daltulich. His facetious humour appeareth in a submission between him and two neighbours—his subscription to which is, "Hutcheon Rose of Kilravock, an honest man, ill-guided between you baith." He died, in 1597, leaving, by Catharine, daughter of Hawkertown, a son (11) William, second, who, by Lilias Hay, daughter of Dalgatie, had Hugh, William of Clava, John of Braidly, and David of Earlsmiln; and died anno 1611. (12) Hugh, ninth, purchased Flemingtown, from the Earl of Moray, in 1639. He married Magdalene Fraser, daughter of Strichen, and died in 1643. His son (13) Hugh, tenth, married a daughter of Sinclair of Dunbeth, who brought him Hugh and John, of whom is Hiltoun, and he died in 1649. (14) Hugh, eleventh, called Sonsy-Sides,* purchased Kennudie from his great

* In the time of Sonsy-Sides, lifting of cattle was still carried on by the Highland clans. These forays were either headed by the chief, or conducted by his orders; and, being winked at by the authorities, redress was seldom to be found. The estate of Kilravock, with the extensive properties belonging to it, was much exposed to depredation, both on account of the peaceable disposition of its Baron, and the excellent cattle reared on the estate, which gave rise to the Gaelic proverb common to this day, "Da ni a ta air a thoirmisg ban a phosadh a teach mor, agus bo cheannach a's Kilraick." There was one of Kilravock's tenants, of the name of Rose, of great bodily strength, to whom the tenants paid Black Mail for protecting their cattle, and seldom did he allow the depredators to pass with impunity. The Gor-

sire, and sold Coulmore, and purchased Coulness, and Rarichees, in Ross, anno 1681. He married, 1st, Margaret Innes, daughter of Sir Robert Innes of that Ilk, by whom he had five sons and two daughters,—viz. Hugh, Robert, William, James, and John, who all died without issue. His daughters were, Margaret, and Elizabeth. He married, 2d, Mary, daughter of Alexander, tenth Lord Forbes, by whom he had five sons,—viz. Alexander, who was a Colonel of Dragoons; William; George; Arthur—who all died unmarried; and John, who practised as a physician, in Ireland, for several years, with reputation, where he married, and left a son, John. He died, anno 1687, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, twelfth, styled the *Black Baron*—a man of integrity and merit—who added to his estate, the Barony of Muirtown, near Kinloss, and the lands of Brae, in Ross. He was five times married; 1st, with Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder, by whom he had a son, Hugh, and two daughters; Henrietta, married to Sir John Mackenzie of Coul, and Mary, married to Duncan Forbes of Culloden, afterwards Lord President; 2d, with Jean, only child of James Fraser of Brae, by whom he had one son, James, commonly called James Rose of Brae, who was father of Dr Hugh Rose of Broadley, and grandfather of James Rose, heir-male of the late Kilravock; 3d, with Jean, daughter of Cuthbert of Castle-hill, who brought him, Magdalane, married to Mackenzie of Dachmaluach, and Jean, married to Robertson of Glasgoego; 4th, with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Calder of Muirtown, who had Margaret, married to Sir Charles Campbell,

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dons, one of the most powerful clans in Scotland, made an incursion and succeeded in carrying off their booty, before the vassals could be summoned to resist them. The Baron, now advanced in years, and being constitutionally unwilling, as his title implies, yet retaining the high spiritedness for which he was remarkable in youth, went, personally, to represent his grievance to his noble relative the Duke of Gordon, chief of the clan Gordon. But not meeting with the reception he expected, and obtaining no promise of reparation for his loss, he scarcely returned to his castle to tell his friends of his disappointment, and the fatigues of his journey, when he died.

son of Sir Archibald Campbell of Cawdor; and, 5th, with Catharine, daughter of James Porteus of Inverness, by whom he had two sons, Arthur, a Captain in the army, and Alexander, a merchant in Carolina. This Hugh, being a man of parts, was Sheriff-Depute of Ross, and was one of those named by the last Scottish Parliament, to represent Scotland in the British Parliament, anno 1707. He died in January, 1732, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, thirteenth, who sold the lands of Brae, in Ross, and purchased Broadley, near Nairn. He married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, by whom he had two sons, Hugh, his heir, born in 1705, and Lewis of Coulmony. He married, 2d, Jean, eldest daughter of Hugh Rose of Broadley, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. His sons were, John, and George, who both died officers in the army; and his daughters, Margaret, married to John Mackenzie, M.D., Edinburgh; Henrietta, married to Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs, Baronet; Anne, married to Sir Harry Munro of Fowlis, Baronet—all of whom had issue; Alexandrina; Jean, married to Duncan Ross of Kindeace, in Ross-shire; and Caroline, married to Major Brodie. He died 28th May, 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh,* fourteenth, who was bred to the Law, and was

*. On the day previous to the memorable battle of Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland, having halted with his army at Nairn, lodged in the house of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, who was then Provost of that ancient burgh, and whose loyalty and attachment to the cause of King George the Second is attested by the following inscription on a porter cup, preserved in the old castle of Kilravock,—"This cup belongs to the Provost of Nairn, 1746, the year of our deliverance. A bumper to the Duke of Cumberland."

About two o'clock of the same day, an officer from Prince Charles Stuart arrived at Kilravock, to announce that it was the intention of the Prince to dine that day at the castle. Mr Rose and his Lady made the best preparation that the shortness of the time admitted, for the reception of so illustrious and unexpected a guest; and in about an hour after the Prince reached the castle, attended by a numerous retinue of gentlemen, many of whom were French. The manners and deportment of the Prince on this occasion were described by Mr Rose and his Lady as having been most engaging. He asked the number of Mr Rose's children, and, on being told three sons, he requested to see them, praised their looks, and kissed each of them on the forehead. Having walked out with Mr Rose, previous to dinner, and observed several people engaged in planting those trees which now adorn the ancient family seat of the

Sheriff-Depute of Ross and Cromarty. In 1739, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel William Clephane, nephew of Clephane of Carslogie, in Fifeshire, by whom he had three sons and a daughter,—viz. Hugh, his heir; William, who was Captain in the Sutherland Fencibles, and died, unmarried, in 1772; John, who was a Wine-Merchant, in London, and died, unmarried, in 1767; and, Elizabeth, born 19th March, 1747. He was a very literary character, and added greatly to the library of Kilravock,—particularly, some of the best editions of the Classics, which he purchased in Holland. He died in 1772, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, fifteenth, who was also bred to the Law, and passed as Advocate, but never practised. He was a highly-accomplished gentleman and

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Roses, he remarked, "How happy must you be, Mr Rose, in being thus peacefully engaged, when the whole country around you is in a stir."

Mr Rose, who was a capital performer, having taken up the violin and played an Italian Minuet, said to the Prince, "That, if I mistake not, is a favourite of your Royal Highness." That it is a favourite of mine, Mr Rose, is certain, but how you came to know that it is so, I am quite at a loss to guess." "That, Sir," replied Mr Rose, "may serve to show you, that whatever people of your rank do or say is sure to be remarked." "I thank you," said the Prince, "for that observation."

Prince Charles, his Secretary, Mr Kay, and Mr and Mrs Rose, dined together, in what is now the parlour of the old castle, while forty of the Prince's attendants dined in a large hall adjoining. Between these two rooms there is a short passage, in which two of the Prince's officers stood with drawn swords while he was at dinner. When the cloth was removed, Mr Rose proposed to the Prince that he would allow those gentlemen to go to dine, adding, "Your Royal Highness may be satisfied that you are perfectly safe in this house." To which he replied, "I know, Sir, that I am safe here; you can desire them to go to dinner."

A large and very handsome china bowl, capable of containing as much as sixteen ordinary bottles, is still preserved at the castle of Kilravock. This bowl Mr Kay greatly admired, and said that he would like to see it filled. In consequence, immediately after dinner, the bowl, filled with good whisky-punch, was placed on the Prince's table. After drinking a few glasses of wine, Prince Charles rose to depart, as did also Mr Kay; but the Prince, good-humouredly, said, "No, no, Kay, since you have challenged that bowl, you must stay to see it out." Kay, however, took only a glass, and accompanied his master to Culloden, where they slept.

Next day, the Duke of Cumberland stopped on his march at the gate of Kilravock Castle, and Mr Rose having gone out to receive him, the Duke said, "So I understand you had my cousin, Charles, here yesterday." "Yes, please your Royal Highness," replied Mr Rose, "not having an armed force, I could not prevent his visit." "You did perfectly right," said the Duke, "and I entirely approve of your conduct." So saying, he rode on to the moor of Culloden.

scholar, was extremely fond of field sports, and reckoned one of the best shots in Britain. He was also a first-rate performer on the violin; indeed, the whole Kilravock family have been long celebrated for their musical talents. In 1773, he married Miss Anne Fraser of Inverness—a Lady of exquisite beauty; but dying, without issue, in 1782, a long law-suit followed betwixt his sister, Elizabeth, who claimed, as heir-of-line, and James Rose, son of Dr Hugh Rose, by his first wife, Margaret Russel, who claimed, as heir-male to the late Kilravock. After a protracted litigation of five years' duration, Mrs Rose, having appealled to the House of Lords, their Lordships, on the 2d April, 1787, gave judgment, deciding all the material points in favour of Mrs Rose. By this decision, she succeeded to the Barony of Kilravock, and the lands of Kildrummie and Easter-Torrich, while James Rose was found entitled to the lands of Geddes and Flemingtown, and the patronage of Moy and vice-patronage of Croy.

Mrs Elizabeth Rose was a Lady of the most amiable and accomplished manners, and of the very highest literary attainments. She added considerably to the already valuable collection of books at Kilravock Castle, and has left several volumes of manuscript extracts form her favourite authors, both in prose and verse. Her correspondence with Burns, the Poet, does equal credit to her head and heart. In 1779, she married Dr Hugh Rose of Broadley, who died in 1780, and by whom she had an only son, Hugh, born February 8, 1781. After the death of her husband, she removed from Forres to Nairn, where she resided, in the Kilravock house, with her mother, for some years; but, on her accession to the estate, she, and her mother, took possession of Kilravock Castle, where she devoted much of her time to the improvement of the remains of the once extensive possessions of her ancestors,—though harassed by two very tedious and expensive law-pleas. She planted nearly 1000 acres of moor ground, with Scotch Fir and Larch, which, in the course of a few years, will add greatly to the value of the property. She en-

closed with substantial fences, and drained several extensive farms; and by her influence over the tenantry, with whom she was, deservedly, very popular, she persuaded them to build comfortable houses, with suitable farm-steadings. She also drained, at a very considerable expense, great part of the Loch of Clans, formerly an extensive Lake, in the hope of finding marl in it, and, tho' in this she was disappointed, it has added nearly 100 acres to the estate, which, by proper culture, will soon become of much value.

This Lady inherited, in perfection, the musical genius of her family; for she not only played on the piano and guitar, with great taste and execution, but was also an admirable performer on the violin—an instrument very rarely seen in a female hand. On the death of Mrs Rose, in November, 1815, she was succeeded by her eldest son, Hugh, sixteenth, who served, for some years, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Inverness-shire regiment of militia, during the late war, and afterwards commanded the Local Militia of the county of Nairn, of which he is at present Vice-Lieutenant. He married, 1st, Catherine, daughter of Colonel John Baillie of Dunain, by whom he has three sons and four daughters,—viz. Hugh; John, Ensign in the 50th regiment of Foot; George; Isabella; Elizabeth; Margaret; and Catherine Duff. He married, 2d, Catherine, daughter of James Macintosh, Esq. of Farr, by whom he had three sons and three daughters,—viz. James; William; Wellington (born on the ever-memorable 18th of June); Anne Fraser; Harriet; and Caroline. The present proprietor is endeavouring to follow out his mother's intentions of planting and improving the waste ground on the ancient family estate, and, being seconded by a numerous, enterprizing, and skilful tenantry, a great change to the better, in its appearance, is visible, within the last few years.

Kilravock's paternal arms are—Or; three Water Budgets, Sab.

Now to describe the parish :—

The house of Kilravock standeth on a rock, on the west bank of the river. It is a large pile of building, with a strong tower, built in 1460, by a patent from the Earl of Ross, *(Ib.)* The river, gardens, enclosures, and adjacent Birch-wood, make it a very agreeable seat. South-west on the river is Holm, the property of John Rose of Holm, the ninth descent in a direct line. The small heritage is a part of the Barony of Strath-Nairn, *(Vid. Daviot. Par.)* Next up the river is Cantray, which, with Galcantray and Bellaffresh on the east side of the river, and the lands of Croy, near the church, is the property of Mr Davidson, who lately purchased it from Dallas of Cantray. Croy was purchased from Campbell of Calder, in 1617; but Cantray (and Budzet in Calder) has been the seat of Dallas for many generations. North-west from Cantray, on the top of the hill, standeth the Castle of Dalcross, built, in 1621, by Lord Lovat, whose property the land was at that time. It came, afterwards, to Sir James Frazer of Brae, who gave it as a portion with his daughter, Jean Frazer, to Major Bateman. The Major sold it to James Roy Dunbar, Bailie of Inverness, and from him Macintosh of Macintosh purchased it, in 1702. About four miles farther, on the west brae of the hill, is Easter Leys, pertaining to Robertson of Inches, *(Vid. Inverness Par.)* Next is Mid Leys, the property of George Baillie, son of John Baillie, late writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who was son of James Baillie, Sheriff-Clerk of Inverness, of the family of Dunain. Farther is West Leys, the heritage of Alexander Shaw of Tordaroch, who sold it lately to Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, *(Vid. Daviot. Par.)* These Leys hold of Lord Lovat, as a part of the ancient estate of that family.

To return to the side of the river Nairn. Above Cantray are Little Cantray, *Cantra-na-bruich*, Orchil, &c., pertaining to Kilravock; and farther up is the Barony of Clava, the heritage of Rose of Clava,—of which branch, Hugh of Clava is now the sixth in descent. This Barony is situated on both sides of the river. And in

the upper part of the parish is Daltulich, a mortgage possessed by a branch of the Frasers for five generations past. Following the river, I come to

THE PARISH OF DAVIOT.

The parish of Daviot and Dunlichtie stretcheth on both sides of the river Nairn, about ten miles in length, and in few places, two in breadth. It is enclosed with hills, except towards Croy. The church standeth on the west bank, a mile above the north end of the parish, three miles north from Dunlichtie, which is united with it four miles south from Croy, four miles south-east from Inverness, and three miles north-west from Moy. The Barony of Strath-Nairn was the freehold of the Earl of Crawford, before the year 1500. David, Earl of Crawford, married Catherine, daughter of Robert II., and with her got the Barony of Strath-Nairn, &c., anno 1378; and he disponed it, in feu, to Ogilvie, Laird of Findlater, who resided at Hall-hill, in Pettie, and was designed, Laird of Strath-Nairn. Sir John Campbell of Calder, purchased Crawford's right, in 1535, and thereafter, Findlater conveyed his feu-hold, to the Earl of Moray. This Earl, unwilling to hold of Calder, privately obtained a charter, from the Chancery, by which he was to hold of the Crown. Sir John Campbell, great-grandson to the former mentioned, carried on a reduction of the Earl of Moray's right, and obtained from Earl James an ample renunciation, dated 17th November, 1608, acknowledging, "That he held of Sir John Campbell of Calder, the lands of Meikle Davie, cum Fortalicio, Budzeat, Little Davie, Coulclachie, Meikle and Little Cragies, Inverarnie, Gask, Wester Larg, Aberchaladers, Aberarders, Dalcrombie, Letterwhiln, Brinns, Fleechtie, Far, Holm, Failie, and Drumornie," *(Pen. Cald.)* Thus, the Earl of Moray holdeth this Barony of Mr Campbell of Calder as his superior.

On the west side of the river, in the lower end of the parish, is

Coulclachie, a sub-vassalage of Angus Macintosh, who now representeth the Macintoshes of Connidge. Next southward is Davie, the property of the Laird of Macintosh. Here was a Fort, built by David, Earl of Crawford, and after him called Davie-Fort. Next is Failie, the heritage of Macbean of Failie, a branch of the old clan Chattan, who have long possessed this small estate. South thereof is Gask, which, with Dunmaglass, is the property of William Macgillivray of Dunmaglass. This last was purchased by the Thane of Calder, in 1414, and feued to Ferquhard Macalaster, in 1626; but they had immemorial *Duchus* or possession of it. Dunmaglass is Chief of the ancient clan of Macgillivray.

On the east side of the river, the first northward, is Cragie, the property of the late William Shaw of Craigfield, cousin to Tordaroch. South of which is the Barony of Largs, a part of Macintosh's estate. Further south is Inverarnie, a mortgage from Rose of Kilravock, who is the Earl of Moray's sub-vassal. Macphail of Inverarnie is the Chief of that ancient tribe of the clan Chattan. Above Inverarnie, on the brook of Fearnie, is Farr, the property of Macintosh of Farr, a branch of the family of Fylachie. Above Inverarnie, on the side of Nairn, is Tordaroch, the seat of Alexander Shaw, an ancient branch of the Shaws of Rothiemurchus. This family's heritage is Wester Leys, in the parish of Croy; but they hold Tordaroch in lease of Macintosh, and have resided in it above 200 hundred years. In the south end of Dunlichtie parish is Aberarder, the heritage of William Macintosh of Aberarder, a branch of the family of Macintosh; and west of Aberarder is Dunmaglass, of which I have spoken. There are, in this Brae-country, some other sub-vassals of the Earl of Moray. But I return to the coast.

THE PARISH OF ARDERSIER.

The parish of Ardersier lieth on the west coast from Nairn. It is

a promontory, running into the Moray Frith from south-east to north-west, and is about two miles in length, and little more than half-a-mile in breadth at the south-east; and at the north-west it terminates in a narrow point, on which the Fort is built. The whole parish is the property of John Campbell of Calder, and was a part of the lands of the Bishop of Ross, with some Temple-lands, formerly belonging to the Knights Templar. More than a-third part of the whole bounds was purchased, about 1746, by the Government, for a precinct of the Fort. The church formerly stood within the precinct; but, of late, there is a new church built a little without it, about five miles west from Nairn, three miles north from Croy, and four miles north-east from Pettie. Whether the precinct shall be Intra-parochial, or Extra-parochial, is not yet determined.—Westward on the coast is

THE PARISH OF PETTIE.

The parish of Pettie is pleasantly situated on a plain, betwixt the Frith and the hills towards Strath-Nairn. It is in length, from east to west, nearly five miles, and in breath not above a-mile and a-half. The church standeth on a rising ground, a furlong from the sea, almost two miles from the west end of the parish, five miles north-east from Inverness, four miles south-west from Ardersier, and nearly three miles north-west from Croy.

The Barony of Pettie was anciently a part of the Earldom of Moray; but, upon the death of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, anno 1455, the castles of Inverness and Urquhart, and the Lordships of them, the water mails of Inverness, the Lordship of Abernethie, the Baronies of Urquhart, Glenurchan, Boneich, Bonochar, Pettie, Brachlie, and Strathern, with the pertinents, were annexed to the Crown. Some time after this, the Laird of Findlater held the Barony of Pettie of the Crown, and afterwards of the Earl of Moray. I find that

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, who died in 1505, was married to John Ogilvie of Strath-Nairn. Ogilvie resided at Hall-hill, in Pettie. Lachlan, Laird of Macintosh, being murdered by some of his clan, in 1524, James, Earl of Moray, committed the young Laird of Macintosh, who was his nephew, to the care of the Laird of Strath-Nairn. The Macintoshes resented this as an indignity, demolished the house of Hall-hill, and killed twenty-four of the Ogilvies, about the year 1531. It is probable, that this barbarous treatment induced Findlater to dispone his right of Strath-Nairn, Pettie, and Borlum, to the Earl of Moray.

In the east end of the parish is Calder's Brachlie, a skirt of the Thanedom of Calder. Near to it is Easter Brachlie, pertaining to Kilravock. All the rest of the parish is the property of the Earl of Moray, except a small feu in the west end, called Alterlies, which pertaineth to Forbes of Culloden. Near the church standeth Castle-Stewart, one of the seats of the Earl of Moray, but now out of repair; and near thereto is a Corn-mill set a-going by the sea water.

Next to Pettie, westward, is

THE TOWN AND PARISH OF INVERNESS.*

The town standeth on the east bank of the river Ness, a little above

* Inverness, like other of our Scotch towns, owes its origin, at a very early date, to its convenient situation as a sea-port, and to its river, being likewise admirably situated, as the centre of a large district; and opening easily to both the Lowlands and the Mountainous circle by which it is surrounded. Its earliest charters are from David, William the Lion, and Alexander. In the latter, the King orders the town to be surrounded by a ditch and good paling, (fossa et bona palicio); and, by the privileges which are granted to the Moravians, (Moravienses Mei), it seems evident that the Monarch meant to colonise Inverness with his low country subjects, probably for the purpose of civilizing the barbarians of the Highlands. This plan has, probably, been aided by the establishment of religious houses in the town. As early as the reign of Alexander the Second, 1215, a royal grant is recorded in the Chartulary of Moray to that Bishoprick of the Barony of Kinmylies, which remained with it till 1544, when Bishop Patrick Hepburn sold it to Lord Lovat. In the same reign there is an entry in the Chartulary, of these words,---"Thane et firmarii suppositure Kinmylies," which Lord Hales quotes, in order to prove, that, anciently, the term Thane meant not always Comes or Count, but the head Director of a District or Barony. About 1280, the Count of St Pol, being wrecked in the Orkneys, passed the winter in Inver-

the mouth of it. It consisteth of two streets, cutting one another

ness, and built a ship, in Inverness, in which he returned to France the succeeding summer. Long before this period, the Castle of Inverness (probably situated where the foundations of buildings have been lately dug up, upon the hill, near the Mill-burn, called the Auld Castle-hill), was celebrated as the place where, early in the eleventh century, Macbeath murdered King Duncan. In these ruins several ancient coins were found, and a leaden Amulet perfonated with a leather cord, which is now at Muirtown; the Amulet bears two Keys crossed Saltine ways, and the letter I between the handles of the Keys. The battle of Clachnahary fought, by different accounts, in 1341 and 1378, (SHAW makes it in 1454, quoting the Macintosh and Lovat manuscripts), was a bloody contest between the Clan Chattan and Munroes, about a mile west of Inverness. Many human bones have been found among the rocks; and the proprietor of Muirtown, in 1822, has ornamented the spot, by erecting a handsome monument in memory of the event. In 1411, Donald of the Isles burnt the greatest part of Inverness, and the beautiful Oak Bridge, in his march to Harlow. James the First, about 1440, in his progress, visited Inverness, and had many desperate robbers seized and executed. His exclamation upon the occasion is recorded:

Ad turrim fortem Caute duce cohortem Christi per Sortem Quia hi meruene mortem.	TRANSLATION. By a cautious leader, a strong band, through the providence of Christ, brought quietly to the Tower, for they deserved death.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century, the town was visited by James the Third during his troubles; and he granted a charter to the community, among other grants renewing that of the lands of Merkinch, for the redendum of one pound of pepper, annually. In 1555, Mary of Guise visited Inverness; and, in 1562, her daughter, Queen Mary, paid a visit of some short continuance. The Governor of the Castle making some delay in receiving the Queen, was hanged upon the Bridge, which circumstance seems to have had little effect upon the Queen's gaiety; for Randolph writes, that he was present when the guards came into town with Jack and Knapsack; and the Queen being informed that they had been watching all night in the fields, she said, merrily, that she wished she had been with them. A few years after this, the Regent, Moray, came to Inverness; and the chief of the Clan, Gunn, was hanged for "taking the Crown of the causeway from the Earl of Moray." In the year 1625, the town of Inverness suffered much oppression by the heavy fines levied upon many of the Merchants by the Earl of Moray, acting under a commission from the King. The cause was their having furnished some small articles, such as salt and soap, to the Clan Chattan, at that time in rebellion. Mr Forbes of Culloden, by going to London, got the inhabitants some redress, as appears by the papers published in the Culloden Collection. The Castle of Culloden, long the chief building in the parish, was founded about 1624, by Macintosh, who, about 1625, sold the estate to Mr Forbes. Early in the seventeenth century, the Earl of Huntly, Lord Lovat, and many of the northern Chiefs, residing in Inverness, that town became the centre of much conviviality and gaiety, which was succeeded by a long period of military troubles, during the contests between the Royal and Covenant parties, in the reign of Charles the First. During the early part of Cromwell's government, the person whom he sent to survey the sea-ports of Scotland (1651) reports Inverness as possessing but little shipping, and but one Merchant of any consequence. In 1652, Cromwell commenced the citadel of Inverness, and it was finished in five years. This work is said to have cost £80,000 Sterling. The Oak came from England,---the religious houses of Kinloss and Inverness were dilapidated for the mason work; and Struy is said to have received 30,000 merks for the Fir Timber. Upon the ramparts the standard of Cromwell was erected, having the word EMANUEL in large gold letters. This work was a small pentagon, with counterscarp, covered way and

from south to north, and from east to west. The buildings are good and convenient, and all of stone. In one of the angles, at the intersection of the streets, standeth the Tolbooth and Court-house, adorned with a lofty steeple and a clock; and, in an opposite angle, is the Town-house, a large building of modern work. The churches stand on the river bank, at the north-end of the town; and near to them is Dunbar's Hospital, a large house, with a garden, mortified by Provost Alexander Dunbar. Below the churches is the harbour, which receiveth merchant ships, but standeth too open to the strong west-wind; and close by the harbour are the vestiges of Cromwell's Fort. In the middle of the town is the Bridge, of seven arches, and beautiful architecture, with a prison room in one of the pillars. Formerly there stood here a Bridge of wood, supported by pillars of oak, some of which are yet to be seen. It fell on the 28th September, 1664, and though more than a hundred persons, who stood on it, dropt all into the river, no life was lost. The present Bridge was finished about the year 1686. Several gentlemen contributed liberally to it; and, by an act of Privy Council, there was a collection for it through the Dioscese. On the west bank of the river, there is a large suburbs of two streets; and a little above the town, there is a pleasant little island, in the river, where the Magis-

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glacis; but, upon the Restoration, Charles the Second gratified the Highland Chiefs by having it dismantled, in which state it still shows its original dimensions. In 1664, the Timber Bridge of Inverness suddenly fell, and was, in three years thereafter, replaced by the present Stone Bridge, a work, certainly, of great magnificence for that period. In 1665, the Townsmen suffered much oppression from the Macdonalds, which was repeated after the abdication of James the Second, in 1689. In 1690, the last Wolf known to have been seen at large in this kingdom, was killed, above the house of Kinmylies, about a mile and a-half from Inverness. Captain Frank, one of Cromwell's Officers, probably in a lurking expedition, after the Restoration, came to Inverness; he describes the citadel as a very superb work. The walls which fortified the town, he says, were then tumbling into ruin; and the soldiers of General Deane had, during Cromwell's time, drawn the first galley from the river, at Inverness, over land to the end of Loch-Ness, an exertion worthy of the energy of the soldiers of Cromwell. From this period Inverness became the regular place of arms of the North.

At the commencement of the operations for the Royal succession, in 1715, the town of Inverness was

trates entertain strangers with salmon killed in their presence with spears. The town is very populous, and the houses being too much crowded, and the streets narrow, under the Castle-hill and Barn-hill, the air is thick and moist.

The parish lieth on both sides of the river. On the west side it extendeth eight miles, and on the east four miles. The town standeth five miles south-west from Pettie, five miles, almost, east from Kirkhill, five miles north from Durris, and four miles west-by-north from Daviot. The town lands lie adjacent to it; and the country parish is full of Gentlemens' seats.

On the east side of the river, two miles north-east of the town, is Culloden; a good old house, gardens well laid out, with much planting, which make it an agreeable seat. This land belonged to a gentleman of the name of Strachan, who married the daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, who died, anno 1543. Of that marriage there were only two daughters portioners, and the Laird of Macintosh purchased from them, and their husbands, the rights of that Barony. Macintosh built a part of the house of Culloden, and his successor sold the Barony, about the year 1626, to (1) Duncan Forbes, son of Tolquhon, and Provost of Inverness, whose son (2) John of Culloden, purchased Ferntosh and Bunchrive, anno 1673. His son (3) Duncan, was

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first seized for the Jacobite interest, by the exertions of Alexander Duff of Drummuir, who introduced his son-in-law, the Laird of Macintosh, into the town at the head of his clan; and the Magistrates being much under Drummuir's influence, he having been Member of Parliament, and Provost for Inverness, seemed strongly on the side of the Stuart dynasty. The exertions of Culloden and Kilravock, aided by Lord Lovat, however, were effectual in recovering this important post for the King (George the First), though not without some contest and bloodshed. The Castle was, soon afterwards, much augmented and repaired; and received the name of Fort-George, which it retained till blown up after the battle of Culloden,---soon after which event the present Fort of that name was erected upon the promontory of Ardersier---the Magistrates having refused their consent to the erection near Inverness---an act of folly which indisputably deprived the town of the means of beauty and riches, which would have rendered it one of the most elegant and imposing capitals in the kingdom. Thus its two ancient Castles are no more; and its citadel, erected by Cromwell, only faintly shows its original outlines---while their present succedaneum is too far removed to add to the appearance and importance of Inverness.

Captain Carleton describes it about 1690, and Captain Burt about 1730-8. The latter states, that, at

father of (4) John, who had no issue, and of Duncan, Lord President of the Session, who died, 10th December, 1747. His son (5) John, has left (6) Arthur, now of Culloden. Of this family is Forbes of Pitnacrief.

South-west is Easter Drakies, the property of Hugh Falconer, Merchant in Inverness; and Wester Drakies, pertaining to the estate which belonged to Cuthbert of Castle-hill, both holding of the town of Inverness. Next is the Barony of Castle-hill. In the reign of David II., Susanna and Adda were sisters and heiresses of Castle-hill, and a gentleman of the name of Cuthbert, marrying Susanna, became thereby Baron of Castle-hill. From that time the Cuthberts have been in possession of these lands.

Further is the Barony of Inches, the first of which family was a son of Robertson of Strowan, who married the widow of Cuthbert of Castle-hill, about 1548; and his son became Laird of Inches, which was a part of the Barony of Castle-hill.—Arthur Robertson of Inches now representeth the family.

The lands of Essich are the farthest south, and are a part of Macintosh's estate. Below Essich, towards the river, are Coulduthil, Knocknagial, and Torbreak, all Castle lands. Torbreak was the property of Captain William Baillie, and, by a judicial sale, in 1758,

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the Union, few houses in the town were slated. The Castle was repaired and augmented---being then, and long before this period, situated upon the small hill close to the river; and although his description of the natives is by no means calculated to please the pride of the Invernessians, still the evident truth of his narrative must disarm even prejudice of its anger.

During the rebellion, in 1745, the town of Inverness was the chief scene of the exertions of both parties, and for some time the residence of Prince Charles, and the Duke of Cumberland, who both, successively, occupied the same bed in the house of Catherine Duff, Lady Drummuir, in the Church Street. This old Lady used to say, "that she had lodged twa kings' bairns, but never wish'd to lodge any more." The exertions of that great man President Forbes, and Lord Lovat, were long the themes of the narratives of the persons who were witnesses of the different actions of these persons at Inverness.

From the Union, till many years after the battle of Culloden, the town was evidently in a state of progressive decay; but, for the last 40 or 50 years, a new stimulus has been given,---the parish and town have started into new life, and display, on every side, the effects of wealth, industry, and liberality of

became the property of Dr James Fraser, son of Phopachie. And on the side of the river is Holm, which is the Fief of Alexander Macintosh of Holm, a branch of the family of Kylachie, who have possessed this small estate ever since the year 1614, and hold it mainly of Campbell of Calder.

I now pass to the west side of the river Ness. At the mouth of it is Markinch. This, for 150 years, was the property of Rose of Wester Drakies and his descendants, and has lately been purchased, at a judicial sale, by James Fraser of Phopachie. Next is the Barony of Muirtown, a part of the estate of Lovat, sold about the year 1620, to Thomas Skivez, for 2000 merks, Scots. His descendants lately sold it to Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, who disponed it to William Duff, third son of Alexander Duff of Drummuir. Farther south is Kylmiles, a part of the Bishops' lands of Orkney, purchased by Thomas, Lord Lovat, from Bishop William Tulloch, about the year 1464. It was afterwards sold to Colonel Hugh Fraser of Kinerries, who disponed it to Mr David Polson, from whom it was purchased by Alexander Fraser (son of David Fraser, Bailie of Inverness) of Fairfield, who lately sold it to George Ross of Pitkerries, Merchant in London. Next, up the river, is the Barony of Dunain. This family has enjoyed this Barony about 300 years. The first of it was a son of Baillie of Hoprig and Lamington, who, for his brave beha-

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enterprise. The journey to Edinburgh, which used to consume a week, and, to guard against the accidents of which, people have made their wills, is now performed in a day. Elegant architecture on every side adds to the natural beauties of the situation of the town; and the great Canal promises, by joining the Eastern and Western Oceans at Inverness, to make it, in a short time, the Queen of the North, and the emporium of many a distant shore. Of antiquities, the town contains but few worthy of notice,—the Grey Friars had a slated house there, sold, at the Reformation, to Inches; one pillar of the Grey Friars Church alone remains. About the vitrified Fort of Craig Phadrick much has been written; it is situated upon the estate of Muirtown, above a mile west of the town, and has evidently been a strong hold, (containing an area of about 80 yards by 40), for the purpose of communicating signals by means of fires; it is at about equal distance from Knockfarril, Dunevan, and Dungardel, which are all in view from the top. The vitrified masses are evidently the deposits of the walls for retaining the burning wood; for as no vitrified masses are found in situations where such means of constructing walls might

viour, as a volunteer, in the battle of Brechin, anno 1452, was soon after rewarded, by the Earl of Huntly, with this and other lands, a part of the Castle lands of Inverness. South of Dunain is Dochgarach,

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from their greater weakness be more naturally expected, it is not probable that such means of strength would be contemplated for the tops of hills. The Romans left the kingdom without arms, or energy; and, during the long night of eight centuries after their retreat, the miserable natives had to suffer the constant descents of the Northern tribes, and had their safety alone to look to, from being early apprised of the appearance of their fleets. Many bones and burnt wood have been, by the proprietor, dug up upon Craig Phadrick. Castle Spinitan is a ruin, situated upon a small promontory, near the end of Loch-Ness. This Castle has been supposed the remains of the Roman station, Bonatium, which the name of Bona (its present appellation) seems to countenance, as well as the form of the ditches and agger; it has, however, more modernly, been one of those Forts which formed a line of defence from the Eastern to the Western Seas; and with Lochindorb Castle, Inverness, Castle Spinitan, Castle Urquhart, and Inverlochy Castle, the communication was easy and straight. The Cummins, and the English, after the invasion of Edward the First, occupied the strong holds. Of Druidical Circles, there are several in the Parish. About twenty years ago, a double-linked Silver Chain, (each link as thick as a man's little finger), was dug up in the progress of making the Caledonian Canal, near the Bught; it contained about 18 double links; and this curiosity has, at last, been decided to form part of a dog couple---certainly the property of some personage Royal, or little below the rank of Royalty. A Gold Trilateral Rod, 15 inches long, and with hooks at each end, has been found, lately, upon the lands of Leys, in ploughing some new lands. This has, probably, been the means of suspending a Lamp; and, if the value of Gold and Silver is considered in the olden times, these ancient remains of splendour must attest the rank of the persons residing in Inverness. About three years ago, several hundreds of Silver Coins were found, in a jar, near the site of the ancient Grey Friars'-house,---they were of the reigns of Henry the Third, Edward the First, and some other kings nearly contemporary; and have, probably, been concealed at some period of sudden alarm, and, through some casualty, have been forgot. A Gold Coin of Edward the Third has been found, near Dunain, and is now at Muirtown. The arms of France and England are quartered upon one side---upon the other is a Cross, with four Leopards, in the angles---exaltat gloria crucem. At the Bught (Killivean) many bones, and the stone-head of a battle-axe, were dug up about forty years ago.

Although Boethius speaks highly of the fruitful soil, and wheat crops, near Inverness, Mr Burt gives the most miserable view of the state of agriculture in his time; and says, a wheat field would be as great a rarity in the North as a Cat-a-Mountain (or Mountain Cat) in Middlesex. At present, the crops are as plentiful, and the seasons as early in Inverness Parish, as anywhere North of Tweed, and as much so, as a great part of England. Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, and all wall-plants, ripen in the greatest perfection; so that many have remarked those fruits, as superior to any not ripened by means of Hot-houses, which they had seen in more Southern climates,---a fact, probably, owing to the great length of the action of the Sun, during the long days of Summer, in the North. The Gardens of Culloden, Muirtown, Dochfoure, Drakies, Bught, and many others, are remarkable for fine and early fruit of the finest kinds. In short, from the great liberality of Government, and from the expenditure of individuals, this Northern Capital is on the eve of emerging, with a consequence and grandeur, hitherto beyond the reach of the most sanguine hopes.

the property, for some generations, of a branch of the Macleans. Next to which is Dochfoure, pertaining to Baillie of Dochfoure, a branch of the family of Dunain. The very upper end of the parish is Aberiachan, in the face of the hill, at the side of Loch-Ness. This is a part of the Barony of Urquhart, pertaining to Sir James Grant of Grant, of whom Ewan Baillie, son of Douchfoure, holdeth it in mortgage.—Following the course of the river, I now come to

THE PARISH OF DURRIS.

The parish of Durris, from *Dur*, i. e. Water, because the parish lieth on the side of the river, and the Loch of Ness.

Before I proceed farther, I shall show the course of the river Ness; and if we trace it to its fountain, we shall find the springs of it in the hills of Knoidart, and its course thus:—To Loch Queich, four miles; Loch Queich, seven; to Loch Garie, nine; Loch Garie, five; and to Loch Eoich, two. All this course is from west to east, and Garie falleth into the middle of Loch Eoich, which is four miles long; so to the end of Loch Eoich, two miles; to Loch-Ness, four; length of Loch-Ness, twenty-two miles; to Inverness, five miles; in all sixty miles. The course from Loch Eoich is from south-south-west to north-north-east. From the Moray Frith, at Inverness, to Fort-William, is one continued valley of forty-eight Scotch miles, running from north-north-east to south-south-west, without any bending, except that it turneth one point towards the west from Loch Lochie to Fort-William. It is called Glean-mor-na-halben, i. e. the Great Valley of Scotland. Loch-Ness lieth in this valley, and is in length about twenty-three English miles. At the north-end it is three miles broad, and thence gradually tapereth, so that at the south end it is not two miles broad; it has no bending, no bay, except a small one at Urquhart. The high hills, on both sides, are so variegated with hanging rocks, shady groves of wood, murmuring cas-

cades, and streams of water, and some plots of corn land, that, to one who sails the Loch in the summer season, they present a most charming landscape.

This parish extendeth about six miles from north to south, and as much from east to west. The church standeth at the north-east corner of the Loch, five miles south of Inverness, seven miles north of Boleskin, and six miles south-west of Daviot. The lower and champaign part of the parish, comprehendeth the Baronies of Borlum and Durris. Above Inverness, three miles on the river, is Borlum. This was a part of the estate of the Earl of Moray; and after the forfeiture of Earl Archibald Douglas, the Laird of Findlater obtained this Barony, and held it of the Crown, and his son was designed Ogilvie of Cardale. Findlater conveyed his right to Stuart, Earl of Moray, and Earl James disponed "Borlum cum Fortalico, with the fishing on the river Ness, the lands of Coulard and Kinchyle, the Loch of Lochindorb, the houses within the same, cum adjacentibus shelingis, to Sir John Campbell of Calder, 31st October, 1606. Borlum was thereafter given, in feu, to William Macintosh of Borlum. Kinchyle, lying south of Borlum, was, in 1685, feued to William Macbean, whose ancestors had the Duchus or possession thereof for many generations. Tradition beareth, that Bean-mor, son of Maolmuir Macgilonie, of the ancient clan Chattan came to the country, with Lady Macintosh, heiress of the clan Chattan, soon after the year 1291, and was the ancestor and Chief of the Macbeans, now represented by the son of Giliose Macbean, who was killed in the battle of Culloden, anno 1746.

Next thereto, and on the Loch, is the Barony of Durris. This was a part of the estate of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, "who disponed Durris, half of Holm, Little Bellacheranich, Tirchirochan, and Dalmigvie in Strathern, in favour of his son, David Dunbar, 27th October, 1495; and, by a charter under the great seal, 17th December, 1569, these lands were erected into a free Barony,

of which Lopan (the seat of the family) was the principal messuage. Likewise, Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline, sold the Kirk-lands of Durris (a part of the lands of the priory of Urquhart) to Mark Dunbar, anno 1592, reserving the patronage and tiends; and Mark Dunbar disponed the whole Barony to Sir John Campbell of Calder, 4th August, 1608, who, in 1610, purchased from Dunfermline the patronage of Dalcross, and the patronage and tiends of Durris."

Durris and Aldaurie were sold, by Calder, in feu, to Macintosh of Kylachie, who conveyed his right to Bailie John Barbour of Inverness, whose son disponed in favour of William Fraser, writer in Edinburgh, and son of Balnaine.

South of the Church are the lands of Drummin, possessed long by the Macbeans, and now the property of Angus Macintosh, Merchant in Inverness, and grandson to Borlum.

Next thereto is Erchit, the property of the said William Fraser, writer in Edinburgh. In the hilly part of the parish are the lands of Bochrubin, Dundelchag, &c., pertaining to Macintosh, and other lands, a part of the estate of Lovat—which leads to

THE PARISH OF BOLESKIN.

The parishof Boleskin and Abertarf, which lieth on the east side, and the south-end of the Loch. Boleskin parish (*Baloscian*, i. e. the town over the Loch, for the church standeth on the face of the hill, over the Loch-Ness) is properly Stratherick, or *Strathfarigack*, scattered in the vallies betwixt Loch-Ness, and the hills towards Badenoch.

The church standeth near the Loch, seven miles south of Durris, and twelve miles north of Kilhuiman. Here entering the country of the Frasers, I shall speak of

THE FAMILY OF LOVAT.

I shall now attempt to assign the origin, or to determine the anti-

quity of the name of Fraser. Some would fetch the Frasers from Frieseland, and it favours this conjecture, that, in ancient writings, they are called Frisele, in Erse, *Friselech*, and not Fraser. Others bring them from France, as early as the reign of Charlemaigne, and derive the name from the French, *Frasier*, a Strawberry plant. But passing these conjectures, I may say with Buchanan, that, in Scotland, they were right early, "Gens numerossima, et de re Scotica bene merita."

The late Lord Lovat caused publish in Nisbet's *Heraldry*, Vol. II., an account of his family, "disclaiming his ancestor's marriage with a daughter of Bisset of Lovat, and affirming that Sir Simon Fraser (who was executed, in London, after the battle of Methven, anno 1307) had a son, Simon, that was killed at Halidon-hill, anno 1333, leaving a son, Hugh, who got the Barony of Lovat from King David II., and the three Crowns, as Arms of Concession." But this, wholly unvouched account, will not bear a trial. It is uncertain if the Great Sir Simon had a son; and if he had, he certainly left no issue; for the families of Tweedale and Wigtown quarter the Frasers Arms, because their Ladies (daughters of Sir Simon) were co-heiresses, which they could not be, if their brother had issue and succession. Besides, it cannot be instructed, that the Barony of Lovat was in the King's gift,—nay, the contrary is apparent from *Char. Morav. and the MS. Hist. of the Family of Kilravock.* Nor were the three Crowns Arms of Concession; Lovat's striking them out, shows that he considered them as the Arms of Bisset, with whom he disclaimed a connexion; for had they been a royal concession, they ought to possess the first place in the field, as the most honourable. Lovat's apparent design was, to establish a right of chieftainry in his family, which no history, nor genealogy, I have seen, will admit.

I incline to think, that Sir Simon of Tweedale, or Oliver-Castle, called Simon Pater, by Rymer, William, Bishop of St Andrews,

and, Gilbert, Sheriff of Traquair, *(Reg. Kelso)* were brothers. Simon Pater, son of Bernard, is allowed to have been Chief of the name, and had two sons, viz. Sir Simon and Sir Alexander, *(Life of King Robert Bruce.)* Sir Simon was put to death, and his daughters were married as above mentioned. Sir Alexander then became Chief, was made Lord Chamberlain, anno 1325, married Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert, and widow of Sir Neil Campbell, and that King gave him the Thanedom of Cowie, and other lands. Sir Alexander's son was Sir William of Cowie and Dores; whose son, Sir Alexander, married Janet, daughter of William, Earl of Ross, by whom he got the lands, and took the title of Philorth, in Buchan. He died, about 1412, leaving two sons, Sir William and Alexander of Dores; Sir William of Philorth died, anno 1441,—whose son, Sir Alexander, was, 14th April, 1461, served heir to Sir Alexander of Cowie, the Laird of Lovat being one of the inquest. His lineal descendant, Alexander of Philorth, in 1598, married Margaret, daughter of George Lord Abernethie of Saltoun; and their grandson, Alexander, upon the death of Alexander, Lord Saltoun, in 1669, without issue, served heir to Lord George, and, in parliament, 1670, had the honour and rank of Saltoun confirmed to him; and, in my opinion, Lord Saltoun is undoubted Chief of the Clan.

Gilbert, Sheriff of Traquair, probably was ancestor of the family of Lovat. His son, Sir Andrew, was father of Simon Fraser, who married the daughter, or grand-daughter, of Sir John Bisset of Lovat. The three daughters, co-heiresses of this gentleman, were, according to their birth, Mary Lady Lovat, Cecilia Lady Beaufort, and Elizabeth Lady Kilravock. Mary, the eldest, was married to Sir David Graham, second son of Sir David of Kincardine; and Sir David Graham was alive, anno 1294, and had a son, Patrick. If, therefore, Mary Bisset was married to Simon Fraser, it must have been some time after the year 1294, and she must have been of an

advanced age; for Mary Wood, daughter of the youngest sister, Elizabeth, was married to Hugh Rose of Geddes, before the year 1294. Either then, Simon's wife was Mary Bisset, widow of Sir David Graham, and well stricken in years; or the daughter of Sir David became heiress of Lovat, upon the death of her brother, Patrick, without issue,—leaving this uncertain. The first of this name I find designed 'Of Lovat', is Hugh Frisele, who does homage to the Bishop of Moray, anno 1367, for some lands in the Aird, (App. No. XX.) I shall now deduce the succession, according to the *MS.* account of the family.

In the law-suit, in 1730, by the late Lovat, for obtaining the Peerage, it was acknowledged, that it certainly does not appear, by any writing or record, in what year the dignity of a Lord was conferred on that family; and that Lord Lovat is marked in the Rolls of Parliament, in 1540, and not at an earlier period. But, in the additional case of Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, in 1771, I find that the Retour, 1430, calls him Hugh Fraser de Lovat; and in a Royal charter, in 1480, he is designed, 'Hugo Fraser Dominus de Lovat,' and thus the family was ennobled, betwixt the years 1430 and 1480, and the third or fourth descent seems to have been the first Lord.

(1) Simon Frisele, was father of (2) Hugh, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Fenton of Beaufort, son of Thomas of Downie, and by her got the lands. He died, about 1420, leaving three sons,—viz. Hugh; Alexander, of whom is Feralin; and, James, ancestor of Craigray and Glenernie. (3) Hugh, second, married Janet, daughter of Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray, and with her got the lands of Abertarf. His son (4) Hugh, third, married a daughter of Lord Glammis, and was killed, at Flouden, anno 1513, leaving a son, Thomas, and a bastard son; who, having been some time in France, was called Hutcheon Franchoch, of whom is Fraser of Fohir. (5) Thomas seems to have been the second who was advanced to the Peerage; he married Janet Gordon, daughter

of Sir Alexander of Midmar, brother to Huntly, and, in his favour, Huntly renounced all right he had to Stratherick; he died, anno 1526, leaving a son, Hugh, and a bastard son, Hutcheon Bane, ancestor to Relick. (6) Hugh, fourth, married a daughter of John Grant of Freuchie, and by her had Hugh; and by his second Lady, a daughter of Belnagawn, he had Alexander and William of Strowie. Lord Hugh and his eldest son were killed in the battle of Cean-Lochlochie, anno 1544. (7) Alexander married Jean, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Calder, and had Hugh, Thomas of Strichen, and James of Ardachie. Lord Alexander purchased Strowie, Coulgaran, Kilwadie, Crochills, and Comer, from William Forbes of Kinaldie; and his son, Thomas, married Isabel Forbes, widow of Chalmers of Strichen, and purchased the lands of Strichen, in Buchan, about 1580. Lord Alexander died 1588. (8) Hugh, fifth, married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Athole, and purchased from Sir Walter Reid, Prior of Beaulie, the lands and tithes thereof, about 1569, and died 1576. His son (9) Simon, second, by his first wife, daughter of Kintail, had Hugh; and by his second wife, daughter of the Earl of Moray, had Simon of Inveralachie, and Sir James of Brae. He sold Glenelg to Macleod, and mortgaged Kilmylies, Fanellan, and Kingylie, to Strichen, and Phopachie to Coulbokie. In 1617, he purchased Ferntosh and Inveralachie, and disponed these and Bunchrieve to his second son.—He died 1633. (10) Hugh, sixth, by his Lady, a daughter of Wemyss, had Hugh, and Thomas of Beaufort. He sold Abertarf to Glengary for 5,000 merks, and Muirtown to Thomas Shevez for 2,000 merks; he died in 1646. (11) Hugh, seventh, by a daughter of the Earl of Leven, had (12) Hugh, eighth, who sold Kilmylies to Fraser of Kinaries, Kingyle to Coulbokie, Belladrum to Hugh Fraser, and Buntaite to Chisholm of Comer; and Sir James of Brae gave Dalcross, as a portion with his daughter to Major Bateman. Lord Hugh died about 1672, leaving, by the daughter of Mackenzie of Tarbet,

a son. (13) Hugh, eleventh, who married Emilia, daughter of John, Marquis of Athole, who brought him three daughters,—viz. Emilia, married to Mackenzie of Prestonhall; Anne, to the Laird of Macleod, and, afterwards, to Pourie; and, Catherine, to William Moray, son of Achtertyre. By his marriage articles, this Lord provided his estate to heirs whatsoever. He died in 1696. (14) Simon, third, son of Thomas of Beaufort, by Sybilla, daughter of Macleod, being out-lawed, lived, in exile, till the year 1714. He, then, obtained a remission, next year got the life-rent, Escheat, of Prestonhall, and an annual pension of £300. In 1730, the honours were adjudged to him by the Court of Session; he was made Captain of an independent Highland regiment; paid a sum of money to Prestonhall's son, for his right to the estate; but his behaviour, in 1745 and 1746, brought him to the block, 9th April, 1747; and his estate was forfeited, and honours extinguished. By his first wife, daughter of Ludovick Grant of Grant, he left issue, Simon, now a Colonel; Alexander; Janet, married to Macpherson of Clunie, and Sybilla. By his second wife, daughter of Campbell of Mamore, he left a son, Archibald. Simon, the eldest son, having been, against his inclination, driven by his father into the late rebellion, soon obtained a remission; and having served in the military, in America and Portugal, he was advanced to the degree of a Major-General; and, by an act of Parliament, in 1774, the King granted to him the lands and estate of his father, upon certain terms and conditions, and which are now in the possession of his nephew, the son of his late younger brother, who, having survived the General, enjoyed the pastoral inheritance, with much consideration, for many years.

The above mentioned *MS.* gives an account of a branch of the Frasers, called the family of Fruid in Tweedale,—of which, John Fraser, Bishop of Ross, in 1485, was a son. In 1492, Ann Wallace, widow of Fruid, with her seven sons, came into the North. Paul and Almond, the two eldest, were Clergymen,—of John, the third

son, is descended Fraser of Dunbalach; Alexander, the fourth son, was ancestor of Phopachie; James, the fifth son, was ancestor of Mr Robert Fraser, Advocate, and Mr Michael Fraser, Minister of Daviot, —of Duncan, the sixth son, is descended Fraser of Daltulich, in the parish of Croy; and of Robert, the seventh son, came the Frasers called *Macrobie Friselich.*

The proper arms of Fraser are—Az. three Fraises, Arg. Motto, JE SUIS PREST.* The family quartered the Bissets' arms,—viz. Gul. three antique Crowns, Or; but the late Lovat struck out these, and having come peaceably to the possession of the estate, added another Motto, viz. SINE SANGUINE VICTOR.†

I now return to the parish of Boleskin. Stratherick was the ancient seat of the Grants before they came into Strathspey,—they left some vestiges behind them to confirm this; for we find the same names of country seats in Stratherick,—as Gartmore, Gartbeg, Dellachapel, &c., which they gave to the places where they settled in Strathspey. The above mentioned *MS.* of the family of Lovat affirms, that, in the fifteenth century, there were many Grants and Kerans, or *Clanchiara,* living in Stratherick; and that Thomas, Lord Lovat, having married the daughter of Alexander Gordon of Midmar, brother to the Earl of Huntly, that Earl, in 1493, renounced in Lovat's favour, all his right to the lands of Stratherick. What right Huntly had, or claimed, I know not; but it is certain, that the Frasers have possessed that country for many generations.

The water of Faragack, which giveth name to the country, runneth through the north of the parish, from east to west, and falleth into the Loch two miles north of the church; and the water of Feachlin runneth through the middle of the parish, emptying into

* I am ready. † A bloodless victor.

the Loch at Fohir, a little south of the church. Upon these waters, and the branches of them, stand the seats of many gentlemen of the name of Fraser,—such as Fohir, Gortuleg, and Balnaine, feuers; Taralin, Gartmore, Gartbeg, Drumyample, Kinbrylie, Kilchoinlim, Drummin, &c.

Arbertarf came to the family of Lovat by marriage, and was sold to Macdonald of Glengary, as above related. A small glen or valley, called Glendoe, runneth up into the hills, near the south end of the Loch; and upon the banks of the water, Doe, are Molagan, Glendoe, &c.; but the main part of this parish lieth on the rivers of Tarf and Eoich. Tarf, a rapid stream, riseth in the hill of Corryarack, near Gamrvaore, in Badenoch, and running north-west, falleth into the south end of Loch-Ness. On the banks of it, in the face of the hill, are some corn lands, and at the mouth of it is Kilhuiman, Borlum, &c. The river Eoich is the great source of the Ness, rising out of Loch Eoich, and running four miles north-east, falleth, with a deep stream, into Loch-Ness. In the point between Eoich and Tarf standeth Fort-Augustus. On the west side, at the mouth of the Eoich, is Inshnakirdich, the seat of Fraser of Coulduthill; and south from it are the lands of Pitmean. I now go on to

THE PARISH OF KILMANIVACK.

A small part only of this parish lieth within the Province of Moray, viz. Glengary and Achadrom. From Loch-Ness to Loch Eoich, is four miles, a part of Abertarf. Loch Eoich is four miles long from north to south, and one mile broad. From the south end of Loch Eoich to the north end of Loch Lochie—the utmost boundary of Moray—is one mile, called Achadrom,—a fertile little valley, not above a-half-mile broad, betwixt chains of high hills. Here are Lagan-Achadrom, Dunain, Kyleross, &c. The country of Glengary lieth on the west bank of Loch Eoich, and stretcheth into the hills

westward, on both sides of Loch Garie, seven miles. It is a rough unequal valley, full of Birch wood, but warm and fertile; and at the mouth of the river Garie, where it falleth into Loch Eoich, is Invergary, the seat of Alexander Macdonald of Glengary. And in this Glen are the seats of several gentlemen, such as Lic, Lundie, Ardnabee, &c. The inhabitants of Achnadrom are Kennedies, called Clan Ulric, from one Ulrick Kennedy, of whom they are said to be descended.

Glengary is planted by Macdonalds, a branch, it is said, of the Clan Ronald, or Macdonalds of Moidart. Lord Macdonald of Aros, (descended of Macdonald, Earl of Ross), having died in 1680, without issue, the honours became extinct, and his estate, by a marriage connection, came to Glengary, by which means the fortune of his family lies in Glengary, Abertarf, and Knoidart, and is very considerable.

MACDONALD OF GLENGARY.

The Macdonalds derive themselves from *Colla Uais*, King of Ireland, in the fourth century, and are said to have come to Scotland in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. They have spread into many branches, of which the family of Glengary, descended of the Clan Ronalds of Moidart, are as follows :—

John, Lord of the Isles, had a son, Ronald, who, by a daughter of Macdougal of Lorn, had two sons,—viz. Allan of Moidart, and Donald, of Glengary. (1) Donald was father of (2) Alexander, father of (3) Alexander, who married Margaret, heiress of Macdonald of Loch-Alsh, and had Alexander and Angus, ancestor of Lord Macdonald of Aros, and died about the year 1515. (4) Alexander married a daughter of Mackenzie of Kintail, and, dying, anno 1550, was succeeded by his son (5) Alexander, who married a daughter of Lachlan More of Macintosh, and, dying, anno 1604, his son (6) Æneas, married a daugh-

ter of Macintosh, and had Alexander and Angus of Scothouse; and having been killed by the Mackenzies, before his father's death, (7) Alexander succeeded his grandfather, and, by a daughter of Lord Lovat, had Donald Gorm, and Alexander; and upon the demise of of Lord Macdonald, anno 1680, without issue, Alexander obtained his estate, and died about 1685. (8) Donald Gorm, was killed at Killicrankie, 1689, unmarried. His brother (9) Alexander, married a daughter of Seaforth, by whom he had John, Ranald, and Donald. His loyalty led him into the battles of Killicrankie, 1689, Cromdale, 1690, and Sheriffmuir, 1715; and he died in 1724. (10) John, by Mackenzie, had Alexander, and Angus of Tyindrish; and, by a daughter of Glenbuckit, had James and Charles; and dying, 1754, (11) Alexander, being prisoner in London, in 1745, his brother, Angus, led the Glengary men to that rebellion, and was himself killed at Falkirk, in January, 1746, by an accidental shot. Alexander returned home, and died, unmarried, anno 1761, and was succeeded by the son of Angus, by a niece of Struan, viz. (12) Duncan, now of Glengary, who married Marjory, daughter of Sir Lewis Grant of Dalvey, and has issue, Colonel Alexander Macdonald, the proprietor of the passing time, and who also has issue.*

From the frequency of the name, Alexander, the Chief of this family is called *Mac-Mhic-Alister*.

I now return by the west side of Loch-Ness to

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* The Colonel maintained a dispute in the Newspapers, of late, with Clan Ronald, about their preferable title as Chieftain, which they cannot make interesting now, when the variety of means of acquiring wealth, which, "the people of no birth," as celebrated by the SPECTATOR, in the reign of ANNE, enjoy, and thereby superinduce an equality in rank impracticable and unknown in the uncommercial times of the feudal system---verifying the reflection of NASO in the Augustan age,

"Et genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco;

purporting that our lineage, and our ancestry, and the respectability which we have not for ourselves acquired, it is silly to call ours." For, now, it is of no manner of significance which of the Proprietors of the Rough Glen, or of the High Plain, be the offspring of the first or second born of the imaginary COLLA UAIS.

THE PARISH OF URQUHART.

The parish of Urquhart and Glenmoristown, which lies on the west side of the Loch, over against Stratherick. Urquhart stretcheth up the hills, westward, towards the Aird, about five miles, and is a warm and fertile valley. The church standeth near a mile west from the Loch, and twelve miles south-west from Inverness. The Castle or Fort stood on the edge of the Loch. In the valley is Corimonie, a feu-holding, pertaining to a branch of the Grants; and Shoglie, a mortgage of a Cadet of Corimonie; and Achmonie, the heritage of a gentleman of the name of Mackay, or rather Macdonald. All the rest of the parish is the property of Sir James Grant of Grant. Urquhart was, probably, a part of the estate of Cummine Lord Badenoch, upon whose forfeiture it was granted to Randolph, Earl of Moray. The *MS.* history of the family of Sutherland bears, that, in 1539, King David II. gave the Barony and Castle of Urquhart to William, Earl of Sutherland, and his heirs. If so, the grant was afterwards revoked. It is true, Urquhart was excepted out of the grant to John Dunbar, Earl of Moray, anno 1372; and upon the forfeiture of Earl Archibald Douglas, anno 1455, Urquhart was annexed to the Crown. In a decreet arbitral betwixt Duncan Macintosh, Captain of Clan Chattan, and Hutcheon Rose of Kilravock, anno 1479, the possession and Duchus of Urquhart is adjudged to Kilravock; and, in 1482, the Earl of Huntly gave Kilravock a discharge of the rents of Urquhart and Glenmoristown. What right Huntly had to these lands, I know not, if it was not as Factor for the Crown. I incline to think, that, after the death of Earl John Randolph, in 1346, the Barony of Urquhart was the salary of the Governor of that Fort, until it was no longer garrisoned. Be this as it will, the Laird of Grant purchased Urquhart and Glenmoristown, in the reign of James VI.

Glenmoristown is distant from Urquhart, southward, eight miles of

hills. The river Moristown riseth in the hills of Glenshiel, near Kintail, passeth through Loch Clunie, watereth Glenmoristown, and, after a course of above thirty miles, emptieth into Loch-Ness, four miles below Fort-Augustus. The inhabited Glen extends eight miles, in length, from the mouth of the river, but the breadth is inconsiderable. The whole valley is warm, fertile, and well inhabited. It is a part of the Barony of Urquhart, and has been the heritage of Grant of Glenmoristown, for above 200 years. That family has a good house at Invermoristown, on the bank of Loch-Ness. Urquhart and Glenmoristown, are separated from Kirkhill and Kiltarlatie, by a ridge of hills. I now return to the Moray Frith, near Inverness, to take a view of

THE PARISH OF KIRKHILL.

The parish of Kirkhill, formerly called *Wardlaw*, because the Garrison of Lovat kept Ward or Watch on this Law or Hill. In Erse it is called *Knock-Mhuire*, i. e. Mary's-hill, dedicated to the Virgin. This parish stretcheth about three miles and a-half on the side of the Frith, to the head of it at Beaulie; and from the head of the Frith about one mile and a-half, up the east side of Beaulie river; and a ridge of hills to the east, separates it from the parish of Inverness. The church standeth an half-mile from the sea, and as much from the river,—near five miles west from Inverness, and near three miles north-east from Kiltarlatie. In the east end of the parish, on the Frith, is Bunchrive, sold by Inveralachie to Forbes of Culloden, (as also sold to him Ferntosh), anno 1673. Next, westward, on the Frith is Phopachie,—a branch of the Frasers had this land in mortgage nearly 150 years; but it was redeemed by the late Lord Lovat. A mile farther west, on the Frith, is Newtown, the seat of Fraser of Dunballoch, a gentleman of a good fortune, and a Baron. At the mouth of the river Beaulie stood the Tower and Fort of Lo-

vat, anciently the seat of the Bissets of Lovat, and afterwards of the Frasers, pleasantly situated on a rich and fertile soil. South of the church is Achnagairn, the heritage of Duncan Fraser, Doctor of Medicine, descended of Fraser of Belladrum. At the foot of the hills, eastward, is the Barony of Relick, where James Fraser, lately of Relick, built a neat and convenient house at Easter Moniack. And close by it is the Tower of Wester Moniack, once the seat of Fraser of Strichen, and the land continued to be the property of that family, until it was lately sold to the last Lord Lovat. The whole of this parish is a rich soil, fertile in corn and pasture ground. Next, south and west, is

THE PARISH OF KILTARLATIE.

The parish of Kiltarlatie stretcheth on the east side of the river Farar, about fourteen miles in length. This river riseth out of Loch Monar, in the western hills of Ross, passing through Glen-Srath-Farar, the river of Glasater joineth its stream with it at Comer, and having watered the parishes of Kiltarlatie, Kilmorack, and Kirkhill, it falls into the head of the Moray Frith at Lovat, after a course of above forty miles. This river divides Kiltarlatie from Kilmorack parish to the west, and a range of hills runneth between Kiltarlatie, and Urquhart, and Glenmoriston, to the east. The church standeth on the bank of the river, a mile above the lower end of the parish, nearly three miles south-south-west of Kirkhill, six miles north-west of Urquhart, and about a furlong east-north-east of Kilmorack church, that standeth on the opposite bank.

A half-mile below the church is Downie or Beaufort, the seat of the late Lord Lovat, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, near the river, and commanding a delightful view, but not improved by art as it is capable. This was a part of the estate of Sir John Bisset of Lovat, whose second daughter married Sir William Fenton,

and brought him this Barony of Beaufort or Downie, and their grand-daughter, heiress of Beaufort, married Hugh Fraser. A mile east of Downie, is Belladrum, the seat of a gentleman of the name Fraser, descended of Fraser of Coulbokie; and of Belladrum are come the Frasers of Achnagairn, Fingask, &c. At the confluence of the rivers above mentioned, is the seat of Fraser of Strawie, of whom Fraser of Eskadale, &c. is descended. The rest of this parish is planted by the Clan of Fraser, except Strathglass, which is inhabited by the Chisholms.

Strathglass is a valley, watered by the river Glass or Glassater, into which another river, flowing out of Loch Assarig, falleth at Comer, the seat of Roderick Chisholm of Comer or Strathglass, Chief of that name. I have not learned upon what occasion the Chisholms sold their lands in Teviotdale, and made a purchase in the North, if it was not on being made Constables of the Castle of Urquhart. Sir Robert Lauder was Governor of that Castle, anno 1334. His daughter and heiress was married to Sir Robert Chisholm, also Governor of said Castle, and by her he got the lands of Quarrelwood, Kinsterie, Brightmonie, &c., and their daughter married Hugh Rose of Kilravock. John Chisholm of Quarrelwood succeeded his brother, Sir Robert, and was father of Robert Chisholm, whose daughter and only child, Morella, married Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, and brought into that family, the lands of Quarrelwood, Brightmonie, Kinsterie, &c., and the heir-male of Chisholm enjoyeth the paternal estate of Strathglass.

The frequent changes of the proprietors of land, verify Horace's observation,—

Nam propriæ Telluris Herum NATURA, neque illum,
Nec me, nec quemquam statuit---
Nunc ager Umbreni sub nomine, nuper Ofelli,
Dictus, erit nulli proprius; sed cedet in usum,
Nunc mihi, nunc alii.

For nature hath appointed to be perpetual Lord of this earthly property, neither him, nor me, nor any one. Now this field goes under the denomination of Umbrenus,' lately it was Ofellus,' and it shall be the absolute property of no man; for it will turn to my use one while, and by and by to that of another.

I have now delineated the Geographical face of this Province, and proceed to

PART III.

THE

NATURAL HISTORY OF MORAY.

Of the Climate and Weather—the Mountains and Vallies—the Soil—the Productions of the Country—the Waters—Animals —Rarities.

ALTHOUGH this country is in a climate considerably Northern, being in the twelfth climate, and from about 57 degrees to 57—40 North latitude, the longest day being about 17 hours 46 minutes, and the shortest 6 hours 14 minutes; yet no country in Europe can boast of a more pure, temperate, and wholesome air. No part of it is either too hot and sultry in Summer, nor too sharp and cold in Winter; and it is generally (and I think justly) observed, that, in the plains of Moray, they have forty days of fair weather in the year more than in any other country in Scotland. The wholesomness of the air appears in the long lives of its inhabitants. In the year 1747, William Catanach, in Pluscardine, died at the age of 119 years,—in the year 1755, Sir Patrick Grant of Dalvey died 100 years old,—in 1756, Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg, in Stratherick, died aged 97; and, generally, 80 years are reckoned no great age to the sober and temperate.

'Tis observed in this, as in all northern countries, that, in the beginning of the year, the day-light increases with remarkable celerity, and decreases in a like proportion, at the approach of Winter, which

is owing to the inclination of the Earth towards the Poles. And in the Winter nights, the Aurora Borealis (from its desultory motion, called *Merry-dancers* and *Streamers)* affords no small light.—Whether this proceeds from nitrous vapours in the lower region of the air, or from a reflection of the rays of the Sun, I shall not inquire. It is certain that the *Ignis Fatuus*, or *Ignis Lambens*, that shineth in the night, is owing to a thick and hazy atmosphere, and a clamy and unctuous dew; for, in riding, the horse's mane, and the hair of the rider's head, or wig, shine, and, by gently rubbing them, the light disappears, and an oily vapour is found on the hand.

The cold in this country is never found too sharp and severe. In the winters of 1739 and 1740, the frost was not, by much, so strong in Moray, as it was at Edinburgh and London, and during the continuance of it the water mills at Elgin were kept going. The warm exhalations and vapours from the sea, dissolve the icy particles in the air, and the dry sandy soil doth not soon freeze, or retain these particles. And if, among the mountains, the cold is more intense, it is an advantage to the inhabitants; for, by contracting the pores of the body, the vital heat is kept from dissipating, and is repelled towards the inner-parts, keeping a necessary warmth in the whole body.

The heat is pretty strong in Moray; for in summer the Sun's absence, under the horizon, is so short, that either the atmosphere, or heated soil, has little time to cool. And often the heat is greater in the glens and vallies, than in the champaign ground, for the rays of the Sun are pent in and confined, and reverberated from the rocks.

Rains in this country are seldom hurtful, or occasion inundations. Usually we have the Lammas flood, in the beginning of August, and sometimes a Michaelmas storm; but the soil is generally so sandy and dry, that drought is more hurtful than rain.*

* The thermometer is not unknown, and the barometer has been long familiar; yet its indications are so imperfectly understood, that its practical use is of little importance. The nature of the climate

Snow seldom lieth a long time, even in the glens and vallies, and when it continueth, the benefit of it is considerable, especially if it is attended with frost; for it mellows and manures the ground, and renders it more fertile, impregnating it with nitre, and other principles of vegetation, which improve both corn and grass.

The winds that prevail here, are the south-west, the north, and north-east. From January to June they generally blow between

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of any district may be more certainly and more distinctly understood by an accurate register of the weather, than by the most extended specification,---were such a register accompanied by the more striking appearances, previous to any change, its most important purpose would be, by similar future appearances, to indicate a like approaching alteration. The storm of the 25th December, 1806, so fatal to the fishermen over all the coast of the Moray Frith, was preceded by a pleasant temperate sunny day, with a gentle gale from the south,---the morning of that melancholy day was ushered in by a warmth in the open air, sensibly and strikingly unnatural at that season,---the wind veered into the west, and rose into the loudest tempest in remembrance, or in tradition, although, had the damage been restricted to the uprooted trees, the houses unthatched, and the corn-stacks drifted off into destruction, it would have comparatively attracted but a short-lived remembrance.

No meteorological register has been ever kept in this part of the country, excepting that the quantity of rain which fell at Urquhart, in the vicinity of Innes-house, from the 1st of October, 1795, to the same date in the year 1797, noted every month in inches and decimal parts, as in the annexed table, has been accurately observed.

At Gordon Castle also, at the distance of three miles only from Urquhart, on the same plain, the quantity of rain which fell in each of the nine years succeeding 1798, has been accurately ascertained by James Hoy, Esq., and found, as by the annexed state, not to exceed the medium of twenty-six inches in that series of years, both measurements concurring in the verification of a supposition, which, for several generations, has been maintained, that, along the coast, there are forty days in the year of more fair weather, than in any other quarter of the kingdom.

MEASUREMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF RAIN WHICH FELL AT URQUHART.

1795.	Inches.	1796.	Inches.
October,	3,74	- -	2,01
November,	2,22	- -	1,95
December,	3,23	- -	1,41
1796.		1797.	
January,	1,56	- -	1,95
February,	1,76	- -	1,25
March,	0,97	- -	0,89
April,	0,57	- -	0,96
May,	1,47	- -	1,63
June,	3,27	- -	3,33
July,	3,40	- -	3,12
August,	1,69	- -	5,04
September,	1,35	- -	2,64
	25,25		25,28

MEASUREMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF RAIN WHICH FELL AT GORDON CASTLE.

In the year	Inches.
1799 - - - -	32,19
1800 - - - -	20,06
1801 - - - -	22,34
1802 - - - -	30,61
1803 - - - -	25,98
1804 - - - -	21,51
1805 - - - -	25,13
1806 - - - -	29,75
1807 - - - -	33,17

north-west and north-east, and from June to November, between south-west and north-west. In winter they are more various and inconstant. By these periodical changes, the barley seed-time in April and May is cool, and the harvest is fair and dry.—Hurricanes are seldom known in this country.

The mountains and deserts in the highlands of Moray, are incomparably more extensive than the arable ground. A chain of the Grampian mountains runneth on the south side of Spey, and another chain, though lower than the former, stretcheth on the north side, from the mouth to the head of the river. And the straths of the other rivers, Erne, Nairn, Ness, and Farar, are, in like manner, enclosed by ranges of hills. Although, to the taste of some travellers, these may seem to disfigure the country, their diversifying scenes will, to others, form a most agreeable landscape. And, certainly, the benefit of these mountains is very great; for they collect and dissolve the clouds into rain, and from the reservoirs in their bowels, form the rivers and brooks that water the vallies and plains. The mountain water, being impregnated by the earth, through which it is filtrated, has a vegetable power, which appears in the fertility of the grounds at the foot of the mountains. Their surface affords rich and wholesome pasture, necessary for the inhabitants, whose property consists mainly in cattle. Let me add, that these mountains, as natural fences, enclosing the vallies, make a fresh stream of air fan them, and drive away all noxious vapours; and hence, the inhabitants are so sound, vigorous, and wholesome, as to know few diseases, except such as are contracted by intemperance, or communicated from other countries.

In distant ages, and in times of tumults and war, much of the corn land was on the tops and sides of the lower hills. The ridges and furrows are as yet discernible in many places, and the great heaps of stones gathered out of the corn-fields still remain. Their safety from the incursions of enemies made them choose these high

places to dwell in; and at that time the vallies were all covered with woods, and haunted by Wolves; and, by burning the woods, many glens and vallies are become swamps, marshes, and mosses, by the water stagnating in them. When more peaceable times encouraged agriculture and trade, men found the produce of corn in the hilly ground turn to small account. They destroyed the woods in the vallies, (of which many roots, and trunks of oak and fir are daily digged up), drained swamps and marshes, cultivated the rich ground, and removed their houses and habitations into more convenient situations, and more fertile land in the vallies.

The plains of Moray, below the hills, extend the whole length of the country, from Spey to Farar; but of an unequal breadth, not above six miles where broadest. And, although the country is champaign and level, it is so cultivated, that there is no stagnating water or fens, to render it unwholesome by exhalations and vapours.

The soil of this country is, generally, either a light sand, or a deep clay. The sandy soil in the plains is called Moray-coast, two or three feet deep of a light sandy earth, below which is a stratum of free-stone, or of hard compacted gravel. This composition makes it very warm, and the strong re-action of the Sun-beams so heats the soil, that, without frequent showers in Summer, the produce of it is burnt up. The clay soil is strong and deep, and when well manured with hot dung or sea-ware, or weeds, it yieldeth a rich increase; but it requireth moderate rain, as much as the sandy soil doth, for heat and drought bind the clay, and the circulation of the sap and moisture from the root is stopt. Hence, the common observation is,

A misty May, *and a dropping* June,
Brings the bonny Land of Moray *aboon.*

The soil in the Highlands is better watered, and, by the sides of rivulets and brooks, is deep and fertile, and needeth not much rain; and the vallies running from north-east to south-west, the south side

is always most fertile, because it is better watered, and less dried up by the heat of the Sun.

The corn grain produced by this soil is Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, and Pease. The Lowlands are so plentiful in these sorts of grain, that they not only have enough for home-consumpt, and supplying some parts of the Highlands, but they export, annually, good quantities into other kingdoms. And if some parts of the Highlands have not plenty of grain for their consumpt, it is not that the soil is less fertile, or worse manured; but the Barley and Oats are of a smaller body, and a thicker hool, Providence wisely so ordering, to guard the tender grain, which, in cold vallies, is apt to be chilled and blasted by clamy mill-dews, and sometimes by hoar frost. And though their grain doth not yield so much meal as in the Lowlands, it yields more and better straw, which to them is no less useful. But the principal cause why they fall short in corn, is, that the inhabitants are too many for the small extent of land—insomuch, that I have often seen ten persons on a poor farm of twenty pounds, Scots. And what is wanting in corn, is abundantly made up in cattle, which are their main property.

Of late, Flax and Hemp are propagated, the former, especially, in great plenty, which is manufactured both for home-consumpt and for exportation; and no soil in the kingdom is more proper for Flax, than a part of the Lowlands of Moray. And it is no less proper, both in the Lowlands and Highlands, for Hemp; but the want of shipping discourages the propagation of it.

The Potatoe, almost unknown in this country eighty years ago, is now everywhere planted with great success, and thereby the poor are supplied, and much barren ground is cultivated, to the no small advantage of the proprietors.

Mustard is, likewise, propagated in the fields, and might be made a profitable article—in its quality not inferior to any in the kingdom.

There are no garden fruits, or herbs, in any part of Britain, but can be brought to as great perfection in the Lowlands of Moray, by the same or less culture. Gentlemens' gardens yield, in plenty, Nectarines, Peaches, Apricots, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Guignes, Cherries, Strawberries, Rasps, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., all of the best kinds. And the kitchen garden affords the greatest plenty of kitchen herbs and roots.

Nor are the wild fruits and herbs less various and plentiful, especially in the Highlands, in woods and heaths, such as Hazel-nuts, Serviceberries, Sloes, Rasps, Brambleberries, Hipberries, Bugberries, Blaeberries, Averans, or wild Strawberries. Wild herbs, of the medicinal kind, abound everywhere,—as Valerian, Pennyroyal, Maiden-hair, Scurvy-grass, Sorrel, Gentian, Brook-lime, Water-trefoil, Mercury, Germander, Wormwood, Liver-wort, Sage, Centaury, Buglos, Mallows, Tormentil, Scordium, &c. I cannot here omit the root and herb Carmile, which abounds much in heaths and Birch woods. DIO, *in Severo*, speaking of the ancient Caledonians, says, "Certum cibi genus parant ad omnia, quem si ceperunt quantum est unius fabæ magnitudo, mineme esurire eut sitire solent.* Dr Sibbald observes, that Velerius' soldiers had found a kind of root, called *Chara*, "quod admistum lacte multum inopiam lævabat, id at similitudinem panis effeciebant, ejus erat magna copia."† Theophrastus calls it *Radix Scythica*, and says, that the Scythes could live on it and mare's-milk for many days. To me it is probable, that Cæsar's *Chara*, and our *Carmile*, (i. e. the Sweet Root, for it tastes like Liquorish), are the same, and are DIO's *Cibi Genus*. It grows in small knots on the surface of the ground, and bears a green stalk

* They provide a certain kind of food, of which, if they take the bigness of a Bean, they use not to hunger or thirst.

† Which, mixed with Milk, greatly relieves hunger. They prepared it like Bread, and had great plenty of it.

four or five inches long, and a small red flower. I have often seen it gathered, dried, and used on journies, especially on hills, to appease hunger; and, being pounded and infused in water, it makes a pleasant and wholesome Balsamic drink, and is so used sometimes in the Highlands.

If we view the forests, we shall not find them, as in England, large woods enclosed for holding the King's game. Such woods, but not enclosed, there seem to have been in this country, as the forests of Rothiemurchus, Tarnua, Inverculan, &c. And now forests are such parts of the mountains and glens, as are appropriated to the pasturing of Deer and other Game. The King is, properly, the superior and master of all forests, and gentlemen in whose hands they lie, are but the hereditary keepers of them. The Duke of Gordon has large forests in Glenavon, and Badenoch, in which I have seen 300 Deer in one flock or herd. Lovat, Grant, Rothiemurchus, Macintosh, and Glengary, have fine forests; but they are now everywhere laid open for pasturing cattle; and few Deer (which love a clean pasture) are to be found in them; but have removed to the forest of Athole, which is carefully kept.

Notwithstanding the visible destruction of woods in this Province, by burning, felling, clearing of vallies and glens, no country in Scotland is more plentifully served than this is. In the parish of Duthil, Sir James Grant has a fir wood several miles in circuit. And in the parishes of Abernethie, Kinchardine, Rothiemurchus, and Alvie, the Duke of Gordon, Grant, Macintosh, and Rothiemurchus, have an almost continued fir wood, fourteen miles in length, and, in some places, more than three miles in breadth. In Glenmoristown there is a good fir wood, and in Strathglass a very large one. Parts of these woods are often burnt by accidental fire; and in the year 1746, the wood of Abernethie suffered some miles in circuit, by which millions of trees, young and old, were destroyed. Here I cannot but observe, as peculiar to fir woods, that they grow and

spread always to the east, or between the north and the south-east, but never to the west or south-west. The cause of this seemeth to be, that in the months of July and August, the great heat opens the fir-apples, then ripe, and the winds, at that season, blowing from south-west to west-south-west, drive the seed out of the open husks, to the east and the neighbouring earths. Almost all the glens and vallies abound in Birch, Hazel, Alar, Aspine, Saugh or Sallow, Holly, Willows, Haws, Service-tree, &c. And in the plains are the forest of Tarnua, and the woods of Inshoch, Kilravock, and Calder; and in this last, and in Inveravon, Alvie, and Urquhart, are large Oaks. I incline to think, that these woods are the remains of the Sylva Caledonia, which Ptolemy extendeth, "A Lelalonio Lacu ad Æstuarium Vararis," from Loch-Lommond to the Moray Frith.

With this abundance of wood there are materials for building found in great plenty. Throughout the plains of Moray, there are rich quarries of free-stone, easy to hew and dress, and yet durable. And in the Highlands there is the greatest plenty of lime-stone, besides some quarries of it near Elgin, in Duffus, at Tarnua, &c. Slate-stones are found both in the Highlands and Lowlands; and good clay almost in every parish within the Province.

There are no mines of coal as yet discovered in this country; yet I doubt not but such there are, and, in a few generations, the exigencies of the people will require their digging for them. In the Highlands, there is an inexhaustible store of Turf and Peats; and the Lowlands (except the parishes on the coast, from Spey to Findhorn) are as yet well served in these, and in Broom, Heather, and Furz. I have not observed any Furz, or Whins, in Strathspey or Badenoch; and only in the low country. But the Moss ground is much exhausted, and will soon become very scarce.

No Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, or Tin, has as yet been discovered in this country. But there are rich mines of Iron Ore in several parts; and at Coulnakyle, in Abernethie parish, a Forge was set up

lately, which made very good Iron, but through the extravagance and luxury of the Managers was given up. At Achluncart, in the parish of Boharm, there is a quarry of fine Whet-stone; and in Glenlivat, and other places, there is great plenty of rich Marl for Manure.

Let me add, that there is in this country, several materials for Dying, which the people use with success. With the top of Heather they make a yellow colour,—with a red moss growing on stones, and called Korkir, they die Red,—with the bark of the Alder, or Allar-tree, they die Black; and a gentleman, in the parish of Kirkmichael, has several hands employed in gathering, in the hills, materials for dying Blue, Ingrain, Purple, &c. I have seen some of the Indigo he has made, and it proves very rich and good. This invention, if successful, may be a great benefit to the country. But the gentleman died lately; and, with him, that useful art.

Having surveyed the Land, I shall now look into the Waters.—The Moray Frith is the only Salt water in this Province, and extendeth the whole length of it. It is somewhat remarkable, that, though from Buchan-Ness to Beaulie, the Frith is about seventy miles in length, and in some places twenty in breadth,—there is not any one island in it. The north shore of this Frith, in Ross and Cromarty, is high and rocky; but the opposite Moray shore is low and sandy. Hence, by the water rebounding from the Ross-side, it encroacheth much, in some places, on the Moray-side. On the confines of the parishes of Duffus and Alves, there is a small bay, which, about sixty years ago or little more, was a moss, in which they digged up great roots of trees, and abundance of peats, and now a five hundred ton ship may ride at anchor in it. And when, some years ago, I viewed it, I found, that, if the sea shall encroach farther, and rise about four feet higher, it will overflow and drown all the plains of Duffus, Kenedar, and Innes. The like encroachment it begins to make at the town of Findhorn; for, as it formerly cut off the old

town, it is not improbable that it will surround this new town, and endanger the lands of Muirtown and Kinloss.

The Fresh waters are, the rivers already named, and the Lakes. The water in all these is light and wholesome; and, not to mention here the Salmon taken in the rivers, Spey serveth to float down much of the Oak and Fir woods to Garmouth, where they are sawed and shipped for export. The loch and river of Ness, likewise, are very useful, not only in keeping a communication by water to Fort-Augustus, but in floating much wood from Glenmoristown and Urquhart to Inverness. The Firs of Strathglass are, in like manner, brought down the river Farar to Beaulie. I shall, afterwards, speak of Loch-Ness and Lochindorb. The other lakes have nothing remarkable, but what shall be observed in treating of

The Animal produce of this country, whether on the land or in the waters.

Among the tame land animals, the Horse claims the preference. In the Lowlands, they have, of late, got a brood of horses, much stronger than they formerly had, and very fit both for the saddle and the draught; yet in the Highlands their small horses are more proper for rough and hilly ground. They are small, strong, and durable; and being pastured among hills and rocks, they are very sure footed. When they come to a mire or bog, they smell to it and sound it with one foot, and if they find it not a firm bottom, they will not go forward. They live and work, in winter, upon a little straw, without any corn. The Oxen and Cows are small, owing to the climate; but their flesh is more delicious than what is stall-fed. In the plains, where they sow grass-seeds, they have Cows of a bigger size; but, in the Highlands, the small cattle are more serviceable, where their pasture, in Summer, is in woods and hills. The Sheep, though of a small size, are broody, and their flesh is tender and delicate,—the Wool, in Strathspey and Badenoch, is little inferior in fineness to the English Wool. The Highlands are well

stored with Goats, whose flesh, though dry and strong, is very wholesome,—their milk and whey are medicinal restoratives, as they brooze upon the finest herbs among the rocks,—their skins are a good article of trade. Hogs are not plentiful in this country, but the few that are fed about mills and barns are very good. The dogs are of various kinds, some small and mild, others large and surly,—some Terriers, to ferret the Fox out of his hole; but the most remarkable is the Greyhound, so swift and strong as to catch and kill the Red Deer in the forest.

The woods and the hills shelter many wild beasts, as well the useful as the hurtful. The Red Deer in our hills are allowed to be of the largest size, and, if the forests were duly kept, would be very plentiful,—they are of the gregarious kind, and go in herds,—they always brooze in the hills, and move forward against the wind, and never with it, but when they are chaced,—they shed their horns, annually, until they become old,—the young horns, for some months, are covered with a skin as fine and soft as velvet, to preserve them against the inclemency of the weather,—as the Deer keep the open hills, the Roes are seldom found except in woods,—the Foxes destroy so many of their young, that now they are but few in number. Hares are to be met with everywhere, even in the high hills, where, in winter, they change their colour into white. We have very few Rabbits in this country. These are the useful wild beasts in this country, and fit for food. The rapacious and hurtful beasts are but few. I cannot find, that ever there were in this country any Lions, Tigers, Leopards, or Bears. It appears by the names of several places, and by statutes made for destroying them, that there were Wolves in this country about 300 years ago; but now there are none. There are still in this province, Foxes, Badgers, Martens, Squirrels, Weesels, Whitreds, Wild Cats. Of these the Fox is the most hurtful, and destroys not only much of the game, but also Lambs, Kids, Fawns, &c., and notwithstanding the many arts used to destroy them,

they find such shelter in woods and rocks, that they are very numerous. The Badger is a harmless animal, and lives upon grass; he is so strong in the back, that no stroke will kill him, but a small stroke on the forehead lays him flat. The Marten is of the Cat kind, but the head is small and long, and the colour a dark brown, and the fur nothing inferior to sable,—it haunts the woods, lives on mice, birds, &c., and is quite harmless, but defends fiercely when attacked, or when it has its young. The Squirrel is a pretty, sportive, harmless creature; it is a kind of a Wood-Wesel—haunts the fir trees—if you toss chips or sticks at it, it will toss pieces of the bark back again, and thus sports with you; if it is driven out of a tree, and skipping into another finds the distance too great, it turns back to its former lodge, its bushy tail serving for a sail or wings to it. The Wesel, a kind of Pole-Cat, and the Whitred, are well known. In the Highlands, they change their colour into white in time of snow. The Wild Cats are no other than the house Cats that leave their home, and lodge in rocks and woods, and in this country do little hurt. To these let me add the Mice and Rats, that are well known, yet not so destructive here as in other places. I have never seen any Rats in Strathspey or Badenoch, although I have lived long in these countries.

Of the viperous or poisonous animals, there are few in this country. The Serpents are small, few of them a yard long, and their bite is commonly cured by a bath of the leaves, buds, and tender bark of the Ash-tree. They cast their slough or epidermis annually. It is a common opinion, that Serpents have a power of charming and bringing down into their mouths, Birds, Squirrels, and other animals,—whether this is done by poisonous effluvia breathed out by the Serpent, and affecting animals within the sphere of these effluvia, so that they are stupified, and fall down; or if, as the eye of the setting dog makes the partridge stand confounded, so the bird, knowing the Serpent to be his natural enemy, is stupified with fear, seeing

the Serpent's eye fixed upon him, and so falls; or what else may be the cause, I shall not determine, nor inquire.

Lizards are frequent, generally about five inches; but I have seen some a foot in length. They are of a dark yellow colour, run swiftly in the heaths, and are very harmless. Toads and Frogs are not very numerous. Caterpillars, in April and May, often destroy the fruit of trees and shrubs. But we have few of those Gnats, which, in other countries, are extremely troublesome.

The number of feathered animals, which are either natives of this country, or birds of passage, that visit us, annually, is considerable. The tame or barn-door fowls, as Pea-Cocks, Turkies, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, and Poultry, are plentiful. The ravenous and carnivorous Wild Fowls are numerous. Among these, the Eagle is, with us, called the king of birds,—he destroys not only much of the small game, but also Lambs, Kids, Calves, and Foals. He nestles commonly in high rocks, difficult to come at; but indulgent nature has provided that the ravenous Eagle and Hawk should have but few young, and seldom more than two in the year,—when the harmless little Wren has ten or twelve. Hawks, Gleds, Stenchils, Ravens, Crows, Rooks, Magpies, &c., are numerous. The harmless Wild Fowls are the Swan, Caperkylie, (called also the Cock of the Wood), in Latin, *Capricalca*, as if he infested the Goats; but, properly, in Erse, *Capal-Coil*, i. e. the Wood Horse, being the chief fowl in the woods. He resembles, and is of the size of a Turkey Cock, of a dark grey, and red about the eyes; he lodges in bushy Fir trees, and is very shy. But the Hen, which is much less in size, lays her eggs in the heather, where they are destroyed by Foxes and Wild Cats, and thereby the Caperkylie is become rare. His flesh is tender and delicious, though somewhat of a resinous Fir taste.

The water animals in this country, are common to it with other places. In and near to the Moray Frith are found Cod, Ling, Haddock, Whiting, Scate, Flounder, Mackarel, Prawns; and of the tes-

taceous kind, Oysters, Cockles, Muscles, Lobsters, and Crabs, in such plenty, that there is not in Britain a cheaper fish market. The nearness of this Frith to the Northern Ocean, made it anciently much frequented by Whales,—insomuch that Orkney had its name from that Fish; for in Erse, *Orc* is a species of Whale, and *Y* an Island, and so *Orcy* is the island of Whales. As yet Whales follow shoals of Cod, or Herring, into this Frith. In 1719, a Whale, upwards of fifty feet in length, was left by the tide, at Phopachie, near Inverness. Another, of like dimensions, was stranded in the Barony of Innes; and one in the Barony of Inshoch, about the year 1754. They were all of the Cetus Dentatus kind, and yielded much Spermaceti. Young Whales, Porpoises, and Seals, are frequent in the Frith, and sometimes plenty of Herring. The rivers of Spey, Findhorn, Ness, and Farar, abound in Salmon of the best kind; and in all our rivers and brooks, are delicious Trouts and Eels. I have seen, in Spey, some Lampreys, which seem to be of the longer Eel kind, about four feet in length, and of great thickness. In all our Lakes their are Pikes of a very large size, and in many Lochs, particularly in the Loch of Moy, near Macintosh's house, there is so great plenty of fat Trout, called red-wame, (because the belly of it is of a vermilion red), that, at one cast of the net, there will be taken out sometimes upwards of two hundred. In the river Spey there are Pearl Shells, in which I have seen many ripe Pearls, of fine water, and great value.

I shall now conclude this part with an account of the rarities, whether of Nature or of Art, found in this country. And,

1st, The only rarities of art I shall take notice of, are—the Chapter-House, called the *Apprentice Isle*, in the Cathedral, at Elgin; for which, See Part VI. Ecclesiastical History, Sect. 3. The Obelisk, near Forres—See Part V. Military History. The Sea Burgh—See Part V. Military History. And the Druid Circles and Cairns—See Part VI. Ecclesiastical History, Sect. 2.

2d, As to natural rarities, the Loch and River of Ness merit our

notice. These never freeze, but retain their natural heat in the most extreme frost. Upon the banks of the Loch, Snow seldom lies two days; and Corn ripens much sooner than in other places. This quality is, probably, owing to mines of Sulphur in and near to the Loch. This Loch, though about twenty-two miles in length, has no Island in it,—in some parts, it has been sounded with a line of about three hundred fathoms, and no bottom found. This depth, with the lightness of the water, makes waves rise very high, yet not broken upon it. What Mr Gordon writes in his Geography, on the authority of Sir George Mackenzie, Advocate, concerning the hill *Meal-fuor-vonie*, is a mistake. That hill is not two-thirds of a mile of perpendicular height from the surface of the Loch, neither is there any Lake on the top of it.

3d, The Loch of Dundlechack, in the parish of Durris, does not freeze before the month of February; but, in that month, it is in one night covered with Ice. This I have been assured of, by the inhabitants near to it.

4th, The Cascade, or Water Fall, near to Fohir, in Stratherick. Here the river Feachlin, contracted between rocks, falls down a precipice about an hundred feet high, as I conjecture from a bare view of it, and breaking on the rocky shelves, the water is dissipated and rarified, and fills the great hollow with a perpetual mist.

5th, The Caringorum Stones. This mountain, of a great height, is in Kincardine, in Strathspey,—about the top of it, stones are found of a crystal colour, deep yellow, green, fine amber, &c., and very transparent, of a hexagon, octagon, and irregular figure. They are very solid, will cut as well as diamond, and being now in great request, are much searched for, on this, and other hills,—they are cut for Rings, Seals, Pendants, Snuff-Boxes, &c.

6th, In the parishes of Kinnedar and Duffus, there are several Caves,—some are ten or twelve feet high, and it is uncertain how far they extend,—they open to the sea, in a hill of free stone, and,

probably, were formed by the impetuous waves washing away the sand and gravel between the strata of stone.

7th, Chalybeat Mineral Water, at Teynland, in Lhanbride,—at Achterblair, in Duthil,—at Achnagairn, in Kirkhill, and other places,—an unctuous mineral at Miltown of Relugas, in Edinkylie. These are much frequented, and found medicinal in several diseases.

8th, The Black Cock, called by some writers of Zoology, *Gallus Scoticanus*, as peculiar to Scotland. It is the most beautiful fowl of our country, larger in the body than any Capon, of the colour of the Pea Cock, but wanting the proud train, which would retard his flight; he haunts the birch woods in the hills, and is very shy,—although he is not so large in the body as a Goose, he has more flesh, and is more delicious.

9th, I may reckon among our rarities, the Hill of Benalar on the south side of Spey, in the braes of Badenoch. It is not improbable, but this is the highest ground in Scotland; for brooks from it fall into Spey, Lochie, and Tay, and so enter into the sea at Garmouth, Fort-William, and Dundee.

10th, Let me add, as now become a rarity, the *Courach*. This nautic vessel was, anciently, much used. SOLINUS, *Cap.* 22, says of the Irish in his day, "Navigant autem vimineis alveis, quos circundant ambitione tergorum bubulorum," a short, but exact, description of the *Courach*. It is in shape oval, near three feet broad, and four long,—a small keel runs from the head to the stern,—a few ribs are placed across the keel, and a ring of pliable wood around the lip of it. The whole machine is covered with the rough hide of an Ox or a Horse,—the seat is in the middle, it carries but one person, or if a second goes into it to be wafted over a river, he stands behind the rower, leaning on his shoulders,—in floating timber, a rope is fixed to the float, and the rower holds it in one hand, and with the other manages the paddle; he keeps the float in deep water,

and brings it to the shore when he will,—in returning home, he carries the machine on his shoulders, or on a horse. In Erse, *Curach* signifies the Trunk or Coat of the Body; and, hence, this vessel had its name, and, probably, its first model.

11th, I shall add but one rarity more, not indeed natural to this country, but adventitious,—I mean the Locust, which came to our coast in July, 1748, and, for ought I know, was never before seen in it. This flying insect is full two inches long in the body, and half an inch round, consisting of several rings or cartilages. The head is in the form of a Lobster's, broad, and covered with strong scales, with two antennæ; the mouth wide, and armed with sharp teeth; the neck and shoulders covered with a scale like a helmet; the eyes large and lively. It has three pair of legs,—the nearest to the head about an inch in length,—the next pair somewhat longer, and both armed with sharp claws,—the third pair, with which it leaps, are two inches long, besides the foot which is nearly half an inch. The leg has an inflexture or joint in the middle; the upper part or thigh, is, in form, like a bird's thigh; the lower half is smaller, but serrated or like a saw; the foot has three glands in the sole to tread softly, and is armed with three claws on the heel, and as many at the point, to take a firm hold; the body is covered with two pair of wings,—the under wing is finer and of a silver colour, and the upper is stronger, and spotted of silver and brown. When the wings are folded, the whole length of the Locust is two inches and a-half. From what country they came here I know not, but they found this climate too cold to generate in.

PART IV.

THE

CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF MORAY.

Of the Inhabitants, their Manners, way of Living, and Genius—Agriculture and Improvements—Manufactures, Trade, and Commodities for Export—Civil Government—Feudal Customs—Titles of Honour—Counties, Inverness, Nairn, Moray, or Elgin—Regalities—Baronies—The abolishing the Heritable Jurisdictions—Courts of Judicature—Roll of Barons—Royal Burghs, Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, Forres—Burghs of Barony, &c. &c. &c.

It cannot well be doubted, that the ancient inhabitants of this Province were the Picts and Scots,—the one inhabiting the Lowlands on the coast, the other the Highlands among the hills. The Romans called the former *Picti*, because they painted their bodies; but their true name was *Phichtiad*, i. e. Fighters, because they were brave and valiant. The ancient writers bring them from the European Scythia; Bede, *Lib.* 1, says, "It happened that the Picts from Scythia, as it is said, entered the ocean in long ships. Coming to Britain, they began to reside in the northern parts of the Island, for the Britons had possessed the southern." And Nennius, Sect. 9, writes, "The Picts came and possessed the Islands called the Ork-

neys, and, afterwards, from the adjacent Islands, wasted many large countries in the left, i. e. Eastern side of Britain, and there remain to this day."

The Picts thus coming from Scandia, about the mouth of the Baltic Sea, had an easy course to Shetland and Orkney, and thence to the Continent, where, it is by all acknowledged, they possessed the eastern coast, southward to Tweed, and, consequently, they inhabited the Plains of Moray. The Scots were so called by the Romans, from *Sceot*, i. e. in Celtic, a Shield, or Target, which they much used. They were unquestionably Celts, and the same with the ancient Britons, and were driven by the Picts (as NENNIUS hints) out of the Grampian coast, into the glens and vallies. When the Pictish kingdom was overthrown, about the year 842, the Picts were not extirpated as some authors write. It is certain they made a part of King David's army in the battle of the Standard, anno 1138. And when, in the reign of King Malcolm IV., many of the Moravienses were transplanted into the south. Lowlanders, no doubt of a Pictish descent, were brought to replace them; and so the inhabitants of the Lowlands of Moray were, and as yet are, of a Pictish origin.

This is confirmed by the language of the country; for though gentlemen, and all who have any liberal education, speak the English tongue in great propriety, yet the illiterate Peasants use the broad Scotch, or Buchan Dialect, which is manifestly the Pictish. And the Pictish, English, Saxon, Danish, Swedish, Icelandish, and Norwegian, are but the various dialects of the Gothic and Teutonic languages,—as the British, Welsh, Cornish, Scottish, Irish, are dialects of the Gaelic and Celtic. Now that, since the Revolution, in 1688, schools are erected both in the Highlands and Lowlands, the English tongue spreads and prevails,—insomuch, that, in the parishes of Inveravon, Knockando, Edinkylie, and Nairn, where, in my time,

divine worship was performed in Erse, now there is no occasion for that language.

What the manners and way of living of the ancient inhabitants were, we can know only by the short hints the Roman writers give us of the ancient Caledonians, Scots and Picts, which I shall not here transcribe. But what TACITUS writes is true of this country in its ancient state:—"They do not dwell together in towns, but live separate, as a fountain of water, a plain, or a grove, pleased them." SIDONIUS APOLLINARIUS, *Epist.* 20, in describing a Gothish gentleman, gives a lively picture of a Highland Scotsman. "He covers his feet to the ankle with hairy leather, or rullions, his knees and legs are bare, his garment is short, close and party-coloured, hardly reaching to his hams, his sword hangs down from his shoulder, and his buckler covers his left side." Nay, Dr SHAW'S account of the Arabs and Kabyles of Barbary is a plain description of the more rude parts both of the Lowlands and Highlands. They are, says he, "the same people, if we except their religion, they were two thousand years ago, without regarding the novelties in dress or behaviour, that so often change. Their *Gurbies*, i. e. Houses, are daubed over with mud, covered with turf, have but one chamber, and, in a corner of it, are the Foals, Kids, and Calves. The *Hyke*, i. e. Blanket, or Plaid, six yards long and two broad, serves for dress in the day, and for bed and covering in the night,—by day, it is tucked by a girdle. Their mills for grinding corn are two small grind-stones, the uppermost turned round by a small handle of wood, placed in the edge of it. When expedition is required, then two persons sit at it, generally women." This explains *Exod.* ii. 5; *Matth.* xxiv. 41.

One would imagine the Doctor had been describing the way of living in Glengary. It might be easily made appear, that the ancient Moravienses, though bold and brave, were contentious, proud, turbulent, and revengeful, and, upon the smallest provocation, run to

arms and butchered one another; and this wicked disposition ran in the blood from one generation to another.

But, now, that fierce and wild temper is done away, and no country in the kingdom is more civilized than the Lowlands of Moray. Their education since the Revolution verifies, that

Ingenuas didicisse feliciter artes,
*Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.**

And even the Highlands, except Glengary, and some other skirts, are more peaceable and industrious than other Highland countries. In a word, one will not find, in the common people of this country, either the rusticity of the Lowlanders, or the rudeness of the Highlanders in some other countries; and the gentry are not exceeded by any of their neighbours for politeness and civility. In no country are the people more hospitable,—both the gentry and the peasants have a pleasure in entertaining strangers, in which they rather exceed than fall short; and this hospitable temper is remarked in the Highlands, where there are but few Inns to accommodate travellers, and where the natives, in looking after their cattle, often travel from one country to another; yet I must own, that some other social virtues are rather on the decline,—that benevolence, in supplying the wants and relieving the distresses of relations and neighbours, and mutually assisting one another in their necessary affairs, that once shined in this country, is degenerated into selfishness. The laudable custom of accommodating debates and differences, by an amicable arbitration, is become obsolete, through the craft of the chicaning tribe; and to the same set of men it is much owing, that there is less of ingenuity and plainness, of trust and confidence in social dealing, than I have seen.

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* To have successfully acquired the liberal Arts,
Refines our manners---nor permits them to be ever coarse.

The skill of this people in Mechanics, and their genius for Arts and Sciences, are not inferior to any other corner of the kingdom. The peasants build houses, make all their instruments for Agriculture, frame their Corn and Saw-mills, and many of them are Tanners, Shoemakers, Weavers, Joiners, &c. Nor is their capacity for Arts and Sciences inferior to their skill in Mechanics. No people sooner learn the art of War, or make more eminent Officers and brave Soldiers. It is true, in later ages, the Lowlanders, formerly brave, have, by their continual labour about their farms, and by the disuse of Arms, become more heavy and phlegmatic; and yet, when brought young into the Military, are exceeded by no soldiers in bravery and fidelity. The Highlanders have always had a peculiar advantage for martial exercises,—the fresh and wholesome air they breathe, their plain and homely diet, their continual motion and exercise, render them vigorous, healthy, and lively. They are inured to cold and fatigue, and accustomed to arms from their childhood, which, with the rugged rocks they daily traverse, inspire them with a contempt of dangers and difficulties; and their freedom from Slavery and Vassalage, (except a dependence on their Chiefs, who encouraged their manliness), gave them a sprightliness, and generosity of mind, elevated above the boorish and mean spirit of the common soldiery. The generous, brave, and steady behaviour of the Highland regiments in the late Wars, abundantly evinces that they were an honour to their country. How long they shall continue so, I shall not pretend to guess. The Highlanders being disarmed, and stripped of their native dress, appear not only awkward and slovenly in the Lowland garb, but dejected and dispirited. But if this change of dress makes them less fit for the field, it may render them more fit for the farm, and the useful arts of life.

In brief, the genius of the inhabitants of this country will appear from the following list of men, eminent in the State and in the Field, on the Bench and in the Church, all of them natives of, or

residing in Moray,—viz. Sir John Cumming, Lord Badenoch, conjunct guardian of the kingdom, anno 1299; Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, Governor, in 1329; Sir Andrew Moray, Lord Bothwell, of the family of Duffus, conjunct Governor, in 1332; John Randolph, Earl of Moray, General, in 1346; Gavin Dunbar, grandson of Sir Alexander of Westfield, Chancellor, in 1528; and one of the Regents, in 1536,—the Earls of Huntly, often Chancellors; John Lesly, Bishop of Ross, bastard son of the Parson of Kingusie, President of the Court of Session, in 1564; Duncan Forbes of Culloden, late President of that Court; Alexander Brodie of Brodie; Sir Francis Grant of Cullen; Patrick Grant of Elchies,—all Senators of the College of Justice; Gavin Dunbar, above mentioned, Archbishop of Glasgow; 1524; Gavin Dunbar, son of Sir Alexander of Westfield, Bishop of Aberdeen, 1518; Gilbert Moray, son of Duffus, Bishop of Caithness, anno 1222; John Innes, son of John Innes of that Ilk, Bishop of Moray, in 1406; Adam Gordon, son of Huntly, Bishop of Caithness, in 1460; Alexander Gordon, son of Huntly, Bishop of Galloway, 1558; John Lesly, above mentioned, Bishop of Ross, anno 1665. Not to mention the Bishops of Moray, natives of the country, nor the learned Professors and Advocates of later times.

Experientia constat,
Summos sæpe viros, et magna exemplа daturos,
*Vervecum in patria, crassoque sub aere nasci.**

If we view the Agriculture, Improvements, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce of this Province, we will not find them such as might be expected. The people have, for ages, continued in one beaten track of agriculture. Their only manure, in the inland, is the raw dung of cattle, not fermented or rotten, but mixed with coarse gravel, or dry sand,—near the coast, they mix sea-ware in the dung-hill; if

* It is by experience established, that oftentimes great men, and about to present shining examples, are born under a heavy atmosphere, and in mountainous districts.

the soil were not good, it would yield little by such poor manure. Marle, a fat unctuous earth, and limestone in abundance, is found in many places. Few parts of the dry and hot soil in the Highlands or Lowlands but may be moistened and fattened by an easy conveyance of rills of water to them; and by inclosing the corn land, resting it, and sowing grass seeds, it would be greatly improved. But the severe exactions of Masters, and the poverty of Tenants, hinder all improvements. Tenants have neither ability nor encouragement to try experiments,—some have no leases; and if they who have them shall improve their farms, strangers will reap the benefit of it; for, at the expiration of the lease, they must pay an additional rent, or a high grassum, or entry-money, which, if they refuse, the farm will be put to the roup, and the improver will be removed.

The country is very capable of improvement, and several branches of Police and improvement, which might be easily made, are much wanted. In the plains of Moray, the moss ground, from which they take their fuel, and in which the tenants find fir roots for light, and fir and oak timber for building, will soon be exhausted; and the price of wood from the Highlands, is become very high. But, of late, the Duke of Gordon, the Earls of Findlater and Fife, Sir James Grant, Sir Lewis Grant, and some other Gentlemen, have planted millions of barren trees, and continue in such improvement; yet no care is taken to plant barren timber in the extensive heaths and moors, or indeed anywhere, except a few trees about Gentlemens' Seats. In no country can the open fields be more easily inclosed, either with a dry-stone dyke or wall, or with a ditch, bank, and hedges; but this is totally neglected except about gentlemens' manors. The watering of ground is a rational and easy, and, in other countries, a beneficial improvement; but here not once attempted. The draining of lakes and marshy ground would at once improve and beautify the country; but the discords of heritors prevent it. No county in Scotland yields finer wool, or may yield better flax; yet there

are no Factories either for woollen or linen cloth; and it is well known how conveniently the country is situated for a Herring Fishery, but it is totally neglected.*

In these useful branches our country is shamefully deficient, but in some others a small advance has been made of late. Gentlemen have drained and inclosed their own manors, which, till of late, lay open and naked. Wheat is propagated in greater plenty, and of a better body, by fallowing the ground, and bringing the seed from England. Flour mills, and mills for sheelling barley are set up; flax is propagated with good success; Lint mills, and Bleachfields are erected; and in the Highlands, the propagating flax and spinning it, make progress by the encouragement given by the Trustees, who have settled a Factory at Invermoristown, purchased ground, built the proper houses, and allow liberal salaries to an overseer, spinsters, wheel-wrights, flax-dressers, &c., and now the country has linen, coarse and fine, for home consumpt, and a small quantity for export; and though we have no Factories for weaving, yet we have good weavers of plain and figured linen. The manufacturing of broad woollen cloth, is likewise improved by private hands; and, which was little known thirty years ago, cotton cloth is wrought

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* Since the time of our author, Mr Johnston has established a Manufactory for woollen cloth, at Newmill, near Elgin, which is conducted on a very extensive scale---constantly employing from forty to fifty workmen, who, besides the cloth, manufacture every description and quality of Duffles, Baizes, Kersies, and Blankets, which the shop of the woollen draper can exhibit. Mr Johnston has, likewise, two Carding Machines in the parish of Inveravon, in Banffshire, for the accommodation of the people in those parts who spin their own wool.

In the Herring-fishery there has also been a great spirit of enterprise displayed, of late, at most of the harbours in the Moray Frith,---some of them employing a considerable number of boats in this department of commerce. The town of Burghead is, in this respect, peculiarly deserving of honourable mention. Under the encouraging auspices of William Young, Esq., the proprietor of the place, a very extensive Herring-fishery is conducted, generally with distinguished success; and, indeed, ever since Burghead became the property of this spirited Gentleman, it has been rising with rapidity, in every point of view, to an eminence and importance wholly unequalled by any other similar village in the north of Britain.

and dyed with success. Let me add, that potatoes are now planted everywhere, to the great benefit of the poor, and the improving of the ground. Grass seeds are sown by the gentlemen to great advantage.

With respect to trade and commerce, there are many obstructions. We have no good harbours; Garmouth is often choaked with sand;* Lossiemouth is but a creek, and receives no ships of any burden; Findhorn is much barred; and Inverness river receives but sloops and doggers. Were our harbours good, we have but few articles for export. Our Merchants are generally men of no stock; and our Landed-gentlemen have no inclination to employ their money in this way. The commodities our country affords for export, either into neighbouring or foreign countries, are these :—

Barley and oat-meal, to the quantity of 20,000 bolls, may be exported annually, and this article may be improved to a much greater extent. Salmon is a considerable article, and no country affords better fish than what is taken in the rivers of Spey, Findhorn, Ness, Farar, or Beauly, to the value of several thousands of pounds yearly. The white-fishing of cod and ling turns to small account. Linen

* The situation of the Village of Garmouth has been formerly mentioned in the eastern end of the country, in the angle formed by the Frith and the Spey, at the influx of the river. The village contains several neat houses, though the greater part of the buildings are composed entirely of clay made into mortar, with straw in some cases, having a foot or two from the foundation built of stone. The number of the inhabitants is nearly 800; and they bear such a large proportion to the whole population of the parish, that they are accommodated with the Parochial School. The sea flows up to the end of the village; and, even at neap tides, there are nine feet of water on the bar. Messrs. Dodsworth and Osbourn, for the temporary purpose merely of launching three or four vessels, excavated a Canal nearly of the same length, and almost one-third part of the breadth of the West India Dock; and little more than double their labour would, of itself, form a harbour easily accessible, secure from every storm, and of a capacity sufficient for the whole trade of the Moray Frith. Whatever alterations may, in ancient times, have taken place, the permanence of the entrance into the river during the whole of the last century, hath shown that there is no great cause of apprehension in this regard, either from the violence of tempest in the sea, or from the rapidity of the swollen river during a flood on the land. After all, there is experience more than sufficient to establish, that the commerce of any place does not wholly depend upon the commodiousness of its port.

cloth is an improving article, and might become a stapple commodity, did gentlemen set up work-houses, and encourage the manufacture. Although our wool is not manufactured at home to any advantage, yet considerable quantities are sold in the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. Beef and pork are exported, though not to a great amount; thousands of black cattle are annually sold in the South of Scotland, and in England; great flocks of sheep are driven to Dee-side, and other countries; and some horses are likewise sold. No small benefit arises from the woods in the Highlands, which furnish the neigbouring counties with plank, deal, board, joists, and all kinds of timber for building carts, waggons, labouring-instruments, bark for tanning, pipe-staves, &c. To which let me add, that the Highlands furnish much peltrie, raw-hides, skins of deer, roe, fox, hare, otters, wild-cats, goats, badgers, &c.

For home consumpt we have, in plenty, corn, fleshes and fishes, butter, cheese, honey, fruits, fowls, tame and wild, tallow, &c. In a word, would gentlemen live at home and improve the country; would they encourage their tenants, and exempt them from slavish servitude; would all ranks live frugally and wisely, small as the produce of our country is, it may be called

*Terra suis contenta bonis, nec indiga mercis.**

But the luxury and vanity of our times know no bounds Even they that live on alms are infected by it; and it must be restrained or the country will be impoverished. In few countries do the peasants live more poorly; and though many of the gentry grind the faces of the poor, they do not enrich themselves. They multiply exactions on the people, who dare not complain; and they exhaust their own fortunes by the expence of imitating the manners and luxury of their more wealthy neighbours.

* A land content with its own, nor in want of foreign merchandice.

I shall now take a view of the Civil Government of this country, as it is divided into counties and burghs; and, as it may be thought, that a general view of the Feudal System may throw some light on this, I shall extract a few lines from Mr Dalrymple's accurate Essay on Feudal property.

The Goths and Vandals having overrun the Roman Empire, settled the Feudal Law in the countries they conquered. They went abroad, though under a General, as independent Clans, to find a settlement; and when they settled in any conquered country, they must fall into some subordination. Their general naturally became their prince or king; and all must be ready, at a military call, to maintain their conquest. Of the conquered land,

1st, Some part would be reserved for the prince or king.

2d, The rest would be parcelled out among the Chieftains.

3d, Such of the ancient inhabitants as were allowed to remain in the country, (for it was not their way to extirpate them), kept their lands on the ancient footing. And,

4th, Such intruders and followers as were not attached to any chieftain, taking possession of any vacant land, enjoyed it on the same footing. The king judged, and laid out to war in his own lands, —the chieftains did so in their lands,—and the king sent his officers to judge in the third and fourth classes. In France, lands held on the ancient footing were called *Alleux*, or *Allodial*,—the officer sent to command in them was termed *Count*,—those living under his jurisdiction were named *Liberi* and *Milites*, i. e. who owned no Superior in a Feudal, though subject to the King in a Political way. Lands held on the Feudal footing were called *Feodaux*,—those holding them were named *Leuds*, i. e. Lords, and they judged their own people, led them to war, and were no way subject to the Counts. Among the Saxons, in England, lands granted to the Thanes or Lords were called *Thain-Land*, and, if held by charter, *Boc-Land*. Hence, the proprietors of Boc-Land were called *Thegen*, i. e. Lords,

and those under them *Theoden*. Allodial lands, over which the King's officer, called *Reve*, and *Sherive*, had jurisdiction, were called *Reve-Land*, and, being held without writ, *Folkland*,—the Governors of such lands were called *Coples*, i. e. Counts, and these under them *Ceorles*. At first, grants of conquered lands were made only during pleasure, afterwards for life; and because men would not serve in war, if by their death their families would be ruined, therefore grants were made hereditary.

In all the Gothic constitutions, honour and dignity, (such as Count, Earl, Thane, Lord) were originally annexed to lands and offices. An Earl was the Governor and Judge of a Province, and only during pleasure, or for life. William, the Conqueror, made these offices hereditary and feudal. Then Earls, too great to bear the fatigues of business, appointed Deputies, Vice-Comites, or Sherives. This left an Earldom, not so much a territorial office, as a territorial dignity. Afterwards, though the estate was lost, the honour was allowed to continue with the family,—or lands were erected into an Earldom, in favours of the grantee and his heirs, and this conferred on him the territorial dignity, though he had neither office nor property in these lands.

In Scotland, and in other nations, the feudal system was established by degrees. King Malcolm the Second made advances to it. The outlines of it consisted in making the crown vassals hold by military service,—in certain profits paid on change of heirs,—in granting the Superior the incidents of ward and marriage; and in making the King, not a Supreme Magistrate, but a Paramount Superior, invested in the whole property of the kingdom, and his vassals attached to him by homage and fealty. To subject themselves to feudal service, to surrender all their lands to the King during the minority of the heirs, and to pay a year's rent at the entry of every heir, were perquisites the Nobles and Cheiftains would not yield without a valuable compensation; and this granted,

(1.) A part of the Crown lands was given on condition of military service; and, if the gift was considerable, the receiver could not, handsomely, refuse to allow his own estate to be engrossed in the charter.

(2.) Titles of honour were conferred on many. And,

(3.) Whereas lands were formerly held by possession only, without writ,—charters were granted as the most solemn and sure title to land. By these baits they were gradually allured to give up their independency, and to accept of their own estates as a gift from the King, holding of him by military tenure.

The only Count or Earl anciently in this Province, was the Earl of Moray. The charter to Thomas Randolph is set down, (Appen. No. I.) Before that time the Earls of Moray were probably officers or governors, during pleasure, or for life. But Randolph's dignity was manifestly territorial and hereditary. The privileges granted to him were ample, such as a regality in the whole county,—the superiority of baronies and freeholders, and of the Burghs of Elgin, Forres, and Nairn,—the patronages of parish churches,—and the military command of the whole county. But the patronage of prelacies, the town and castle of Inverness, and the reversion of the whole county, were reserved to the Crown.

This charter beareth no date, though granted, anno 1313. Ancient charters often wanted the date of time and place, as King Duncan's charter. Some name the place but no time; and in others a remarkable fact is stated instead of the time, as in the charter of Innes. I do not find that any of our Kings, before the eighth year of Alexander II., used the plural NOS, in their charters; and, in England, Richard I. or his immediate predecessors, first used that style. And as soon as the Kings used it, the Nobles and Prelates copied from them.

Our Kings never did subscribe their charters and grants, but only affixed their seals to them, and of late they superscribe them

And though the names of witnesses to royal deeds were inserted in the body of the writ, yet they never did, nor as yet do manually subscribe; but, of old, they affixed their seals to it. The crosses subjoined to King Duncan's charter were drawn by the writer, or rather the King and witnesses drew the crosses, and the Scribes wrote the names. The foundation charter of the Abbey of Scone, by King Alexander the First, anno 1115, thus ends,—"Ego Alexander Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum, propria manu mea hæc confirmo. Ego Sybilla Regina confirmo."* These names were written by the Scribe, and the Roman letter E was in Red, or in Gold. And with respect to the deeds of subjects, it was not necessary, before the year 1681, that either the writer, or the witnesses, should be designed in the writ,—or that the witnesses subscribing should be the only probative witnesses.

King Malcolm the Third was the first who affixed a Seal to his deeds, but without any armorial figures. His son, Duncan, used Cross and Seal. King Alexander the First introduced counter-sealing; and King William, (whose reign commenced anno 1165), first used armorial figures on his seal. The figures formerly on royal seals were, as on King Edgar's, viz. the King on the Throne, a Sword in one hand, and a Sceptre in the other, with this inscription,—"Ymago Edgari Scottorum Basilei." In England, King Richard the First, who began to reign anno 1189, first used armorial figures. The Barons and Gentry had their seals, likewise, early charged, (not with armorial figures), but with "Quilibet Baro, vel alius tenens de Rege, habeat Sigillum proprium, et qui non habuerit, incidet in Amerciamentum Regis. Et quod sigilla sint,

* I, Alexander, by the favour of God, King of the Scots, confirm this grant by my proper signature; I, Queen Sybilla, likewise confirm it.

et non signeta sicut ante ista tempora fieri consuevit."* In observance of this law, Gentlemen sent their seals to the Court in lead, which the clerk kept by him. To seal Bonds, Deeds, and Conveyances, was the custom, till anno 1540. Then, besides sealing, the granter's manual subscription, or that of a notary, was made necessary. To return from this digression.

We had several Thanes in this Province. Concerning these, FORDUN writes, "Antiquitus consueverant Reges suis dare militibus, plus aut minus de terris suis in Feodifirmam, alicujus Provinciæ portionem vel Thanagium,—nam eo tempore, totum pene regnum dividebatur in Thanagiis. De quibus cuique dedit prout placuit, vel singulis annis ad firmam, ut agricolis,—vel ad decem annorum, seu viginti, seu vitæ terminum, cum uno saltem, aut duobus heredibus, ut Liberis et Generosis; Quibusdam itaque, sed paucis, in perpetuum, ut militibus, Thanis, principibus."† Probably these Thanes were at first the King's servants, (so the word signifies), or officers in provinces and countries, and during pleasure only, or for life. But, afterwards, the title and the lands granted to them were made hereditary. In the Highlands, they were termed *Mormhaor*, i. e. a Great Officer; and hence, probably, came *Marus comitatus Regis*. They were likewise called *Tosche*, (from *Tus*. i. e. First), that is, "Principal Persons, Primores."

In this Province we had—The Thane of Moray,—of whom I know no more, but that the lands of Ligate, Newton, Ardgaoith,

* Every Baron, and any other holding of the King, shall have his proper Seal, and such as shall not have it, shall be liable in the King's fine. And what are Sealed shall be also Signed, as used to be done in former times.

† Kings, in ancient times, used to grant to their soldiers more or less of their lands in feu-farm,---a part of some Province or Thanedom; for, in that era, the whole kingdom, almost, was divided into Thanedoms---of which he gave to any one just as he thought fit. Secured either from year to year, as to Husbandmen; or for ten years; or for twenty; or for the whole life with to one, or at most to two heirs,---as to Sons, or to Sons-in-Law. To some, however, but to very few in perpetuity, such as to Esquires, Thanes, or Chieftains.

&c., in the parishes of Spynie and Alves, are called the Thanedom of Moray. The Thane of Brodie and Dyke was, probably, the ancestor of the family of Brodie. Thanus de Moithes (probably Moy or Moyness) is one of the inquest, in estimating the Baronies of Kilravock and Geddes. But I know no more of that Thanedom. In the year 1367, Joannes de Dolais was Thane of Cromdale. Whether or not he was the Earl of Fife's steward or factor of these lands, I know not. An account of the Thanes of Calder is given. The succession of these Thanes, always so designed, continued to the year 1500; and, in this family, the title of Thane was honorary, and not official,—at least since the time of King Alexander III. I question not but the title of Thane was more ancient with us, than the titles of honour that now obtain. DEMPSTER says, "Malcolumbus tertius, sublato Maccabæo tyranno, regnum legitime sibi debitum occupavit; quod ut ornaret unica cura incubuit. Tunc et a Prædiis nobilibus nomina quisque sumpsit; et cum magna frequensque nobilitas S. Margaretam ex Hungaria et Anglia secuta in Scotia consedisset, splendorem suo principatui additurus, Barones et Comites creavit."*

The first Duke we had in Scotland, was David, son of Robert III. so created about the year 1397.

The first Marquises were, John, Marquis of Hamilton, and George, Marquis of Huntly, so created in one day,—viz. April 19, 1599.

The first Earl is said to have been Macduff, made Earl of Fife about the year 1057; but the laws of Malcolm II. mention Comites, in his reign.

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* Upon the murder of the tyrant Macbeth, Malcolm III. seized on the kingdom as his lawful inheritance, and earnestly applied himself to make it respectable and honourable. Then it was, that those who had been ennobled for their military services, assumed the titles of their respective domains; and, that he might add a fresh splendour to his reign, he created Lords and Earls,—the numerous and noble retinue which accompanied St Margaret from Hungary and England to Scotland.

The first Viscount was, Thomas, Lord Erskine, created Lord Viscount Fenton, anno 1606.

How early we had Lords or Barons, either by tenure or writ, I find not. It is certain we had such, named *Leg. Malc. cap.* 8. But Lords, by Patent, we had not before the reign of Mary, or James VI.

I now come to consider our counties.

In France, the King's Officer who judged in allodial lands, was called *Comes*, and the district in which he judged, *Comitatus*, and his Deputy, *Vicecomes*. In England the King's Officer was called *Reve* and *Schreve*, and the district *Shire*. In Saxon, *Scire*, (from *Scyran*, to divide), is a division; and *Sherif*, *Scirgerf*, is the *Gerif*, *Reve*, or *Officer* of a *Shire*. Hence, probably, some lands of Elgin, Forres, &c. are called *Greship-lands*, because they were the salary of the *Gerif* or *Sheriff*. How early this Province was divided into shires or counties, I find not. It now takes in a part of the shire of Inverness, the whole shires of Nairn, Elgin, and a part of the shire of Banff.

The shire or county of Inverness, within this Province, comprehends the parishes of Inverness, Kirkhill, Kiltarlatie, Urquhart, Boleskin, Durris, Cromdale, Alvie, Rothiemurchus, Kingusie, Laggan, Ardersier, and the greatest part of Petty, Croy, Daviot, Dunlichtie, Moy, Dalrasie, and a part of Duthil. It stands the ninteenth in the Roll of Parliament. It appears, that there were Vicecomites or Sheriffs of Inverness, in the reign of David I.; and all the countries north of the Forth, being divided into districts, for the more regular administration of justice, Inverness was one of the "Loca Capitalia Scotiæ Comitatuum, per totum regnum." The other capital places were Scoon, Dalginsh, Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen. Ross, including Sutherland and Caithness, and all Moray, answered at Inverness. We cannot infer from the words, 'Loca Capitalia Comitatuum,' that the counties were erected at that time as they now are. Comitatus, as that of Randolph, Earl of Moray, comprehended seve-

ral of the present counties; and *Loca Capitalia* were the towns in which the *Comites* kept their courts. It is ordained, (*Parl. 6. James IV., anno* 1503), "That the Justices and Sheriffs of the North-Isles have their seat and place in Inverness or Dingwall; that Mamore and Lochaber come to the Aire or Justice-Court of Inverness; and, because the Sheriffdom of Inverness is too great, that there be a Sheriff made of Ross, who shall have full jurisdiction, and shall sit at Tain or Dingwall. And that there be a Sheriff at Caithness, who shall have jurisdiction of the hail diocese of Caithness, and shall sit at Dornoch or Wick, and the shires of Ross and Caithness shall answer to the Justice Aire of Caithness."

The Sheriffship of Inverness was granted hereditably to the Earl of Huntly by the King's charter, anno 1508, with a power to name Deputies within the bounds of Ross, Caithness, Lochaber, and other distant parts. And in 1583, the Earl of Huntly disponed to the Earl of Sutherland, the Sheriffship of Sutherland, in exchange for the lands of Aboyne and Glentanir, the Patrimonial estate of Adam Gordon, son to Huntly, who married the heiress of Sutherland. And the Marquis of Huntly having resigned the Sheriffship of Inverness into the King's hands, anno 1628, there was a mutual contract between the King and the Earl of Sutherland, in 1631, whereby the Earl resigned the Regality and Sheriffship of Sutherland for a sum of money; but retained possession, by way of mortgage, until the money should be paid. And the King dismembered the Sheriffship of Sutherland from that of Inverness, and erected Sutherland into a separate county, comprehending the lands of Sutherland, Assint, Strathnavir, Edirdachaolis, Diurness, Strathaladale, and Ferincoscarie, in Slioschaolis, and appointed Dornoch to be the Head-Burgh of the Shire,—which was ratified in Parliament, anno 1633.

King Charles I., under pretence of the general revocation in the beginning of every reign, made an attack upon all the heritable offices and jurisdictions that had been granted posterior to the Par-

liament, 1455. And the Marquis of Huntly resigned the Sheriffship of Inverness and Aberdeen, in 1628, for a compensation of £5,000 Sterling. But the shire of Ross was not divided from that of Inverness, and the bounds of it fixed, before the year 1661.

The legal valuation of the Shire of Inverness is £73,188, 9s. Scots.

The County of Nairn lies all within this Province, and comprehends the parishes of Nairn, Aldern, Calder, and Ardclach, and some parts of the parishes of Croy, Pettie, Daviot, and Moy. The lands of Ferntosh, in Ross, are likewise within this county, having been a part of the Thanedom of Calder. (*Ferina Toshe* signifies the Thane's land), which, by a special privilege, was all in the county of Nairn. And on this account, Culloden, as Baron of Ferntosh, votes in elections of Parliament for the county of Nairn. This county stood the twentieth in the Roll of Parliament.

At what time Nairn was erected into a distinct county, I find not. In a charter of the Thanedom of Calder, anno 1310, it is called *Thanagium de Calder infra vicecomitatum de Innernairn.* Donald, Thane of Calder, as heir to his father, Andrew, was infeft in the office of Sheriff of the Shire, and Constable of the Castle of Nairn, anno 1406. In the year 1442, Alexander de Yle, Earl of Ross, directed a Precept to the Deputy-Sheriff of Inverness, his Bailiff in that part, for infefting William de Kaldor, as heir to his father, Donald, in the Sheriffship of Nairn, held of him *in capite.* The Earl of Ross being forfeited in the year 1476, the Thane of Calder held the Sheriffship of the King *in capite,* and that office continued heritably in the family of Calder till the year 1747. The legal valuation of the county of Nairn is about £16,000 Scots.

The county of Moray, or of Elgin and Forres, is all within this Province, and the parishes it comprehends, in whole or in part, may be seen in the valuation Roll. But though Easter Moy, in the parish of Dyke, pays Cess in the county of Moray, it is a part of the

county of Nairn, and Thanedom of Calder. The county of Moray was the thirtieth in the Roll of the Scot's Parliament.

I find not, at what time this county was erected, or how early it had Counts and Sheriffs. In a charter granted by Eva Morthac, Domina de Rothes, to Archibald, Bishop of Moray, anno 1263, "D. Gilbertus Roule Miles, Vicecomes de Elgyn," is a witness. Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, was Hereditary Sheriff of this county; and so were his successors in the Earldom, till upon the demise of Earl James Dunbar, his son, Alexander of Westfield, unjustly deprived of the Earldom, was made hereditary Sheriff of Moray; and the office continued in his family till the year 1724, when Ludovick Dunbar of Westfield sold it to Charles, Earl of Moray, for £25,000 Scots. The Earls of Moray were principal Sheriffs from that time till the year 1747.

The legal valuation of this Shire is about £65,603 Scots.

I do not find that any one within this Province had an Heritable Justiciary. But Hereditary Regalities, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, were numerous. I shall, in the Ecclesiastic part, consider the former, and here only the latter. Regality is a Jurisdiction, which the Lord thereof has in all his own lands, equal to the Justiciary in Criminals; for he judges in the four pleas of the Crown, and equal to the Sheriff in Civil causes. Randolph, Earl of Moray, had the whole Comitatus erected into a Regality in his favour, as his charter bears. George, the first Duke of Gordon, had all his lands erected into a Regality, and this engrossed in his Patent of Duke, anno 1684, by which his power of jurisdiction was great and extensive. Ludovick Grant of Grant got a power of Regality in all his lands, in the year 1690. The Earl of Moray claimed the office of Lord of Regality over the Citadel of Inverness. Lord Lovat was Lord of the Regality of Lovat. The Ecclesiastical Regalities of Spynie, Kinloss, Pluscarden, Urquhart, Grangehill, and Ardersier,

came after the Reformation into the hands of Laics.* And even in time of Popery, Noblemen and Gentlemen got themselves made Hereditary Bailives of Regality in church lands. The family of Gordon claimed the Bailiery of the Regality of Spynie, because this office was, by King James VI., conferred on Lord Spynie; and when that family became extinct, King Charles II., as *Ultimus Hæres*, disponed the Regality to the Earl of Airly, who conveyed it to the family of Gordon. Several such claims will be mentioned, when I speak of the abolishing Hereditary Jurisdictions in the year 1747.

The jurisdiction of Barons or Freeholders was very ancient. By the *Leges Malcolmi*, Barons had their court, and might judge of lith and limb; and in capital crimes they got the escheat of their vassals, except in the four pleas of the Crown. And the milites or vassals of Freeholders, even sub-vassoles, or vassals of the milites, had their courts, but could not judge of lith and limb, but only of wrong and unlauck. If a Baron be infeft *cum Curiis et bloduitis*, he may judge of riots and blood-wits; and if he holds of the Crown *cum Furca et Fossa*, i. e. 'Pit and Gallows,' his power is very ample. We had, likewise, in this country, Hereditary Constables, of whom I shall speak in the Military History.

Thus we have seen, that our Kings, very early, gave away the Crown lands, which made them dependent on their Nobles; and the want of property was attended with the want of jurisdiction. They made hereditary Sheriffs, Chamberlains, and Constables;—erected hereditary Regalities and Justiciaries;—and, at last, by one grant, made the office of Justiciary of Scotland hereditary in the family of Argyle. When our Kings became sensible of their error, they gra-

* King James VI. gave to the Earl of Dunfermline, Chancellor, the Regality of Urquhart, which the Duke of Gordon obtained.

dually weakened the Feudal Courts. King James V. instituted the Court of Session; James VI. appointed Justices of the Peace; Charles I. purchased back the Justiciary of Scotland, when the Court of Justiciary was erected. Yet there remained many Hereditary Jurisdictions, and too much power in the hands of Great Men, and Chiefs of Clans, which was often abused, in perverting Justice, and encouraging insurrections and rebellions. This was so manifest in the rebellion 1745 and 1746, that the Earl of Hardwick, Lord Chancellor, planned the Jurisdiction Act, in 1747, which has abolished some, and limited others of such of the Territorial Jurisdictions as were found dangerous to the community, and made the power of judging in the general official.

It was referred to the Lords of Session by the Parliament, to consider the validity of the claims for Heritable Jurisdictions, and to determine the compensation that should be given to the Proprietors. They rejected many claims, because:—

I. Some Regalities were erected since the year 1455, but not granted in Parliament, or confirmed by it, as the Act 43, that year, requires.

II. Some Jurisdictions were lost, *non utendo*, and prescription took place.

III. Some Jurisdictions were found split into parts, which the Lords of them had no right to do. And,

IV. The Sheriffship of Inverness was resigned to the Crown, anno 1628, for £2,500 Sterling. And it was presumed the price was paid. What the Proprietors of Jurisdictions within this Province asked, and what the Lords of Session judged should be given, and was actually given, in compensation, is as follows:—

		Compensation Sought.			Compensation Granted.		
	STERLING,	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
DUKE OF GORDON,	For the Justiciary and Regality of Huntly,	10,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
	For the Sheriffship of Inverness, - - -	2,500	0	0	0	0	0
	For the Regality of Urquhart, - - - -	1,000	0	0	300	0	0
	For the Bailiery of the Regality of Spynie,	2,000	0	0	500	0	0
	For the Bailiery of the Regality of Kinloss,	1,500	0	0	182	19	6
	For the Constabulary of Inverness Castle,	300	0	0	0	0	0
EARL OF MORAY,	For the Sheriffship of Moray, - - - -	8,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
	For the Regality of Inverness Citadel, - -	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
LAIRD OF CALDER,	For the Sheriffship of Nairn, - - - -	3,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
	For the Constabulary thereof, - - - -	500	0	0	0	0	0
	For the Regality of Ardersier, - - - -	500	0	0	0	0	0
EARL OF SUTHERLAND,	For the Regality in Strathnavir, - - -	100	0	0	0	0	0
LORD BRACO,	For the Regality of Pluscarden, - - -	1,000	0	0	68	18	5
SIR LUDOVICK GRANT,	For the Regality of Grant, - - - - -	5,000	0	0	900	0	0
CATBOL,	For the Bailiery of Regality there, - - -	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
LOVAT,	For the Regality of Lovat, - - - - -	166	4	0	0	0	0
LETHIN,	For the Regality of Kinloss, - - - - -	4,000	0	0	0	0	0
GRANGEHILL,	For the Regality of Grangehill, - - - -	500	0	0	0	0	0
	£	42,066	4	0	10,951	17	11

The heritable jurisdictions being taken out of the hands of subjects, and being annexed to the Crown, the courts of judicature, kept now within this Province, are :—

I. The Circuit, or Justiciary Court, which sits twice every year, and the judges remain six days in the town at each circuit.

II. The Sheriff-Court. The King appoints a deputy, who must be an advocate of at least three years' standing; and must reside four months in the year within his district,—the deputy may appoint substitutes. The Sheriff of Inverness is allowed a salary of £250; one Sheriff for Moray and Nairn counties at £150 of salary; and the like for the Sheriff of Banff. The deputy pays the salary of his substitutes. No fine, forfeiture, or penalty, shall belong to the Sheriff, but his share belongs to the King; and no sentence-money shall be taken; but by this the subject has no ease, for the fees allowed to clerks and other officers, by acts of Sederunt, are very high.

III. The Justice of Peace-Court.

IV. The Baron-Court, for receiving and enrolling Barons.

V. The Court of the Commissioners of Supply, for regulating what concerns the land-tax and window-tax, for ordering the high-ways and public roads, for granting salaries to schools, &c.

VI. The Commissary or Consistorial Court, at Elgin and Inverness. And,

VII. The Baron-Court of those who hold their land *cum curiis*. Such have no jurisdiction in any criminal causes, except small crimes, for which the punishment shall not exceed a fine of 20*s*. Sterling, or three hours in the stocks, in the day time, or a month's imprisonment on not paying the fine; nor in civil causes exceeding 40*s*. Sterling, except in rents and multures. No person shall be imprisoned without a written commitment recorded in the court books; and the prison shall have such windows and gates, as that any friend may visit the prisoner.

I shall now conclude what regards the counties, with a list of the Barons enrolled, who have votes in electing Members of Parliament.

ROLL OF BARONS,

In the Shire of Banff within this Province.

The Earl of Fife;
Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant;
William Grant of Ballindalach;
Alexander Grant of Achomonie.

In the Shire of Moray.

The Earl of Fife;
James Viscount Macduff;
Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown;
Sir Harry Innes of Innes;
Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant;
Sir William Dunbar of Westfield;
Sir Alexander Grant of Dalvey;
William Grant of Bellindalach;
James Grant of Knockando;
James Grant of Wester Elchies;
Alexander Brodie of Brodie;
Alexander Brodie of Lethin;
Alexander Brodie of Windy-Hills;
James Brodie of Spynie;
Colonel Francis Stewart of Pittenriach;
Archibald Dunbar of Newton;
James Robertson of Bishopmill;
Robert Anderson of Linkwood;
John Innes of Leuchars;
Mr James Spence of Kirktown;
George Cumming of Altyre;
Alexander Tulloch of Tanachie;
Duncan Urquhart of Burdsyards;
Joseph Dunbar of Grange;
Hugh Rose of Kilravock.

In the Shire of Nairn.

John Campbell of Calder;
Pryce Campbell of Boghole;
Alexander Brodie of Brodie;
James Sutherland of Kinsterie;
Alexander Brodie of Lethin;
Alexander Dunbar of Boath;
Hugh Rose of Kilravock;
Hugh Rose of Clava;
John Forbes of Culloden.

In the Shire of Inverness within this Province.

Æneas Macintosh of Macintosh;
Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant;
James Grant of Rothiemurchus;
John Campbell of Calder;
Pryce Campbell of Durris;
John Forbes of Culloden;
Roderick Chisholm of Comer;
John Cuthbert of Castlehill;
John Robertson of Inches;
George Ross of Kilmylies;
William Duff of Muirton;
Hugh Fraser of Dunbalach;
—— Fraser of Fohir;
Alexander Macdonald of Glengary.

This was the Roll for 1760; and the following is the Roll for 1826:—

In the Shire of Banff within this Province.

The Earl of Fife;
Hon. Col. F. W. Grant of Grant;
G. M. Grant of Ballindalloch;
Chas. Grant of Wester Elchies;
Lieut.-Col. D. M. Grant of Arndilly;
William Macdowal Grant of Edenvilley and Aikenway;
Patrick Stewart of Auchluncart.

In the Shire of Moray.

Hon. Col. Francis William Grant of Grant, M.P.;
Gen. Sir James Duff of Kinstair, Kt.;
John Brander of Pitgaveny;
Wm. Leslie of Balnageith;
Sir A. Dunbar of Northfield, *B.*;
L. D. Brodie of Burgie and Lethin;
Stewart Souter of Melrose;
James Earl of Fife;
George Cumming of London;
C. Grant of Wester-Elchies;
Geo. M. Grant of Ballindalloch;
Major George Duff of Milton;
Rich. W. Duff of Orton;
J. P. Grant of Rothiemurchus, M.P.;
Sir W. G. G. Cumming of Altyre and Gordonstown, *B.*;
William Brodie of Milton;
Hon. Lieut.-Gen. A. Duff of Leuchars;
Captain James Duff Mackay;
Wm. F. Tytler of Balnain;
Rev. Dr. F. Nicol of Balgillo;
J. H. Forbes of Scotstonhill;
C. L. Cumming Bruce of Rose-Isle;
Major Alex. Francis Taylor of Monaughty;
Wm. Stewart of Inverugie;
H. A. J. Munro of Novar;
Norman Macleod of Dalvey;
Wm. Young of Burghead;
Capt. G. Grant, Royal Navy;
Peter Brown of Dunkinty;
F. Stewart of Edinburgh, Esq.;
R. Grant, Esq. of Kincorth;
James Murray Grant, Esq. of Glenmoriston and Moy.

In the Shire of Nairn.

Sir A. Grant of Dalvey, *B.*;
Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. F. Campbell, K.C.B.;
James Macpherson at Ardersier;
H. Trotter of Mortonhall;
Thos. Trotter, W.S.
D. G. Forbes of Culloden;
John Gordon of Cluny;
Hugh Rose of Kilravock;
Lewis Dunbar Brodie of Burgie and Lethin;
Sir James Dunbar of Boath, *B.*, Captain R.N.;
Hon. William Howard, M.P.;
Chas. Campbell, Capt. R.N.;
George Macandrew at Torrich;
Alexander Campbell at Cawdor;
Sir James Macintosh, Kt., M.P.;
Lieut.-Col. Alexander Hay of Westertown;
Hon. George Pryce Campbell, Capt. R.N., M.P.;
William Brodie of Brodie;
J. A. Stewart of Seaforth.

In the Shire of Inverness within this Province.

Hon. Col. F. W. Grant of Grant;
A. Macintosh of Macintosh;
J. P. Grant of Rothiemurchus;
Col. A. Macdonald of Glengary;
Simon Fraser of Foyers;
H. R. Duff of Muirtown;
D. G. Forbes of Culloden;
J. M. Grant of Glenmoriston;
G. Macpherson Grant of Ballindalach and Invereshie;
W. F. Tytler, Advocate, Sheriff-Depute of Inverness-shire;
L. Macintosh of Raigmore;
The Rev. G. Mackay, Minister of Rafford.

I now come to consider the Burghs, both Royal and Barony.

The Royal Burghs within this Province are, Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, and Forres. The *Leges Malcolmi* describe the office of the Chamberlain, who had jurisdiction over the Burghs. He had, at that time, for his salary, "Ducentas libras per annum, de Eschetis Burgorum, Toloneis et customis Burgorum."* In the year 1579, the Parliament appointed Commissioners to determine the antiquity and priority of the Burghs; but what their determination was I know not. In the Roll of the Burghs, Inverness is the seventeenth in order, Elgin the thirty-fourth, Nairn the forty-third, and Forres the forty-fourth.

The antiquity of the Burgh of Inverness cannot be questioned, though we pay no regard to Boetius' fabulous story, that it was

* Two hundred pounds yearly, from the fines of the Boroughs, from the Tolls, and Customs of the Boroughs.

founded by Fergus I. What I observed from the Regiam Majestatem shows, that this town was considerable in the reign of David I. Buchannan speaks of it an hundred years before that time,—viz. that King Duncan was murdered in Inverness, by Macbeth, anno 1039; but in this he differs from Fordun, who writes, that King Duncan was wounded at Logisnan, (perhaps Loggie, in Brae-Moray), and was carried to Elgin, where he died. An older than either of them writes, "Dunchath filius Mactrivi Abthani de Dunkeld et Bethoc filiæ Malcomi Mackinat, interfectus est a Macbeth, Macfinleg in Bothgouanan."* But where this place lies I know not. This town has an ample charter from James VI., before his accession to the Crown of England, referring to charters granted by the Kings, William, Alexander II., David II., and James I.,—ratifying and confirming all the rights, privileges, liberties, and immunities, granted by these Kings to the Burgh, particularly the power of constituting a Sheriff in the town, who may appoint deputies, and of naming a coroner. I have placed an abstract of this charter in Ap. No XXIII. This town, being the key of the Highlands, has a great resort and a considerable trade. It received an addition of buildings and trade, upon Cromwell's raising a Fort there, in 1652, and keeping a numerous Garrison, to awe the neighbouring Highlands; and when, in 1662, to gratify the Highland Chieftains, that Fort was demolished, some of the best houses in town were built of the materials found there.

The town is governed by a Common-Council of twenty-one members,—viz. a Provost, four Bailies, a Treasurer, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, ten Merchant Councillors, and three Deacons of trades. The Sett of this town is much the same as of the town of Elgin, afterwards described. They have a weekly market on Friday, and several public annual fairs, as at Martimas, Candlemas, Midsummer,

* Duncan, son of Mactrivi, Steward of Dunkeld, and of Bethoc, (or Beatrice), daughter of Malcom Mackinat, was slain, in Bothgouanan, by Macbeath Macfinleg.

Marymas, in August, Roodmas, in September, &c., and every fair continues for three days.

Their revenues are about £300 Sterling yearly, arising from feu-duties and petty-customs. Upon building the Bridge of Inverness, the Parliament, in 1681, empowered them to receive a small Toll, to keep it in repair. The town is the seat of the courts of justice,—the Justiciary, the Sheriff, the Commissary, the Justices of Peace, the Commissioners of Supply, keep their Courts there,—there, likewise, are the Custom and Excise Offices.

The Arms of the Burgh are, A Camel supported by two Elephants. Motto, FIDELITAS ET CONCORDIA.*

The Burgh of Elgin appears to have been a considerable town, with a Royal Fort, when the Danes landed in Moray, about anno 1008. The earliest charter of Guildry I have seen in favour of this Burgh, was granted by Alexander II. as follows: "Alexander Dei gratia Rex Scotiæ, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ salutem. Sciatis Nos concessisse, et hac Carta nostra confirmasse Burgensibus nostris de Elgyn, ut ipsi ad meliorationem Burgi nostri de Elgyn habeant in eodem Burgo Guildam suam mercatoriam, adeo libere, et sicut aliqui Burgorum nostrorum in toto regno nostro Guildam suam habent. Testibus Alano Hostiario, Regmaldo de Cheyn Camerario, Hugone de Abernethie, Willielmo et Bernardo de Monte Alto; Alexandro de Moravia, et Willielmo Bisset; Apud Elgyn vigesimo octavo die Novembris, anno regni nostri vigesimo 1234."†

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* Fidelity and concord.

† Alexander, by the grace of God, King of Scotland, to all honest men health. Know that we have granted, and, by this Charter, confirmed to our Burgesses of Elgin, that, for the improvement of our Burgh of Elgin, they may possess their own Merchant Guild, as freely, and in like manner, as any of our Burghs throughout the realm possess their Guild Incorporation. Witness Alan, Usher, Reginald of Cheyn, Chamberlain, Hugh of Abernethie, William and Bernard of Montalto, Alexander of Moray, and William Bisset; at Elgin, November the 28th, and 20th year of our reign, 1234.

This town was the Manor of the Comitatus, and was subject to the Earls of Moray, as constables of the King's Fort. John Dunbar, Earl of Moray, by his charter, May 1, 1390, discharged to the town for ever, the assize or quantity of ale which they were bound to pay him, as constable of the Castle of Elgin. Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray, by charter, July 23, 1392, granted to the town of Elgin, all the wool, cloth, and other things, that go by ship out of his harbour of Spey uncustomed. And the same Earl Thomas, by his charter, October 22, 1396, confirmed King Alexander's charter of Guildry; and so did Earl Archibald Douglas, by his charter of October 27, 1451. Charles I., by his charter, dated October 8, 1633, ratified and confirmed to this Burgh, the charters granted by Alexander II., Robert I., James II., and James VI., with ample privileges, liberties, and immunities, of which I have given an abstract, in App. No XXIV. James VI. by charter, dated February 29, 1620, resumed or narrated his charter, of date March 22, 1594, to the Magistrates of Elgin, of the hospital of Maison Dieu, with the patronage thereof, and all the lands belonging to it, for sustaining the poor in the said hospital, and sustaining a qualified master of music, and performing the ordinary services in the church of the Burgh.

The Government of the Burgh will appear from the Sett or Rule of Government, ratified by the Convention of Burghs, July 8, 1706; in the heads and articles following:—

I. The Town-Council shall consist of seventeen Members, including the Deacon-Convener and two Deacons of Trades.

II. These two Deacons shall be chosen by the Council.

III. The New Council shall be elected annually, on Monday immediately preceeding Michaelmas.

IV. The Magistrates and other Office-Bearers shall be elected on Tuesday thereafter.

V. There shall be annually put off, three of the Guildry, and two of the Trades.

VI. One Provost, four Bailies, a Treasurer, and other Office-Bearers, shall be chosen.

VII. The Provost shall not continue in office above three years, nor the Bailies, Dean of Guild, or Treasurer, above two, and they may be changed yearly.

VIII. When these are put off their offices, they shall be continued on the Council for the next year.

IX. The old Council shall choose the new, and both the old and new shall choose the Magistrates and office-bearers. In the week preceeding, the Incorporate Trades choose their Deacons, and, on Saturday, three of every Trade meet, and leet three of their number, of which three the Council, on Monday, chooses one for Convener.

X. None may be elected but Residenters and Burgesses, who bear Scot and Lot.

XI. The Councillors shall choose, annually, out of their own number, five Assessors to the Dean of Guild, whereof three with the Dean shall be a *quorum*.

XII. The Council shall choose fifteen persons, not of their own body, whereof two of the Trades, for Stent Masters, who shall be sworn *de fideli*, and nine make a *quorum*.

XIII. No Stent, except the public Cess, shall be imposed, without the consent of a Head Court.

XIV. On the second Tuesday of September, yearly, a Head Court shall be called, and the state of the Burgh, and the Magistrates' management of the common good, shall be laid before them, and the books and accounts shall lie on the Council table for twenty days, preceeding the Head Court; for the satisfaction of all concerned.

The town is the seat of the Courts of Justice, where the Sheriff, Commissary, Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and the Barons, hold their public meetings and courts. They have a weekly market on Friday, and annual Fairs at Fasten's-Eve, Pasch,

Trinity, St. James'-day, Michaelmas, and Andersmas. They have the superiority of several lands, as may be seen in the abstract of King Charles' charter, and a servitude on the Burgh Sea in Duffus, by which the fishers there are obliged to bring their fish to market in Elgin. They have some fishing boats at Lossiemouth; and yet for want of a good harbour, that might encourage trade and commerce, their revenue, or common good, is but small. By immemorial practice, though not by a special grant, the Magistrates have a Sheriffship within the town's liberties. If we may take the city of Edinburgh for a pattern, this town, in which the Cathedral of Moray stood, may be called a City; for King Charles I., in his charter, erecting the See of Edinburgh, dated September 29, 1633, says,—"Nos animo nostro revolventes, Burgum nostrum de Edinburgh esse principale Burgum Regni nostri Scotiæ, idemque maxime idoneum ut sit Capitalis Civitas dicti noviter erecti Episcopatus; Igitur Nos ereximus, tenoreque præsentis Cartæ nostræ erigimus, dictum nostrum Burgum de Edinburgh in Civitatem, et ordinamus eandem fore principalem et Capitalem Civitatem dicti Regni nostri, ac predicti noviter erecti Episcopatus, ac damus et concedimus eidem omnes libertates, et privilegia Civitati debita."* But nothing is more uncertain than what constitutes a city,—whether its being the capital of a Province, or being a walled town, or being a royal burgh, or being a Bishop's See.

The arms of the town of Elgin are—Saint Giles in a Pastoral Habit, holding a Book in the right hand, and a Pastoral Staff in the left. With this Motto, SIC ITUR AD ASTRA.†

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* We, taking into our consideration, that our Burgh of Edinburgh is the chief burgh of our kingdom of Scotland, and that the same is most convenient to be the chief City of our lately erected Bishoprick. We, therefore, have enacted, and, in terms of this charter, do enact into a City our Burgh of Edinburgh, and do ordain the same to be the chief and capital City of our said kingdom, and of the foresaid lately erected Bishoprick, and we give and grant to it all the liberties and privileges ordinarily belonging to a City.

† Such is the way to Heaven.

The Burgh of Nairn is of considerable antiquity. We find it mentioned as early as the year 1008. And as long as it had a good harbour, and the King's Constable residing in the Castle of it, no doubt it flourished and made a good figure,—now the want of trade has brought it much into decay. The constitution of the town is much the same with that of Elgin, except that Gentlemen in the country are admitted upon the Common Council, because the town cannot afford the necessary annual changes. It has a weekly market, and some annual Fairs, and the Courts of Justice for that county sit there. The common good is but small. The inhabitants are about six hundred.

The arms of the town are—Saint Ninian in a proper Habit, in the right hand a Cross Fitchie—in the left a Book open.

The earliest mention I have found of the Burgh of Forres is, 'Donenaldus filius Constantin occisus est in oppido Fothir anno 904.'* *Fothir* is supposed to be Forres, and King Duffus was murdered in Forres about anno 966. How early this town was erected into a Royal Burgh, I find not. A charter of 'De novo damus,' by James IV., dated June 23, 1496, bears, that the ancient charters granted to this Burgh, had been destroyed by fire and other accidents, and, therefore, the King erects it of new into a free Burgh, with all the privileges of a Royal Burgh. I have placed an abtract of this charter in the App. No. XXV.† The constitution of this Burgh is much

* Donald, son of Constantine, slain, in Fothir, in the year 904.

† The charter of the town of Forres grants to them,—"Aquam et Piscaturam de Findhorn, tam in aqua dulci quam salsa." This right is to be understood as follows:—First, The Fishing of the Sluie-pool pertains to the Earl of Moray; and he claims and possesses this fishing, from that pool down the river as far as the Forest of Tarnua extends. Secondly, By King James I.'s charter, anno 1425, the whole fishing of Findhorn was granted to the Monks and Abbot of Kinloss; and King Robert's charter to them, anno Regni 4to, of the whole fishing of the river, was confirmed. Thirdly, By charter, December 2, 1503, the whole fishing, except the Sluie-pool, was granted to the Abbot. Fourthly, By con-

the same as that of Elgin. The only Sett they have, is the following indistinct one: "At Forres, 20th September 1711, in presence of the Town-Council of the Burgh, a letter being read, directed by the agent of the Burghs to the Magistrates of the said Burgh, anent their making a true account and return to their agent, of their Sett in electing yearly. In obedience to which the said Magistrates declare, that the number of their Council exceeds not seventeen, Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer included; and that, at Ilk election, the Old Council chooses the New, and are changed yearly as occasion offers; and to that effect timeous premonition is made to the whole burgesses, heritors, and inhabitants, of the day prefixed for election of the said Magistrates and Town-Council, by tuck of drum, and placading on the cross, and by other advertisements used and wont; and that the New Council chooses the Magistrates, and puts off, and takes on, or continues them as the circumstances of the place may require. And this our Sett has been unaltered for many years: and ordains our clerk of court to send an extract hereof to the agent of the Burghs. Signed in our name and by our order, by Robert Tulloch, our common clerk; *sic subscrib.* Robert Tulloch, Clerk." This Sett leaves room to admit gentlemen in the county upon the Council, which, accordingly, is the practise.

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tract betwixt Thomas Abbot of Kinloss, with the Convent, and the Town of Forres, Alexander Urquhart of Burdsyards, and William Wiseman, of date February 15, 1505-6, the Town, Burdsyards, and Wiseman, renounced all title to the fishing of the river. (It is probable the Town obtained this charter, anno 1496, unknown to, and to the prejudice of the Abbot.) And the Abbot and Convent did set heritably, and in feu-farm to the foresaids, the fishing on the fresh water, from the Sluie-pool, to the entering of the burn of Masset into the sea. Fifthly, The Lord of Kinloss, and Earl of Elgin, came in the room and right of the Abbot and Convent, to whom the whole fishing, from the Sluie-pool downward, both in fresh and salt water, did originally belong. And by charter, of date February 26, 1664, under the great seal, (Thomas, Earl of Elgin, having resigned), Alexander Brodie of Lethin acquired a right to all the fishing that had belonged to the said Earl and Abbot. And now, Sixthly, The Town of Forres holds of Lethin,---Tanachie and Durn hold of Forres,---the Earl of Moray and Burdsyards hold of the Crown; and the estate of Grangehill, purchased in 1749, by Sir Alexander Grant of Dalvey. The fishing upon that estate lay partly in the Priory lands of Pluscarden, and partly in the Abbey lands of Kinloss.

The town has a jurisdiction of Sheriffship by their charter; a weekly market, and several annual fairs. Their revenue is about £1,000 Scots. The number of inhabitants is about nine hundred.

The town's arms are, St Lawrence in a long habit, standing on a brander; a Chaplet round his head; at his right side a crescent, and at the left a Star of six points, holding in his right hand a book. Motto, JEHOVAH TU MIHI DEUS, QUID DEEST.*

Every one of these Burghs has a post-office, and a regular return of posts seven times in the week. And since the union of the two kingdoms, Forres, Nairn, Inverness, and Chanonrie, in Ross, make a district; and Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inverurie, and Kintore, make another. Each district sends a Member to the British Parliament; and each of the counties of Banff, Elgin, and Inverness, chooses a Commissioner; but the county of Nairn, being small, chooses only alternately with the county of Cromarty.

Besides these Royal Burghs there are, in this Province, several Burghs of Barony. These are erected by Royal Patents or Charters. What their privileges and immunities are, will appear from the following instances,—Garmouth was erected into a Burgh of Barony by a Patent, anno 1587; the Kirktown of Spynie, an Ecclesiastical Barony, anno 1452; the town of Findhorn made a Barony, and the the erection ratified in Parliament, 1661; the town of Geddes, in the parish of Nairn, was erected into a Burgh of Barony, by a charter, anno 1600; "cum potestate creandi Balivos et Burgenses, et vendendi et vinum et cervisiam, et mercemonia quæcunque;"† with a weekly market, &c.

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* Jehovah (or the Lord) is my God, what is wanting.

† With the power of making Bailies and Burgesses, and of selling Wine and Ale, and all manner of merchandise whatever.

By a charter, anno 1635, in favour of John Grant of Loggie, Moyness, Broad-land and Aldearn, were erected into the Barony of Moyness, with a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair at Michaelmas. By charter, anno 1476, the Thanedom of Calder, Barony of Durris, &c., were erected into one Barony, called Campbelltown, with power to create Bailives, Constables, Serjeants, and other Officers therein, with liberty to buy and sell within the freedoms thereof, and to have a Town-House, and a market-cross, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on July the 15th, —the Castle of Calder being the principal Messuage at which infeftments and seizins may be taken, &c. The town of Fochabers, the Kirktown of Duffus, Blackstob, in Muirtown, the town of Cromdale, in Strathspey, and, no doubt, other villages within this Province, were Burghs of Barony.

PART V.

THE

MILITARY HISTORY OF MORAY.

Royal Forts, at Elgin, Forres, Nairn, Inverness, Urquhart, Cromwell's Fort, at Inverness, Fort-George, at Inverness, Fort-Augustus, Ruthven-Barrack, Fort-George, at Ardersier. Fortalices, at Duffus, Raite, Abernethie, Ruthven, Lochindorb. Battles, at Forres, with a description of the Obelisk, or Sueno's Stone, at Forres,—at Mortlich, anno 1010,—*at Spey, anno* 1078,—*at Spey, anno* 1110, —*at Urquhart, anno* 1160,—*at Invernahaven, anno* 1386,—*at Perth, anno* 1396, *as having a connexion with the History of this Country,—at Drumnacoal, anno* 1427,—*at Elgin, anno* 1452,—*at Clachnaharie, anno* 1454,—*at Cean-Loch-Lochie, anno* 1544, —*at Glenlivat, anno* 1594,—*at Aldearn, anno* 1645,—*at Cromdale, anno* 1690,—*at Inverness, anno* 1715,—*at Culloden, anno* 1746,—*Military Roads,—Military Officers, Customs, &c.*

It does not appear that the Romans had any military exploits within this Province, nor have they any monument of such actions. Though Severus forced a march into the northmost bounds of Scotland, yet he fought no battle, but lost 50,000 of his army in struggling with cold, hunger, and fatigue; and Agricola's ships, which sailed round the North, and first discovered Britain to be an Island,

gave names to people and places, but left no military monuments. As little can I find any certain accounts of the military actions of the Picts, in this country. Their battles and skirmishes, whether with the Scots or the Saxons, were in the southern Provinces; but, since the overthrow of the Pictish kingdom, we have traces of some memorable battles and conflicts, of which I shall give the most genuine account I could learn.

The character which Tacitus gives of the German Catti, may, I doubt not, be applied to the ancient inhabitants of this Province, particularly to the Highlanders,—" Duriora genti corpora, stricti artus minax vultus, et major animi vigor; nec arare terram, aut expectare annum, tam facile persuaseris, quam vocare hostes, et vulnera mereri; Pigrum quin imo et iners videtur sudore acquirere, quod possis sanguine parare."*

The great men, and chiefs of clans, in Scotland, for many ages, lived independent of the Kings,—they held their land by no other tenure than a forcible possession. In the year 1590, there was brought to the Exchequer, an account of 250,000 merks, yearly rent, (a large sum in these days), to which the chieftains, in the western Isles, had no other right but *Duchus* or possession.

The few Royal Forts through the kingdom were not sufficient to awe the country and maintain peace; and our kings were necessitated to grant large powers, and extensive jurisdictions to great men, with liberty to build Fortalices on their own lands, and to garrison them for the maintaining peace and order. By this, the power of the Crown was weakened, and the Nobles and Chieftains became

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* This race possessed a sturdy frame of body, limbs well knit, stern countenances, and a great degree of courage. You could not so easily persuade them to till their lands, and observe the respective seasons of the year, as you might bring them to face their enemies, and give and take the most deadly wounds. For they even held it slothful and cowardly to acquire by the sweat of their brows, what they could possess by the shedding of their blood.

factious and ungovernable; and insurrections, tumults, and riots, were frequent in every corner.

The Royal Forts in this Province were—

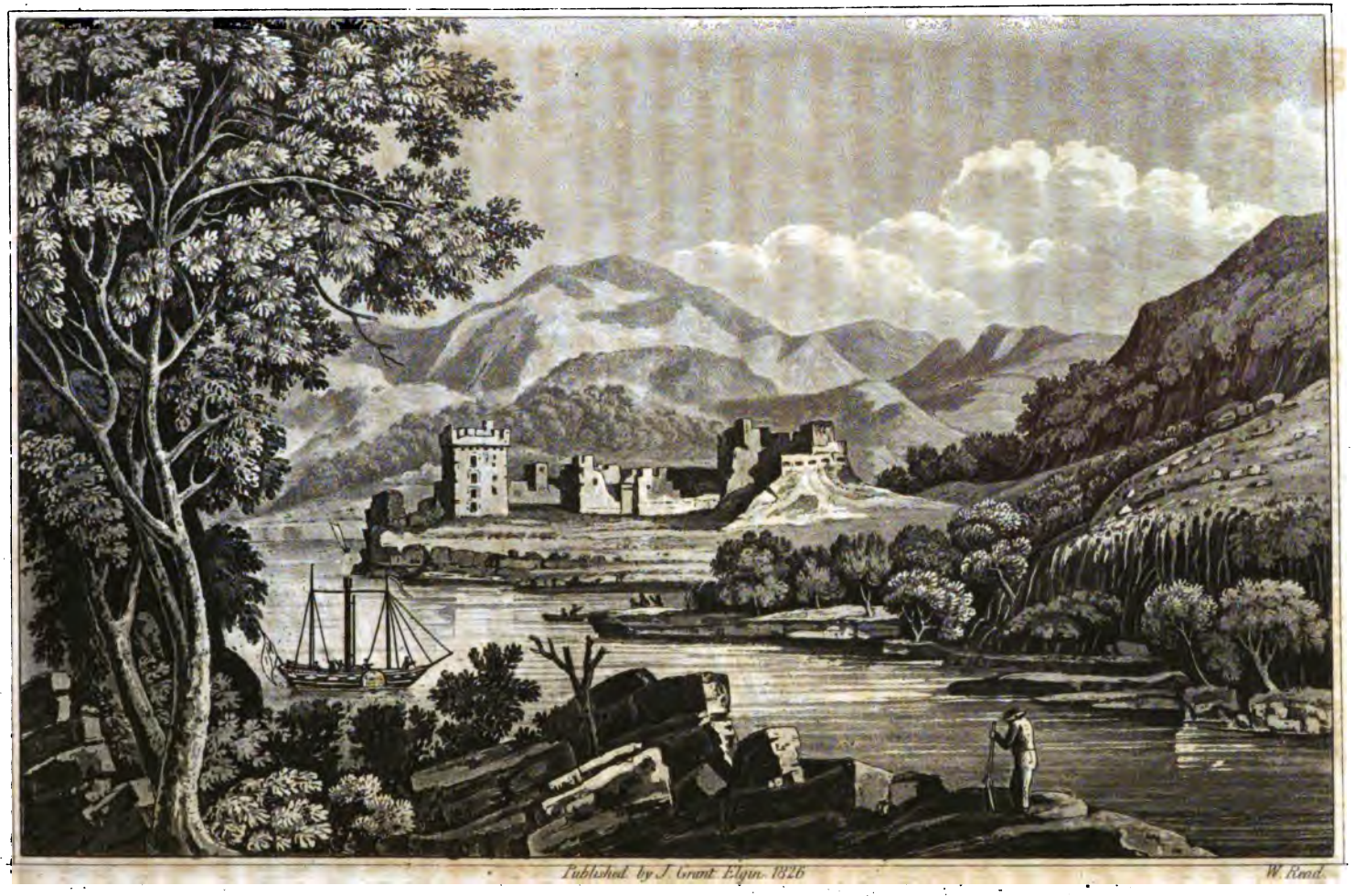
A Fort at Elgin. This Fort stood on a small hill, now called the Lady-hill, at the west end of the town, on the north side. The plain area on the top of the hill is eighty-five yards in length, and forty-five in breadth. There are some remains of the walls of this Fort yet standing, but such as do not show the form or extent of the buildings. Generally these Forts were a square, or an oblong square,—the walls about twenty feet high, and four feet thick, with towers in the angles, all wrought with run lime. Within the walls were rooms and barracks of wood,—the gate or entrance was guarded by an iron grate, and a port-cullis; and some Forts had parapets on the top of the wall. Within the court there was a draw-well, and the whole Fort was environed with a fosse, over which was a draw-bridge. Vestiges of all these things are to be seen at this Fort at Elgin. The strength of such Forts was considerable before great guns came into use. The Randolphs, Dunbars, and Douglasses, Earls of Moray, were Constables of this Fort, and had the customs of the town, the assize of ale, and, probably, the sixty-auchten parts, and the moss wards, now belonging to the town, for their salary. They had a Jurisdiction within certain bounds round the Fort, and judged in riots and trespasses committed within these bounds. I am not certain if, after the death of Archibald Douglas, anno 1455, any Earl acted as Constable of this Fort; but the Castle-hill, or Lady-hill, has always been the property of the Earls of Moray, and is so of the present Earl.

The Fort at Forres was pleasantly situated on an eminence at the west end of the town, and was fortified as that of Elgin. It was in this Fort that King Duffus was barbarously murdered, anno 965 or 966. Donald, grand-uncle of Bancho, Thane of Lochaber, and ancestor of the family of Stewart, was Governor of the Fort, and much

trusted when the King came to Forres, in order to punish some villains. The King was a strict Justiciary, and would not grant a remission to some Criminals, for whom Donald and his wife had warmly solicited,—wherefore they caused strangle him in his bed, and hid his corpse under a bridge near Kinloss. Donald, conscious of his guilt, fled from Cullen, successor to Duffus; but his wife being put to the torture, confessed the whole scene. Donald was seized, and, with his accomplices, justly put to death, and the Fort was razed. I know not if this Fort was rebuilt, and used as a Royal Fort; but it is certain there was a Castle where it had stood, of which the Dunbars of Westfield had the property, with the Castle-lands; but I do not find that they acted as Constables.

The Royal Fort, at Nairn, stood on the bank of the river, a little above the present bridge. The river, with a rocky precipice, guarded one side of it, and it was strongly walled, and ditched about on the other sides. The Thanes of Calder were hereditary Constables of this Fort, and so was the present John Campbell of Calder, till the Jurisdiction-act, anno 1747.

At Inverness, we find in our histories a Fort, or Castle, very early. It stood on a hill close by the river, and commanded the town. What was the form of the old Fort, I find not; but it appears that it had a ditch, and an agger, or rampart of earth, on three sides. The Governor of it was appointed during pleasure, or for life, for some ages; but, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, if not sooner, the Earl of Huntly was made hereditary Constable of it, and for his fee or salary had the following lands, called the Castle-lands,—viz. the three Davachs of Dunachtin, and the two Davachs of Kinrara and Delnaford, in Badenoch, the Davach of Shevin in Strathern, the lands of Tordarach, Bochruben, and Dundelchack, in Strathnairn and Stratherick, (these lands are the property now of the Laird of Macintosh),—likewise the Davach of Essich in the parish of Inverness, now belonging to Macintosh,—the lands of Porterfield,



CASTLE URQUHART

Little Hilltown, Albnaskiach, and Haughs, all near the town of Inverness,—the three Davachs of Castle Leathers, and Coulduthil, the two Davachs of Upper and Nether Torbrecks, and Knocknagial,—the two Davachs of Dunainmore, Dunaincroy, and Lagualane,—the two Davachs of Dochnagarach and Dochnaluirg,—the lands of Dochfourd, Dochcharn, and Dochnacraig, all in the parish of Inverness; and the lands of Bunachtin and Drumbuie in Strathnairn. The above-mentioned lands, now belonging to Macintosh, were granted to that family, as an assythment for the death of the Laird of Macintosh, whom the Earl of Huntly caused to be barbarously murdered in the Castle of Huntly, in the year 1550. These lands were held ward, but Macintosh purchased the freeholding of them, —the other Castle-lands hold of the Duke of Gordon.

There was likewise a Royal Fort in Urquhart. It stood on a rock on the west side of Lochness, twelve miles from Inverness, and as many from Fort-Augustus. The Loch washed the east-wall of it, and the other three sides were fortified with a strong rampart, a ditch, and a draw-bridge. There were within the walls some good buildings, and accommodation for a battalion of soldiers. In the year 1303, King Edward I. of England reduced this Fort, and basely put to the sword Alexander Bois, and his garrison, who had bravely defended it. In 1334, Robert Lauder, Governor, maintained this Fort against the English. Sir Robert Chisholm was Governor of this Fort, in 1364; but who succeeded him I know not. These old Forts were a good defence against the military weapons at that time in use; but when Cannons and Mortars were invented, they were soon reduced.

The Citadel of Inverness, called Oliver's Fort, from Oliver Cromwell, was a modern regular building. It was begun in 1651, and next year finished. It stood on the east bank of the River Ness, near the mouth of it,—was a regular pentagon, with bastions, ramparts, a wet ditch, a covered way, and a glacis; one side of it was

washed by the river, and it could lodge 2000 men. But it had several inconveniences,—the foundation was bad, and brandered with oak,—the water was breakish,—the air was moist,—approaches to it were easy,—and the town was a shelter for an enemy. In the year 1662, it was demolished, because it was a relict of usurpation, but chiefly because it was a check upon the adjacent Highlands, then esteemed loyal.

Fort-George stood on the Castle-hill of Inverness, and the building was begun soon after the rebellion, in 1715. The old castle was repaired for lodging the Officers, a fine house was built for the Governor; a pile of barracks stood as wings to the castle; a chapel, magazine, and store-house were built; the old draw-well was opened; and the whole surrounded with a strong wall, proof against any artillery except battering canon. But the hill, being a heap of quick-sand, could be easily sapped or undermined; and it is strange that so much money was thrown away upon it. On the 19th February, 1746, this Fort was taken and reduced by the rebels.

Fort-Augustus, so called from Frederic Augustus, then Prince of Wales, stands at the south end of Lochness, in the point betwixt the rivers Eoich and Tarf, where they empty into the Loch. The Loch and Tarf wash two sides of the Fort, which was built, anno 1730. The rebels likewise domolished this Fort; but it has been since rebuilt, and surrounded with a ditch and ramparts. A small Galley is kept on Lochness, for the service of this Fort, and to convey stores to it.

The Barrack of Ruthven, in Badenoch, was begun to be built in 1718. It stood where the old Castle had been, and consisted of two large houses standing parallel, and joined by ramparts, and two bastions in the diagonal angles. It had convenient lodging for two companies of men, a draw-well, and a large stable. In August, 1745, all the company lodged here joined General Cope, except Serjeant Mulloy and fourteen men, who maintained the Barrack

against two hundred of the Rebels. And, in February, 1746, Serjeant Mulloy, with twelve men only, defended it for three days, and obtained an honourable capitulation, for which gallant behaviour he was preferred to be a Lieutenant. The Rebels burnt the barrack.

Fort-George, at Ardersier, stands on a point of land that jutts into the Frith. The land is near a-half mile broad to the continent, and tapers to a narrow point. On this point the Fort is built in form of a triangle, whereof the sea covers two sides, and the ditch, which may receive the sea at pleasure, makes the third. It is environed with high ramparts and bastions, with a reveline, a covered way and glacis. It is well served with sweet water, and can have a fine harbour. For an English mile no high ground commands it, and no lines of approach can be digged in the hard channel without great labour. The air is pure and wholesome, and it will accommodate 2,000 men.

Besides these Royal Forts, there were in this country several Fortalices built by Gentlemen for defence. Of these, the following five were ancient, and built in the old form, viz:—

The Castle of Old Duffus, which stood on a green moat on the bank of the Loch of Spynie. It was a square, the wall about twenty feet high, and five feet thick, with a parapet, ditch and draw-bridge. Within the square were buildings of timber built to the wall, with stables and all necessary offices. I question not but this Fort (the walls whereof were built with run lime, and as yet stand pretty entire) was built as early as the time, if not sooner, of Friskinus de Moravia, in the reign of King David I.

The Castle of Raite, in the parish of Nairn, was of the same form, and was, probably, the seat of Raite of that Ilk.

The Red Castle in Abernethie, the walls of which stand, was of the like form, and was the seat of Cummine, Laird of Abernethie.

The Castle of Ruthven, the seat of Cummine, Lord Badenoch, stood on a green mount, jutting into a marshy plain. The mount

is steep on three sides, and tapering to the top, as if it were artificial, —the area on the top, about an hundred yards long and thirty broad, —the south wall was nine feet thick, through which the arched entry was guarded by a double iron grate, and a port-cullis,—the other walls were sixteen feet high, and four thick, and in the north end of the court were two towers in the corners, and some low buildings, and a draw-well within the court. I have seen this Fort entire.

In Lochindorb, in the hills betwixt Strathspey and Brae-Moray, stand in a small island the walls of a strong Fort, as yet entire. In the year 1335, when the Earl of March defeated and killed David de Strathbogie, Earl of Athole, at Kilblain, and raised the siege of Kildrummie Castle, the Earl of Athole's Lady fled to the Castle of Lochindorb. Sir Alexander Gordon laid siege to it; but, next year, King Edward of England obliged him to raise this siege. This Fort, and the adjacent forest, belongs to John Campbell of Calder; for "James, Earl of Moray, October 31, 1606, disponed to Sir John Campbell of Calder, the lands of Borlum, Coulards, and Kinchylie, cum Lacu de Lochindorb, domibus in eo, et adjacentibus Shelingis."*

The other Fortalices were strong Towers,—at Calder, Kilravock, Daviot, Lovat, Borlum, Ernside, Dallas, &c. These were for the most part built in the reign of King James II., when the rebellion of the Earls of Douglas, Crawford, Ross, &c., had run the kingdom into confusion.

I now come to give some account of the Military actions, whether Battles, Skirmishes, or Rencounters, within this Province. The earliest of which was—

The battle of Forres. Sueno, son of Harald, King of Denmark,

* With the Loch of Lochindorb, with the houses in it, and the neighbouring Sheilings.



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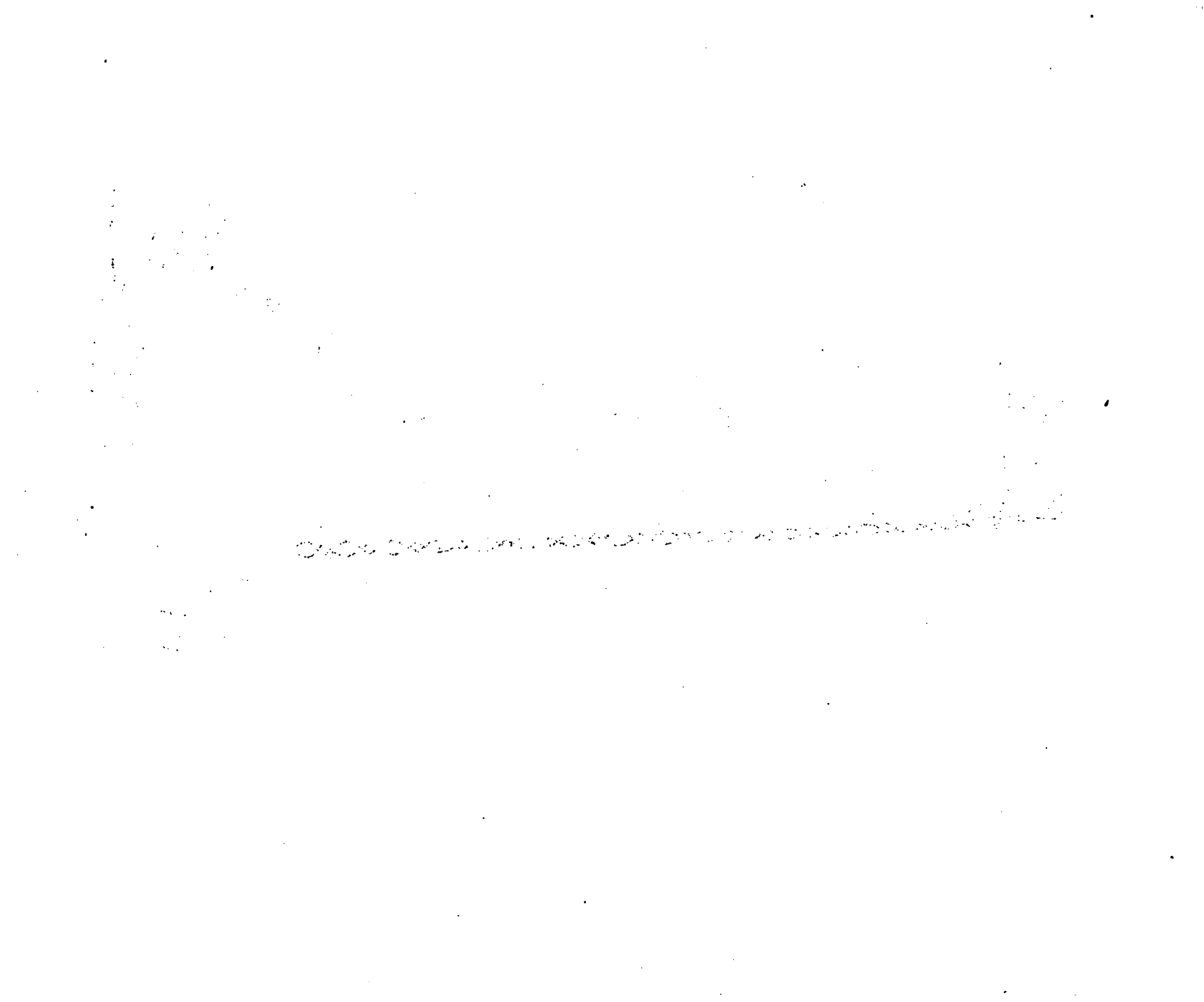
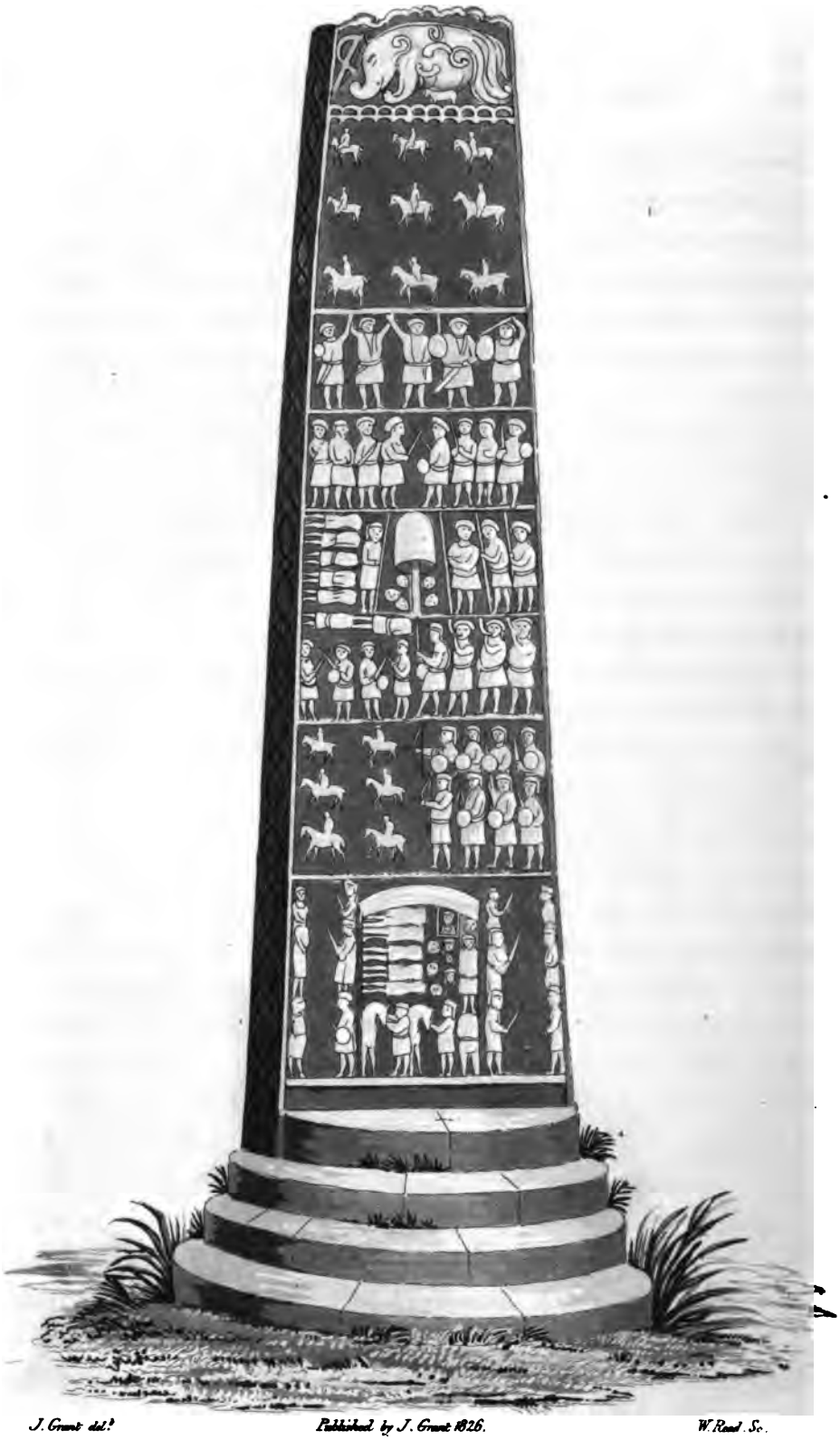
LOCHINDORB CASTLE & SHOOTING LODGE.





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PILLAR AT FORRES.

having defeated the English, and driven their King, Ethelrad, out of the kingdom, sought to be revenged of the Scots, who had aided Ethelrad; and for this end he sent a great army into Scotland, under the command of Olaus and Enecus, who landed in Moray, anno 1008, and committed great ravages. Malcolm II. being informed of this, marched against them with an army of new Levies, and gave them battle near the town of Forres; but the inexperienced soldiers, rushing on with more courage than prudence, and the King being wounded in the head, and carried out off the field, the enemy got an easy victory, which they improved, as might be expected from such barbarians, with cruelty, bloodshed, and plunder. They soon reduced the Castles or Forts of Elgin, Forres, and Nairn. Flushed with this success, they sent for their wives, children, and families,—hoping they should quietly possess the pleasant and fertile plains of Moray, and from thence extend their conquests.

A furlong or two east of Forres stands an Obelisk, called *Sueno's Stone,* which is one of the most curious and stately monuments of of the kind in Britain. Some years ago, the corn-land around it being always ploughed up, it was like to fall; but Lady Ann Campbell, late Countess of Moray, caused it to be set upright, and supported by several steps of free-stone. The height of this Stone cannot now be certainly known; it is about twenty-three feet above ground, and said to be twelve feet under ground. Its breadth is about four feet. What is above ground is visibly divided into seven parts, whereof the lowest is almost wholly hid by the supports. The second division contains many figures, but much defaced. In the third are figures of men, and some of beasts with human heads. The fourth contains Ensigns and Military weapons, carried by figures, much worn out; and in the fifth, sixth, and seventh, the figures are scarcely discernible. On the reverse is a Cross, beneath which are two human figures of a Gothic form. Mr Gordon, in his *Itenerarium Septentrionale,* will have this Obelisk erected after the battle

of Murthlac, and in memory of the Danes leaving the kingdom; but why should there be erected at Forres, a monument of a battle, fought at more than twelve miles from it? And, after the battle of Murthlac, the Danes fought at Balbryde, Aberlemno, Gemri, and Cruden, in Buchan, where they engaged to leave the kingdom,—which places were more proper for such a monument than at Forres.

The Danish families sent for, arrived,—upon which they fortified a small promontory in the parish of Duffus, which our historians call Burgus. This promontory jutts into the Frith, and rises above low-water about sixteen yards,—to the west and north it is a perpendicular rock,—to the east the ascent is steep, and covered with grass,—at the south the ascent is more easy,—the top forms nearly a rectangular-figure, in length about one hundred yards, and in breadth about thirty. This area they surrounded with a strong rampart of oaken-logs, laid deep in the earth, of which some pieces are as yet digged up, and the burnt remains appear in the earth. The neck of and towards the south being small, they cut a deep trench, and brought the sea round the promontory; and, within this, they cut other trenches, with a rampart of stone and earth. At the foot of the promontory, to the east, is an area about forty yards long and twenty broad, of which the hill makes one side, and the other three were well fortified with a high rampart. This Fort served them for a place of arms, for a safe retreat if defeated; for an Asylum to their wives and children; and it guarded the harbour at the foot of the rock where the transports lay. Our historians, not acquainted with the Geography of the country, place this Fort at Nairn; but no such promontory or Fort was there, nor any tradition of it. As the Danes called it *Burgh*, it still retains that name, and is called *Burgh-Sea*, or surrounded by the sea. The sea near it has retired by the reflection from the rock, and it is no longer an Island.

After the battle of Forres, King Malcolm II. returned south, and

finding that the Danes purposed to settle in Moray, raised a powerful army, with which he marched in the beginning of the year 1010, to drive out the invaders. How soon the Danes were certified of the road by which the King marched, they moved forward to meet him, wisely choosing to fight at a distance from their projected settlement. A little east of the house of Carron, there are manifest vestiges of a Camp, where it is thought the Danes encamped, till, by their speculatories or scouts, they had certain intelligence of the King's approach,—then they marched to Mortlich, and the King's army came to Achindun, two miles from the enemy. The King, having learned that the Danes lay on both sides of the water of Dulenan, near the church, was advised to use a stratagem,—viz. a mile above the church, the water runs in a narrow channel betwixt high rocks. Here it was dammed up, and made to flow back into a spacious plain; and the army, about the dawning of the next day, having attacked the enemy, he caused break the dam, and the torrent separated the two parts of their army, so that the one could not assist the other,—those on the south side, who were the smaller number, were all cut off; but, upon the falling of the water, the great body of the Danes charged the Scots with great fury, yet were entirely broken, and fled precipitately towards Moray. Enecus, their General, was killed, as was another General named Magnus or Manus, from whom *Bal-vanie,* i. e. Manus' Town, takes its name. The Scots lost three Generals, Kenneth, Thane of the Isles, Dunbar, Thane of Laudian, and Græme, Thane of Strathern. In memory of this victory, the Episcopal See of Murthlac was erected. After this, the Danes had repeated defeats at Balbryde, Aberlemno, Gemrie, and Cruden, and left the kingdom about the year 1012.

King Malcolm III. having concluded a peace with the King of England, was soon after disturbed by insurrections at home. The inhabitants of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, made a revolt, and raised a powerful force. Macduff, Earl of Fife, was detached to quell this

tumult; but when he had come to Dee, and was certified of the enemy's strength, he halted till the King came up with a considerable reinforcement,—the army then marched to the river Spey, where the rebels on the other side were ready to obstruct their passage. The Standard-bearer, and others, declined to enter a river so deep and rapid, in the face of a numerous and desperate enemy,—upon which, one, Alexander de Caron, taking the Standard, stepped into the river, and his boldness encouraged the army to follow him. The enemy, observing the resoluteness of the Royal army, laid down their weapons, were pardoned, and peace was restored. Alexander Caron was made hereditary Standard-bearer, and Constable of the Castle of Dundee. Having defeated a bold English Bully, or Fencer, he got the name of *Scrimger*, i. e. Hard Fighter, which became the sirname of his family. One of his descendants was created Viscount Dundee; but the male line failing, the honours became extinct.

In the year 1110, the 4th of the reign of King Alexander I., some young Gentlemen in the Merns and Moray, whose licentious life the King had restrained, conspired to cut him off. The conspiracy was, happily, discovered, and then the villains placed their safety in an open rebellion, and got a great number of desperadoes to join them. The King raised an army and pursued them into the country of Moray. At the river Spey the rebels halted, determined to dispute the passage; but the King immediately rode into the river, the army followed, and he ordered Alexander Scrimger, son of Alexander Caron, to charge the enemy, which he did so gallantly, that many being killed, the rest betook themselves to a precipitate flight. The King pursued them through all Moray, and at the Stock-ford, above Beaulie, followed them into Ross,—some were apprehended and punished, and others found shelter from inaccessible mountains and rocks. This resolute action, in the beginning of his reign, rendered the remainder of it peaceable.

King Malcolm IV. was a Prince of too mild and peaceable a disposition for the time in which he lived; and suffered the English to rob him of those counties, in England, which his predecessors had possessed for some generations. This made his own subjects contemn his authority, and disturb his reign. Somerled, Thane of Argyle and the Isles, was reduced by Gilchrist, (ancestor of the Ogilvies), Earl of Angus,—the same Earl defeated Macdowal, Lord of Galloway. But the Moravienses, or people of Moray, were not so easily reduced. These, under the command of Gildominic, laid waste the neighbouring counties, and so little regarded the Royal authority, that they hanged the Heralds sent to require them to lay down their arms. Earl Gilchrist was sent to reduce them, but was defeated and chased over the Grampian mountains. These insults upon authority, and the cries of his people, roused the indolent King. About the year 1160, he marched with a powerful army, and found the enemy on the muir of Urquhart, near the Spey, ready to give him battle. Having passed the river, the Noblemen in his army reconnoitered the enemy, and found them flushed with their late victory, and become desperate by rebellion. To fight against such men, and under a Prince of no military character, would make the event doubtful; and should they succeed, the victory would only destroy their fellow-subjects, and weaken the force of the kingdom. Wherefore, they advised the King to promise the rebels, that, upon their submission, all their lives should be spared. The rebels finding the King's army superior, and resolute; and considering that their own crime was such, as, if defeated, left them no room to hope for favour, they accepted the King's offer, and laid down their arms. The King performed his promise to them; but, in regard that they were, as Buchanan says, "Homines inquieto semper ingenio," of a turbulent and unpeaceable disposition, he, with the advice of his Nobles, ordained that every family in Moray, that was engaged in this rebellion, should, in a limited time, remove out of Moray into

other countries, where possessions would be assigned to them; and that people of such countries should be placed in Moray. For performance of this, they gave hostages; and, at the time appointed, transplanted themselves, some into the northern, but the greater number into the southern counties.

Our historians say, that there was here an obstinate battle, in which the Moray-men were (pene internecionem) almost totally cut off, and strangers brought into their place. But the account given in the Register of Paisley, is as I have here written, and seems more probable,—the consequences confirm it; for the Moray-men, at that time transplanted into the South, did assume, and their posterity use, the sirname of Moray, and are numerous in all the counties southward to the English borders. In the northern counties, some retain the name of Moray, and others have taken that of Sutherland; but, in the Province of Moray, there have been very few of the name of Moray, since the time of that action. I likewise incline to think, that, as at that time the Macintoshes, and, probably, the Roses of Geddes, came into Moray, so the Calders and Inneses, whose ancestors were Moray-men, but not concerned in that rebellion, assumed sirnames from their possessions.

The next battle or fight in the order of time, does, I confess, as to the circumstances of it, depend on tradition; but such as is unvaried. Buchanan mentions this fight, but out of the order of Chronology, for it happened, anno 1386; "Catanei et Cameronii, orto inter ipsos dissidio, tanta contentione animorum et virium pugnarunt, ut multis Cataneorum trucidatis, Cameronii pene omnes extincti fuerunt."* The occasion of the conflict was as follows: The lands of Macintosh, in Lochaber, being possessed by the Camerons, the

* A disunion having arisen between the Clan Chattan and the Camerons, they fought with such obstinacy of courage and strength, that, while a great number of the Clan Chattan was killed, the Camerons were nearly cut off to a man.

rents were seldom levied but by force, and in cattle. The Camerons, irritated by the poinding of their cattle, resolved to make reprisals, and marched into Badenoch, about 400 men strong, commanded by Charles Macgilony. Macintosh, informed of this, in haste called his friends and clan to meet together. The Macintoshes, Macphersons, and Davidsons, soon made a force superior to the enemy; but an unseasonable difference was like to prove fatal to them. It was agreed by all, that Macintosh, as Captain of the Clan Chattan, should command the centre of their army; but Cluny and Invernahavon contended about the command of the right wing. Cluny claimed it as Chief of the ancient Clan Chattan, of which the Davidsons of Invernahavon were but a branch. Invernahavon pleaded, that to him, as the oldest branch, the right hand belonged, by the custom of Scotish clans. The contest was spun out till the enemy were at hand; and then Macintosh, as Umpire, imprudently gave it in favour of Invernahavon. The Macphersons, in whose country they were met, and who were as numerous as both the Macintoshes and the Davidsons, being greatly offended, withdrew as spectators. The conflict was very sharp, by the superior number of the Camerons,—many of the Macintoshes, and almost all the Davidsons, were cut off. The Macphersons could no longer bear to see their brave neighbours and friends overpowered,—they rushed in upon the Camerons, and soon gave them a total defeat,—the few that escaped, with their leader, were pursued from Invernahavon, the place of battle, three miles above Ruthven, in Badenoch, over the river Spey; and Charles Macgilony was killed in a hill in Glenbenchir, which is still called *Cor-Harlich*, i. e. Charles'-hill.

This fight, in my opinion, gave occasion to the memorable conflict on the Inch of Perth, in presence of the King and Nobility, anno 1396. Buchanan gives a particular account of it, but does not name the combatants. Boetius calls them "Clan Cattani et Clan Caii." But though we read of those of the name of *Cay* or *Kay*, in the

Lowlands, they are never reckoned among the Clans, nor had the Clan Chattan any intercourse with them. The combatants, thirty of a side, were the Macphersons, properly Clan Chattan, and the Davidsons of Invernahavon, in Erse called *Clan-Dhai*, which is commonly sounded *Clan-Cai;* and our historians, ignorant of the Erse, made them a Clan different from, and at enmity with the Clan Chattan,—whereas they were a tribe of them. I mentioned above the rash judgment of Macintosh in their favour, giving them the right wing in battle, and Cluny's resentment of this injurious decision,—after which decision, the Macphersons and Davidsons, for ten years, miserably slaughtered one another. The judicious author of a *MS.* history of the family of Kilravock, says, that a contest about precedency was the occasion of this conflict, and the fight, at Perth, was constructed a Royal sentence in favour of the Macphersons. I have mentioned this conflict, though it was not in Moray, because the combatants were of this Province; and our historians have not sufficiently explained who they were, or what was the cause of the combat.

Although it may be reckoned a digression, I shall mention another conflict, which was not within this Province, that I may rectify a mistake in our history. Buchanan writes, "Emiserat Rex e custodia duos Angusios, Duffum et Moravium, latronum duces. Hi, furore in se verso, pari fere numero congressi, (alebat enim e rapinis latrones quisque ad 1200), adeo pertinaciter conflixerunt, ut vix superessent cladis nuncii."* The translator would make this a conflict between the Duffs and the Morays; but it was anno 1427, betwixt Angus *Dubh*, or Black Angus Mackay, ancestor to Lord Rae; and

* The King had set at liberty the two Angusses, Duffus and Moray, both robber Captains. Then, turning their hatred against each other, and having met, with an almost equal number of adherents, (for each of them maintained about 1200 thieves out of their plunder), the battle was so keenly contested, that scarce one was left to tell the tidings.

Angus Moray of Pulrossie, (son of Alexander Moray of Coulbin, in Moray), at Drumnacoub, near Tung, in Strathnaver, where both the Angusses were killed.

The next military action, in the order of time, was near the town of Elgin, anno 1452. When the Earl of Huntly was at the battle of Brechin, in May, 1452, Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray, took advantage of it, entered the lands of Strathbolgie, burnt the Castle of Huntly, and committed many outrages throughout that Lordship. The account of this stopped Huntly from improving his victory, and made him return, in order to preserve his own lands. Douglas returned into Moray, and Huntly followed him with a considerable force, especially of Cavalry. Douglas, with six hundred foot, but few horses, stood on the heights of Whitefield, not daring to face Huntly on the plains. This provoked the Gordons to plunder Douglas' lands, and finding that one-half of the town of Elgin had joined Douglas, they burnt that half, which gave rise to the proverd, 'Half done, as Elgin was half burnt.' But, in the evening, as a troop or two of the Gordons were spoiling the lands of Kirkhill, in the parish of St Andrews, a superior detachment of Douglas' men suddenly attacked, and drove them over Lossie, and some of them were killed in the bogs and fens, which occasioned this rhyme,

What's come of thy men, thou Gordon, so gay?
They're in the bogs of Dunkintie mowing the hay, &c.

The Earl of Huntly, however, drove Douglas into the South, where he was killed in the year 1425. It is the tradition of the country, that the half of the town of Elgin, at that time burnt, stood westward of the present town, and was never rebuilt; but the buildings were continued eastward to the precints of the Elgin College; and, it is thought, that, at that time, the Earl of Moray gave to the town of Elgin, the sixty auchten-parts, or eight parts, of land, near Pittenriach, to compensate the loss of burning the half of the town. The town enjoys these lands by immemorial possession, without any par-

ticular charter or right that I know of; but I incline to think, that these were Castle-lands, granted to the Earls of Moray as Constables; and that as, after Douglas, no Earl appears to have officiated as Constable, or to have resided at Elgin, and the Earldom remained long in the hands of the King, the town's possession was fixed by prescription, and I find not that any of the subsequent Earls questioned it.

A shameful and bloody conflict happened betwixt the Macintoshes and the Munroes in the year 1454. The occasion was this:—

John Munroe, tutor of Fowles, in his return from Edinburgh, rested upon a meadow in Strathardale, and both he and his servants falling asleep, the peevish owner of the meadow cut off the tails of his horses. This he resented, as the Turks would resent the cutting off their horse's tails, which they reckon a grievous insult. He returned soon with three hundred and fifty men, spoiled Strathardale, and drove away their cattle,—in passing by the Loch of Moy, in Strathern, he was observed.

Macintosh, then residing in the Island of Moy, sent to ask a *Stike Raide,* or *Stike Criech,* i. e. a Road Collup,—a custom among the Highlanders, that, when a party drove any spoil of cattle through a Gentleman's land, they should give him part of the spoil. Munroe offered what he thought reasonable, but not what was demanded. Macintosh, irritated by some provoking words given to his messenger, convocated a body of men, pursued the Munroes, and, at Clachnaharie, near Inverness, they fought desperately,—many were killed on each side, among whom was the Laird of Macintosh,—John Munroe was wounded and lamed, and ever after called John Bacilach. The Munroes had great advantage of ground, by lurking among the rocks,—whilst the Macintoshes were exposed to their arrows. How rude and barbarous was the spirit of men in those days? And upon what trifling, nay shameful provocations, did they butcher one another?

The next, in order of time, was the battle of Cean-Loch-Lochie, in the year 1544. The minority of the infant Queen, and the disturbance raised in the south by the Queen mother and Cardinal Beaton, encouraged the Highlanders to break loose, and to hope for impunity,—particularly the Clan Ranald became very unruly. Ranald, son of Donald Glass of Moidart, was sister's son of Hugh, Lord Lovat; and the Clan Ranald, conceiving a prejudice against him, much upon Lovat's account, dispossessed him, and put John Macranald, his cousin, in possession of the estate. Lovat resented this injustice, and repossessed his own nephew, but the unruly clan dispossessed Ranald again, and laid waste a part of Lovat's lands in Glenelg. Then George, Earl of Huntly, Lieutenant of the North, was ordered to march against the Clan Ranald, and to reduce them to a peaceable behaviour. He set out in the end of May, 1544, attended by the Macintoshes, Grants, and Frasers; and when they arrived in Lochaber, all differences were composed in a seemingly amicable way, by the mediation of the Earl of Argyle. Ranald was put in possession of the estate. Huntly returned home. The Macintoshes and Grants conveyed Lovat to Gloy, now called the Nine-Mile-Water, and offered to escort him into his own country. But Lovat, apprehending no danger, declined it; and they marched home by Badenoch. Lovat soon came to see his error; for, at Leterfinlay, he was informed, that the Clan Ranald were at hand, in full march, to intercept him. He despatched Bean-Clerach, with 50 men, to secure an important pass; but Bean either losing his way, or playing the knave, kept out of danger. As Lovat came to the north end of Loch-Lochie, the Clan Ranald appeared, coming down the hill from the west, about 500 in seven companies. Lovat had about 300, who all stript to the shirts, the day (July 2d) being very hot; and hence the battle was called *Blar-Nan-Lein*, i. e. the Field of Shirts. The fight was very obstinate, first with arrows, and next with sword and target. In the heat of action, Simon,

Master of Lovat, came up with a few men, and rushed in to find his father; but soon received a mortal wound. His father observing it became desperate, and both were killed. The fight continued till night; and tradition bears, that only four of the Frasers, and ten of the Clan Ranald, remained alive.

Buchanan, and the *MS.* account of Lovat's family, blame the Earl of Huntly for this barbarous conflict,—that he had privately stirred up the Clan Ranald to intercept Lovat. The character of that Earl, and the resentment of his treachery, long entertained by the Frasers, found a suspicion that he was guilty, and the author of the history of that family makes but a poor defence for him. One remarkable circumstance is observed by our historians, that eighty gentlemen of the Frasers, killed in this conflict, had left their wives pregnant, who all brought forth male-children, which contributed much to recruit the clan.

The battle of Glenlivat was so called, because it was fought in that glen. It was, likewise, called the battle of Altchonlachan, from a small brook of that name, betwixt Glenlivat and Glenrinnes, on the banks of which it was fought. The occasion of this battle was, the Earl of Huntly, having basely murdered the Earl of Moray, at Dunibristle, anno 1592, became, on that account, odious to all Protestants. And he, with the Earls of Errol and Angus, entered into a conspiracy against both church and state, and invited the King of Spain to invade the kingdom. The church at length excommunicated, and the King (unwillingly) forfeited these Noblemen, and gave commission to the Earl of Argyle, a youth of nineteen years of age, and of no military skill, to reduce them. The Earl of Athole, Lords Forbes and Lovat, the Macneils, Macleans, Mackenzies, Macintoshes, Grants, Munroes, Irvines, and the Leslies of Balquhan, were summoned to join Argyle, and the King promised to follow him in person, with another army. The rebel Lords were not afraid,—they knew the King's favour for them, and that he

would make no haste,—they also knew Argyle's want of experience, and that many in his army were Roman Catholics, and would not heartily promote the Protestant interest; and that all his army were a raw militia. Wherefore they prepared a body of horse, all gentlemen, and some field-pieces,—they likewise corrupted the Grants, and Campbell of Lochinel.

Argyle marched in the beginning of September, 1594, and, on the 27th, laid siege to the Castle of Ruthven, in Badenoch. But the Macphersons, Huntly's vassals, defended it so bravely, that he soon raised the siege, and, marching through Strathspey, came to Drummin, on the 2d October. The Earls of Huntly and Errol, for Angus had not come up, were that day at Auchindun. Argyle's council advised him to wait for the King, at least till the Frasers and Mackenzies should join them, and till the Irvines, Forbesses, and Leslies, should come up with their horse, and make a balance with the enemy's horse; but, on the approach of the enemy, Oct. 3d, he determined to fight. The numbers are not agreed on. Some gave Argyle 10,000, and Huntly but 900. Straloch gives Huntly 1,320. Calderwood makes Huntly's army 1,400, and Argyle's 5,000. Huntly and Errol could raise a far greater number; and, considering the five clans that had not come up to Argyle, though the other clans had made 500 each, which certainly they did not, they would not make 5,000. The field of battle was, the declivity of a hill betwixt Glenlivat and Glenrinnes. The Macintoshes and Macleans made Argyle's right wing,—the Grants, Macneils, and Macgregors, the left; and the Campbells, &c., the centre. Huntly's field-pieces, which many had never seen before, put the Highlanders into disorder; and his horses rushing in, increased it. Campbell of Lochinel (whose brother Argyle had put to death, for murdering Campbell of Calder, anno 1592, and who himself was Argyle's nearest heir) had wrote to Huntly, to point his artillery against the yellow Standard. This was done; and Lochinel falling, all his men fled. John

Grant of Gartinbeg, Huntly's vassal, had concerted, that the Grants whom he commanded should retreat, how soon the action began; and they did so. Thus the centre and the left wing were broken by treachery. The right wing stood firm after the rest had fled, and retreated with order and safety. And Macquaire observes, that had they been sustained, they had certainly carried the victory. Argyle attempted in vain to rally his men. The victory was complete. On Argyle's side 500 were killed, besides Macneil of Bara, Lochinel, and his brother. On the other side Errol was wounded; Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindun, Huntly's uncle, and Gordon of Gight, with twelve more, were killed; and many more were wounded.

The King, in his usual dissimulation, was glad of Argyle's defeat, and jested him upon it. "Magnis iteneribus ad Regem tendit, qui, quod omnes sciunt, Argadi adversum casum non indigne tulit, sed potius per joces et prælii irrisionem, de eventu cum eo sæpius egit."* Gordon of Straloch, in his account of this battle, says, "On the fourth night after the King's return, I saw Lennox, Huntly, and Balquhan, at supper, privately in my father's house, which could not be without the King's knowledge." And Burnet of Crimond, in his *MS.* history, declares, "That he saw, among Huntly's papers, a private remission to him for the battle of Glenlivat, granted in that same year, 1594." All these circumstances considered, it was no wonder that Argyle was defeated.

I come now to give some account of the battle of Aldearn. Montrose having, on the 2d of February, 1645, in the night, surprised the Campbells, at Inverlochie, in Lochaber, and thereby defeated them, wroté a vaunting letter to King Charles I., which he thus concludes:—"Give me leave, after I have reduced this country to obedience, and conquered from Dan to Beersheba, to say to your

* By forced marches he arrived where the King was, who, as every body knew, rather rejoiced at Argyle's defeat, and, more by joking and laughing at the battle, frequently alluded to the issue.

Majesty, as David's General to his Master, Come thou thyself, least this country be called by my name." This vain letter made the King break off the treaty with Uxbridge, which proved his ruin.

Montrose marched into Moray, and was soon joined by Lord Gordon, the Earl of Aboyne, Lord Napier, and others. The Covenanters, in the mean time, had called over 1,000 of their troops from Ireland, to join their raw militia, and Baillie remaining in the South, Hurry marched into the North, and came to Inverness, understanding that Montrose was reinforced with 1,000 foot, and 200 horse of the Gordons, and was marching back from Strathboggie. Hurry called in the assistance of the Frasers, Mackenzies, Rosses, Sutherlands, and Brodies, and made an army of about 3,500 foot, and 400 horse. Montrose's army consisted of about 3,000 foot, and 400 horse, made up of Gordons, Macdonalds, Macphersons, and Irish. On May 4th, 1645, they engaged, near the village of Aldearn, immediately above the house of Kinnudie. The fight was, for a little, obstinate and dubious; till Lord Gordon, bravely charging with his horse, Major Drummond called the Crowner, who commanded Hurry's horse, wheeling about unskilfully, broke the foot-ranks of their own men, and then Lord Gordon soon put them to a precipitate retreat. To this bad conduct of Drummond, the defeat was greatly owing, for which he was tried at Inverness, and shot. About 800 of the Covenanters were killed, among whom were Campbell of Lawers, and Sir Hugh and Gideon Murrays. The loss on Montrose's side was considerable, and among the killed was William Macpherson of Invereschie. This, and the two following victories at Alford, too much elated Montrose, who understood better how to gain than to improve a victory. This appeared at the total defeat at Philliphaugh, Sept. 13th, this year, after which he could not bring any force into the field.

The battle of Cromdale, anno 1690, comes next to be described. The death of the Viscount Dundee, in the battle of Kyllicrankie, July 16, 1689, was the ruin of King James' affairs in Scotland. Co-

lonel Canon, with 3,000 men, surprised the Earl of Angus' regiment at Dunkeld, in Sep. 1689; but the brave Colonel Cleland, with 1,200, made him retire, with no small loss both of men and of reputation. Canon retired into Lochaber, and, in spring, 1690, Colonel Buchan, with about forty officers, was sent over from Ireland, and assumed the command. In the beginning of April the rebel chiefs had a meeting. Some inclined to capitulate; but Sir Ewan Cameron diverted this, hoping that another campaign would retrieve their affairs; and till the seed-time should be closed, and greater numbers should be raised, Colonel Buchan, with about 1,500 of Macleans, Macdonalds, Macphersons, Camerons, and Grants of Glenmorriston, marched towards the Lowlands, to amuse and fatigue the King's troops. In marching through Strathspey, they plundered the country, and, in passing towards Strathboggie, they burnt the house of Edinglassie; but Mr Gordon made severe reprisals; for in their return he seized eighteen of their number, and hanged them on the trees of his garden.

By this time Sir Thomas Livingstone had come to Inverness with a battalion of foot, six troops of dragoons, and two of horse. The rebels informed of this, returned towards the Highlands, and Livingstone resolved to intercept them. Conducted by some gentlemen of the Grants, he marched, on the night of 30th April, with the horse and dragoons, leaving the foot to follow. By the dawning of the morning, May 1, 1690, he came to the Dairirade, or top of the hill above Castle-Grant, and, that he might not be discovered, he was directed down the valley of Auchinarrow, to cross Spey below Dellachaple. The enemy had come to Cromdale, April 30th, and choosing to keep near the hill, encamped that night near Lethindie, and had some advanced guards near the Kirk of Cromdale,—which guards observed the troops fording the river, and alarmed the camp. This moved the General to mount some of the Grants on dragoon horses, and all the horse and dragoons led by these gentlemen rode smartly, (the distance being about a mile, and a part of the road con-

cealed by a birch wood), and surprised the enemy before they could all get into their cloaths, who fled precipitately about a-half mile, many of them quite naked, and at the foot of the hill of Cromdale faced about, and made a faint defence, but were soon routed; and, had not the hill been so steep that the horse could not pursue, few would have escaped. There were above a hundred killed, and about sixty were made prisoners, who were found in the Castle of Lethindie, and the mill. It deserves to be remarked, that Colonel Macdonald of Keppach, who was ever keen for plunder, but never once fought for his King, would not encamp with the other rebels, but with his men quartered in Garvlin, half-a-mile distant, and thereby escaped without loss. Such of the rebels as climbed up the hill could not be pursued. But a party of Camerons and Macleans, who next day crossed the river, were pursued, and, on the muir of Granish, near Aviemore, some were killed, and the rest taking shelter in Craigelachie, and Keppach, who, with their banditti, attempted to reduce the Castle of Lochinelan, in Rothiemurchus, were, by that Laird and his tenants, beat off with loss.

The Rebellion, in the year 1715, is fresh in the memory of some yet living. On November 13th, that year, the rebels, at Preston, in England, were forced to surrender,—on the same day the battle of Sheriffmuir was fought, which, in the consequences of it, was a complete victory. And, likewise, on that day, the Town and Castle of Inverness were surrendered. On Saturday, November 12th, Arthur Rose, brother to Kilravock, a bold and daring man, with Robert Rose, brother to Blackhills, and twelve chosen men, undertook to surprise the main-guard in the Tolbooth. They were in the twilight conducted by one of the rebels, who promised to get the door opened, upon which they might rush in. The villain got access, but loudly alarmed the guard, and Arthur Rose pressing to get in was bruised betwixt the door and the door-cheek, and shot through the body, of which he died in a few hours. This so enraged Kilravock, that he

summoned the Governor to surrender, else he would set the town in fire in a few hours. Sir John Mackenzie of Coul, Governor, knowing Kilravock's resoluteness, knowing likewise that Lovat, with the Frasers from the Aird, and a battalion of Grants from Strathspey, were approaching, he seized all the boats on the river, and transported his garrison into Ross, early in the morning of November 13th,—then Kilravock and Culloden garrisoned the town for the Government. Thus was the town of Inverness reduced by Kilravock, although others, who had no share in it, assumed the praise.

The battle of Culloden, on the 16th of April, 1746, is so recent and fresh in our memories, that I shall take no further notice of it, than to observe, that it has broken the charm of the Broad Sword and Target, and may convince the Highlanders, that, in the way of fighting now practised, their undisciplined, though brave militia, cannot stand before well-disciplined troops, conducted by a proper General.

I now come to give some account of the Military ways within this Province. It was the custom of the Romans to make Military ways or roads, in all conquered countries, for the more easy communication between their Colonies and Forts. Xiphil says of Severus, "Ingressus est in Caledoniam, eamque dum pertransiret, habuit maxima negotia, quod Sylvas cæderet, et loca alta perfoderet, quodque paludes obrueret aggere, et pontes in fluminibus faceret."* There are clear vestiges of those ways in the Lothians and Fife, particularly one that runs from Crail to Stirling-bridge, along the coast.

It was in the year 1724, that General Wade, commissioned by his Majesty, to enquire into some disorders committed in the Highlands,

* He invaded Caledonia, and, in his progress, endured the heaviest labour in cutting his passage through woods, levelling obstructions, in raising mounds through marshes, and in making bridges on rivers.

projected the roads that are now so useful. Next year they were begun. The first road was from Stirling to Inverness and Fort-Augustus,—this road runs in two branches,—one by Dunkeld and Blair of Athole,—the other by Dumblain, Glenalmond, and Aberfeldie, and they meet at Delnakerdich, and enter this Province at Dalwhinnie, where the road again branches into two,—the one leads six miles to Caitulack, three to Gayamore, and twelve to Fort-Augustus,—the other branch is nine miles to Ruthven, ten to Aviemore, ten to Corribruch, and ten to Inverness. At the same time, the road from Inverness to Fort-William was begun. From Inverness to the General's Lodge are twelve miles, about seven of these are upon the bank of Lochness, a part of which, called the Black Rock, was a very high precipice hanging over the Loch. Here, for almost half-a-mile, the rock was blown up with powder, and the miners were hung by ropes in boring into it. Now the road is beautiful and safe, secured from the precipice below by a wall three feet high,—from the General's Lodge to Fort-Augustus are twelve miles,—thence to Letirfinlay twelve; and thence to Fort-William twelve miles. In the year 1753, the road from Fort-George, in Ardersier, to Perth was begun. It runs from the Fort to Kilravock four miles, —to the river of Ern seven miles,—to Castle Grant five miles,—to the river of Avon six miles,—to Corrigarf seven miles; and thence by Castletown of Braemar, Glenshee, and Blair of Gowrie to Perth. There are, likewise, roads from Fort-Augustus and from Inverness to Bernera in Glenelg.

These roads are from twenty to twenty-four feet broad, run in straight lines where the hills permit, are annually repaired, have aqueducts and side drains, great stones are set up on end on the road-side, as guides in snow or mist. And, besides bridges on rivers, every brook and rivulet has a bridge over it. In a word, this is a work that might have added lustre to the Roman name,—by means of these roads, soldiers have a straight and easy route,—artillery is

carried into all the Forts,—waggons, coaches, and all kinds of wheel-carriages, can pass from south to north,—the weekly posts make quick despatch,—commerce and intercourse are made easy,—convenient lodging is found at every stage, and the Highlands will be gradually civilized and improved.

I shall now conclude this part with an account of some ancient customs, chiefly Military, observed in this and other Provinces.

Anciently, every Chief of a Clan was, by his dependents, considered as a little Prince, not absolute, but directed by the Gentlemen of his Clan. As the *Primores Regni*, and all who held of the King, *in capite*, were his Grand Council or Parliament; so the Gentlemen and heads of families were to the Chief, by whose advice all things that regarded the Clan, or particular families, were determined, differences were removed, injuries were punished or redressed, law-suits prevented, declining families supported, and peace or war with other clans agreed upon.

Young chiefs and heads of families were regarded, according to their military or peaceable dispositions. If they revenged a Clan-quarrel, by killing some of the enemy, or carrying off their cattle, and laying their lands waste, they were highly esteemed; and great hopes were conceived of them. But, if they failed in such attempts, they were little respected,—yea, despised if they did not incline to them.

Clans had their Military Officers, not arbitrarily or occasionally chosen, but fixed and perpetual. The Chief was Colonel or principal Commander. The oldest cadet was Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the right wing. The youngest cadet commanded the rear. Every head of a distinct family was Captain of his own Tribe.

Every Clan had an Ensign or Standard-bearer, which office was at first confered on some one who had behaved gallantly, and usually

it became hereditary in his family, and was supported by a gratuity, or a small annual salary.

Every Chief, usually, had his Bard, Poet, or Orator, whose office it was (as among the Germans) in time of war to excite and animate them, by reciting the brave actions of the Clan, and particularly of their ancestors and chiefs, as Lucan writes,

Vos quoque, qui fortes animas, belloque peremptas,
Laudibus in longum, Vates, diffunditis ævum,
*Plurima securi fudistis carmina Bardi.**

At marriages, they recited the Genealogy of the married couple, and sung an Epithalamium. And, at burials, they mournfully sung the Elegy of the Chief or great man.

Their Military Music was the Great Pipe. The office of Piper was often hereditary, and had a small salary annexed to it. And the Pipers of several Clans had a chief Piper who governed them; and schools in which they were instructed.

The most of their time being employed in Military exploits, or in hunting, every Clan had a stated place of rendezvous, where they met when called by their Chief. The manner of convocating them on a sudden emergent was by the Fiery-Cross.

The Chief ordered two men to be despatched, one to the upper, and the other to the lower end of his lands, each carrying a Pole or Staff, with a cross-tree in the upper end of it, and that end burnt black. As they came to any village or house, they cried aloud the Military Cry of the Clan, and all who heard it armed quickly, and repaired to the place of rendezvous. If the runner became fatigued, another must take the Pole.

Every Clan had a peculiar Cry of War, by hearing which, they were convocated to the place of general meeting. The cry of the

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* Likewise ye Minstrels, who celebrate in strains of endless praise, the brave warriors who die in battle, ye have poured forth the numerous songs of the Bard, free from the toils and dangers of war.

Macdonalds was *Freich*, i. e. Heather,—of the Macphersons, *Craig-ubhie*,—of the Mackenzies, *Tullick-ard*,—of the Grants, *Craig-Elachie*. And this was the cry of him that carried the Fiery-Cross.

Every Clan had a distinguishing Badge, whereby they might be known, as they had no military habit or livery. Their badges were natural and plain, (not ribbonds, feathers, or such gewgaws), which they wore in their bonnets. The Macdonalds wore a bush of Heather, —the Macintoshes a Holly-branch,—the Grants a Fir-bush, &c.

Upon an expedition, they much regarded Omens. An armed man meeting them was a good omen. If a woman bare-footed crossed the road before them, they seized her, and fetched blood from her forehead. If a Deer, Fox, Hare, or any beast of game appeared, and they did not kill it, it was an unlucky omen, &c.

The *Cuid-Oidche*, i. e. a night's provision was paid by many tenants. In hunting, or going on an expedition, the tenant who lived near the hill, furnished his master and his followers a night's entertainment, with brawn for his dogs. This is now converted into a stated rent.

Passing other customs, I proceed to

PART VI.

THE

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF MORAY.

SECTION I.—*The Heathen or Pagan Church—containing an Account of the Druids—their Office—Religion—Priests—Worship—Solemnities—Sacrifices and Ceremonies—Judges—Vats—Bards—Female Druids—Temples—Deities—Customs—Burials—the Origin of Druidism, &c.*

SECT. II.—*The first planting of Christianity in Scotland—the Origin of the Keledees—their Purity, &c.*

SECT. III.—*The Romish or Popish Church—the Regular Clergy—Abbeys, Abbey of Kinloss—Priories, Urquhart, Pluscarden, Kingussie—Convents, Black-Friars, Gray-Friars, Gray-Sisters—the Preceptory of Maison Dieu—St Nicholas Hospital—the Templars and Joannite Knights—the Secular Clergy—the Bishopric of Mortlich—the Bishopric of Moray—List of the Bishops of Moray—Extent of the Diocese—the Cathedral at Birnie, and at Spynie—the Cathedral at Elgin—Description and Dimensions of it—How demolished—the College of Elgin—the Bishop's Palace at Kenedar—the Palace of Spynie described—the Revenues of the Bishopric—Dignified Clergy—Inferior Clergy—Government of the Church, &c.*

SECT. IV.—*The Protestant Church. First, Of the several changes in the Government of the Church, and the conduct of the Clergy since the Reformation. Secondly, Of the Bishops of Moray since the Reformation, their Jurisdictions and Revenues. Thirdly, The Ministers of the several Parishes, with an account of the Patron, Stipend, School, Mortifications, Chapels, and number of Catechiseable persons in each of them. And, Fourthly, The State of Religion in the Province since the Reformation in* 1560, *to the present time.*

SECTION I.

The Heathen or Pagan Church.

IT cannot be doubted, that, in this Province, as, indeed, in all Britain, Druidism was the mode of the Heathenish Religion. The remaining vestiges of their places of worship, and of their superstitious customs, put this beyond question.

Both sacred and profane history testify, that, before Temples were built, the ancient places of worship were in shady groves, under spreading trees, and often in high places, Gen. xxi. 33; 1 Kings, xiii. 14; 1 Sam. ix. 12. "Olim quas vellent esse in Tutela sua Divi legerunt arbores; Quercus *Jovi*, et Myrtus *Veneri* placuit, *Phœbo* Laurea, Pinus *Cybelæ*, Populus celsa *Herculi*."*

And Virgil says of the gardens of the *Hesperides*, Æneid. IV.,

Hinc mihi Massylæ gentis monstrata Sacerdos,
Hesperidum Templi custos. epulasque Draconi,
Quæ dabat, et sacros servabat in arbore ramos.†

* Of old, the deities chose such trees as they wished to be distinguished by. Thus, the Oak was sacred to Jupiter, Venus delighted in the Myrtle,---to Apollo was dedicated the Laurel-tree, the Pine to Cybele, and to Herculus the towering Poplar.

† Then to me was shown the Priestess of the Massylian race, the keeper of the Hesperian Temple, whose duty it is to prepare the Dragon's food, and guard the sacred branches on the tree.

And in Priam's Palace, Æneid. II.,

Ædibus in mediis, nudoque sub ætheris axe,
Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus,
*Incumbens aræ, atque umbra complexa Penates.**

The word *Druid* comes from the Greek, an Oak, or any wood, or from the Celtic *Deru* or *Dru*, an Oak; for they worshipped in groves, and under spreading trees. *Druid* was the general name of the sect or order; and their Literati were divided into Priests, Vates, and Bards, who were their Divines, Philosophers, Poets, Orators, Physicians, and Judges in all causes. The grand articles of their religion were:—

I. To worship the Deity.

II. To abstain from all evil. And,

III. To be intrepid. This last was enforced by the belief of the immortality of the soul, and of a future state.

They were the instructors of youth in the mysteries of Religion, Philosophy, and Morality, &c. They kept their Academies only in the sacred groves, retired from the noise of the world, and undisturbed from the hurry of business. "Disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, et nunc, qui diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illo, discendi causa, proficiscuntur. Magnum numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur; Itaque nonnulli annos vicenos in disciplina permanent; neque fas esse existimant ea literis mandare, quum in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus Græcis literis utantur."†

They were called *Semnothei*, for their devotion *(Suidas.)* And acknowledged one only eternal and self-existent God, whom they

* In the midst of the Palace there stood a massy alter under the naked canopy of heaven, and close to it an aged Laurel-tree, whose branches overhung it, and shadowed the household deities.

† Their learning having been found in Britain, it was thought to have been carried thence into Gaul, and even now, those who wish more scientifically to study this kind of knowledge, travel thither for the sake of learning it. They are said to learn a great number of verses, and, therefore, some remain under instruction for twenty years. Nor are they permitted to commit these things to writing, though in almost all other matters, both public and private, they may use the Greek manner of writing.

worshipped without any images or statues. They owned the immortality of the soul, and a future state of retribution. They taught a warm devotion to God, and the strictest virtue and equity among men. They offered sacrifices and oblations daily, and used ablutions and purifications. In a word, the Druids were at first held in great veneration, and much admired for their piety, virtue, and morality; but, afterwards, they degenerated greatly. By the Greeks and Romans they were led into Polytheism, gross idolatry, superstition, human sacrifices, &c., which made Lucan write with a sneer,

Et vos Barbaricos ritus, moremque sinistrum,
Sacrorum, Druidæ, positis repetistis ab armis;
Solis nosse Deos, et Cœli numina vobis,
*Aut Solis nescire datum.**

They committed no part of their religious mysteries, or natural philosophy to writing; but the Bards turned these into clenching rhymes, and repeated them on all proper occasions. Moral precepts, called *Teagasg na Bard*, and *Foghlam na Filidh*, i. e. 'the instructions of bards and philosophers,' are to this day repeated, in the Highlands, by old men.

The transmigration of souls, taught, though not at first, by the Druids, seems to have given rise to a notion among many ignorant and superstitious people,—viz. that when one dies of a consumption, the Fairies steal the soul out of the body before death, and animate some other person with it.

Possibly the way in which the Druids explained the immortality of the soul, and a future state, occasioned the common saying, 'that, at death, one passes into the *Saoghal hal.* i. e. 'the yonder world,' fancying, as the Americans do, that souls departed, go to pleasant regions beyond the mountains.

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* And you, ye Druids, ye have exercised your barbarous ritual, and infamous sacrifices,---pretending that to you alone was known the will of the gods, and that you alone were permitted to communicate with the powers of heaven.

The Druid priests were the ordinary ministers of religion, and an arch-priest, chosen out of the college of priests, presided in their meetings.

Their worship was either stated and ordinary, or annual and more solemn.

Their stated worship consisted in sacrifices and oblations, performed in pleasant groves, and commonly on a level plot of ground, upon which they erected one or more circles of stones, all on end; and in the centre stood the Altar, which was a broad stone, laid horizontal on four stones as pillars; and on this sacrifices were offered. No sacrifice, however, was to be made without leaves and branches of the Misseltoe; and before they entered the circle to offer, they made a tour about it Sun-ways; and the like they did when they had done offering.

These circles, or remains of them, are found in every country. I cannot but mention the circle at Classernis, in the Isle of Lewis. It consists of twelve stones, each seven feet high, and two broad. At south, east, and west, three stones are erected in a line without the the circle; to the north point is a lane; nineteen stones in a line on each side, six feet distant from one another, the lane eight feet broad; one stone stands in the entry of the lane; and in the centre of the circle, a stone, thirteen feet high, cut in the form of a rudder. The circle denotes the sun; the twelve stones the twelve signs; the stones to the south-east and west, the cardinal points; the nineteen stones in the lane, the lunar cycle; the stone in the entry closes the cycle, and then it begins a-new in the other line; the rudder shows, that the Temple was dedicated to Anvona, the deity of the sea.

In Durris, at the end of Lochness, is a Temple of three concentric circles; the Altar-stone is taken away, but near to where it stood is a hallowed stone, either a laver to wash in, or a basin to receive the blood of the sacrifices; a lane leads through the circles to the centre; in the area of the outer circle, probably stood the spectators; in the second, the offerers; and at the altar, the priest and servants.

Both the true worshippers of God, and in imitation of them the superstitious, at first worshipped in open fields.

The *Naos* and *Temene* of the ancient Greeks were but allotments of ground, and sacred inclosures for worship, and not covered houses. I have seen these in corn-fields left untilled, because they were supposed sacred. The heathen places of worship were circular or round, because dedicated to the sun, the emblem of their deity. The Highlanders call them *Clachan*, i. e. a Collection of Stones; and hence they call a church *Clachan*, as *Clachan Michel, Clachan Muire*, i. e. Michael's-church, Mary's-church. The Altar Stone they call *Crom Leac*, i. e. the Bowing or Worshipping Stone; and the Priest *Cromfear*, i. e. the Worshipper. The Britons called the sacred grove, wherein the circle stood, *Lhwyn*; and hence, probably, they call a church *Lhan*. And the Saxon *Kirk* or *Circ*, comes from *Circus* a circle.

The tour about the circles is called *Deas-Soil*, from Deas the South, and Soil the Sun, *q. d.* South about with the Sun. I have often seen at marriages and churching of women, and burials, such a tour made about the church. This ceremony was not peculiar to the Druids. We find it at the funeral pile of Pallas,—Virg. *Æn. Lib.* XI.,

> *Ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis,*
> *Decurrere Rogos. Ter mæstum funeris ignem,*
> *Lustravere in equis, ululatusque ore dedere.**

Their more solemn worship was at their high festivals,—particularly in the month of March, on May-day, at Mid-Summer, and at Hallow-Eve. These festivals were celebrated on high or conspicuous places, where they erected carns or heaps of stones, on which

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* Clad in glittering arms, thrice, they marched around the kindling piles. Thrice on steeds they rode around the mournful flames, and raised the note of woe.

they kindled great fires, and offered sacrifices. The fire was forced (and accounted sacred) by rubbing one piece of dry wood against another. All the families in the neighbourhood extinguished their fires; and, upon paying a small acknowledgement to the Priest, they received of the carn-fire.

Their carns were very different from the carns or heaps of stones on high ground, gathered out of their corn-fields, and cast loose in a heap; and different, likewise, from the small carns near to common roads, where men have been buried, or coffins laid down at burials, that the bearers might rest. These are called *Leacadh na Marbh*, i. e. "Stones erected in memory of the dead." The Druid carns were great and broad heaps of stones, hedged in all round with big stones placed on end in the earth, and joined close. In some of these carns, another close circle of such stones was placed in the middle of the carn; and the Altar stone, one or more, on the top within the inner circle. Such a carn, pretty entire, is to be seen on the muir to the east of Aviemore, in Strathspey,—carns are likewise on the top of the hill of Dunevan, in Calder,—to the east of Gateside betwixt Elgin and Forres, on the muir of Urquhart, in Moray; and in many other places. Round the great carn there were often Tumuli, or small heaps, in which, in the south, have been found Urns containing the ashes of burnt bodies,—possibly the like might be found in this country. These carns were so placed as to be within view of one another. The Druid who officiated at the carn-fire was called *Carneach*. The fire was of dry wood preserved for that use; it was an expiatory punishment for criminals to stand for a limited time betwixt two contiguous fires, or to walk bare-footed thrice over the burning ashes of a carn-fire. Mr Toland thinks, that Silius Italicus alludes to this custom, when he makes *Equanus*, the *Sabine*, to pass through the fire (if unhurt, it was a good omen, otherwise a bad) on Mount Soracte, in Italy, on whose top was Apollo's carn,—as Virgil has it, Æneid. Lib. XI.,

Summe Deum, sancti custos Soractis Apollo,
Quem primi colimus, cui Pineus ardor acervo,
Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem,
*Cultores multa premimus vestigia prima.**

Possibly the trial by ordeal, practised long in this country, had its rise from this custom of passing through the carn-fire.

I shall now mention such vestiges of the Druid carn-fires and festivals, as I have observed in this country.

One of their great solemnities was in the month of March, when they gathered and consecrated the Misseltoe of the Oak. On the 6th of the March moon, a Priest, clad in white, climbed the tree, and cut the Misseltoe with a golden bill, and others in white standing round received it,—after which they offered at their carn-fires with mirth.

Ad viscum Druidæ, Druidæ cantare solebant.†

In the increase of the March moon, the Highlanders cut withs of the wood-bind that clings about the oak. These they twist into a wreath or circle, and carefully preserve it till the next March. And when children are troubled with hectic fevers, or when any one is consumptive, they make them pass through this circle thrice, by putting it over their heads and conveying it down about their bodies. The like they do to cattle in some distempers. This I have often seen.

Another grand solemnity was on May-day. On the 1st of May, they offered sacrifice for the preservation of their cattle; and that day was held sacred to Pan or Baal, and was commonly called La Baal-Tine, corruptly "Beltan-day," i. e. the Day of Baal's Fire.

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* Apollo, greatest of the gods, guardian of sacred Soracte, whom chiefly we worship, in honour of whom the fire is constantly fed with loads of dark pine; and we your worshippers, relying on our piety, pass with hasty steps through the flame over heaps of burning coals.

† To the Misseltoe of the Oak, the Druids were wont to chant hymns.

Clear remains of this superstition I have been present at when a young boy.

Upon Mandy-Thursday, the several herds cut staves of Service-wood about three feet long, and put two cross-sticks into clefts in one end of the staff. These staves they laid up till the 1st of May. On that day several herds met together,—every one had two eggs, and a bannock or thick cake of oatmeal crusted over with the yolks of eggs. They raised a pile of dry wood or sticks on a hillock, and striking fire with a flint they kindled the pile,—then they made the *Deas-Soil* thrice round the fire,—after which they roasted their eggs, and eat them with a part of the bread. The rest of the bread they brought home to be eaten by the family; and having adorned the heads of their staves with wild herbs, they fixed them on the tops, or above the doors of their several cotes; and this they fancied would preserve the cattle from diseases till next May.

In the Highlands, the first day of May is still called *La Baaltine*. In the Armorie, a Priest is called *Belec*, probably from *Baal*; and when one is in great danger, he is said to be *Edir da theine Bheil*, i. e. "Between two fires of Baal," alluding to the punishment above mentioned.

The mid-summer solemnity was celebrated in honour of Ceres. They made the *Deas-Soil* about their fields of corn, with burning torches of wood in their hands, to obtain a blessing on their corns. This I have often seen, more indeed in the Lowlands than in the Highlands. On mid-summer Eve, they kindle fires near their corn-fields, and walk round them with burning torches.

The like solemnity was kept on the Eve of the first of November, as a thanksgiving for the safe in-gathering of the produce of the fields. This, I am told, but have not seen it, is observed in Buchan and other countries, by having Hallow-Eve fires kindled on some rising ground.

In all these solemnities they offered sacrifices, and made the *Deas-*

Soil round their fires. It cannot be doubted that they had sacrifices of various sorts,—as precatory, to obtain blessings,—gratulatory, to shew their thankfulness; and expiatory, to atone for their sins. It appears from Lucan, that the *Celts* and *Gauls* used human sacrifices.

Et quibus immitis, placatur sanguine diro,
Teutates, horensque, feris altaribus Hæsus,
*Et Taranis, Scythicæ non mitior ara Dianæ.**

Cæsar, Pliny, and Tacitus assure us, that the Druids used such sacrifices. Tacitus writes, "The groves were cut down, which by the Druids were dedicated to sanguinary and detestable superstitions; for here they sacrificed captives, and upon their altars, as an oblation, spilt human blood." What creatures they used in sacrifice, or what particular ceremonies, I have not learned. No doubt they used washings and purgations, and clean clothes, as other people did.

Casta placent Superis, pura cum veste venite,
Et manibus puris sumite fontis aquam.†

Æneas would not touch the *Penates* or the *Sacra*, before he washed. Virg. Æneid. *Lib.* II.,

Tu, Genitor, cape Sacra manu, patriosque Penates,
Me bello e tanto digressum, et cæde recenti,
Attractare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
Abluero.‡

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* And among whom cruel Teutates (Mercury) was appeased with streams of blood, horrid Hæsus (Mars) had his barbarous sacrifices, and Taranis (Jupiter) an altar sanguinary as that of Scythian Diana.

† The gods delight in purity, come then with garments undefiled, and with clean hands draw water from the fountain.

‡ Do, thou Father, receive these sacred things and household gods; for I am not permitted to touch them, returning from such a battle, and from such recent slaughter, until I have purified myself in running water.

The Scots Highlanders, not only put on clean clothes on the Sabbath-day, as others do; but, in the morning of that day, they wash, not in the house, but *Flumine vivo*, i. e. 'in running water,' and they call it *Uisg Domhnich*, i. e. "Aqua Dominica," Sabbath water.

The Druid priests were judges in all causes, religious, civil, and criminal; and were exempted from attending war, paying taxes, &c. Their authority was great, their sentence final, and the contumacious were excluded from the *Sacra*, and pronounced profane. Hence, at their religious meetings they were removed,

Procul, O Procul, este Profani!
*Conclamat Vates, totoque discedite luco.**

This punishment was so severe, that all avoided the company of the interdicted,—no one would converse with them,—they could enjoy no offices, nor receive honours.

Cæser says, in Gaul the Druids, at a certain season of the year, met in a consecrated place, 'in finibus Carnutum,' i. e. 'within the boundaries of the cairns,' and there decided controversies. This place was *Chartres Civitas Carnutum*, so called, no doubt, from the Druid carns.

Their principal seats in Britain were the Isles of Anglesey and Man. But they administered justice in every country, and sat *sub dio* on green hillocks. Such round hillocks are found in many places. Two remarkable ones stand a little west of the town of Elgin, and two close by the church of Petty. The Lowlanders call them *Laws*, because there the law was given or promulgated. Such are North-Berwick-Law, Innes-Law, &c. The Highlanders call them *Tom an Eracht*, and *Tom a Mhoid*, i. e. "The Court-hill." I question not but the *Mute-hill*, (rather *Moid-hill*), at Scone, was

* Hence ye profane, hence, cries aloud the Priest, and depart from the whole grove.

of this sort; so were the *Duni pacis*, near the river Carron, in Stirlingshire.

Every Druid judge carried a rod, as a badge of office and authority, called, in Erse, *Slaite na Druidheachd*, i. e. "the Rod of Druidism." He had, likewise, an egg hung about his neck, inchased in gold, or other precious metal. The eggs were said to be *Ova Anguinum*, "Eggs formed by Serpents;" and Pliny says, they ascribed great virtue to them. It is confidently affirmed by the common people, that, in Summer, a number of Serpents meet, and work a certain flimy matter into a round ball with their mouths, of the colour of their own skin. I have seen with jugglers round painted balls, which they called Adder-stones, and with them they played feats. The Welsh call them *Gleine na Druidhe*, i. e. the Druids' Glass. These were but amulets of glass or stone. But the Phenicians and Egyptians made the egg an emblem of the principle of all things, and represented it as coming out of the mouth of a Serpent. Hence came the Druid's egg.

Among the Literati of the Druids, next to the Priests, were the Vates or Eubages, called by the Celts and Irish, *Faidhe*. These were their diviners and physicians. By studying natural philosophy, the influences of the celestial bodies, and the qualities and virtues of plants and minerals, they might cure some diseases, and foretel events that depend on a chain of natural causes; and on this account might be held in great esteem and veneration; but as the innocent name of Magi, in the East, came to be taken in a bad sense, so Druidhe and Druidheachd came to be abused,—even to mean sorcerer and sorcery.

The Bards were another order of the Druids Literati. A Bard, in Celtic, signifies a poet and orator. They were not only frequent in Gaul and Britain; but Tacitus makes it probable, that they were common among the Germans. "Sunt illis hæc quoque carmina, quorum relatu, quem Barditum vocant, accendunt animos, futuræque

pugnæ fortunam, ipso cantu augurantur."* When armies were to engage, the Bard stood on some eminence, and harangued them to rouse their courage. This was anciently much practised in Scotland. As now the General makes a speech to his army before battle, so of old the Bards did so, and it was called Brosdughadh Cath, i. e. 'an incentive to fight.' Diodorus observes, that they were held in such veneration, that if battle was begun, and a Bard appeared and commanded it, both sides ceased from fighting. They put the religious and moral instructions into rhyme; presided in their music; acted a part at festivals; recited genealogies at marriages and funerals; and sung the praises of their Heroes. "Bardi quidem, fortia virorum illustrium facta heroicis composita versibus, cum dulcibus lyræ modulis cantilarunt."† Lucan writes the same; but how honourable soever this Order might have been at first, they afterwards became ignorant, venal, and despicable Buffoons. Valesius well describes the modern Bards. "Ex his patet, Bardos nihil aliud fuisse quam Parasitas, planeque similes eorum quos Latini *Scurras* vocabant; Ut enim *Scurræ* exercitum sequebantur, jocis ac gesticulationibus milites, inter convivia, delinere soliti; ita etiam Bardi."‡

There were likewise Female Druids or Priestesses, who might perform some ceremonies of their religion to women, in which it might not be decent to have men employed. And as all Druids frequented the groves, these Priestesses, probably, were the Dryades and Hamadryades,—the Nympths of the groves celebrated by the poets; and I doubt not but these gave rise to the fancy that prevails among the ignorant,—viz. that Fairy-women, or beautiful young

* They have also among them those recitatives, the singing of which fires their souls, and by their very melody give prisage of success in the coming fight, and these they call the songs of their Bards.

† The Bards also recited the great actions of illustrious heroes, composed in set measures, accompanying them with the delightful melody of the Harp.

‡ From these things it appears, that the Bards were nothing else but Parasites, and like to those whom the Latins called Scurræ or Buffoons; for as the Buffoons followed the army, and used to divert the soldiers at their feasting with jests and gesticulations, so also did the Bards."

girls, clad in green, with loose dishevelled hair, frequented the woods and vallies. I have often heard men affirm, that they had seen and spoken with such women.

The Druids seem to have had among them some Recluses and Hermites. In the Isles and on the Continent, there are many small cells of stone, of a round figure, and each cell capable of accommodating one single person, called Ti na Druididhe, i. e. the Druids' house. I have not observed any such in this Province; but in the parish of Old-Deer, in Buchan, I am told there is a Druid circle on a hill, and on the descent are the vestiges of about 30 cells, called Picts' houses, possibly a convent of Druid Hermites. These are different from the round stone-edifices, 20 feet high, and 12 broad, in Orkney and Shetland, called Picts houses and Burghs. The Romans had little towers called Burgus, for keeping military stores; and these round edifices might have been specula or watch-towers, built by the Norwegians when they came into these Islands; or they might have been Druid Temples; for as Zoroastres taught the Persian Magi to build temples, in which they kept their sacred fire, and as the Druid religion was manifestly derived from that of the Magians, the Druids might have had such fire-temples; and it is certain that in Augustus' reign they had temples in France. Vitruvius tells us, that temples were anciently of a round form, and open at top. "Cæli naturam imitati veteres, imprimis rotundis (sciz. Templis) sunt delectati; ædificia sub dio hypethraque constituuntur, Cælo, et Soli, et Lunæ."*

The round edifice, open at top, on the river Carron, near Falkirk, was not the temple of Terminus, as Buchanan calls it; nor a place of arms and ensigns, as Gordon, in his Itinerarium, thinks. There have been found near it the horns of a Bull, and a Patera, used in sacrifices, which show it was a temple; and more properly a Druid

* The Ancients, imitating the structure of the Heavens, delighted chiefly in round temples, and built their edifices in the open air, dedicated to the Heavens, the Sun, and the Moon.

than a Roman temple; for above Tain, in Ross, are such round tapering edifices, open at top; yet the Romans never built there. In that part of Ross, Ptolemy places the Creones, so called from Cruin, i. e. round; and the Picts were called Cruinidh, i. e. the round people, because their places of worship, their carns, their temples, and the hillocks on which the Druids sat as judges, were all of a round form, as emblems of the Sun, the object of their worship.

The deities worshipped by the Druids are mentioned by Cæsar. Three of them are mentioned page 284, viz. Teutates, Hæsus, and Taranis. Teutates was called by the Britains Taith Diun, i. e. "Mercury the god of journies," or Tytad, i. e. "the father of the house;" and presides over the Lares and Penates. Hæsus was their supreme deity, and represented by an oak. Taranis was the deity of the Air, as Teutates was of the Earth, called Tarain Thor, Tor. In Celtic and British, Taran signifies "Thunder;" hence Jupiter Taranis. The Earl of Moray's seat of Tarnua is, in Erse, Taranich, probably because some Druid carn or circle there was dedicated to Jupiter Taranis. Anvona was the deity of the Water, so called by the Gauls; and, in Erse, Anfana signifies "the raging of the sea." Let me add Apollo Carnius, so called, probably, from the Druid carns; and the feast in honour of him was called Carnea; and the month of May, Carnius Mensis. It was usual with the Romans, to their own names of their gods to add the names or attributes under which they went in the countries where the Romans at the time dwelt; hence also Apollo was called Grannus. In the reign of Queen Mary of Scotland there was digged up, in the lands of Merchistown, a stone, in the shape of an altar-stone, inscribed "APOLLINI GRANNO Q. LUSIUS SABINIANUS PROC. AUG. V. S. S. L. V. M." i. e. "Votum susceptum solvit Lubens merito."*

* Q. Lusius Sabinianus, Proconsul of Augustus, acquits himself willingly of a vow deservedly made to Apollo Grannus.

Cambden observes, that this Apollo Grannus was the Apollo Akersecomes of the Grecians, i. e. "having long hair." Grannus may come from the Erse, Grian, i. e. "the Sun," and in that language, Grianach signifies "hairy or spreading hair like the scattered beams of the Sun." The Romans, when in Britain, gave Apollo that name.

In speaking of the Druid priests, priestesses, vates, bards, circles, carns, &c., I have all-along observed the vestiges of these which are yet to be met with in this province. I shall now add an account of some superstitious customs, still practised in this country, and which seem to have had their rise from the Druids.

In hectic and consumptive diseases they pare the nails of the fingers and toes of the patient,—put these parings into a rag cut from his clothes,—then wave their hand with the rag thrice round his head, crying Deas-soil,—after which they bury the rag in some unknown place. I have seen this done; and Pliny, in his Natural History, mentions it as practised by the Magians or Druids of his time.

When a contagious disease enters among cattle, the fire is extinguished in some villages round. Then they force fire with a wheel, or by rubbing a piece of dry wood upon another, and therewith burn Juniper in the stalls of the cattle, that the smoke may purify the air about them. They likewise boil Juniper in water, which they sprinkle upon the cattle. This done, the fires in the houses are rekindled from the forced fire. All this I have seen done; and it is, no doubt, a Druid custom.

They narrowly observe the changes of the moon, and will not fell wood, cut turf or fuel, or thatch for houses, or go upon any expedition of importance, but at certain periods of the revolution of that planet; so the Druids avoided, if possible, to fight, till after the full moon.

They divine by bones. Having picked the flesh clean off a

shoulder-blade of mutton, which no iron must touch, they turn towards the east, or the rising Sun, and, looking steadily on the transparent bone, pretend to foretel deaths, burials, &c. This osteomateia was much practised among the heathens; and the Druids consulted the entrails and bones of animals, even of human victims.

At burials they retain many heathenish practices,—such as music and dancing at like-wakes, when the nearest relations of the deceased dance first. At burials, mourning women chant the Coronach, or mournful extemporary rhymes, reciting the valorous deeds, expert hunting, &c., of the deceased. When the corpse is lifted, the bed-straw, on which the deceased lay, is carried out and burnt in a place where no beast can come near it; and they pretend to find next morning, in the ashes, the print of the foot of that person in the family who shall first die.

They believe that the material world will be destroyed by fire. So general is this persuasion, that when they would express the end of time, they say *Gu-Braith*, i. e. "to the conflagration or destruction."

The use which the Druids made of Juniper, and their regard to the changes of the moon, shew that they were no strangers to the virtues of plants, and the influences of the celestial bodies.

I scarce need observe, that throughout this kingdom many places have their names, and some persons their sirnames, from the Druid cards, carns, &c., as Baird, Carnie, Moni-bhard, Tulli-bardin, Carnwath, Carn-cross, &c.

Many more of the Druid customs may be seen in Cæsar, Pliny, Tacitus, Amminianus, Marcellinus, &c. But I have mentioned only these customs, of which I have seen manifest remains in this Province.

I shall now conclude this article with observing, that any one who reads the account given by Dean Prideaux of the religion of the Magians in the east, will find that Druidism had a near resemblance

of it. And it is to me no less apparent, that both Magianism and Druidism are borrowed, in many particulars, from the Patriarchal and Jewish plan of religion. I shall mention a few of these particulars. They owned one Supreme Being,—used no images or statues,—used sacrifices; and, in high places, under spreading oaks, and with sacred fire, at first worshipped *sub dio*. Afterwards built temples. Compassed their altars by going *Deas-Soil* round them. The priests were instructors of youth,—had their academies and schools in retired places,—they had many ablutions and purgations,—they had a rod of office; and had mourning when at burials. I might add several instances more in which the Druids seem to have borrowed from the Patriarchs and Jews. This Druidism was the religion of the Scots and Picts, as it was of the Gauls and Britains, before the light of the gospel of Christ was made to shine among them. And this leads me to

SECTION II.

The Primitive Christian Church.

How early, and at what particular time, the gospel of Christ was first made known in Scotland, I will not pretend to determine. Here the Roman writers are silent. Gildas, Bede, and Nennius, do not touch this question. The loss of the Pictish records and writings, the want of ancient records of the Scottish church, render it difficult to throw any light on this subject. What is said of King Donald's conversion, A. D. 203, and of Regulus' arriving at *Muk-Ross*, (now St Andrews), about anno 370, is very uncertain; and yet I see it no way improbable, that, in the third and fourth centuries, Christianity had sure footing in North Britain. "Britannorum

inaccessa Romanis loca, Christo tamen subdita."* But, as Pagan Druidism must have been gradually, and not all at once, rooted out, —so the Christian faith must have been gradually spread; and indeed the gross ignorance which, till of late, prevailed, and the many heathenish customs that remained in some parts of the kingdom, show abundantly, that the knowledge of Christ advanced by very slow paces.

The first teachers and ministers of the Christian faith in Scotland were Presbyters, or Preaching Elders, called in the Scottish language Keledees. Our historians, not understanding the language, have called them Culdei, q. d. "Cultores Dei," and they derive Kil from Cella the Hut, or "house of the teacher." But any one conversant with ancient writings will easily discover the mistake, and find that they are never called Culdei, but uniformly Keledei,—a word compounded of Ceile or Keile, i. e. "a Servant, or one devoted," and Dia (in the genitive De) i. e. God, q. d. "a servant of God, or one devoted to him." A church or place of worship was called Kil, because it was set a-part for divine service. When the church of Rome dedicated churches to their legendary saints, the word Kil was prefixed to the saint's name, as Kil-Mhujr, Kil-Mhilie, i. e. "dedicated to Mary and Milesius."

These Keledees and Primitive Christians in Scotland were men of great piety, and, for many ages, preserved the doctrines of religion pure and unmixt with any Romish leaven. Bede's words, though a zealous Romanist, show this,—"Verum qualiscunque ipse (Columba, who came into Scotland, anno 565) fuit, nos hoc de illo certum tenemus, quod reliquit successors, magna continentia ac divino amore, regularique institutione, insignes. In tempore quidem summæ festivitatis, dubios circulos sequentes, utpote quibus longe

* Places of Britain inaccessible to the Roman arms were already under the dominion of Christianity.

ultra orbem positis, nemo Synodalia Paschalis observantiæ decreta porrexerat. Tantum ea quæ in Propheticis, Evangelicis, et Apostolicis Literis, discere poterant, pietatis et castitatis opera, diligenter observantes."*

This at once shows their purity and freedom from Romish errors, —that they believed and taught only what is contained in the writings of the Prophets, Evangelists, and Apostles; and it evinces, that the Christians in Scotland did not consider Rome as their mother church, otherwise they would have early and fondly adopted all the innovations and usages of that church from which they had received their religion. But it was not without a great struggle, and not till the year 715, that the Scots submitted to the Romish innovations, as to Pasch, the Tonsure, &c. And it possibly was from the clerical Tonsure, that the word Maal came to be prefixed to some names. The word signifies a servant, and also Bare, Bald; so Maol Coluim, Maol-Riogh, is Columba the servant, or the shaveling; Regulus the servant, or the shaveling. The Irish likewise prefix the word Maith, i. e. good; as Maith Rechard, Maith Calen is the same as St Richard, St Colen.

I have mentioned these things to explain the names of churches and chapels in this province; such as Kiltarlatie, Kilchuiman, Maith-Rechard, Maith-Calen.

Having met with nothing peculiar to this country in the primitive state of the Christian Church, I go on to

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* But whatsoever he was himself, this we know of him for certain, that he left successors renowned for much continency, the love of God, and regular observance. It is true, they followed uncertain rules in the observance of the great festival, as having none to bring them the Synodical Decrees for the observation of Easter, by reason of their being seated so far from the rest of the world,—therefore only practising such works of piety and chastity, as they could learn from the Prophetical, Evangelical, and Apostolical writings.

SECTION III.

The Romish or Popish Church.

It was by slow degrees that the Church of Rome got her innovations and corruptions introduced into this kingdom. Some few of her superstitious customs were adopted in the eighth century; but before the eleventh century we had no Diocesan Bishops except one,—viz. of St Andrews. He was not properly a Diocesan, for he was designed Episcopus Scotiæ or Scotorum. In the same century it was that Romish Monks and Friars were brought in as a militia or an army, to support the Romish Bishops, and to root out the ancient Keledees, and propogate the poison of Popery; yet it was not before the twelfth century, and the reign of David I., that the Popish clergy or doctrines got any sure footing. Richard, Prior of Hexham, writing De bello Standardi, anno 1138 (the time when he lived) says of the Scots,—"Illi vero diu a Cisalpina, imo fere ab universa ecclesia discordantes exosæ memoriæ Petro Leoni et apostasiæ ejus nimium favisse videbantur. Tunc vero divina gratia inspirati, mandata Innocentii Papæ et Legatum ejus, omnes unanimiter cum magna veneratione susceperunt."*

The Papists divide their clergy into regular and secular; and I shall treat of both as I have found them in this province, beginning with

THE REGULAR CLERGY.

These were so called because they were bound to live by the rule of St Augustine, or St Bennet, or by some private statutes approved

* But they, differing long from the Cisalpine, and almost from the whole church, seemed to favour too much Peter Leo, of abandoned memory, and his Apostacy. But then, being inspired by divine grace, they all unanimously, and with great veneration, received the commands of Pope Innocent and his Legates.

of by the Pope. They lived, messed, and slept under one roof; and were numerous in this province. I shall speak of them under the distinctions of Abbey, Priory, Convent, Preceptory, Ministry, and Chaplainry.

AN ABBEY

Is a society of Monks and Friars, whereof the Abbot is the head or ruler. Some Abbots were independent of the Bishop, and freed from his jurisdiction. These were called Abbates Exempti. Some were invested with Episcopal power, and wore a mitre, and were called sovereign mitred Abbots, and had a seat in Parliament. The Abbates Exempti might discipline and punish their Monks; but Abbots, subject to the Bishop, must submit them to his authority. We had but one Abbey in Moray,—viz. that of Kinloss, the Abbot of which was mitred, and had a seat in Parliament. It was founded by David I., December 19, 1150, and confirmed by the Pope's Bull, anno 1174, (App. No. XXVI.) The Monks were of the Cistertian or Bernardine Order, called Monachi Albi, because all their clothes were white, except a black Cowl and Scapulary.

King David endowed the Abbey with lands; and King William added many more, particularly all the lands of Stryla, or Strathyla, near Keith, (App. No. XXVII.) I have perused a Bull in favour of this Abbey, by Honorius, anno 1216, ratifying its lands and possessions, particularly, "Locus in quo monasterium fixum est, cum pertinentiis; Grange de Kinloss, cum pertinentiis; Grange de West, cum pertinentiis; possessio de Crumbachin; possessio de Banefef; possessio de Invernis; possessio de Invernarin; possessio in Forres; possessio de Elgin; possessio de Aberdin; possessio de Berwick."* Other possessions

* The place in which the Monastery is fixed, with its pertinents; Grange of Kinloss, with its pertinents; West Grange, with its pertinents; a small farm in Crumbachin; another in Banff, Inverness, Nairn, Forres, Elgin, Aberdeen, and Berwick.

are named in the Bull; but the parchment is so spoiled, and the writing so defaced, that they cannot be read, but may be supplied as follows:—The Abbey-lands, out of which Mr Brodie of Lethin receives feu-duties, are—the Barony of Muirtown,—the Mill of Kinloss, Windy-hills, Coltfield, West-Grange, and Mill,—the lands of Burgie,—all Hempriggs,—the Crofts and House of Kinloss,—Kirktown lands of Ordies,—Freefield, in Elchies,—all Ballendallach's lands of Struthers,—Meikle and Little Tanachy,—Town of Forres and their Fishing,—Burds-Yards,—Kincorth's, Grangehills, and Coulbin's Fishing,—Rose of Newton's lands, near Nairn,—Braco's lands, in Stryla,—lands of Lichnet,—Kinminitie's lands, in Stryla,—lands of Edingieth,—lands of Glengerrock,—several lands belonging to Lord Findlater,—Grange, in Stryla,—the lands of Ellon,—besides Lethen's lands of Kinloss, and the Precinct of the Abbey.

The Revenues of the Abbey, anno 1561, in Money, Victual, &c., were £1,152, 1s. Bear and Meal, 47 chalders, 11 bolls, 1 firlot, 3 pecks; Oats, 10 bolls, 3 firlots; Wedders, 34; Geese, 41; Capons, 60; Poultry, 125. From which was deducted, to fourteen Monks for habite; silver to each, fifty shillings per annum; for fish and flesh to each tenpence per diem; for fire, butter, candle, spicery, and lentron meat, £12; for bread and drink per annum, to each, 19 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, and £40 to Mr John Ferrarius for his pension, which he had under the Seal of the Abbey, annually, during life. This specimen shows, how sumptuously these pretendedly mortified Monks lived; and much more so their Abbots and Priors.

The Abbey stood in a fertile soil at the head of the Loch, or Bay of Findhorn. No doubt the buildings were sumptuous, but no judgment can now be formed from the remaining ruins. In the years 1651 and 1652, Alexander Brodie of Lethin, proprietor of Kinloss, sold the stones to the English, and with them the citadel of Inverness was built. The Abbot had a Regality within the Abbey-lands. He had Granges, or Farms, with detached Monks to oversee

them, at East and West Grange, and at Grange, in Stryla. I find in the writings of the family of Westfield, that the Abbot had a process of spulzie against Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, who died 1576, for taking out of the Abbey, a Laver weighing 240 ounces of silver, and 22 feather beds, with other pieces of plate and furniture.

Upon the dissolution of the religious houses, Mr Edward Bruce was made Commendator of Kinloss. The King would not want the votes of Abbots and Priors in Parliament, and, therefore, presented Laics to the Benefices when vacant, who, by way of commendam, enjoyed the profits, and sat in Parliament. But this Usufructuary possession, as Titulars, gave no right to the lands; and, therefore, they got them erected into temporary Lordships. Edward Bruce was created Lord of Kinloss, and got the superiority of the other Abbey lands. Ascelinus was the first Abbot; Renerius the second; and Robert Reid was the last. I now go to

THE PRIORIES.

Of these we had three,—viz at Urquhart, Pluscarden, and Kingusie. At first the Prior was but the ruler of the Abbey, under the Abbot, who was Primus in the Monastery; and the Prior was no Dignitary. But afterwards a Mother-Abbey detached a party of its Monks, and obtained a settlement for them in some other place; and, becoming a separate Convent, a Prior was set over them; and their house was called Cella Grangia, or Obedientia, denoting that they depended on a superior Monastery. This was called a Conventual Prior, and was a Dignitary; but a Prior in the Abbey was only a Claustral Prior. The oldest in this province was the Priory of Urquhart, founded by David I., anno 1125, in honour of the Trinity. It was a Cell of Dunfermline, planted with Benedictine or black Monks, of the Order of Fleurie. King David endowed it liberally, granting "Priori et Fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, Fochopir per suas rectas divisas, et communionem pascuum animalium, et unam pisca-



J. Grant.

PRIORY OF PLUSCARDEN

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riam in Spe, et in firma Burgi de Elgin viginti solidos, et de dominiis hominibus eorem qui sunt in Fochopir, rectitudinem piscis quæ ad Thayn pertinet. et decimam Cani de Ergathel, et de Muireff, et placitorum, et totius lucri ejusdem Ergathel, Pethenach juxta Erin per suas rectas divisas, et scalingas de Fethinechtin, et omnes rectitudines quas Monachi de Dunfermline in Muireff habere solebant."* All the lands now called the Lordship of Urquhart, the village and lands of Fochaber, the lands of Penic, near Aldern, the lands of Dalcross, a fishing on Spey, pertained to this Priory,—as did the patronage of Urquhart, Bellie, and Dalcross.

The revenues of this Priory were not given up, anno 1563, so I can give no account of them. The Priory-lands were erected in a Regality. The building stood in a hollow north-east of the church of Urquhart; but scarce any vestige thereof remains. In the year 1565, Alexander Seaton, son to Lord Seaton, was made Commendator of Pluscarden; and, August 3, 1591, he was created Lord Urquhart, and Earl of Dunfermline, anno 1605. But Earl James being forfeited, anno 1690, Seaton of Barns claimed the Lordship of Urquhart; and, about the year 1730, it was purchased by the family of Gordon. Next erected was,

The Priory of Pluscarden, which was founded by Alexander II., 1230, in honour of St Andrew, and named Vallis Sti Andreæ. It was planted by Monachi Vallis Caulium,—a reform of the Cistercians, brought into Scotland by Bishop Malvoisin of St Andrews, and settled in Pluscarden, Beaulie, and Ardchatton. They were different from the Camaldulians, or Monachi Vallis Umbrosæ, who were

* To the Prior and Brethren there serving God, Fochopir by its right divisions, and commonty of pasture, and one fishing in Spey, and twenty shillings in the Burgh of Elgin, and a right of the fishing which belongs to Thain, in the lands of the people of Fochopir; and the Teind of the Cain of Argyle and Moray, and of the Pleas, and of the whole rent of the same Argyle, Penic, near Erin, by its marches, and the Schelings of Fechinechtan, and all the rights which the Monks of Dunfermline were wont to have in Moray.

properly Hermits. Of the Monachi Vallis Caulium, only the Prior and Procurator were allowed to go without the Precinct. The Monks of Pluscarden, at first independent, afterwards becoming vicious, the Priory was reformed and made a Cell of Dunfermline.

By the munificence of our Kings and great men, the Priory became very rich. The whole valley of Pluscarden, three miles in length, in the parish of Elgin,—the lands of Old-Mills, near the town of Elgin,—some lands in Durris, and the lands of Grangehill belonged to it. At this last place the Prior had a Grangia and a Cell of Monks. Likewise the mills of Old-Mills, near Elgin, pertained to the Priory. The town lands were thirled to those mills, and *Omnia grana crescentia cum allatis et invectis,** were to be grinded at these mills. King Robert Bruce also gave the Priory a fishing on the river of Spey.

The Revenue of the Priory, as given up, anno 1563, was as follows:—£525, 10s. 1½d.; Wheat, 1 chalder, 1 boll, 2 firlots; Malt, Meal, and Beer, 51 chalders, 4 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck; Oats, 5 chalders, 13 bolls; Dry Multures, 9 chalders, 11 bolls; Salmon, 30 lasts; Grassums, Cain, Customs, Poultry, &c., omitted. Deducted, anno 1563, to ilk ane of five Monks in kething and habite, silver £16; and to ilk ane in victual, 1 chalder, 5 bolls, per annum.

The buildings stood four miles south-west from the town of Elgin, near the entry of the valley, at the foot of the North Hill, which, reverberating the Sun-beams, renders the place very warm. The walls of the precinct are almost entire, and make near a square figure. The church stands about the middle of the square,—a fine edifice in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the middle, all of hewen asler. The oratory and refectory join to the south end of the church, under which is the dormitory. The Chapter-House is a piece of curious workmanship,—an octagonal cube, whereof the vaulted roof

* All the growing corns, with such as were brought and ground there.

is supported by one pillar. The lodgings of the Prior and Cells of the Monks were all contiguous to the church. Within the precinct were gardens and green walks. In a word, the remains of this Priory show, that those Monks lived in a stately palace, and not in mean cottages.

The Prior was Lord of Regality within the Priory-lands, and had a distinct Regality in Grangehill, called "the Regality of Stanefore-noon." At the Reformation, Sir Alexander Seaton, afterwards Earl of Dunfermline, was, anno 1565, made Commendator of Pluscarden. He disponed the church-lands of Durris and the patronage; and the lands of Grangehill, and the Barony of Pluscarden and Old-Mills, February 23, 1595, to Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, who got a Nova Damus, dated March 12, 1607, of that Barony, "Cum omnibus et singulis decimis garbalibus totarum et integrarum terrarum et Baroniæ, cum suis pertinentiis, quæ a Stipite, le Stock, earundem nunquam separatæ fuere, et quarum Prior et Conventus, eorumque Predecessores, in possessione, omnibus temporibus præteritis, existitere.* May 9, 1633, George of Kintail, brother and heir of the said Kenneth, disponed the Barony to his brother Thomas Mackenzie,—from whom Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbet evited it, by a charter of appraising, anno 1649, and disponed it, anno 1662, to the Earl of Caithness and Major George Bateman. The Earl transferred his right to the Major, anno 1664; and the Major sold the whole Barony to Ludovick Grant of Grant, anno 1677. Here let it be remarked, that Alexander Brodie of Lethin, father-in-law to Grant, paid the purchase money, £5,000 Sterling, and Grant possessed Pluscarden only as tutor, or trustee, for his second son James, and, in 1709, resigned in his favour. From the said James Grant, (the

* With all and sundry the Teind-sheaves of the whole Lands and Barony, with their pertinents, which were never separated from the stock, and of which the Prior and Convents, and their predecessors, were in possession in all times past.

late Sir James) William Duff of Dipple purchased it, anno 1710; and now it is the property of the Earl of Fife.

The Priory of Kingusie, in Badenoch, was founded by George, Earl of Huntly, about the year 1490. Of what Order the Monks were, or what were the revenues of the Priory, I have not learned. The Prior's house, and the cloisters of the Monks, stood near the church, where some remains are to be seen. The few lands belonging to it were the donation of the family of Huntly; and at the Reformation were justly re-assumed by that family. I now proceed to

THE CONVENTS, &c.

The Convents of Monks, Friars, and Nuns within this Province. The Monks and Friars differed in this, that the former were seldom allowed to go out of their cloisters; but the Friars, who were generally predicants or mendicants, travelled about, and preached in neighbouring parishes. Monks at first lived by their industry, and by private alms, and came to the parish church. But a recluse life was not so serviceable to the Romish church, and, therefore, Friars were under little confinement. Every Monk or Friar used the Tonsure or shaved crown, an emblem they said of their hope of a crown of glory. They vowed chastity, poverty, and obedience, besides the rules of their respective Orders. They had few Convents in this country.

The Dominicans, called Black Friars, because they wore a black cross on a white gown, were instituted by Dominic, a Spaniard who invented the Inquisition, were approved of by the Pope, anno 1215, and brought into Scotland by Bishop Malvoisin. These, with the Franciscan Grey-Friars, and Carmelite White-Friars, were mendicants, allowed to preach abroad, and beg their subsistence. The Dominicans, notwithstanding their professed poverty, had fifteen rich Convents in Scotland; and we had their Convents at Elgin, Forres, and Inverness.

The Franciscans, called Grey-Friars, wore a grey gown and coul, a rope about their middle, and went about with pocks to beg. St Francis, an Italian, established them, anno 1206. Alexander II. settled a Convent of them in Elgin, where they had a spacious church and fine dwellings. Their principal house is now the seat of William King of Newmill. I may add,

The Grey-Sisters, or Nuns of Sienna, in Italy. They wore a Grey Gown and a rocket, followed St Austin's rule, and were never to go forth of their Cloisters, after they had made their vows. They had a Nunnery at Y-colum-kill, dedicated to St Oran; and at Sheens, i. e. de Sienna, near Edinburgh, consecrated to St Catharine de Sienna. It is probable they had a Convent at Elgin, where there are plots of land, called "St Katharine's Crofts."

THE PRECEPTORY OF MAISON DIEU.

Near Elgin was an Hospital for entertaining strangers, and maintaing poor infirm people. The Hospital stood close to the town at the east, where some parts of the buildings remain. The lands of this Hospital granted to the town of Elgin by King James VI., by charter, March 22, 1594, confirmed ultimo Februarii, 1620, for maintaining poor people, and sustaining a Teacher of Church Music, who shall precent in the church. King Alexander III. mortified the lands of Monben and Kelles to this Hospital, (App. No. XV.); and King Charles I., by his charter to the town of Elgin, October 8, 1633, confirms to them, "The Preceptory of Maison Dieu, with the patronage thereof, and all belonging thereto, with the arable lands of Maison Dieu, and the crofts and pertinents thereof,—the lands of Over and Nether Monben, with the haugh thereof, called Broomtown,—the lands of Bogside, with the mill thereof, mill-lands, adstricted multures and sequels,—the lands of Cardells Over and Nether, *alias* Pitcroy, Delnapot, Smiddy-croft, with the mill, mill-

lands, multures, and sequels thereof,—with the Salmon-fishing on the water of Spey; and the lands of Over and Nether Pitinseir."

ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL.

Another such Hospital, called St Nicholas Hospital, stood on the east bank of Spey, at the boat of Bridge, where some remains of the buildings may be seen. Muriel de Pollock gave the lands of Inverorkile, for building a house there, (App. No. II.) Andrew, Bishop of Moray, gave the church of Rothes, with its pertinents to this Hospital, (App. No. IV.) Walteris de Moravia filius Willielmi granted to it the lands of Agynway; and King Alexander II., anno 1232, granted four merks annually of the farm of the mills of Nairn, for maintaining a Chaplain, (App. No. III.) The lands of this Hospital are now the property of several gentlemen.

TEMPLAR AND JOHANNITE KNIGHTS.

I shall add a few things concerning the Templar and Johannite Knights.

The Templars were religious Knights established at Jerusalem about the year 1118, and vowed to defend the Temple, and to guard and entertain pilgrims and strangers. They wore a white habite with a red cross, and were called by some the Red-Friars. They became immensely rich, had above 9,000 houses in Europe, and the Cross of the Order was on the top of every house. They had some lands in Ardersier, and a jurisdiction of Regality. In 1312, the Pope and the King of France suppressed this Order, and, under pretence of abominable crimes and errors, caused destroy the Knights in one night, then shared their riches, and gave a part of the lands to the Johannites. The Templars had a house in the town of Elgin; and at Kinnermonie, in Aberlour, there are the walls of an old Gothic house, and the tradition of the country is, that it was a reli-

gious house, and that all the religious in it were massacred in one night.

The Johannites had their rise from Neapolitan merchants, whom the Calif of Egypt permitted to build a house at Jerusalem, for the reception of Pilgrims. In 1104, Godfrey of Bouillon allowed a temple and hospital to be built in honour of St John; and hence the Knights took their name. They wore a black robe with a white cross. Being driven, by the Saracens and Turks, out of Palestine, Cyprus, and Rhodes, Charles V. Emperor, in 1534, gave them the Island of Malta; hence they were called the Knights of Malta. They had lands in almost all Christian countries. Their chief seat in Scotland was at Torpichen; and Malcolm IV. gave them "Unum toftom in quolibet burgo totius terræ suæ."* They had a house in the town of Elgin; but at the Reformation, anno 1560, the Order was abolished.

THE SECULAR CLERGY.

These were so called because, being the parish Minister's, they lived abroad in the world, and were not shut up in convents and cloisters as the Regulars were. We had two Bishop's Sees or seats in this Province,—Murthlac, and Moray; and the Bishops of these, with their inferiors, were the Secular Clergy.

THE BISHOPRIC OF MURTHLAC.

The Bishopric of Murthlac, with the time and occasion of its erection, are mentioned by Fordun. "Novam Episcopalem constituit sedem apud Murthlac, non procul a loco quo, superatis Norwe-

* One toft in whatever Burgh they chose throughout the kingdom.

gensibus, victoriam obtinuit."* This refers to the victory obtained over the Danes, anno 1010; and Fordun adds, that Pope Benedict constituted Bean Bishop thereof. We have the foundation charter of this See in the chartulary of Aberdeen; it runs thus:—

"Malcolmus rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus suis, tam Clericis quam Laicis, Salutem; Sciatis, me dedisse, et hac Carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Beatæ Mariæ, et omnibus Sanctis, et Episcopo Beyn de Murthelach, Ecclesiam de Murthelach, ut ibidem construatur sedes Episcopalis, Terras meas de Murthelach, Ecclesiam de Cloveth cum terris, Ecclesiam de Dulmeth cum terris; ita libere sicut eas tenui, et in puram et perpetuam Eleemosynam; teste meipso, Apud Forfar, 8vo Octobris, anno regni mei sexto."† Dr Nicholson makes Malcolm III. the founder of this Bishopric, but gives no reason for his opinion. It is true, in the chartulary of Aberdeen, this erection is said to have been "Tempore Malcolmi regis Scotiæ filii Kenethi, per eum Malcolmum constituta est primo sedes episcopalis apud Murthlac &c."‡ Yet that chartulary, in another place, says, that it was erected, anno 1070. But many circumstances concur in ascribing the erection to Malcolm II. He, and not Malcolm III., was the son of Kenneth. He, and not Malcolm III., defeated the Norwegians at Mortlich. It was erected, anno regni 6*to*; this places it in 1010, which was the 6th of Malcolm II. But the year 1070 was the 13th, and not the 6th of Malcolm III. If

* He erected a new Bishop's See at Murthlac, not far from the place where, having conquered the Norwegians, he obtained a victory.

† Malcolm, King of Scots, to all his good people, both Clergy and Laity, greeting; know ye, that I have given, and, by this charter, confirmed, to God and the blessed Mary, and all the Saints, and to the Bishop Beyn of Murthlac, the Church of Murthlac, that there a Bishop's See may be erected, my lands of Murthlac, the Church of Cloveth with its lands, the Church of Dulmeth with its lands, as free as I held them, and in pure and perpetual charity. Witness myself, at Forfar, October 8th, in the sixth year of my reign.

‡ The Episcopal See at Murthlac was at first erected in the time of Malcolm, son of Kenneth, and King of Scotland, to which he granted the Kirk of Murthlac.

Malcolm III. had been the Founder, he would have been so called in the chartulary; but he is mentioned only as a single donator; and David I. would have confirmed his father's charter; but this he does not. The transcriber, therefore, of the charter, has certainly erred in writing 1070 for 1010, which is but one figure for another, 7 for 1,—a mistake ready to be committed.

This See, being erected, anno 1010, was the second in Scotland; and it shows how narrow and mean the extent and jurisdiction of Bishoprics were at first. This extended only over three parishes.

David I., by his charter, dated at Forfar, July 30th, anno 1142, translated the See from Murthlac to Aberdeen in favour of Bishop Nectan, whose diocese was declared to be, over the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. But the extent of that diocese was afterwards altered, and much of it included in the diocese of Moray, as we shall see. Yet the parish of Murthlac, the mother seat, remained in the diocese of Aberdeen, until it was annexed to the Synod of Moray by the General Assembly, April 9, 1706.

The Bishops of Murthlac, before the translation of the See, were —1st, Bean; 2d, Donertius; 3d, Cormack,—these from anno 1010 to 1122. Then, 4th, Nectan was ordained, and, in 1139, was brought to Aberdeen. In 1142, this See was called "The Bishopric of Aberdeen." I come now to

THE BISHOPRIC OF MORAY.

The precise time of erecting this Bishopric, or the reign in which it was erected, cannot easily be fixt. Leslie and Buchanan ascribe it to King Malcolm III. or Ceanmore; but this is uncertain. In the foundation charter of the Priory of Scone, anno 1115, Gregorius Episcopus is a witness. In a charter by King Alexander I. to the said Priory, about the year 1122, Robertus Electus Episcopus Sti. Andreæ, Cormacus Episcopus, et Gregorius Episcopus de Moravia,

are witnesses. And in a charter by King David I., anno 1126, to the Abbey of Dunfermline, Robertus Sti. Andreæ, Joannes Glasguensis, Gregorius Moraviensis, Cormacus Dunkeldensis, and Macbeth Rossmarkiensis, Episcopi, are witnesses. I think it very probable, that Bishop Gregory, anno 1126, is the same that is mentioned 1122 and 1115; and this brings up the erection to the beginning of the reign of King Alexander I., and higher I cannot trace it. Thus the See of Moray is fourth in order of erection; and the more ancient Sees are St Andrews, Murthlac, and Glasgow. Let me now give an account of

The Bishops of this See of Moray. Spottiswood and others, have given very imperfect catalogues of these Bishops. I have compared several manuscript and printed lists, and from them compiled the following, which I think pretty exact.

1. Gregorius, Bishop of Moray, anno 1115. I find not in what year he died.

2. William. I find not when he was consecrated. He was made Apostolic Legate, 1159,—next year he consecrated Arnold, Bishop of St Andrews, and died anno 1162. I think it not improbable, that Gregory and William might officiate from 1115 to 1162.

3. Felix succeeded. He is a witness in a charter by King William, "Willielmo filio Freskeni," of the lands of Duffus, Rosile, &c. He died anno 1170.

4. Simon de Tonei, a Monk of Melross,—elected 1171, died 1184,—buried in Birnie.

5. Andrew, consecrated anno 1184,—died 1185.

6. Richard, Chaplain to King William, was consecrated, 1187, by Hugh, Bishop of St Andrews,—died 1203,—buried in Spynie.

7. Bricius, brother of William, Lord Douglas, Prior of Lesmahegow, was elected anno 1203,—died 1222, and was buried in Spynie. He founded a College of eight Canons.

8. Andrew Moray, son of William Moray of Duffus, Parson of

Duffus, was consecrated anno 1223. He founded the Cathedral Church of Elgin, anno 1224,—added fourteen Canons to the former eight, of which the Prebendary of Unthank was one; and he assigned to every Canon a toft on which to build a manse, and a croft,—to the Dean, Chancellor, Chantor, and Treasurer, four acres of land to each; and two other acres to each of the other Canons,—which land he bought from the Burgesses of Elgin. He died 1242, and was buried in the Choir of the Cathedral under a broad blue stone.

9. Simon, Dean of Moray, succeeded in the year 1243, and died anno 1252. He was buried in the Choir of the Cathedral under a blue stone.

10. Archibald, Dean of Moray, was consecrated anno 1253,—died 5th December, 1298, and was buried in the Cathedral. He built the Palace of Kenedar, and resided there. In his time, William, Earl of Ross, had done some injury to the Church of Pettie and Prebend of Brachlie, for the reparation of which he gave the lands of Catboll, in Ross, and other lands, to the Bishop and Canons.

11. David Moray was consecrated, at Avignon, by Boniface VIII., anno 1299, and died 20th January, 1325. He was buried in the Choir.

12. John Pilmoze, Elect of Ross, was consecrated Bishop of Moray, 3. Kal. Aprilis, anno 1326, and died in the castle of Spynie, on Michaelmas Eve, anno 1362.

13. Alexander Bar, Dr Decretorum, was consecrated by Urban V., anno 1362, died in Spynie, May 15, 1397, and was buried in the Cathedral. In his time, viz. in 1390, the Cathedral was burnt, and he began the rebuilding of it.

14. William Spynie, Chantor of Moray, and L. L. D., was consecrated at Avignon, by Benedict the IX., September 13, 1397, and died, Aug. 20, 1406. He carried on the rebuilding of the Cathedral. In his time Alexander Macdonald plundered Elgin, as we shall see.

15. John Innes, Laird of Innes, Parson of Duffus, Archdeacon of

Caithness, and L. L. D., was consecrated by Pope Benedict, January 23, 1406, and died, April 25, 1414. He began the building of the great steeple in the centre of the church, and was buried at the foot of the North-west pillar of it.

16. Henry Leichton, Parson of Duffus, L. L. D., consecrated in Valencia by Pope Benedict, March 8, 1414. He was translated to Aberdeen, anno 1425.

17. Columba Dunbar succeeded. He died in Spynie, anno 1435.

18. John Winchester, L. B., Chaplain to James II., was consecrated in Cambuskenneth, anno 1438. In 1452, he obtained the Regality of Spynie, and died in 1453.

19. James Stewart, Dean of Moray, of the family of Lorn, was consecrated, anno 1458, and died in 1460.

20. David Stewart, brother of the former, and Parson of Spynie, was consecrated, anno 1461, and died in 1475. He built that part of the Palace called Davy's Tower, and made several good regulations, as, that no Canon be admitted except in general Convocation; that the common Kirk-lands be set to none but the labourers of the ground; and that no pensions should be given out of these lands.

21. William Tulloch, Bishop of Orkney, was translated to Moray, anno 1477, and died, anno 1482.

22. Andrew Stewart, son of Sir James Stewart of Lorn, and of the widow of James I., Dean of Moray, and Lord of the Privy Seal, succeeded, anno 1483. In 1488, he got a ratification of the Regality of Spynie, and died, anno 1501.

23. Andrew Foreman, Commendator of Drybrugh and Pittenweem, succeeded in 1501, and was translated to St Andrews in 1414.

24. James Hepburn succeeded in 1514, and died, anno 1523.

25. Robert Shaw, son of Sauchie, and Abbot of Paisley, was consecrated, anno 1525, and died in 1528.

26. Alexander Stewart, son of Alexander, Duke of Albany, who was son of James II., succeeded, and died, anno 1535.

27. Patrick Hepburn, uncle to James, Earl of Bothwell, who murdered King Henry Stewart, Commendator of Scone, was consecrated, anno 1537. He was a man of an abandoned character. Having concealed and aided his nephew, when he fled from justice, anno 1567, he purchased his own safety by yielding up a part of the church-lands. He aliened and feued out almost all the other lands of the Bishopric. He died in the castle of Spynie, June 20, 1573.

These were the Bishops in the See of Moray before the Reformation. Let us now look into the Diocese in which they officiated. It was always called the Diocese of Moray; but what the extent of it was at its first erection, I shall not pretend to determine. In the year 1142, the Diocese of Aberdeen extended over the counties of Aberdeen and Banff; and if the extent of these counties was at that time what it is now, no part of the Diocese of Moray could, in 1142, lie within them. But afterward, and right early, I find a part of of the Diocese of Moray, within the counties both of Aberdeen and Banff. In the time of Bishop Bricius, the parishes of Strathavon, Ruthven, Arntullie, and Glass; (App. No. XXVIII.) and in the Episcopate of Bishop Andrew Moray, Rynie, Dunbenan, Kinore, Inverkethnie, and Botarie, (App. No. XXVIII.)—were within the Diocese of Moray. Thus it extended to the east as far as it did any time after.

To the west Abertarf, in the time of Bricius, *(Ibid)*, and Fernua, anno 1239, (App. No. XXXIII.) were comprehended in it. I do not find that any part of this Diocese lay beyond the river Farar or Beaulie, which is the bounding of Ross; for, although the Bishop of Moray had lands in Ross, Strathnaver, Cullen, Banff, these were no part of their Episcopal charge.

In the Procurationes Decanatuum, (App. No. XXX.) the rural Deanrie or Archipresbyterate of Strathboggie, is included; and comprehends, besides Drumblade and Inverkethnie, now in the Synod

of Aberdeen, the whole Presbytery of Strathboggie, as at this time, except Mortlich, Botrifnie, Bellie, and Grange.

Mortlich, the mother church, was within the diocese of Aberdeen till the year 1706. Botrifnie was at that time, probably, a part of the parish of Mortlich, or of Keith. Bellie, depending on the Priory of Urquhart, was, probably, exempt from the Procurationes. Grange was a part of the parish of Keith, aud was disjoined and erected into a distinct parish, in the year 1618. In the Deanry of Strathspey, Laggan, in Badenoch, is included; and, anno 1139, Laggan was in the diocese of Moray.

How early these Procurationes were drawn up, I know not; but with regard to them it appears, that, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, the diocese extended from Rynie in the east to Abertarf in the south-west, and comprehended what are now the counties of Moray and Nairn, and a considerable part of the counties of Inverness and Banff, and some parishes in the county of Aberdeen. Let me only add, that an enquiry made by David, Prince of Cumberland, (afterward King David I.), into the ancient possessions of the church of Glasgow, Pentejacob is called one of them. And, in a charter to that church, posterior to the enquiry, Pentejacob is said to be Glenmoriston. But why Glenmoriston was so called, or depended on the church of Glasgow, I know not. Such was the diocese. Let me next give some account of

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

In the Primitive Christian Church, the Bishop sat as Præses in the Confessus or College of Presbyters, in a Cathedra, or Chair, allotted to him. The pride and vanity of after-ages, when Bishops affected to imitate the grandeur of Princes, turned the humble Cathedra into a Throne. The Bishop's own church in which he officiated, was called "The Cathedral Church of the diocese." It is probable,

that the first six Bishops of Moray had no fixed Cathedral, or place of residence, but served in Birnie, Spynie, or Kenedar, as they affected. Bishop Bricius insinuates as much, (App. No. XXVIII.), and, mentioning Birnie first, seems to hint that it was the Bishop's church. It is a pleasant well-aired situation within two miles of the town of Elgin, and the fourth Bishop was there buried. The present church of Birnie is built with a choir and nave; but it does not appear to be the fabric that was there in those early times. There are no vestiges, or tradition of a Palace, except a place called "The Castle-hill." Probably the revenues in those days were so small and so precarious, as we shall see, that they did not admit of stately Churches or Palaces.

The first six Bishops having shifted from one place to another, as fancy or conveniency prompted them, Bishop Bricius, who was consecrated, anno 1203, applied to Pope Innocent to have a Cathedral fixed for the Bishops of Moray. The Pope appointed the Bishops of St Andrews and Brechin, and the Abbot of Lindores, to repair to Moray, and to declare the church of the Holy Trinity, at Spynie, to be the Cathedral of the diocese, in all time coming, which they accordingly did, (App. No. XXVIII.) But it does not appear in what year this was done; yet it must have been betwixt the year 1203, when Bricius was consecrated, and 1216, when Pope Innocent III. died. Bricius instituted a College of Canons, eight in number, at Spynie.

This choice of a Cathedral did not please Bishop Andrew Moray, immediate successor to Bricius; for, having come to the Episcopate, in 1223, he next year represented to Pope Honorius, that Spynie was a solitary place, far from the necessaries of life, and that divine service was much neglected, while the Canons were obliged to travel at a distance to purchase the necessary provisions; and, therefore, craved, that the Cathedral might be translated from Spynie to the Church of the Holy Trinity, which stood a little north-east of the

town of Elgin. To induce the Pontiff the more readily to comply, the Bishop signified, that it not only was the desire of the Chapter of the diocese, but likewise of the King of Scotland, Alexander II.

The Pope cheerfully granted the request; and, by his Apostolic Bull, or mandate, dated (*4to Id.*) the 10th day of April, 1224, empowered the Bishop of Caithness, with the Abbot of Kinloss, and the Dean of Rosemarkie, or the Bishop and any one of these, to make the desired translation, if they should find it useful. In obedience to which mandate, the said Bishop and Dean met at the Church of the Holy Trinity, near Elgin, on the 14th of the Kalends of August, i. e. July 19th, in the said year 1224, and finding the necessity and usefulness of the translation, as represented, declared and appointed the said Church of the Holy Trinity to be the Cathedral Church of the Episcopal Diocese of Moray, and so to remain in all time coming, (App. No. XXXI.)

Bishop Andrew Moray is said to have laid the foundation-stone of the Cathedral Church, on the very day in which it was declared, viz. 19th July, 1224. And, as he lived eighteen years after, it cannot be doubted that he greatly advanced, if not finished, the building. It does not appear what was the model, or what the dimensions of the Church, as first built, though it is probable it was in the form common to Cathedral Churches, viz. the form of a Passion-Cross, with a spacious Choir and Nave.

It had stood 166 years, from the year of its foundation, when it was totally burnt and destroyed, as follows:—

In the time of Bishop Alexander Barr, Alexander Stewart, son of King Robert II., Lord Badenoch, commonly called "The Wolf of Badenoch," seized on the Bishop's lands of that country, and, keeping violent possession of them, was excommunicated. In resentment of which, in the month of May, 1390, he burnt the town of Forres, with the Choir of the Church, and the Manse of the Arch-Deacon. And in June that same year, he burnt the town of Elgin,

the Church of St Giles, the Hospital of Maison-Dieu, and the Cathedral Church, with eighteen houses of the Canons and Chaplains in the College of Elgin. For this wickedness the Lord Badenoch was justly prosecuted, and obliged to make due reparation. Upon his humble submission, he was absolved by Walter Trail, Bishop of St Andrews, in the Black-Friar Church in Perth, being first received at the door, and again before the high altar, in presence of the King and many of the Nobility, on condition that he should make full satisfaction to the Bishop and Church of Moray, and obtain absolution from the Pope, (App. No. XXXII.)

Bishop Barr began the rebuilding of the Church; and every Canon contributed. Bishop Spynie continued the work; but though every parish paid a subsidy, yet, through the troubles of the times, it made slow advances. Bishop Innes laid the foundation of the Great Steeple in the middle of the Church, and greatly advanced it. After his death the Chapter met, May 18, 1414, and bound themselves by a solemn oath, that, whosoever should be elected Bishop, he should annually apply one-third of his revenue in repairing the Cathedral, until it should be finished. The Church being rebuilt, it remained entire for many years; but in the beginning of the sixteenth century, about the year 1506, the Great Steeple in the centre fell down. Next year Bishop Foreman began to rebuild it, but the work was not finished before the year 1538; and then the height of the Tower, including the Spire, was 198 feet.

This church, when entire, was a building of Gothic architecture, inferior to few in Europe. It stood due east and west, in the form of a Passion or Jerusalem-Cross, ornamented with five Towers, whereof two parallel stood on the west end,—one in the middle, and two on the east end. Betwixt the two Towers, on the west end, was the great porch or entrance. This gate is a concave arch twenty-four feet broad in base, and twenty-four in height, terminating in a sharp angle. On each side of the valves or doors, in the

sweep of the arch, are eight round, and eight fluted pilasters, six and a-half feet high, adorned with a chapiter, from which arise sixteen pilasters, which meet in the key of the arch. There were porticos, or To-falls on each side of the church, eastward from the Traverse or Cross, which were eighteen feet broad without the walls. To yield sufficient light to a building so large, besides the great windows in the porticos, and a row of attic windows in the walls, each six feet high, above the porticos,—there was in the west gable, above the gate, a window in form of an acute angled arch, nineteen feet broad in base, and twenty-seven in height; and in the east gable between the turrets, a row of five parallel windows, each two feet broad, and ten high,—above these are five more, each seven feet high; and over all, a circular window, near to ten feet in diameter. In the heart of the wall of the church, and leading to all the upper windows, there is a channel or walk round the whole building. The grand-gate, the windows, the pillars, the projecting-table, pedestals, cordons, &c., are adorned with foliage, grapes, and other carving. Let us, after describing the body of the Church, take a view of

The chapter-house, commonly called the Apprentice Isle,—a curious piece of architecture, standing on the north side of the church, and communicating with the choir by a vaulted vestry. The house is an exact octagon, 34 feet high, and the diagonal breadth, within walls 37 feet. It is arched and vaulted at the top, and the whole arched-roof supported by one pillar, in the centre of the house. Arched pillars from every angle terminate in the grand pillar. This pillar, 9 feet in circumference, is crusted over with sixteen pilasters or small pillars, alternately round and fluted, and 24 feet high, adorned with a chapiter, from which arise 16 round pillars that spread along the roof, and join at top with the pillars (5 in number) rising from every side of the octolateral figure. There is a large window in every side of seven, and the eight side communicates with the choir. In



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ELGIN CATHEDRAL,

IN 1668.

the north wall of this chapter-house there are 5 stalls, cut by way of nitches, for the Bishop, or the Dean, in the Bishop's absence, and the dignified Clergy to sit in. The middle stall, for the Bishop or Dean, is larger and raised a step higher than the other four. They were all well lined with wainscoat.

Some of the dimensions of this church may be seen as follows:—

	FEET.		FEET.
The length on the outside,	264	The height of each Valve, near	10
The breadth on the outside,	36	The height of the side walls,	36
The breadth within walls,	28	The height of the Chapter-House,	34
The length of the traverse outside,	114	The diagonal breadth within walls,	37
The length within walls,	110	The breadth of every side, near	15
The height of the west Tower, not including the Spire,	84	The circumference of the Great Pillar,	9
The height of the Tower in the centre, including the Spire,	198	The height thereof, below the Chapiter,	24
The height of the eastern Turrets,	60	The breadth of the Porticos on the side,	18
The breadth of the Great Gate,	24	The breadth of the west window,	19
The height thereof,	24	The height thereof,	27
The breadth of each Valve,	5	The height of the east windows,	10
		The height of the second row,	7
		The diameter of the circular window,	10

In taking these dimensions I have not studied a scrupulous exactness; and in some of them it was not possible to do so. The spires of the two west towers are fallen, but the stone-work is pretty entire. No part of the great tower in the middle now stands. The two eastern turrets, being winding stair-cases, and vaulted at the top, are entire. The walls of the choir are pretty entire; and so is the whole chapter-house; but the walls of the nave and traverse are mostly fallen.

It is a mistake, that this stately edifice was either burnt or demolished by the mob at the Reformation. The following act of Privy Council shows the contrary, viz.—"Edinburgh, Feb. 14, 1567-8. Seeing provision must be made for maintaining the men of war (soldiers) whose services cannot be spared, until the rebellious and disobedient be reduced; therefore appoint, that the lead be taken from the Cathedral Churches of Aberdeen and Elgin, and sold for sustenation of the said men of war. And command and charge the Earl

of Huntly, Sheriff of Aberdeen, and his Deputies, Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock, Knight Sheriff of Elgin and Forres, and his deputies, William, Bishop of Aberdeen, aud Patrick, Bishop of Moray, &c.; that they defend and assist Alexander Clerk and William Birnie, and their servants in taking down and selling the lead, &c., signed R. M."

The lead was, accordingly, taken off these churches, and shipped at Aberdeen for Holland; but soon after the ship had left the river, she sunk, which was owing, as many thought, to the superstition of the Roman Catholic Captain. Be this as it may, the Cathedral of Moray, being uncovered, was suffered to decay as a piece of Romish vanity, too expensive to be kept in repair. Some painted rooms in the towers and choir, remained so entire about the year 1640, that Roman Catholics repaired to them to say their prayers. The great tower in the middle of the church, being uncovered, the wooden work gradually decayed, and the foundation failing, the tower fell, anno 1711, on a Peace Sunday, in the morning. Several children were playing, and idle people walking within the area of the church, and, immediately as they removed to breakfast, the tower fell and no one was hurt.

The College of Elgin was an appendage of the Cathedral, and properly falleth to be next described. A College is an incorporated society, having particular rules or canons for their government. If the College was not annexed to the Cathedral Church, but to an ordinary church, it was called a Collegiate Church, and the head or ruler of the College was called Provost or Dean; but in a Cathedral with a College, the Bishop was the ruler. These Colleges were instituted for performing Divine Service, and singing masses for the souls of their Founders, or their friends. They consisted of Canons or Prebendaries, who had their Stalls for orderly singing the canonical hours, and were commonly erected out of parish churches, or out of the Chaplainries belonging to churches.



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ELGIN CATHEDRAL,

IN 1825.

Canons, or Chanons Secular, (so called to distinguish them from the Regular in Convents) were Ministers or Parsons within the diocese, chosen by the Bishop, to be members of his chapter or council, lived within the College, performed divine service in the Cathedral, and sung in the Choir, according to rules or canons made by the chapter. They were called Prebendaries, because each had a prebendum or portion of land allotted him for his service. Canons and prebendaries differed chiefly in this, that the canon had his canonica or portion merely for his being received, although he did not serve in the church; but the prebendary had his prebendum only when he served.

The College of Canons annexed to this Cathedral was first instituted by Bishop Bricius, in Spynie, when the Cathedral was there. He instituted eight canonries, i. e. eight parishes, whose ministers or parsons should be canons and members of the College, viz.—1st, For the Deanry, the Church of Aldern, with the Chapel of Nairn. 2d, For the Chantry, Langbride, Alves, and Rafford. 3d, For the Thesaury, Kenedar, and Essil. 4th, For the Chancellary, Fortherves, Lithenes, Lunan, and Duldavie. 5th, For the Archdeaconry, Forres and Logan Fithenach. 6th, Strathavon and Urquhart beyond Inverness. 7th, Spynie; and 8th, Ruthven and Dipple. (App. No. XXVIII.) Let me here observe,

1st, That Bishop Bricius had nominated the five dignitaries,—viz. The Dean, Chancellor, Archdeacon, Chantor, Treasurer, and assigned and fixed their seats.

2dly, That each dignitary, being a canon, and to reside in the College, had a vicarage or a parish annexed to his seat, in which he employed a Vicar, and had the tithes to himself, to add to his more sumptuous living. Thus Nairn was annexed to Aldern, &c.

3dly, That the Seat of the Chancellor was afterwards changed and fixed at Inveravon. Fortherves, Lithenes, Lunan, and Duldavie, first assigned to the Chancellor, I incline to think were, Fernes,

in Ardclach, Lethin, Tulidivie, in Edynkillie, in all which places there were chapels or churches, and Lunan, i. e. Lundichtie, now called Dunlichtie. This I think the more probable, because the church and parish of Ardclach are but late erections, not mentioned in any ancient writing that I have seen; and Fernes and Lethin were the places of worship there. Likewise Logan-Fithenach, (i. e. the Woody-Logie, so called to distinguish it from Logan-Dike which was not woody), annexed to the Archdeaconry was Logie, where Mr Tulloch of Tanachie had his seat, and where there are vestiges of a church. While that church stood, there was no church at Edynkillie, except Duldavie or Tullidivie. And when the wood in Edynkillie was destroyed, land cultivated, and a church and parish erected, depending on the Archdeacon, then Logan-Fithenach was annexed to Forres.

Bishop Andrew Moray translated, with the Cathedral, the College of Canons to Elgin; and to the former eight, added fourteen more, making in all twenty-two, which number they never exceeded. To every Canon he gave a toft of land for building a manse upon it, and a croft; and to each of the dignitaries he gave four acres of land, and two acres to each other canon. I find, in some writings, the following twenty-two canons, viz.—the Ministers of Aldern, Forres, Alves, Inveravon, Kenedar, Dallas, Rafford, Kingusie, Duthil, Advie, Aberlour, Dipple, Botarie, Inverkethnie, Kinnore, Pettie, Duffus, Spynie, Rennie, Moy, Croy, and the Vicar of Elgin. All these had manses and gardens within the precinct of the College, and several of them had crofts of land near to it, as yet called the Deans-Crook, Dipple-Croft, Moy-Croft, &c. Every Canonry had a Vicarage annexed to it, for the better subsistence of the canon, who had the great tithes of both parishes, and generally was patron of the annexed Vicarage. Thus, Aldern had annexed to it, Nairn; Forres, Edynkillie; Alves, Langbride; Inneravon, Urquhart; Kenedar, Essil; Dipple, Ruthven; Kinnore, Dunbenen; Rennie,

Essie; Botarie, Elchies; Advie, Cromdale; Kingusie, Inch; Duthil, Rothiemurchus; Pettie, Bracklie; Croy, Moy in Strathern; Moy, Dyke; Rafford, Ardclach; Aberlaurie, Skirdustan. I find not that Duffus, Spynie, or Elgin, had any Vicarage.

The precinct of the College was walled round with a strong stone wall, about 4 yards high, and 900 yards in circuit,—a great part of which remains yet entire. It had four gates. The east gate, called the water-gate, or the Pan's-Port, appears to have had an iron gate, a port-cullis, and a Porter's Lodge; and, probably, the other gates, now fallen, had the like fences. Within this precinct stood the houses of all the canons, and likewise the Cathedral, and a spacious church-yard, enclosed with a stone-wall, and a paved street around it, leading to the several gates. Without the precinct, westward, towards the town of Elgin, (which was not then built so far to the east, as now it is), there was a small burgh depending on the Bishop and the College. "On July 3, 1402, Alexander Macdonald, third son of the Lord of the Isles, entered the College of Elgin, and wholly spoiled and plundered it, and burnt a great part of the town, (App, No. XXXII.) For this he was excommunicated, but was after absolved, and he offered a sum of gold, and so did his captains, according to their ability,—all which was applied for erecting a Cross and a Bell, in that part of the Chanonry which is next to the Bridge of Elgin." Probably that Cross stood where now stands the Little Cross; and the Bridge, which was no doubt of wood, stood near to the land now called Burrough-Bridge Lands. Having described the Cathedral and College, I shall next give some account of

THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

The proud Prelate, vying with temporal Princes, must have his habitation called, not a house but a palace. It is probable, that, as

in Mortlich, so in Moray, the revenues were at first inconsiderable, and such did not admit of grand and sumptuous palaces. Although Bishop Bricius informs us, that his predecessors resided at Birnie, Spynie, or Kenedar, as they fancied, and that he got the Cathedral fixed at Spynie; and though, in Bishop Andrew Moray's time, the Cathedral was translated to Elgin, anno 1224, we have no account of a house or palace before Bishop Archibald, who built a house at Kenedar, about the year 1280. The vestiges are visible, and some part of the walls remains. It was a large double house, pretty near the church, which likewise was spacious, and in the form of a cross. The distance of four miles from the Cathedral, and from the market at Elgin, the coldness of the situation, so near the sea, and the total want of fuel, would induce them to build in a more convenient place. They could not have chosen a more commodious situation and pleasant, than where the Palace of Spynie stands. It is situated on a rising ground upon the south bank of the Loch of Spynie, in a pure air, a dry and warm soil,—commanding a view of the Loch, and of the fertile plains of Kenedar and Duffus to the north and north-west, and of the plains of Innes and the winding of the river Lossie to the east and south-east, within a mile of the Cathedral, in view of, and but two miles from the sea.

This Palace, when it stood entire, was incomparably the most stately and magnificent I have seen in any diocese in Scotland. The area of the buildings was nearly a square of 40 yards. In the south-west corner stood a strong tower, called Davy's Tower,—20 yards long, 13 broad, and about 20 high. It consisted of vaulted rooms in the ground story, and above these, four apartments of rooms of state, and bed rooms, with vaulted closets or cabinets in the wall, which is 9 feet thick, with a broad and easy stair winding to the top. The whole tower is vaulted at top, over which is a Cape-house, with a battlement round it. This tower was built by Bishop David Stuart, who died anno 1475. Having some debates with the Earl of



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PALACE OF SPYNIE.

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Huntly, he laid him under Ecclesiastic censure, which provoked the Gordons so much, that they threatened to pull the Bishop out of his pigeon-holes, meaning the old little rooms. The Bishop is said to have replied, that he should soon build a house, out of which the Earl and his Clan should not be able to pull him.

In the other three corners stood small Towers with narrow rooms. In the south side of the area, betwixt the Towers, there was a spacious Tennis Court, and parallel to it on the inside a chapel. The east side, betwixt the Turrets, was planted with stables and other offices; and the north and west sides were filled up with bed-rooms, cellars, and store-rooms. The gate or entry was in the middle of the east wall, secured by an Iron Grate or Port-cullis. Over the gate stand the arms of Bishop John Innes, who was consecrated, anno 1406, viz. "Three Stars and the initial letters of his name." This affords a conjecture, but no certainty, that he was the first who built any part of that court. In the south wall of Davy's Tower are placed the arms of Bishops David and Andrew Stewart, and Patrick Hepburn. The precinct round the Palace was well fenced with a high and strong wall; and within it were gardens, plots of grass, and pleasant green walks. (See more concerning this Palace in the next Section.) A Palace so large and stately required a good rent to uphold it, which leads me to speak of

THE REVENUES OF THIS BISHOPRIC.

It is probable, that, for some time after the erection, the revenues were small. I find not any donations of King David I., or of Malcolm IV. to this church; but King William was a liberal benefactor; for besides a small plot or toft of ground in many Burghs, he gave "Deciman meam de reditibus meis de Moravia, et de placitis meis per totum Episcopatum Moraviensem."* And because the people

* My tithe, of my returns from Moray, and of my pleas throughout the whole Bishopric of Moray.

were backward to pay these Tiends, it is added, " Firmiter præcipio Balivis meis de Moravia ut ipsi, sine disturbatione, faciant Ricardo Episcopo, et suis successoribus, singulis annis, plenarie, et integre habere prædictam decimam de reditibus meis."* Several of our Kings and great men afterwards granted lands, forests, fishings, &c. to this church, and the revenues of it became very rich. I cannot pretend to ascertain all the church-lands within this diocese, or the lands that belonged to it in Ross, Strathnaver, &c. The rental (App. No. XXI.) shows, that the church had lands in almost all the parishes within the diocese, besides some parishes, as Birnie, Kenedar, Ogston, St Andrews, and Laggan, that wholly belonged to it. The said rental is only the annuity or feu-duty, now paid out of these lands, of which the Bishop was formerly proprietor, and received the whole real rent. But these rich revenues were so dilapidated and sold, particularly by Bishop Patrick Hepburn, that in the year 1563, when an account of all Ecclesiastical Benefices was taken, the rent of the Bishopric of Moray, as then given up, and recorded in the Book of Assumption, was as under :—

Money. L. S. D.	*Wheat.* CH. B. F. P.	*Barley.* CH. B. F. P.	*Oats.* CH. B. F. P.	*Salmon.* LASTS. BARRELS.	*Poultry.* NO.
1649 7 7	0 10 0 0	77 6 3 2	2 8 0 0	8 0	223

The lands, which in 1563 paid this rent, no doubt pay at this time more than £3,000 Sterling. Besides, it was found and complained of at that time, that full rents were not given up; and scarcely one-half of the lands of this diocese remained unsold. To the rental ought likewise to be added, the revenue arising from the Regality of Spynie, and from the Commissariots of Moray and Inverness,

* I strictly ordain my Bailiffs of Moray, that they, without disturbance, shall, yearly, make good, the full and entire said tenth of my returns, to Bishop Richard and his successors.

which, before the Reformation was very considerable. To show the converted prices of victual and other commodities, about the year 1563, I add the following diagram, in Scots money:—

Wheat per boll.			Bear per boll.			Meal per boll.			Malt per boll.			Oats per boll.			Mutton No. 1.			Goose No. 1.			Capons per doz.			Poultry per doz.			Cheese p. stone.			A Pork.			A Kid.			Salmon per bar.		
L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
2	0	0	1	13	4	1	13	4	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	6	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0

This view, though imperfect, of the revenues of the diocese of Moray, shows, that the Bishops might live as little Princes. And indeed, in imitation of the Princes of this world, as they had their thrones and palaces, so likewise their Ministers and Officers of State.*

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* It is broadly obvious that the great historian of the last age of the Roman Empire, heavily felt the weight and strength of the argument for the truth of the doctrine of the atonement in all its bearings, which is maintained from the rapid spread of the Gospel Faith over the world. It might be bold to assert, that this inestimable boon was conferred on our own forbeiers in Moray, in the apostolic age it hath been said even by the Apostle Paul. Before his incarceration in Cæsarea and Rome, he had taken a final leave of the Churches of the East, to which he had been by Divine Revelation assured that he should never again return, (Acts, xx. 25.) Before he left them, he had written from Corinth to the Romans, that he purposed to visit Spain, as soon as he had brought a contribution which it had pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to make for the poor saints in Jerusalem, that whenever "he had sealed this fruit to them," he purposed to travel by Rome into Spain, Rom. xv. 24---28; for he strived to preach the gospel, (he said in the same chapter), "not where Christ was named, lest he should build upon another man's foundation." Towards the conclusion of his last letter to Timothy, he writes "that though no man stood with him, yet the Lord had delivered him out of the lion's mouth;" from the cruel Nero, about the fifty-eighth of our era. Being then at free liberty; although we have no direct account of his zealous active ministrations for the remaining part of his life, computed to have been about ten years; it may be, not without reason, presumed, that he continued his labours as he had proposed in those western provinces of the Empire, where Christ had never been named---preaching the gospel as he journied through France into Spain, and thence into Britain in that era a populous and peaceful land, and that under a gracious providence, the gospel as it is at this day, was in a short time thereafter preached on the banks of the Lossie and the Spey.

As our warrant in sporting this imagination here, we adduce the testimony of Tertulian, of greater authority alone, than all the British historians together, from Gildas to Boethius. In his book for converting the Jews, published in the 209th year of our Lord, in which, without the fear of contradiction, he declared "that the places of Britain which to the Romans were inaccessible, were then subject unto Christ. Britannorum loca Romanis inaccessa Christo tamen subdita." To this we could add also the

DIGNIFIED CLERGY.

The Dignitaries, or dignified clergy, who were honoured with a higher station than the inferior clergy, were the following five:—

The Dean, Decanus, who anciently presided over ten Canons. In the Bishop's absence, he presided in the Chapter, in Synods, &c. The minister of Aldern was Dean of Moray.

The Arch-Deacon (with us the minister of Forres) was Alter Episcopi Oculus; visited the diocese, examined candidates for Orders, gave collation, &c., and was the Bishop's Vicar.

The Chantor or Primicerius, (the minister of Alves), regulated the music, and, when present, presided in the choir.

The Chancellor, (the minister of Inveravon), was the Judge of the Bishop's Court, the Secretary of the Chapter, and Keeper of their Seal.

The Treasurer, (the minister of Kenedar), had the charge of the Treasure or Common Revenues of the diocese.

All these had rich livings, and deputies to officiate for them; and, with some Canons, constituted the Bishop's Privy Council, or

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testimony of Eusebius and Theodoret, who both mention the Britains in their rolls of the Christian nations in the beginning of the fourth century. But a century of Christianity, less or more among our ancestors the Picts, being now to us of no great importance, one short quotation from the Annals of Tacitus on this subject will suffice. It relates to the illustrious Pomponia Græcina, the Lady of the first Roman Governor in Britain. In the earliest times of persecution, "She was accused of having been guilty of a foreign and strange superstition," (the heathen authors always writing of our Gospel Faith in this ignorant and scornful style), "and her trial for that guilt being the duty of her husband, according to the ancient custom and law, he convened her relations and all the family; and having in their presence tried her behaviour, and her reputation, declared her innocent of every approach to immorality. Pomponia lived long after this trial, but always led a retired and melancholy kind of life."

In whatever century, however, whether the second or the fourth, in which the light of the gospel utterly dispelled the Druid superstition among our ancestors, we assuredly know, that, until nearly the end of the tenth century, they resisted both the patrimonial encroachments, and the doctrines also which among Christians are peculiar to the church, who count the Pope of Rome to be their head; such as the sinfulness of Ladies and Tailors to read the word of God;---believing that all pious communicants are hardened cannibals, and that souls invisible and purely immaterial, in their passage at their death to heaven, are broiled for a season on live material culinary coals.

Until near the end of that century, the ministers of the gospel among our forebears, had no other

Chapter Capitolum, or Little Head of the diocese, the Bishop being the head. Bishops, of old, had their clergy residing with them, to assist them in their work; and after parishes were erected, a Dean, with some Canons and Prebendaries, made the chapter or council. They advised and assisted the Bishop,—signed with him all public acts and deeds; and in a vacancy elected, for Bishop, whom the King recommended by his *Conge de Elire*. The chapter consisted of the Bishop, the Dignified Clergy, and the Canons or

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title of dignity, save that in which their successors of the passing generation boast,---that of the servants of God. Kelledees, as pronounced in their Erse vernacular, maintaining our present Presbyterian form in public worship, Ecclesiastic parity; and discipline, in all the purity, and in all the poverty of the apostolic age. "Observing all such works of devotion," as the venerable Bede, about the year of our Lord 700, hath testified of them, Book 3d, Chap. 4th; "and sound doctrine, as they could learn in the Prophets, the Gospels, and the Apostles' writings."

Our monarchs, in the latter part of that century, with our nobles, in mere complaisance at the first to their only Ally the court of Paris of the Romish church, adopted their more pompous forms and their festivals, little aware of the way which thereby they opened for the immediate introduction of the Hierarchy entire of Prelates, with their attendant Myrmidons of Deans, Chancellors, Chantors, Parsons, with their Vicars; Monks, Friars, and Nuns, in their various habits, colours, orders, and denominations, with as little apprehension, perhaps, as that proportion of the people of fashion in the passing generation, lords and ladies, knights and squires, from mere complaisance also, although, perhaps, a little more excusable, to our own Prelatic Court. For no Scots gentleman is so silly as to believe, that his worshipping his Maker in the form either of prelacy or presbytery, can have the smallest influence on the state of his spiritual existence. There are none of them so serious, therefore, in their profession, as even to wish, much less to endeavour by an overt act, to exalt again the lordly Bishop to an equality with them, although they may not all know that the Creed of the 39 articles in the one Church, and of the 33 chapters in which the faith of the other is comprised, are precisely the same in every point, save alone as to the rank and wealth of their respective servants, while by this complaisance, exclusive of its cost, they have lowered down themselves into the less reputable and less respectable class of dissenters from their own national church, greatly diminishing thereby their influence among the simple poorer labourers of their ground, misleading, by their example, the more illiterate part of the community into the foolish maintainance of all the variety of vagabond Gospellers, Seceders, Reliefs, Methodists, Haldonites, Independents, &c., who prey upon their people by substituting their respective kinds of sanctimonious scrupulosities, for the simple Apostolic worship of the Presbyterian Church, unvarnished by prelatic pomp, and purified from sectarian cant and hypocritical grimace.

The first Bishops of our nation were foreign Interlopers, Regulus, Paladius, Servanus, towards the end of the ninth century, they were not, therefore, consecrated to any particular Diocese or See, but similar to the modern sectarian vagabonds, performed their prelatic functions in all places without distinction.

Prebendaries chosen by the Bishop; and, in the Bishop's absence, the Dean presided.

INFERIOR CLERGY.

The Inferior Clergy were Parsons, Vicars, Ministers of Mensal Churches and Common Churches, and Chaplains.

Parsons were they who, *in propria persona*, had the right to the tithes, and were the ministers and rectors of parishes. What parishes were parsonages within this diocese I cannot precisely determine, nor is it of importance to know.

Vicars *fungebant vice Personæ seu Rectoris.* To augment the revenues of the Bishop, the Dignified Clergy, and Canons, parish churches were annexed to the churches in which these served, and they were the rectors or parsons of such annexed churches, e. g. the Minister of Aldern, as Dean, had Nairn and Calder annexed to his parish,—he was parson of these churches, had a right to the tithes, and he sent Vicars to serve the Cure, to whom he allowed what portion of the tithes he thought fit, as a stipend; and hence they were called *Stipendiarii.* At first, Vicars were employed only during pleasure, and were called "Simple Vicars." But the avarice of the parson made the cure to be much neglected in this way; wherefore Vicars were afterwards settled for life, and called "Perpetual Vicars." They generally had the small tithes allowed them. The Parsons, who had Vicarages depending on them, claimed the patronage of them; and hence it is, that, after the Reformation, the patron of the parsonage acted as patron of the Vicarage.

Mensal Churches were such as *de mensa Episcopi*, for furnishing his table. He was Parson and Titular, and employed a Vicar or Stipendiary to serve the cure. Such churches were St Andrews, Ogston, and Laggan, besides mensal tithes that the Bishop had in other parishes, (App. No. XXXIII.) The Bishop was patron of all mensal churches, and planted them *jure proprio et absoluto.*

Common Churches were so called, because the tithes of them were the common good, or for the public and common exigencies of the diocese. The Bishop and Chapter were Patrons, and concurred in planting them. We see (App. No. XXXIII.) that Fernua, Laggan, Kinchardin, Abernethie, Altyre, Calder, and Arntullie, probably were common churches, and so was Daviot. Though the tithes of these churches were appointed for the public charges of the diocese, yet it cannot be doubted that the Bishop and Chapter shared in them. This benefit at least they had, that they themselves laid out no part of their benefices in the common affairs of the diocese.

Chaplains were those clergy who officiated in chapels; and these chapels were of different kinds. In parishes of great extent, chapels of Ease were erected in distant corners, for the conveniency of the aged and infirm, and the rector of the parish maintained a curate there to read prayers, and sing Masses. Vestiges of such chapels are to be seen in many parishes.

Some chapels were called Free Chapels, which were not dependent on any parish, but had proper endowments for their own Ministers, whose charge was called "A Chaplainry," and the Minister "A Parochial Chaplain." Generally such chapels as had Churches, Church-yards, and Glebes, were, I think, either Chapels of Ease, or Free Chapels.*

Besides these, there were Domestic Chapels, or Oratories, built near the residence of great men, in which the domestic chaplain or priest officiated. Such chapels were at Calder, Kilravock, Boharm, &c. And almost in every parish there were Private Chapels, one or more, built by private persons, that Masses might be said or sung there for their own souls, and that of the souls of their friends. Some small salary was mortified for that end, and usually granted

* Such, I think, was the chapel of Unthank in Duffus, of Langmorn (Lhan-Morgan) in Elgin, Daless in Calder parish.

to the priest of the parish. In the College of Elgin, I find the Private Chapels of St John, St Thomas, St Colin, and the Holy Cross.

The office of saying Mass in such chapels was called chantry, or chanting Masses. The salary for the Priest's officiating, or saying Mass at an altar, was called Altarage. The service performed for the dead, how soon they expired, was the Obit, and the Register of the dead was called Obituary. In the first antiphone of the office of Obit are the words *Dirige nos Domine;* and hence came the Dirge. These, and the like, were shifts to increase the revenue of the clergy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DIOCESE.

Let us now take a view of the government of the diocese,—both clergy and laity. The Bishop was properly the only prince, governor, and ruler, in whom alone the power of jurisdiction was lodged; and for his conveniency he had officers and courts,—ecclesiastical, civil, and criminal. Of these courts the Chapter was the principal one, in which, or rather in the Bishop, the legislative power was lodged. The Bishop, with the advice of the Chapter, made laws, canons, and regulations for the diocese; erected, annexed, or disjoined parishes; purchased, sold, or set in lease or tack church-lands, tithes, &c.

Diocesian Synods were sometimes called at the Bishop's pleasure. In these the Bishop presided, when present; and in his absence the Dean. Cases of discipline, and appeals from Deanries, were cognosced in these Synodical meetings; and from them the Protestant Church took the plan of Provincial Synods.

The diocese was divided into Deanries. It appears (App. No. XXX.) that these Deanries were only four,—viz. of Elgin, of Inverness, of Strathboggie, and of Strathspey. These seem to have been in some respects what Presbyteries are now, and to have been the

model on which those Presbyteries have been formed which now exist in this country.

The consistorial court, to which the Commissariot succeeded, was held in the Bishop's name by his Official. This court judged in all matters of tithes, marriages, divorces, widows, orphans, minors, testaments, mortifications, &c. I shall give an instance or two of the frauds that were countenanced in these courts. The one is, that persons within the seventh degree of consanguinity, or fourth of affinity, might not marry without a dispensation. But by a dispensation a man might marry the two sisters, or a woman the two brothers. It is incredible what money these dispensations, whether Papal or Episcopal, brought in. No less shameful was it, that if one died intestate, all his moveable goods were given to the Bishop, per aversionem, and his wife, children, and relations, yea, and creditors were excluded. The pretence for this vile practice was, that such effects ought to be laid out, for promoting the good of the soul of the deceased. In this diocese there were two Consistorial Courts, one at Elgin, the other at Inverness, which brought a rich branch of revenue to the Bishop.

The Courts of Regality likewise added to the Bishop's revenue. In 1452, King James II. erected the village of Spynie in a free Barony, and all the church-lands of the diocese into one regality. The Bishop, as Lord of the Regality, had his Bailives and Deputies in Aberdeen, Banff, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland counties, for in all these he had lands. In a word, such was the power and riches of the clergy, that Bishops, Abbots, and Priors, made fifty-three votes in Parliament; and in all public impositions paid one-half of the taxation.

The Arms of the See of Moray were, the Image of a Saint, bearing a Cross, and standing in the Porch of a Church.

SECTION IV.—*The Protestant Church.*

THE gross corruption of doctrine, extreme indolence, most open and scandalous dissolution of manners, and barbarous cruelty of the Romish Clergy, in this kingdom, concurred to bring about the reformation of religion, which was established by Parliament, anno 1560. From that time, as the regular clergy were suppressed, so the secular had no legal establishment, though much connived at by the Royal House of Stuart.

The Protestant religion was gradually propagated, and the number of its Ministers being at first very small, some years must have passed before the northern counties could be planted. I shall not here treat of the doctrine and worship of the reformed church in this kingdom any further, than briefly to consider the changes that happened as Presbytery or Prelacy alternately prevailed in the government of the church; and let me glance at the several periods since the Reformation.

I. PERIOD.

The first period reaches from anno 1560 to 1572, during which Presbytery was the government of the church. It is true, the few Protestant ministers, at the Reformation, were distributed among the Royal Burghs, and made it more their concern to establish and propagate the pure doctrines of religion, than to determine and fix any one model or form of church government. And until the government should be deliberately settled, a few superintendants were appointed. But these could, in no propriety, be called Bishops, such as were under Popery, or in some after-periods of the Reformation; for they had no Episcopal Consecration. They were solemnly set apart to their Office by mere Presbyters. They neither claimed nor exer-

cised a sole power of ordination or jurisdiction. They never pretended to be an Order superior to Presbyters. They were accountable to, and censured by the General Assembly; and what shows they were but a temporary expedient, there were but five named, of which number, when one died, there was no successor to him appointed. And when Presbyteries were to be erected, the Superintendant's office ceased.

Where there were no Superintendants, Commissioners were appointed; and Mr Robert Pont, a Senator of the College of Justice, was named Commissioner of Moray, anno 1570 (App. No. XLVI.) But I know not if he acted as such.

General Assemblies began to be kept in 1560, and were continued annually; but how soon Provincial Assemblies were kept, I find not. It could not have been early, for want of ministers to make such a meeting in some Provinces; and yet the Assembly, 1568, appointed, that the members of Assembly should be elected at the meetings of Synod, which makes it probable, that Synods were generally erected at that time. The oldest Register of a Synod in Moray, of which I can find any account, began in 1606. How long before that time they had Synods, I know not.

There were no Presbyteries, such as they are now, within this period. But there were meetings for exercise very early; and the Assembly, 1579, expressly says, that the exercise may be accounted a Presbytery.

As to Congregational Sessions, they were held from the beginning of the Reformation, and exercised government and discipline. It is no marvel, if, in this infant state of the church, the government was not fully established; yet the constitution of it was plainly Presbyterian, and inconsistent with Prelacy.

II. PERIOD.

The second period runneth from anno 1572 to anno 1592, during

which a sort of Episcopacy obtained in the church. During the Regency of the Earl of Moray, no alteration in the ecclesiastical government was attempted. But how soon the Earl of Morton,—a man of insatiable avarice,—became Regent, he brought about a change. The Popish Bishops, who were allowed two-thirds of their revenues during life, were generally dead. Morton obtained a grant of the temporalities of the Archbishopric of St Andrews. Other Noblemen procured, or hoped to procure, the like grants. But they could not enjoy these revenues directly, with any colour in law. Wherefore Morton got it agreed, in a meeting of some ambitious men of the Clergy, and a committee of the Privy Council, that the name and office of Archbishop, and Bishop should be continued during the King's minority, but subject to the Assembly as to their spiritual jurisdiction. These Bishops, introduced anno 1572, were, by way of ridicule, but justly, called Tulchan Bishops. A Tulchan was the skin of a dead calf, stretched on a frame of wood, and laid under a cow, to make her give milk; and these Bishops had the name, that by a private agreement, and allowing them a small Benefice, the dioceses might yield their milk or revenues to the Noblemen.

This Regent further gratified his avarice at the expense of the clergy. In the year 1561, a part of the Thirds of ecclesiastical Benefices was allowed to the Protestant clergy for their subsistence; but this came to be very ill paid. Morton got the clergy to resign the Thirds in his favour, and he promised duly to pay their stipendiary allowance. But he assigned three or four churches to one minister, with the stipend of only one church, and applied the rest to his own uses.

These Tulchan or nominal Bishops, had possession of the Episcopal palaces, and had their Chapters, and both Consistorial and Regality Jurisdictions. But they were in no proper sense Bishops. They were admitted or consecrated by Presbyters, and were subject to

and deposed by the Assemblies. The government of the church was really Presbyterian, by General Assemblies and Provincial Synods. And, in 1581, the Assembly declared the office of Bishop, as then exercised within the realm, to have no foundation or warrant in the word of God; and Presbyteries were erected throughout the kingdom, whereof there were three in Moray,—viz. the Presbyteries of Elgin, Forres, and Inverness. Notwithstanding this, the Titular Bishops continued till the year 1592.

III. PERIOD.

The third period, from anno 1592 to 1610, was strictly Presbyterian. The Tulchan Bishops, having titles of honour, a seat in Parliament, with revenues or stipends somewhat greater than other ministers, had neglected their spiritual employments, were despised by the gentry, and considered as profane by the populace. Yet James VI. would gladly have continued them, as a set of men slavishly devoted to him, and to whom they owed their promotion. The King himself, by his partial favour to Papists, and his shameful conduct in the affair of Moray's murder, had sunk greatly in his character, and the Chancellor (Seaton) was become odious, as to him was imputed the King's conduct. For these reasons the King favoured the clergy, and established the Presbyterian government in the most ample manner, by an Act of Parliament, anno 1592.

A new division was now made of the church into Synods and Presbyteries; and in Moray four Presbyteries were appointed,—viz. Inverness, Forres, Elgin, and Ruthven. By this last, I think, is meant the Presbytery of Strathboggie, which might be appointed to meet at Ruthven or Cairnie.

The church did not long enjoy the peaceable exercise of this government. The King wanted much to have Bishops restored to their full power, as some sort of a balance to the Nobles in Parliament; but they were so odious, that he was afraid to revive the Or-

der. Yet, by flattery, promises, or threats, he got a majority of the Clergy to agree, anno 1597 and 1598, that some ministers should represent the church in Parliament. After that he obtained to have constant moderators in Presbyteries; and upon his accession to the throne of England, desirous to establish a hierarchy in Scotland, he, by an Act of Parliament, July 9, 1606, restored the temporalities of Bishops, and granted them a Seat in Parliament. In consequence of this Act, those whom the King named, acted as Bishops; but it was not before the year 1610, that a packed General Assembly allowed the office of a Bishop. "I say a packed General Assembly;" for Sir James Balfour, in his M. S. Annals, Vol. I. relates, "that, in the General Assembly held at Linlithgow, anno 1606, the Earl of Dunbar distributed, among the most needy and clamorous of the ministers, 40,000 Merks, to facilitate the work, and obtain their suffrages. And, anno 1610, after the Assembly was up, the Earl of Dunbar paid £5,000 Scots to the Moderators of Presbyteries, for bygone service." Thus, by bribing, banishing, intimidating, and imprisoning ministers, the Presbyterian government of the church was overturned.

IV. PERIOD.

The fourth period, from anno 1610 to 1638. The General Assembly at Glasgow, anno 1610, having enacted, that Episcopacy shall be the government of the church, Spottiswood, Lamb, and Hamilton, ministers, were brought up to London to be consecrated. They objected, that this might be constructed, a subjecting the Church of Scotland to that of England. No, replied the King, for the Archbishops shall have no hand in it. A poor reason, yet it satisfied them. Then Bishop Andrews moved, that they should be first ordained Presbyters, because they had not Episcopal Ordination. Although such re-ordination would be a declaring all their former ministrations null, yet, so forward were they to obtain the

dignity of Bishops, that they made no objection. But the Archbishop of Canterbury answered, that there was no necessity, because ordination by Presbyters is lawful, where Bishops cannot be had; else it might be doubted, if there was a lawful mission in most of the Reformed churches. Upon this they were consecrated by the Bishops of London, Ely, and Bath; and, upon their return to Scotland, they consecrated others. Here let me observe, that, according to the Laudean and Dodwellian zealots, these Bishops were made per Saltum, and so their ministrations were null. Be this as it may, the civil sanction was given, anno 1612, to this change of government. But the new Bishops were characterised in the following verses:—

Vina amat Andreas, *cum vino* Glasgua *amores*,
Ross *cætus*, *ludos* Galva, Brichæus *opes*.
Aulam Orcas, *ollam* Moravus, *parit* Insula *fraudes*,
Dumblanus *tricas*, *nomen* Aberdonius.
Fata Caledonius *fraterni ruminat agri*,
Rarus adis Parochos, *O* Catanæe, *tuos*.
Solus in Argadiis Presul *meritissimus oris*,
Vera Ministerii symbola solus habes.*

During the life of James VI. the subordination of judicatories was regularly kept up, and the Bishops, afraid of General Assemblies, kept within some bounds of moderation and decency. But how soon King Charles mounted the Throne, Synods and Presbyteries

* The Bishop of St. ANDREWS was fond of Wine; GLASGOW of Wine and Amours; Ross delighted in Company; GALLOWAY in Diversions, and BRECHIN in Riches; ORKNEY haunted the Court, and MORAY the Kitchen; the BISHOP of the ISLES contrived Frauds; DUNBLANE loved Trifles, and ABERDEEN a Name; DUNKELD coveted his neighbours Land; CAITHNESS was seldom with his Flock. The BISHOP of ARGYLE was the only worthy Clergyman, and had alone the true Symbols of the Ministerial office.

were continued, but Assemblies were quite laid aside. Then the young Bishops, having no check or controul, became proud, ambitious, and idle, encouraged tyranny in the State, and innovations (both in doctrine and worship) in the church. King James, having in vain tried to introduce the English Liturgy into Scotland, dropt the design; but his son, governed by fiery zealots, would rather set the three kingdoms in a flame, than fail in bringing the church of Scotland to a full conformity with that of England. The Bishops became so hateful, that all ranks concurred in throwing them out; and the King finding it necessary to call a General Assembly, anno 1638, that meeting condemned Episcopacy, deposed six of the Bishops, and both deposed and excommunicated the other eight.

With respect to the Province of Moray, I find no alteration in this period, but what was the consequence of the change of government, from Presbytery to Prelacy,—except that two new Presbyteries,—viz. Aberloure and Abernethie, were erected.

V. PERIOD.

The fifth period, from anno 1638 to 1662. The General Assembly, 1638, having condemned Episcopacy, at least in this church, and having revived the exercise of Presbyterian government in its full vigour; the bad circumstances of the King's affairs, and not his own inclination, made him, in Parliament, 1641, ratify this change. Then the clergy discovered how difficult it was for them, when vested with power, to behave with moderation. What they loudly complained of under the foregoing period, they themselves now violently run into. They complained, that the King and Bishops would impose upon the Church of Scotland, the Liturgy of the Church of England, or worse; and now, by the Solemn League and Covenant, they would impose the government and worship of the Church of Scotland upon the Churches of England and Ireland. During this period, General Assemblies were annually kept, till anno 1653.

When the Assembly was constituted on July 16th that year, a troop of horse, and some companies of foot, surrounded the house, and Colonel Lilburn entered with a file of musketeers, and bid them begone, which they obeyed. From this time till anno 1690, there was not a meeting of the General Assembly.

The division of the clergy into Resolutioners and Protesters, prov ed fatal to them. Their Commissioners, particularly Mr James Sharp, whom they employed at London, to take care of the interest of the church, treacherously betrayed them; and Charles II., who was no more to be trusted than his father or grandfather had been, wrote, by Mr Sharp, to Mr Douglas, the letter following:—

Whitehall, August 10th, 1660.

"Charles Rex, Trusty and well-beloved. We graciously accepted your address, and we are well satisfied with your carriages, and with the generality of the ministers of Scotland, in this time of trial. We by this assure you, that we resolve to discountenance profanity, and all contemners of Gospel ordinances; and to protect and preserve the government of the Church of Scotland, as it is settled by law, without violation. This you shall make known to all Presbyteries in the church."

This letter was Mr Sharp's contrivance; and the Jesuitical equivocation in the words, 'as settled by law,' was unworthy of a Prince; for next year, by the Act Recissory, all was rescinded and annulled, that had been transacted in Parliament since the year 1633; and so the government, settled by law, was Episcopacy, as practised before 1633.

VI. PERIOD.

The sixth period, from anno 1662 to 1690. The government of the church by Bishops was now restored, not by the church or the State, the clergy or laity, but by the King's prerogative Royal, and was ratified in Parliament, anno 1662. The four Gentlemen, now conse-

crated Bishops at London, were first ordained Deacons and Presbyters—a tacit confession, that former Bishops were, properly, no Bishops. No General Assembly was called during this period; but Synods and Presbyteries were allowed to meet; yet not by these Presbyterian names, for now they were called Diocesian Assemblies and Exercises. A Popish King and a profane Ministry, warmly resented the severities under the late Usurpation; and the new Bishops formerly Presbyterians and Covenanters, would tolerate no man, that would not thoroughly conform to both Church and State.

This brought on a Persecution that lasted during this period. In the year 1663, about 400 ministers were ejected out of their parishes and livings, because they would not swear to despotism in the State, and Prelacy in the Church. Such as have curiously inquired into the number of sufferers for Nonconformity to Church and State, during this period, have calculated, that, by hanging, drowning, tumults, intercommuning, imprisoning, and banishing, at least 18,000 were cut off. In England, the persecution for Nonconformity was, for a time, very hot. But when James laid aside the mask, and showed his design of introducing Popery, the Bishops and Doctors made a faithful and firm stand for the Protestant religion, and heartily joined in maintaining it.

But in Scotland the Bishops became abject flatterers of that Popish King, and seemed to wish for Popery and slavery; for when they heard of the Prince of Orange's expedition, for preserving religion and liberty in Britain, they wrote a letter to their King, dated November 3, 1688, in which they did not once mention the Protestant religion, but prayed, "that God might give him the necks of his enemies, and clothe with shame all who would invade his rights, and that Heaven might preserve his son, to sway the Royal Sceptre after him." This letter was signed by all the Bishops, except Argyle and Caithness, (Appendix, No. L.)

Upon the Prince of Orange's landing, and King James' abdicat-

ing the Throne, and flying to France, the people in the west, who had been rendered mad by oppression and persecution, became unruly, and violently drove away many of the Episcopal ministers, who had been too much the authors of their sufferings. And upon the 11th April 1689, the Convention of Estates (consisting of two Dukes, two Marquises, twenty-eight Earls, six Viscounts, twenty one Lords, and fifty Commissioners of Counties and Burghs, and some Bishops) declared Prelacy a great and insupportable grievance to the nation, and that it ought to be abolished. This declaration was carried by so great a majority, that there were only eleven against it, whereof seven were Bishops.

In this period there was nothing peculiar to the Province of Moray, but what shall be taken notice of in some general remarks, after I have spoken a little concerning

VII. PERIOD.

The seventh period, which runneth from the year 1690 to the present time. In the year 1690, the Presbyterian Government was restored, and established by Parliament; and that year the General Assembly met, after it had been discontinued ever since the year 1652. The Episcopal ministers now conformed generally to the Civil Government, and were indulged to keep their churches and Benefices during life. By this means the number of Presbyterian ministers in the Diocese of Moray was so small, that they made but one Presbytery, called the Presbytery of Moray, till the year 1702. Before this year they had no meeting of Synod; but in March 1702, the Commission of the Assembly recommended to them to meet in Synod. In pursuance of which, in a meeting at Forres, June 23, 1702, they erected themselves into three Presbyteries,—viz. the united Presbytery of Inverness and Forres; the united Presbytery of Elgin, Aberloure, and Abernethie; and the Presbytery of Strathboggie. In October the same year, they met in Synod

for the first time. The number of ministers soon increasing, by the demise of the Episcopal Incumbents, Aberloure and Abernethie were disjoined from Elgin, anno 1707, and made a distinct Presbytery. In 1708, Inverness and Forres became two Presbyteries; and, in 1709, Aberloure and Abernethie were disjoined, and made two Presbyteries. In 1706, the Assembly annexed Mortlich to the Synod of Moray. And in the year 1724, the Assembly having erected a new Synod, called "The Synod of Glenelg," the parishes of Laggan, Boleskin, and Urquhart, were disjoined from the Synod of Moray, and included in that new Synod. I shall now close this Section with a few remarks.

Upon perusing the Ecclesiastical records, it is apparent, that true, rational, Christian knowledge, which was almost quite lost under Popery, made very slow progress after the Reformation. It was long before Ministers could be had to plant the several corners, and particularly the Highlands. In the year 1650, the country of Lochaber was totally desolate, and no Protestant Ministers had before that time been planted there. And when the number of Ministers increased, very few of them understood the Erse language, and teachers were settled in the Highlands, who were mere Barbarians to the people. Through want of schools, few had any literary education; and they who had, would not dedicate themselves to the Ministry, when the livings were so poor as not to afford bread.

Hence ignorance prevailed in every corner. To which, besides the want of public teachers, many things contributed. The number of Papists was great,—they who professed the Protestant religion retained strong prejudices in favour of the religion of their ancestors. Popish profaneness and irreligion, too grateful to flesh and blood, could not soon be abolished. So little was the Lord's-day regarded, that, in the town of Elgin, in the year 1591, their annual Fairs were held on that day; and many years after, the shops were open on that day for buying and selling.

The unsettled state of the nation increased this ignorance. During the reign of James VI., tumults, insurrections, violence, murder, and bloodshed, filled the land. The civil wars, in the reign of his son, turned church and State into the utmost confusion; and, under the reign of the two royal brothers, the high ambition was to root out the Northern heresy, and to re-establish Popery in our land.

The changes in the doctrines and government of the church, likewise, nourished ignorance and vice. Our Reformers taught the Calvinistic doctrine, and settled Presbyterian government. But James VI. overturned that government, and sought to abolish that doctrine. His son made further advances in these changes. Arminianism became the favourite scheme of doctrine; and Episcopacy, absolutely necessary to salvation, the plan of government. During the Usurpation, enthusiasm and anarchy prevailed; and with the Restoration, Deism, and a general dissolution of manners, like a flood, came in; the transition from one extreme to another being easy and common.

The reign of Charles II. is well described by Mr Pope, in the following lines:—

In the fat age of pleasure, wealth, and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and thriv'd with large increase;
When love was all an easy Monarch's care,
Seldom at Council, never in a war.
Tilts ruled the State, and Statesmen farces writ,
Nay wits had pensions, and young Lords had wit;
The fair sat panting at a Courtier's play,
And not a Mask went unimproved away;
The modest fan was lifted up no more,
And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before.

The conduct of the clergy had a bad influence. When the Presbyterians ruled, they exercised too little prudence, charity, or discretion; and when the Bishops governed, they encouraged persecution

and bloodshed. These, having no superiors (no General Assemblies to restrain them) but the King, whose creatures they were, became proud and insolent, little regarding any concernments of the church, except their own power and revenues, and quite neglected the means of diffusing and propagating the knowledge of religion and virtue; insomuch that there were scarce any schools of learning in the Province, except in Royal Burghs, till after the Revolution. I well remember when from Speymouth (through Strathspey, Badenoch and Lochaber) to Lorn, there was but one school,—viz. at Ruthven, in Badenoch; and it was much to find, in a parish, three persons that could read or write.

Such prevailing ignorance was attended with much superstition and credulity. Heathenish and Romish customs were much practised. Pilgrimages to wells and chapels were frequent. Apparitions were everywhere talked of and believed. Particular families were said to be haunted by certain demons,—the good or bad Genius' of these families; such as, on Speyside, the family of Rothiemurchus, by Bodach an Don, i. e. the Ghost of the Dune. The Baron of Kinchardine's family, by Red Hand, or a Ghost, one of whose hands was blood red. Gartinbeg, by Bodach-Gartin. Glenlochie, by Brownie. Tullochgorum, by Maag Moulach, i. e. one with the left hand all over hairy. I find in the Synod Records of Moray, frequent orders to the Presbyteries of Aberloure and Abernethie, to inquire into the truth of Maag Moulach's appearing; but they could make no discovery, only that one or two men declared, they once saw, in the evening, a young girl, whose left hand was all hairy, and who instantly disappeared.

Almost every large Common was said to have a Circle of Fairies belonging to it. Separate hillocks upon plains, were called Sigh an, i. e. Fairy hills. Scarce a shepherd but had seen apparitions and ghosts. Charms, casting nativities, curing diseases by enchantments,

fortune-telling, were commonly practised, and firmly believed,—as Dr Garth well describes the goddess Fortune,

In this still labyrinth around her lie,
Spells, philters, globes, and schemes of palmistry,
A Sigil, in this hand, the Gipsy bears,
In t'other a prophetic sieve and shears.

Witches were said to hold their nocturnal meetings in Churches, Church-yards, or in lonely places; and to be often transformed into Hares, Mares, Cats,—to ride through the regions of the Air, and to travel into distant countries,—to inflict diseases, raise storms and tempests: And for such incredible feats, many were tried, tortured, and burnt. If any one was afflicted with hysterics, hypochondria, rheumatisms, or the like acute diseases, it was called witchcraft; and it was sufficient to suspect a woman for witchcraft, if she was poor, old, ignorant, and ugly. These effects of ignorance were so frequent within my memory, that I have often seen all persons above twelve years of age solemnly sworn four times in the year, that they would practise no witchcraft, charms, spells, &c.

It was likewise believed, that Ghosts, or departed souls, often returned to this world, to warn their friends of approaching danger, to discover murders, to find lost goods, &c. That children dying unbaptized (called Tarans) wandered in the woods and solitudes, lamenting their hard fate, and were often seen. It cannot be doubted, that many of these stories concerning Apparitions, Tarans, &c., came out of the cloisters of Monks and Friars, or were the invention of designing Priests, who deluded the world with their stories of *Purgatory* and *Limbus Infantum*. But, after the Revolution, the most distant corners being planted with Ministers, Schools erected in almost every parish, Charity-Schools set up for instructing the poor; Christian knowledge propagated, and Natural Philosophy much improved; ignorance was gradually removed, and superstition lost credit. Apparitions, Fairies, Witches, Tarans, have disappear-

ed; and few regard the stories concerning them, except stupid old people who cannot shake off their prejndices, and begotted Papists who give implicit faith to their Priests.

It appears all along since the Reformation, that the clergy either looked on church government as alterable or ambulatory, or made little account of the difference betwixt Presbytery and Episcopacy, notwithstanding their wrangling about the *Jus Divinum*. The zealous Prelatists, before 1638, fully complied with Presbytery and the Covenant; and the bigotted Covenanters as readily complied with Prelacy in 1662. And if, at the Revolution, few conformed to Presbytery, it was, because they were allowed their benefices for life, upon qualifying to the Civil Government, and their not conforming to the Ecclesiastic Government, eased them of considerable expences, in attending upon Judicatories, paying Centesimas, &c.

One cannot but observe, that the clergy of both denominations are too ambitious of power, and ready to abuse it into severity and persecution. In time of Presbytery, after the year 1638, ministers who would not subscribe the Covenant, or who conversed with the Marquis of Huntly, or the Marquis of Montrose, or who took a protection from them, were suspended, deprived, or deposed; and gentlemen who took part with Huntly or Montrose, were tossed from one Judicatory to another, made to undergo a mock penance in sackcloth, and to swear to the Covenant. Under Prelacy, on the other hand, after the Restoration, the Presbyterians, and all who opposed Court measures, had no enemies more virulent than the clergy. They informed against them, made the Court raise a cruel persecution, and make insidious and sanguinary laws for fining, imprisoning, intercommuning, hanging, &c. It is never better with religion, than when the Clergy are entrusted with little power, and have no share in the Civil administrations.

Under both Presbytery and Prelacy, they brought the high censure of excommunication into contempt, by the frequency of it, and

applying it to improper objects. Ladies of quality were excommunicated, purely because they were Papists or Quakers, though otherwise regular and moral. And yet such time-servers were they, that the most zealous before the Restoration, after it, became cold and faint, knowing the disposition of the Court.

In the year 1600, by Act of Parliament, all persons were required to partake of the Sacrament of the Supper, once in the year, under these penalties,—an Earl, £1000; a Lord, 1000 Merks; a Baron, 300 Merks; a Yeoman, £40; a Burgess, as the Council shall modify. I am not surprised, that such an Act was made by that King, especially as it was made upon pretence of obliging Papists (a strange way of converting them) to become Protestants. But it is shameful to find the clergy zealous in executing this profane law, and prostituting an ordinance so sacred. Yet this they did, both under Prelacy and Presbytery.

Always upon the establishing of Episcopacy, ministers were strictly prohibited by the Bishops to marry any widower or widow, till the Testament of the former husband or wife was confirmed; and they were required to remit, quarterly, to the Commissioners, lists of all dying within their parishes. It was pretended, that this was done for the benefit of the children and near relations: but it was in truth for the benefit of the Bishop; and the Parliament, 1690, abolished this avaricious, cruel, Popish practice, of robbing poor widows and children; and now no one needs confirm, unless he inclines.

The moderation and lenity of the Civil Government since the Revolution, compared with former reigns, is very observable. In former periods, whatever was the church government established by law, no dissenting from it, or non-conformity to it, was connived at, —far less was it tolerated. Dissenters, I mean Protestants, were oppressed and persecuted. But now Papists are connived at, Prelatists have a legal toleration in their favour; and they, who, on account of their Jacobite principles, will not accept of it, are connived

at, and suffered to keep their private meetings for worship. And though the Established Church is rent by Seceders, Cameronians, Macmillanites, Glassites, &c., yet no sect is disturbed or oppressed. I shall close this Section with one remark more, viz :—

The conduct of the Episcopal Clergy, at and since the Revolution. In June, 1690, the Parliament established Presbytery as the government of the church, and required all the Episcopal Ministers, who would remain in their charges, not only to swear the allegiance, but to subscribe the assurance, "owning King William and Queen Mary as the only lawful King and Queen of this realm, as well *de jure* as *de facto*, and promising to maintain and defend their title and government against the late King James, &c." This they brought upon themselves, by their Jesuitical distinction of *de jure* and *de facto*. The Parliament likewise considered, that the Episcopal Clergy who qualified to the government, and so continued in office, were more numerous than the Presbyterian Ministers, and, if admitted to a share in the government, would overbalance these,—therefore the Parliament committed the government to those Ministers, now alive, who had been ejected since January, 1661, and to such as they did or should admit. Of these consisted the Assembly which met in October, 1690. Few more were yet ordained: In the North, the Episcopal Clergy generally qualified to the government, and kept their churches. In the diocese of Moray upwards of forty did so.

These Episcopal Ministers, though qualified to the government, joined the Jacobite Laity, in endeavouring to restore their King and Episcopacy. In order to this last, it was contrived, that a body of Episcopal Ministers, more numerous than the Presbyterians, should apply to the next General Assembly, to be received into a coalition, upon such terms as they thought could not be refused. If received, they hoped soon to overturn Presbytery. If rejected, they would represent the Presbyterians to the King and Parliament, as of an unpeaceable, seditious, and persecuting spirit, and hoped in

this way to succeed. And if Prelacy was once restored, they would work up the nation to a new Revolution. This scheme seems to have been formed by the Viscount of Tarbet, a Nobleman of some learning, but of less integrity, who insinuated himself into King William's favour, and yet lived and died a keen Jacobite. The Scots Bishops communicated a part of this design to the English Bishops. They, together with Lord Tarbet, prevailed with the King, who was a stranger, to defer calling an Assembly in 1691, for the sake of peace, as they pretended; but, in fact, that their scheme might be ripened.

All things being now ready, an Assembly was called to meet in January, 1692, and the King, in his letter, recommended to receive, into a share in the government, all who should desire to be thus comprehended. Then Dr Canaries, at the head of one hundred and eighty Episcopal Ministers, and in the name of many more, appeared and desired to be received, and they would subscribe the following formula:—"I, A. B., do sincerely promise, and declare, that I will submit to the Presbyterian Government of the Church, as it is now established in this kingdom, and that I will subscribe the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms ratified by Act of Parliament in the year 1690, as containing the doctrine of the Protestant religion professed in this kingdom."

The Assembly knew Dr Canaries' character; they saw the design of these men was no more than what a Jesuit, or a Mahometan might offer. These men did not promise to believe the doctrine, and not to overturn the government of the church. In short, such equivocation was condemned, and their offer rejected. Upon this Canaries appealed to the King for redress; and the Earl of Lothian, Commissioner, dissolved the meeting *sine die*. But the Assembly asserted, unanimously, the right of the church, and appointed the time of their next meeting.

The Jacobites now hoped to triumph, but were disappointed.

Their designs were seen into; the King was undeceived, and the Parliament, having met in April, 1693, ordained, "That no one be admitted or continued a minister or preacher, till he first subscribe the Allegiance and Assurance; also subscribe the Confession of Faith, and own the doctrine therein contained, to be the true doctrine, to which he will constantly adhere; and, likewise, own Presbyterian church government, submit thereto, and never endeavour, either directly, or indirectly, the prejudice or subversion thereof, and observe the worship as at present performed; and that they apply, in an orderly way, each man for himself, to be admitted." The Parliament likewise addressed his Majesty to call an Assembly, which he did, and they met in March 1694, and drew up a Formula, agreeable to the Act of Parliament, offering to receive all who would subsribe it.

Few complied with the Act of Parliament. Many qualified to the Civil Government, and kept their churches without molestation; but the zealous Jacobites would not conform to Church or State. Some of them continued in their churches by the favour of Jacobite Patrons or heritors. Some intruded into vacant churches; and some set up private meetings. The union of the two kingdoms, anno 1707, secured the legal establishment of the Church; yet an almost unlimited toleration was granted, anno 1712, to the Episcopal clergy. But, as it required them to abjure the Popish Pretender, very few took the benefit of it. They kept up their unqualified meetings, and looked for some revolution that would dissolve the Union. This was nearly effected in the end of Queen Anne's reign; and being disappointed by her death, they heartily joined in the Rebellion, anno 1715, and thereafter in the year 1745.

These being crushed, they seemed to despond, and published and dispersed the following elegant, but virulent Threnodia, in the style of a monumental inscription, which exhibits a lively picture of High Church.

The notes at the foot of the page will serve as a key to it.

(1) M. M. C. S. C. S.

Siste Viator, lege et luge,
Miraculum nequitiæ.
Sub hoc marmore conduntur Reliquiæ
(2) Matris admodum venerabilis,
(Secreto Jaceat, ne admodum prostituatur!)
Quæ mortua fuit dum viva,
Et viva dum mortua.
O facinus impium et incredible!
(3) Defensore neqisscime orbata,
(4) Tyrannis miserrime oppressa,
(5) Proceribus vicini regni Insulatis
(referens tremisco) nefarie obruta;
(6) Aulicis impie afflicta,
(7) Filiis nonnullis perfide deserta,
(8) Spuriis omnibus pessime calcata, trucidata, ludibrio habita;
Sacrificium suffragiis—to-on pollo-on,
(Ne dicam—to-on panto-on)
Votivum, et Phanaticorum furore!
Rogas,
Quanam in terra hoc?
In Insula,
Ubi Monarcha contra Monarchiam,

---

(1) Memoriæ Matris Charissimæ Scoticanæ Ecclesiæ Sacrum.
(2) High Church. (3) The Popish King James VII.
(4) Kings William, George I. and George II.
(5) The Bishops of England. (6) The Ministry.
(7) The Opposers of the Usages. (8) The Church of Scotland.

Ecclesiastici contra Ecclesiam,
Legislatores contra Legem,
Judices contra Justitiam,
Concionatores, Atheistice, contra veritatem,
Milites audaciter, impudenter, (9) Wilhelmo Neroniano Duce,
Contra honorem, contra humanitatem
Agunt.
Pudet hæc opprobria nobis!
Nam propter execrationem, perjurium, luget hæc Terra!
In cujus testimonium multi equidem sunt Testes vivi et recentiores.
Apage! Apage!
Ægrotavit, proh dolor! Mater charissima, beatæ memoriæ,
(10) Anno MDCLXXXVIII.
Tum manibus, tum pedibus, væ mihi, clauda fiebat
(11) Anno MDCCVII.
Tandem per multis flagellis, ærumnis, miserere mei Deus! exhausta,
[12] Obiit anno MDCCXLVIII.
Vos omnes Seniores, Filii Filiæque
[13] Orate pro ea, ut quiescat in pace, et tandem beatam obtineat
Resurrectionem.—Amen.
Cum temerata fides, pietasque inculta jaceret,
Desereretque suum Patria nostra [14] Patrem;
Illa Deum, patriamque suam, patriæque [15] Parentem,
Sincera coluit religione, fide;
Tramite nam recto gradiens, [16] Nova dogmata spernens,
Servavit [17] Fines quos posuere Patres.

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(9) The DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.
(10) At the Revolution. (11) By the Act of Security.
[12] By the Act against Unqualified Meetings.
[13] In testimony of the doctrine of Praying for the Dead.
[14] King James VII. [15] The Popish Pretender.
[16] Reformation Doctrines. [17] The Unscriptural Popish Usages.

Sacred to the Memory of our dearest Mother, the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Stop Traveller, Read and Lament,
A Miracle of Iniquity.
Under this Marble lie the remains
Of a very venerable Mother.
(Let her lie concealed, that she may not be too much exposed!)
Who was dead while alive,
And alive while dead.
O impious and incredible wickedness!
Iniquously deprived of her defender,
Miserably oppressed by Tyrants,
By the mitred Clergy of the neighbouring kingdom
(I tremble at relating it) wickedly abused;
Impiously afflicted by Courtiers,
By certain Sons treacherously deserted,
Trampled on by all spurious, maltreated, held in derision:
A votive sacrifice by the suffrages of many,
(I need not say of ALL),
And "likewise" by the fury of the Fanatics.
Do you ask,
In what land is this?
In an Island,
Where the Monarch acts against the Monarchy,
The Churchman against the Church,
The Legislators against the Law,
The Judges against Justice,
The Preachers atheistically against the Truth,
The Soldiery boldly, impudently, William (cruel as Nero) their General,
Against Honour, against Humanity.
This, an opprobrious, and shameful conduct in us.
For this Land mourns for wickedness, perjury!
As a proof of this we have many living and late witnesses.
Away! Away! with it.
Alas! our dearest Mother, of happy memory, became sick,
In the year 1688.
Woes me, She became lame both in the hands and feet,
In the year 1707.
At length, have mercy on me, O God! worn out by many strokes, griefs,
She died in the year 1748.
All ye Seniors, Sons and Daughters,
Pray for her that she may rest in peace, and at length obtain
A happy resurrection.—AMEN, &c.

The Bishops of Moray since the Reformation—The Cathedral, Palace, Chapter, and Revenues.

PATRICK HEPBURN, the last Popish Bishop of Moray, died June 20, 1573, and

1. George Douglas was the first Protestant Bishop. He was bastard son of Archibald, Earl of Angus, and was admitted Bishop, February 5, 1573-4. For in that period there was no consecration, except what was performed by mere Presbyters, yet he soon elected a Chapter; for I find him and the Chapter consenting and subscribing to a tack of tiends, July 18, 1574, (App. No. XLV.) He died at Edinburgh, December 28, 1589. He was the only Tulchan Bishop in this See. The next Bishop was

2. Alexander Douglas, probably son of the former. This Gentleman was ordained minister of Elgin about the year 1582, and served as a Presbyterian minister till the year 1606. In that year, he, with others grasped at the Erastian Prelacy, established by Parliament, and, in 1610, received a sort of consecration, (See III. and IV. periods.) He died, May 11, 1623, and was buried in the Isle of St. Giles' church in Elgin, where his wife, a daughter of the Laird of Innes, erected a stately monument. He was succeeded by

3. John Guthrie, minister of Edinburgh, who was consecrated anno 1623, and was deposed by the General Assembly which met anno 1638. He did not, as other Bishops, fly into England, but kept possession of the Castle of Spynie; and when the Covenanters took arms, anno 1640, he garrisoned it. But in July that year, Major General Munro marched with 300 men to reduce it. Mr Joseph Brodie, minister at Keith and son-in-law to the Bishop, prevailed with him to surrender on July 16th, and only the arms and riding horses were carried off. The Bishop retired to his paternal inheritance of Guthrie, in Angus. From that time there was no Bishop, till after the Restoration, when

4. Murdac Mackenzie was preferred. He was, for some time, Chaplain to a regiment in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden: after which he was settled minister of Contane in Ross; from thence translated to Inverness, 1640, and from thence to Elgin, 1645. Upon the Restoration, he was consecrated Bishop, May 7th 1662. He had been accounted a superstitiously zealous Presbyterian and Covenanter, and so much an enemy to the keeping of holidays, that it is commonly said at Elgin, that at Christmas, 1659, he searched the houses in that town, that they might not have a Christmas goose. But a Bishopric cured him of these blemishes, and he soon deposed some of his clergy for nonconformity. In the end of the year 1676, he was translated to the See of Orkney, and died in February 1688.

5. James Aitkins, Rector of Wimprey, in the County of Bristol, was, upon the King's recommendation, elected, January 10, 1677, and soon after consecrated. He was accounted a pious man, and maintained strict order and discipline among his clergy, without any severity against Dissenters; but warmly maintained the rights of his See, particularly a fishing on the river Spey. The Marquis of Huntly, and the Earls of Moray and Dunfermline, proprietors of a fishing on that river, prevailed to have him translated to Galloway, anno 1680, and he died 1687. He was succeeded by

6. Colin Falconer, son of William of Dunduff, who was son of Alexander Falconer of Hawkerton, was ordained Minister of Essil, anno 1651, transported to Forres in 1658, and, in 1679, elected to the See of Argyle; but not having the Erse language, he was not fond of that charge, and, in 1680, was consecrated Bishop of Moray. He died, November 11, 1686, and was buried in the Isle of St Giles' church in Elgin.

7. Alexander Rose (of the family of Inch in Garrioch, a branch of the family of Kilravock, and whose father was Prior of Moniemusk) was successively Minister at Perth, Professor of Divinity at Glasgow,

and Principal of St Mary's College in St Andrews; and was consecrated Bishop of Moray in March, 1687, and before the end of that year was translated to Edinburgh, where he died, March 20, 1720.

8. William Hay, D. D., (of the family of Park in Moray) was Minister at Perth, and was consecrated Bishop of Moray, March 11, 1688, at St Andrews. After his deprivation in 1689, he retired to the house of his son-in-law, John Cuthbert of Castlehill, near Inverness, where he died, March 17, 1707.

These were the Reformed Bishops in the See of Moray; and in their time the diocese, in its extent, was much the same as under popery. I have above taken notice of the division of it into Presbyteries.

The Cathedral or College Church had gone to ruin, as above observed; and these Bishops used St Giles' church in the town of Elgin, as their Cathedral, the Bishop being the Parson or Rector of the parish of Elgin, and the other Minister his Vicar.

The Palace of Spynie was kept in repair, and there the Bishops resided. But at the Revolution, though the Palace and precinct were annexed to the Crown, and not sold, but pays, annually, £12 Sterling of rent; yet the house not being inhabited, the Lesees or Tacksmen of the precinct either carried off, or suffered others to carry off, the iron gate, the iron chain of the port-cullis, the oaken joists or roof, the doors, flooring, &c. In a word, all the iron work and timber was carried away, and only the stone walls remain.

The Dignified Clergy, and their Seats, were the same as under Popery. In an agreement, in June, 1666, betwixt the Bishop and Chapter, and Sir Ludovick Gordon of Gordonstown, compared with tacks of teinds, with consent of the Bishop and Chapter, I find the following members of the Chapter, viz.—The Minister of Aldern, Dean,—of Forres, Arch-deacon,—of Alves, Chantor,—of Inveravon, Chancellor,—of Kenedar, Treasurer,—Dallas, Sub-dean,—Rafford, Sub-chantor,—Moy, Pettie, Duffus, Dunlichty, Spynie, Kinore, Botarie, Kingusie, Birnie, Vicar of Elgin, and Prebendary of Un-

thank. But I know not if these Ministers were always of the Chapter, or at any time made up the whole of it.

The Consistorial Jurisdiction, by Commissiaries in Elgin and Inverness, brought a considerable revenue, to the Bishop. "After the Reformation, says the author of Essays on British Antiquity, the Bishops took a great care to preserve their right. They had spies in every corner; and no sooner was a man laid in his grave, than they thundered out all their artillery of the law, to force his relations to apply for letters of Administration."

I find in the Synod Register of Moray, that how soon Prelacy was re-established at the Restoration, the Bishop, anno 1663, caused intimate from all the pulpits in the diocese, that no widower, man or woman, shall be married, until they report a certificate of the confirmation of the former husband or wife's Testament. As long as Prelacy was established, this grievance was not redressed. But immediately after the Revolution, it was enacted, that no person shall be bound to give up inventory of a defunct's goods; and that there shall be no confirmation, unless at the instance of the relict, children, nearest of kin, or creditors.

The Bishop's power and perquisites, as Lord of the extensive Regality of Spynie, were not to be dispensed with; and therefore that Jurisdiction was kept up.

With respect to the revenues. The Papal Hierarchy having been abolished at the Reformation, what of the church-lands had not been sold and disponed by the Popish Bishops, was, by Queen Mary and her son, lavished away among their courtiers and favourites. When King James re-erected a Hierarchy, anno 1610, he had but poor livings for his Bishops; and although both he and his son pressed the surrender of church-lands so warmly and imprudently, that the discontent of the Nobility and Gentry who possessed these lands, issued in a civil war, fatal to Monarchy and Prelacy; yet little of the lands that had belonged to the church was recovered. However, competent revenues were obtained for the Bishops, by gentlemen

paying an annual feu-duty for the church-lands they held of the Crown; and this was called the Bishop's rents or feu-duties. I have not seen a full and exact account of the church-lands belonging to the diocese of Moray; but the following rental of the feu-duties, taken from the Collector's books, points out the gentlemen who now possess these lands, and shows that the revenue was great when the Bishops had the full real rent of those lands.

RENTAL OF THE FEU-DUTIES OF THE BISHOPRIC OF MORAY.

Scots Money,	L.	s.	D.
Paid by the Laird of Grant,....	114	0	0
By Easter Elchies,.....	11	6	0
Grant of Carron,.....	9	3	4
Grant of Bellindalach,.....	51	6	8
Grant of Dalvey,.....	36	0	0
Grant of Achoinanie,.....	7	0	0
By Kilmylies,.....	40	0	0
Hugh Baillie,.....	20	0	0
Fraser of Kinnerries,.....	18	0	0
Cuthbert of Drakies,.....	1	0	0
Fraser of Fohir,.....	8	14	8
Alexander Chisholm,.....	1	0	0
Laird of Macintosh,.....	20	15	0
Laird of Calder,.....	27	0	0
Rose of Holm,.....	9	11	0
Laird of Kilravock,.....	56	0	0
Laird of Lethin,.....	26	8	8
Dallas of Cantray,.....	10	2	0
Rose of Clava,.....	10	14	0
Loggie Ardrie,.....	14	0	0
Laird of Altyre,.....	24	0	0
Alterlies,.....	1	6	8
Kempcairn,.....	11	8	0
Achoinachie,.....	23	6	8
Birkenburn,.....	5	6	8
Schoolmaster of Keith,.....	5	6	8
Pitlurg,.....	22	6	8
Ogilvie of Milltown,.....	4	2	0
Blervie,.....	81	7	2
Moy,.....	1	4	0
Drumriach,.....	2	0	0
Phorp,.....	10	5	0
Inverlochtie,.....	52	2	6
Middletown,.....	18	0	0
Rothes Kirktown,.....	4	14	0
Stank-House in Birnie,.....	25	9	0
James Stewart's lands in Birnie,.	10	19	0
Carry over,	£795	4	8

Scots Money,	L.	s.	D.
Brought over,	£795	4	8
Hillhead there,.....	6	17	4
Dikeside in Birnie,.....	13	17	8
Laird of Brodie for Kenedar, with a Sow, or £8,.....	129	12	0
Spynie,.....	26	6	8
Dipple,.....	24	11	4
Gordonstown for his lands,.....	228	11	0
Moraystown,.....	2	16	8
Bishopmill,.....	66	13	4
Sheriffmill,.....	2	0	0
Inchbroke,.....	15	16	10
Findrossie,.....	36	7	0
Essil,.....	10	12	0
Kirkhill of St Andrews,.....	4	9	8
Teind Fishing of Spey,.....	200	0	0
Killes,.....	71	0	0
Catboll in Ross,.....	16	0	0
Kirktown of Dallas,.....	5	12	2
Myreside,.....	20	0	0
Lovat's Tack Duty,.....	40	0	0
Tiwick's Tack Duty,.....	1	10	0
The Precinct of Spynie,.....	150	0	0
Teind Bolls at £5,.....			
Pitgavenie, 32 Bolls—inde,....	160	0	0
Bareflathills, 12 Bolls, 2 Firlots,	62	10	0
Inch, 3 Bolls,.....	15	0	0
Linkwood, 20 Bolls,.....	100	0	0
Maison Dieu, 8 Bolls,.....	40	0	0
Peats at 4s. per Load,.....			
Kenedar, 80 Loads,.....	16	0	0
Aikenhead, 20 Loads,.....	4	0	0
Whitefield, 20 Loads,.....	4	0	0
Milltown, 20 Loads, ...	4	0	0
Inverlochtie, 50 Loads,.....	10	0	0
The 12 Ploughs of Birnie, at 10 Loads per Plough—inde 120 Loads,.....	24	0	0
Total,	£2,307	9	4

The Proprietors who at present pay the Feu-duties of the Bishopric of Moray.

Laird of Grant,	The Earl of Seafield,	Rothes Kirktown,	The Earl of Seafield,
Easter Elchies,	The Earl of Seafield,	Stank-house, Birnie,	The Earl of Seafield,
Carron,	Charles Grant of Wester Elchies,	James Stewart's lands, Birnie,	The Earl of Seafield,
Ballindalach,	G. Macpherson Grant,	Hillhead there	The Earl of Seafield,
Dalvey,	The Earl of Seafield,	Dykeside, Birnie,	The Earl of Seafield,
Achoinanie,	The Earl of Seafield,	Kenedar,	John Brander of Pitgavenie,
Kilmylies,	Evan Baillie of Kilmylies,	Spynie,	The Earl of Fife,
Hugh Baillie,	Evan Baillie of Kilmylies,	Dipple,	His Grace the Duke of Gordon,
Kinnerries,	James Fraser of Kinerries,	Gordonstown,	Sir William Cumming Gordon,
Draikies,	Cuthbert of Draikies,	Moraystown,	The Earl of Fife,
Fohir,	Hugh Fraser of Foyers,	Bishopmill,	The Earl of Seafield,
Alexander Chisholm,	Thomas Young, merchant, Inverness,	Sheriffmill,	The Earl of Fife,
Laird of Macintosh,	Capt. Æneas Macintosh,	Inchbrook,	The Earl of Fife,
Laird of Calder,	Lord Cawdor,	Findrassie,	Colonel Grant of Findrassie,
Holm,	John Rose of Holm,	Essil,	His Grace the Duke of Gordon,
Laird of Kilravock,	Col. Rose of Kilravock,	Kirkhill of St Andrews,	The Earl of Fife,
Laird of Lethin,	Lewis Dunbar Brodie,	Fishings of Spey,	His Grace the Duke of Gordon,
Cantray,	Sir David Davidson,	Killes,	The Earl of Fife,
Clava,	Sir David Davidson,	Catboll in Ross,	Æneas M'Leod of Catboll,
Loggie Ardrie,	Lewis Dunbar Brodie,	Kirktown of Dallas,	Sir William Cumming Gordon,
Laird of Altyre,	Sir William Cumming Gordon,	Myreside,	The Earl of Seafield,
Alterlies,	Duncan Forbes of Culloden,	Lovat's Tack duty,	The Hon. A. Fraser of Lovat,
Kempcairn,	The Earl of Seafield,	Tiwick's Tack duty,	The Hon. A. Fraser of Lovat,
Achoinachie,	The Earl of Seafield,	Spynie,	The Earl of Fife,
Birkenburn,	John Stewart of Birkenburn,	Pitgavenie,	John Brander,
Edindick,	The Earl of Seafield,	Bareflathills,	Mr Stuart, Newmill, The Earl of Fife, The Earl of Seafield, The Episcopal Chapel,
Pitlurg,	Peter Stewart of Auchluncart,	Inch,	The Earl of Fife,
Milltown,	The Earl of Seafield,	Linkwood,	The Earl of Seafield,
Blervie,	The Earl of Fife,	Maison Dieu	The Ministers of Elgin allocated to them,
Moy,	Col. Grant,		
Drumriach,	Capt. Norman M'Leod, Dalvey,		
Phorp,	Sir William Cumming Gordon,		
Inverlochtie,	The Hon. George Duff,		
Middletown,	The Earl of Seafield,		

This is the Revenue as it now stands in the Collector's books; but it is not one-half of the revenues, as they stood at the Revolution. Several parts of these rents have been gifted to Gentlemen. The profits of the Regality, and especially of the Commissariot, were very considerable. The Bishop was Parson of the Parish of Elgin, and drew all the great teinds. The churches of St Andrews, Ugston, and Laggan, were Mensal, and the Bishop had the whole teinds. In a word, the Revenues of the See of Moray, at the Revolution, by a moderate estimation, amounted to £6,000 Scots, or £500 Sterling.

The rental given up by Bishop Hay, in 1689, agrees with the above, except in a few articles of small account. And Bishop Hay adds:—

There is payable, out of the Bishopric to the Minister of St Andrews, yearly, the sum of (Scots money) £58, 6s. 8d.

Let me here give the Articles of Discharge and Credit now allowed to the Collector out of the Bishop's rents, viz:—

To the third Minister of Inverness, by a Royal Grant,	£881	1	6
To the Minister of Birnie, by Decreet,	32	12	2
To the Ministers of Elgin, by Decreet, 8 Bolls Barley, at £5, is	40	0	0
Deducted, for Pitgavenie, 20 Bolls—inde,	100	0	0
For the Precinct, 12 Bolls,	60	0	0
To Surcharge on Lovat's Lands,	20	0	0
Total, in Scots Money,	£1,133	13	8
Thus the whole Rental being	£2,307	9	4
And the Discharge or Credit amounting to	1,133	13	8
The Balance paid by the Collector is	£1,173	15	8

The Ministers of Parishes since the Reformation.

In this account, I shall follow the present division of the Province into Presbyteries, and shall take notice of the Patron-Saint, the Civil Patron, the Stipend, the Schools, the Mortifications, the Chapels, the number of examinable persons above seven years of age, and the Protestant Ministers, since the Reformation.

My vouchers for these things are, our ecclesiastic histories, the registers of Inverness, Forres, Elgin, and Strathboggie; registers of kirk-sessions, original writs, particularly those in the Appendix, No. XLVII.

In speaking of the Patrons of churches, I cannot but observe, that by the Act of 1712, restoring patronages, "the patronages of churches, which belonged to Arch-bishops, Bishops, or other dignified persons in the year 1689, shall belong to the Crown." And since no prescription can run against the Crown, I leave it to those concerned to consider how far the Crown has a right to severals in this Province.

PRESBYTERY OF STRATHBOGGIE.

There are within the Province of Moray, but two parishes of this Presbytery,—viz. Mortlich and Bellie. Before the year 1706, Mortlich was in the diocese of Aberdeen.

Mortlich, dedicated to St Bean, the first Bishop of it. The King presented the present Incumbent; but the Earl of Fife claims the patronage. The stipend is not modified, for the *ipsa corpora* of the small tiends are paid. But the stipend, including element-money, amounts to about £1000 Scots. The salary of the School is legal. William Duff of Dipple, mortified 500 Merks to the School, and £1000 Scots to the poor; and there are £675 Scots more mortified

for the use of the poor. The catechisable persons are 1800,* of which about 60 are Roman Catholics. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr John Maxwell, anno 1615.
— William Forbes, 1640.
— Alexander Seaton, 1650.
— Arthur Strachan, 1688.
— Hugh Innes, ordained about 1700, died in March, 1733.
— Walter Sime, from Glass, admitted April 22, 1734, died January 6, 1763.
— John Touch, from Aberloure, admitted October 20, 1763.
— George Gordon, August 23, 1781.
— George Grant. Transported from Old Machor, Aberdeen, May 14, 1794.
— Morris Forsyth, September 11, 1805.

Bellie, dedicated to St Peter. The patronage did belong to the Prior of Urquhart; and with the Lordship of Urquhart came to the Earl of Dunfermline. It now belongs to the Duke of Gordon, by the purchase of Urquhart. The stipend, by decreet, is 1200 merks, and 100 merks for communion elements. The school is legal. Mortifications for the poor are £650 Scots. Catechisable persons, 1600. On the grave-stone of Mr William Sanders is inscribed, that he lived 108 years, and was minister of Bellie 77 years. The ministers are,

Mr William Sanders, Minister before 1600, demitted in 1663.
— James Horn, assistant, ordained February, 1656, transported to Elgin, 1659.
— William Anand, assistant, ordained May 1663, lived after the Revolution.

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* The population of the parish is 1767, of whom 37 are Roman Catholics. The Stipend was augmented, in 1823, to 120 Bolls Oat-meal, 120 Bolls Wheat, and £8, 6s. 8d. for Element Money. The Salary of the School is £49, 12s. 2d., and the number of Scholars 52.

In the year 1817, Lord Fife proposed building a village in this parish. In the summer of that year the first house was built, and the village, named Dufftown, now contains a population of about six hundred souls. The chief motive for taking a feu and building, is to obtain an acre and a-half of arable land, and the same quantity of moor land, to be brought under the plough.

A variety of work-people and shopkeepers have settled in it; but there are, properly speaking, no manufactures. One great draw-back on all their energies, is the distance from fuel, and its consequent high price.

There are turnpike roads from Mortlich through the parish of Boharm to Fochabers and Keith; and one now making by Botriphnie to the latter place through delightful scenery. The roads on this side the Spey, leading to the elegant Iron Bridge at Craigellachie, are good; but, unfortunately, there seems no immediate prospect of extending them to Elgin.

— Charles Primrose, ordained February 25, 1702, transported to Forres, 1708.
— Thomas Macculloch, from Birnie, admitted May 4, 1709, died November 26, 1750.
— Patrick Gordon, from Rynie, admitted October 3, 1751, died, at London, February 1769.
— James Gordon, admitted March 14, 1770.
— John Anderson, ordained September 1809. Resigned September 1, 1819.
— William Rennie, ordained September 8, 1819. *

PRESBYTERY OF ABERLOURE.

Dundurcos was a vicarage, depending, it is said, upon the Parson of Rathvan in the Enzie. Hay of Rannes claims the patronage; but the Crown is in possession by presenting Messrs Thomas Gordon and John Grant. In the north end of the parish, stood the Chapel of Grace, and near to it the Well of that name, to which multitudes even from the Western Isles, do still resort, and nothing short of violence can restrain their superstition. I have spoken of St Nicholas' Hospital, page 304. The stipend is 64 bolls of oat-meal, and 400 merks, with 40 merks for communion elements. The school is not legal. The mortifications for the poor are £240, and three gardens, and three ridges of land, mortified by several persons. The catechisable persons are about 1000. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr William Peterkin, Exhorter in Dundurcos and Dipple, 1569.
— John Marishal, Minister before 1624, died 1651.
— John Ray, from Kirk-Michael, admitted 1651, died 1679.
— Thomas Ray, ordained 1666 assistant, died after the Revolution.
— David Dalrymple, ordained May 8, 1698, died February 23, 1747.
— Thomas Gordon, ordained September 16, 1747. Transported to Speymouth, 1758.
— John Grant, ordained September 28, 1758. †

Rothes was a Parsonage—the Earl of Rothes Patron; but now the Earl of Findlater. The stipend is 40 bolls of oat-meal, and 370

* The Stipend was augmented in 1811 to 105 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks, 1 lippie, of barley, and £23 3s. 10d. sterling. The population is 1802.

† Dundurcos is now joined partly to Rothes and partly to Boharm.

merks, without allowance for communion elements, * and without a decreet of modification. The salary of the school is not legal. The catechisable persons are 500. No mortifications. The inscription on the grave-stone of Mr James Lesly runneth thus,—"Here lies ane Nobleman, Mr James Lesly, Parson of Rothes, Brother-German of George Umquhile, Earl of the same, who departed in the Lord, 13th October 1576." To him succeeded Mr Alexander Lesly, whose successor was Mr Leonard Lesly. In a discharge granted by the Earl of Rothes to one Margaret Anderson, dated at the castle of Rothes, anno 1620, Mr Leonard Lesly, Parson, is a witness. The Ministers are,

Mr James Lesley, Exhorter and Parson, 1570, died October 13, 1576.
— Alexander Lesley, died about 1610.
— Leanord Lesley, Parson in 1620.
— John Wemys, brother to Lord Wemys, ordained June 1, 1622, died February 25, 1640.
— Robert Tod, ordained May 5, 1642. Transported to Urquhart, 1662.
— John Lesley, ordained November 4, 1663, died about 1692.
— James Allan, ordained September 23, 1696, deposed, for Burroignionism, May 29, 1706.
— George Lindsay, ordained August 22, 1710. Transported to Aberloure, 1714.
— Alexander Tod, ordained November 11, 1714, died April 11, 1716.
— Thomas Fairbairn, ordained in 1717. Transported to Gartlie, 1719.
— John Paul, ordained November 10, 1720, died March 16, 1747.
— James Gray, ordained April 14, 1748. Transported to Lanark, 1755.
— Alexander Paterson, ordained September 9, 1756, died October 28, 1759.
— Robert Grant, ordained in 1759, admitted July 17, 1760. Transported to Cullen, 1762.
— James Ogilvie, from Ordequhill, admitted March 24, 1763.
— George Cruickshanks admitted September 25, 1788.

Knockando comprehends the united parishes of Knockando and *Ma Calen, (i. e. Saint Colin)* now called Elchies. The former was

* The Stipend was augmented in 1812 to 71 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks barley, and £52 12s. 10d. sterling. The population of this parish is 1521.

a vicarage, depending on the Parson of Inveravon, and the other depended on the Parson of Botarie. In 1640, the Synod of Moray required the ministers of Inveravon and Botarie, to provide Knockando, and Elchies, *quam primum*, with ministers. From 1646, these two parishes remained united till 1683,—in which year, in October, Mr Alexander Ruddach was settled minister of Elchies; but after the revolution they were again united. The Laird of Grant as Patron of Inveravon, claims the patronage of Knockando. The stipend, including element-money, was 830 merks; but, by decreet in 1767, it was augmented to 1012 merks, including element-money, and two chalders of meal. * The school salary is not legal. Archibald Grant of Ballintome mortified 1000 merks, which, with 100 merks raised from the interest of that sum, is to make a salary for teaching poor children. That sum is now become near 1200 merks. There is mortified for the poor about 230 merks. Catechisable persons are about 1000. The Protestant Ministers are,

Mr William Watson, Minister before 1624. Transported to Duthil about 1626.
— Gilbert Marshall, ordained about 1630. Transported to Cromdale, 1646.
— William Chalmer, ordained in 1640, died in 1668.
— James Gordon, ordained in 1670. Transported to Urquhart in 1682.
— Thomas Grant, ordained in 1683, died about 1700.
— Alexander Ruddach, ordained, at Elchies, in 1683.
— Daniel Mackenzie, ordained February 12, 1706. Transported to Kingusie, 1709.
— James Gordon, ordained in May, 1712, died in winter, 1725.
— Hugh Grant, ordained in September, 1727, died September 18, 1763.
— John Dunbar, ordained May 3, 1764.
— Francis Grant, admitted August 14, 1788, died November 5, 1806.
— Lachlan Macpherson, admitted October 3, 1806, died March 14, 1825.
— William Asher, ordained September 7, 1826.

Boharm, a parsonage, whereof the Earl of Fife is Patron. Ardintullie (called Artendol, App. No V.) was the original parish, and Boharm, properly Bocharn, was only the Chapel of Moray, Laird of

* The Stipend is £140 sterling, including element money.

Boharm. At Galival are the vestiges of a domestic chapel; and probably there was a chapel of ease where the church nowstands. There is a Glebe at Ardintullie, and another at Boharm. The stipend is 32 bolls meal, and 600 merks, with 20 merks for communion elements. * The school salary is not legal. The catechisable persons, 600. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr William Rothie, reader in Ardintullie, 1569.
— George Fraser, was Minister before 1624, died about 1628.
— Alexander Anderson, ordained about 1629. Transported in 1633.
— Thomas Law, ordained in 1634. Transported to Elgin in 1645.
— George Dunbar, ordained in 1647, died in 1650.
— William Harper, ordained in 1655, died in 1685.
— Adam Harper, ordained in 1686, demitted in 1716.
— George Gordon, ordained May 13, 1717. Transported to Alves in 1728.
— John Gilchrist, ordained in 1729. Transported to Urquhart in 1734.
— George Grant, ordained in 1734. Transported to Rathven in 1752.
— Thomas Johnston, from Glenbucket, admitted May 31, 1753, died February 6, 1783.
— —— Grant, ordained May 6, 1783.
— —— Leslie, admitted May 14, 1789, died December 7, 1799.
— —— Forbes, admitted August 14, 1800. Transported May 9, 1816.
— Lewis Forbes, admitted August 20, 1816.

Aberloure and Skirdrostan (the last dedicated to St Durstan) were distinct charges; but how early they were united, I find not. In 1640, Walter Innes of Auchluncart, Adam Duff of Drummuir, and James Sutherland, tutor of Duffus, severally presented to this church; and Duffus' right being examined by the Commissaries of Moray and Inverness, and some ministers, was found good. Now the Earl of Fife acteth as Patron, probably as coming in the place of Lord Balvanie. I have already taken notice of the religious house of Kinermonie. The stipend is 850 merks, with 50 merks for communion elements. The school is not legal. The mortifications—

* The Stipend was augmented in 1817, to 112 bolls oat meal, 112 bolls barley; and £8 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1190.

By Alexander Grant of Alachie,.....	£100*	0	0
William Innes of Kinermonie—for which the Earl of Fife pays, annually, 3½ bolls Oat-meal,	350	0	0
John Proctor,.....	66	13	4
Patrick Clark in Boharm,.....	30	0	0
Alexander Green,.....	66	13	4
And John Mackeran in Glenrinnes,.....	66	13	4
Total, in Scots Money,.....	£680	0	0

The Catechisable persons are 840. The Protestant Ministers are,

Mr John Stuart, settled before 1624, died April 1, 1639.
— George Speed, ordained in June 1640, died August 22, 1668.
— Robert Stephen, ordained in Summer, 1669, died December, 1705.
— Robert Stephen, ordained September 18, 1707. Transported to Craig of Munross, 1714.
— George Lindsey, from Rothes, admitted in winter, 1714, died in 1715.
— Daniel Mackenzie, from Kingusie, admitted December, 1715. Transported to Inveravon, 1718.
— Robert Duff, ordained in March, 1719, died in July, 1738.
— John Touch, ordained May 31, 1739. Transported to Mortlich in 1763.
— James Thomson, admitted February 20, 1706, died February 9, 1801.
— Alexander Wilson, admitted September 24, 1801.*

N. B.—*Lite Pendente*, the Duke of Gordon and Earl of Fife agreed to this last settlement, *Salvo jure.*

Inveravon, a Parsonage dedicated to St Peter. It was the Seat of the Chancellor of the Diocese, and the Vicarages of Knockando and Urquhart, beyond Inverness, depended on it. The Laird of Grant is Patron. Mr William Cloggie, being transported to Inverness, retained the Revenues of the Chancellory, till the Synod, 1624,

* The Stipend was augmented in 1819 to 116 bolls oat meal, 116 bolls barley, and £8 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1059.

obliged him to demit them. There was a Chapel of Ease in the south-west corner, called Kil-Machlie, and two in Glenlivat,—viz. at Daskie, and at Dunan. The Stipend,* by a Decreet in 1685, was 830 Merks, with 36 Merks for Element-money; but, anno 1769, an augmentation was obtained of £16 Scots, and three Chalders of Meal valued at £6 Scots per Boll. Mortifications for the poor are 700 Merks. The School is legal. Catechisable persons 1660, whereof about 500 are Roman Catholics. The Protestant Ministers are,

Mr William Cloggie, settled before 1610. Transported to Inverness about 1620.
— Alexander Innes, ordained about 1622. Transported to Rothiemay about 1630.
— John Chalmers, ordained about 1631. Transported to Gartlie in 1649.
— Alexander Gordon, ordained in 1650. Deposed for Immorality in 1657.
— George Hannay (vide Alves), admitted in 1658. Transported to Aldern, 1664.
— Alexander Dunbar, ordained in 1665. Transported in 1668.
— James Stuart, ordained September 22, 1669. Demitted in 1681, on account of the Test.
— John Stuart, ordained in Summer, 1682, died in 1697.
— James Bannerman, ordained April 15, 1703. Transported to Forglen, 1717.
— Daniel Mackenzie, from Aberloure, admitted, 1718. Transported to Pettie, 1719.
— Alexander Fraser, from Alvie, admitted September 21, 1721, died February 13, 1752.
— James Grant, admitted November 23, 1752, died February 3, 1795.
— William Spence, admitted September 22, 1795, died July 30, 1807.
— William Grant, admitted May 16, 1808.

PRESBYTERY OF ABERNETHIE.

Kirk-Michael, a Parsonage dedicated to Michael the Arch-angel. The Laird of Grant is Patron. At Camdale, in the upper end of the parish, was a Chapel of Ease, dedicated to St Brigida or Bryde. The Stipend† is 800 Merks, and 50Merks for Communion Elements.

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* The Stipend was augmented in 1822, to 120 bolls oat meal, 120 bolls barley, and £8 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 2481.

† The Stipend was augmented in 1811, to 40 bolls oat meal. 40 bolls barley, £65 sterling, and £8 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1570.

There is no legal School. Examinable persons are about 1000, whereof 200 are Roman Catholics. The Protestant Ministers are,

Mr Peter Grant was Minister at Kirk-Michael and Cromdale about 1600.
— John Ray succeeded, and was transported to Dundurcos in 1651.
— Alexander Gordon, ordained in 1651, died in 1684.
— Colin Nicholson, from Abernethie, admitted, 1685, died September 25, 1709.
— Duncan Maclean, ordained September, 1712. Transported to Doul in 1717.
— David Muschet, ordained in 1718, died in 1724.
— George Grant, ordained September 21, 1725, died April 27, 1772.
— Robert Farquharson, ordained October 4, 1772. Transported, 1779.
— John Grant, admitted in 1779. Transported to Duthil, September 27, 1809.
— Patrick Grant, admitted November 21, 1809, died November 8, 1816.
— William Grant, admitted July 30, 1817. Transported to Duthil, March 28, 1820.
— Alexander Tulloch, ordained September 14, 1820.

Cromdale, Inveralen, and Advie, are now united in one parish,—how early they were so united, I find not. There is a Glebe at Cromdale, and another at Advie. Cromdale is a Parsonage dedicated to St Ma-Luac. The Laird of Grant is Patron. The stipend† was 800 Merks, and 60 Merks for Communion Elements; but, about the year 1767, it was augmented to £75 Sterling, or 1350 Merks Scots. The School is legal. Catechisable persons are at least 2200. The Protestant Ministers are,

Mr Peter Grant, Minister of Cromdale, and Kirk-Michael, about 1600.
— David Dick was settled before 1624, died 1638.
— Gilbert Marshall, from Knockando, admitted, 1640, died about 1665.
— Gilbert Marshall, junior, ordained, 1667. Transported to Inverness, 1674.
— John Stewart, ordained January 26, 1676, ejected in 1690.
— William Mackay, from Dornoch, admitted, 1694, died in 1700.
— James Chapman, from Calder, admitted November 25, 1702, died in December, 1737.
— Francis Grant, from Duthil, admitted in 1748, died in July, 1746.
— Patrick Grant, ordained September 19, 1751, died February 15, 1778.
— Lewis Grant, from Duthil, admitted July 14, 1778.
— Gregor Grant, admitted November 7, 1798.

† The Stipend was augmented in 1819, to 128 bolls of oat meal, 128 bolls of barley, and £8 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 2897.

Abernethie and Kinchardine united in one parish, but distinct places of worship. The Minister has a Glebe in each. Abernethie was dedicated to St George. The Laird of Grant is Patron. There was a Chapel, in Conigess, in the east end of the parish; and another two miles above the church, on the bank of Nethie. The Stipend* was 800 Merks, with 50 Merks for Communion Service; but, about the year 1767, it was augmented to £64 Sterling, or 1152 Merks Scots. The School is not legal. Catechisable persons are about 1200. The Protestant Ministers are,

Mr John Glass, Exhorter in Abernethie and Kingusie, 1567.
— Patrick Grant, Minister in 1624, died about 1630.
— Colin Mackenzie, ordained about 1634. Transported to Contane in 1646.
— John Sanderson, ordained in 1656, died about 1677.
— Colin Nicholson, ordained assistant August 12, 1670. Transported to Kirk-Michael, 1685.
— James Grant, from Urquhart, admitted, 1686, ejected in 1690.
— William Grant, (after a vacancy of 19 years), ordained May 19, 1709, died June 27, 1764.
— John Grant, from Arochar, admitted September 25, 1765, died January 21, 1820.
— Donald Martin, admitted August 15, 1820.

Duthil and Rothiemurchus, united—the former dedicated to St Peter, and the other to St Tuchaldus. The Laird of Grant is Patron. Attempts were made in 1624, and afterwards, to unite Kinchardine and Rothiemurchus, but failed for want of stipend; but 1630, Duthil and Rothiemurchus have been united, but distinct places of worship, and a glebe in each parish. There was in Achnahatnich, in Rothiemurchus, a chapel, dedicated to St Eata. The stipend†

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* The Stipend was augmented in 1821, to 120 bolls oat meal, 120 bolls barley, and £8 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1968.

† The Stipend was augmented in 1821, to 120 bolls oat meal, 120 bolls barley, and £8 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1739.

was 800 merks, with 55 merks for communion elements; but about the year 1767, it was augmented to £64 sterling, or 1152 merks. Catechisable persons are 1400. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr Andrew Henderson, ordained at Rothiemurchus, 1625. Transported to Balwhidder, 1630.
— William Watson, from Elchies, admitted at Duthil, 1626, died about 1655.
— James Watson, ordained about 1657, died 1659.
— William Frazer, ordained, 1664, died, or was transported, in 1666.
— William Smith, ordained in 1667, deposed in 1682, for immoralities.
— Sueton Grant, ordained in 1683, ejected in 1690.
— Donald Macintosh from Farr, admitted 1695, demitted in 1708.
— Francis Grant, after a vacancy of 11 years, ordained September, 1719. Transported to Cromdale, 1740.
— Patrick Grant, ordained December 3, 1740. Transported to Nuig, 1756.
— Robert Grant, ordained April 19, 1758, died March 12, 1759.
— Lewis Grant, ordained September 20, 1759. Transported to Cromdale, July 14, 1778.
— Patrick Grant, ordained September 24, 1778, died January 21, 1809.
— John Grant, from Kirk-Michael, admitted September 27, 1809, died July 1, 1819.
— William Grant, from Kirk-Michael, admitted March 28, 1820.

'Alvie, a parsonage, dedicated to St Drostan. The Duke of Gordon is patron. This parish was sometime united with Laggan. There were several chapels in this parish—one at Kinrara, on the west side of the river, dedicated to St Eata; a chapel of ease at Dunachtin dedicated to St Drostan; and Ma Luac chapel in Rates. I have before me a seizin on the land of croft Ma Luac, in favour of James Macintosh, alias, Macdonald Glass, ancestor to Macintosh of Strone, by George, Bishop of Moray, anno 1675. The Stipend,* by decreet, in 1720, is 800 merks, with 90 merks for communion elements. There is no school. The catechisable persons are 700. The Protestant ministers are,

* The Stipend was augmented in 1813, to 2 firlots, 3 pecks, 3 lippies of oat meal, £128 5s. 5d. sterling, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 961.

Mr James Spence, Exhorter in 1572.
— James Lyle was Minister in and before 1624. *(Vid. Laggan.)*
— Roderick Mackenzie, ordained, 1637, deposed for Immorality.
— Thomas Macpherson, ordained, 1662, died about 1707.
— Alexander Frazer, ordained September 13, 1713. Transported to Inveravon, 1721.
— Ludovick Chapman, ordained in September, 1728. Transported to Pettie, 1738.
— William Gordon, from Urquhart, admitted September 16, 1739.
— John Macdonald, admitted in 1806.

Kingusie, a Parsonage dedicated to St Coluim; and Inch, a Vicarage dedicated to St Ewan. The Duke of Gordon is Patron. How early these parishes were united I find not. Inch (q. *Inis*, an *Island)* is so called, because the river Spey sometimes floweth around the hill on which the church standeth. The church of Kingusie was built in 1624, where the Priory stood. There were chapels at Invertromie and Noid, and Brigida's chapel at Benchar: The Minister preaches at both places, and has a Glebe at each. The stipend,* by agreement and decreet in 1758, including Communion Elements, is 1000 Merks. The School is legal, erected about 1650, by 2000 Merks vacant stipend, mortified and lately secured upon some of Macpherson of Clunie's lands. The examinable persons are 1400. The Protestant Ministers are,

Mr John Glass, Exhorter in Kingusie and Abernethie, anno 1567.
— Archibald Henderson, Parson, 1574.
— Angus Macintosh, ordained about 1600, died in winter, 1643.
— Lauchlan Grant, from Moy, admitted, 1649, died in 1668.
— Hector Mackenzie, ordained November 30, 1670. Transported to Inverness, 1688.
— Donald Taylor, officiated till 1701, but not legally settled.
— John Mackenzie, admitted in 1701. Transported to Laggan, 1709.
— Daniel Mackenzie, from Knockando, admitted, 1709. Transported to Aberlour, 1715.
— Lauchlan Shaw, ordained September 20, 1716. Transported to Calder, 1719.
— William Blair, ordained an Itinerant, 1721, admitted September 16, 1724.
— John Anderson, admitted ——— Transported to Bellie, September 20, 1809.
— John Robertson, admitted August 15, 1810, died March 10, 1825.
— ——— Shepherd, from Laggan, admitted July 14, 1825.

* The Stipend was augmented in 1811 to 48 bolls oat meal, 48 bolls barley, £100 sterling, and £8 6s 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 2004.

PRESBYTERY OF ELGIN.

Dipple, proceeding from east to west, I begin with the parish of Speymouth, which comprises the old parishes, Dipple, and Essil, of which I shall first treat. Dipple, a parsonage dedicated to the Holy Ghost, whereof the Earl of Moray is Patron. At the church-yard style there stood a small house, commonly called the house of the Holy Ghost—around which, sun-way, the people made a tour with the corpse at burials, and could not be restrained from this superstion, till the walls were quite razed of late. The Parson of Dipple was Titular of Rathven, in Strathboggie (Appendix, No. XLV.) The Protestant Ministers were,

Mr William Peterkin, Exhorter in Dipple and Dundurcos, anno 1570.
— Adam Hepburn, Parson, anno 1574.
— Alexander Hay, Parson, 1591, died 1624.
— Walter Smith, ordained, 1625, died 1655.
— Thomas Urquhart, ordained August 13, 1656. Transported to Essil, 1658.
— George Innes, ordained October 14, 1658, demitted for Nonconformity, anno 1663.
— Alexander Marshall, ordained August 24, 1664, demitted in 1682, on account of the Test.
— John Scott, ordained in May, 1683, died in June, 1726.
— John Paterson, ordained March 22, 1727. Transported to St Andrews, 1731.

Essil, dedicated to St Peter, was the seat of the Sub-treasurer, and, in 1670, Mr David Colless, minister of Kenedar, presented, with consent of Sir Ludovick Gordon of Gordonstown, Mr Alexander Lindsay. Likewise, in 1676, the minister of Kenedar, with consent aforesaid, presented Mr George Cummine. The Protestant Ministers were,

Mr Robert Keith, Minister at Urquhart, Lhanbryde, and Essil, anno 1567.
— John Blinshall, Reader in these Parishes, 1567.
— John Peters. I find not the precise time of his serving.
— William Roch, from Ogston, admitted, 1601, died February 2, 1651.
— Colin Falconer, ordained October 2, 1651. Transported to Forres, 1658.
— Thomas Urquhart, from Dipple, admitted June 30, 1658, deposed, 1663, for Nonconformity.
— Alexander Dunbar, from Birnie, admitted July 8, 1663. Transported in 1667.

Mr Alexander Lindsay, ordained December 13, 1670. Transported to Urquhart, 1676.
— George Cumming, ordained September 21, 1676, died September 20, 1723.
— James Gilchrist, ordained March 2, 1725. Transported to Foveran, 1727.
— Robert Milne, ordained November 19, 1728, became Minister of Speymouth, 1731.

Speymouth is made up of the parishes of Dipple and Essil, and the barony of Garmouth united, and erected into one parish, by a decree of the Court of Session, of date July 14, 1731, to take effect at the death or removal of one of the then incumbent ministers, which happened that same year, by transporting Mr John Paterson from Dipple to St Andrews. The old kirks were suffered to go into decay, and a new kirk was built in the centre of the united parish in 1732, and called "Speymouth Kirk." But the old church-yards continue to be the places for burying. No grave is allowed to be digged at the new church. The Glebes of Dipple and Essil were disponed to Braco, (now Earl of Fife), who granted a Glebe, and built a Manse at some little distance from the kirk. By annexing the Barony of Garmouth to this parish, £200 Scots of the Teind Fishing of Spey is added to the stipend. The town and barony of Garmouth, though within half-a-mile of the kirk of Essil, was a part of the parish of Urquhart, and three miles from that kirk: The Bishops kept it in this parish, that they might have the said £200. In 1649, Garmouth was annexed to Essil by the Presbytery, with consent of the Heritors, and the Minister of Essil was to enjoy the £200. To explain this, observe, that King Charles I. being indebted £7,000 Sterling, to James Livingston of the Bed-Chamber, granted him in 1642, a gift of the rents and profits of the Bishopric of Moray, and others, for payment, with power to sell and dispone the same. Mr Livingston, in 1647, conveyed his right to John, Earl of Crawford, Treasurer, who, by his disposition, of date, June 9, 1648, sold the Teind Fishing of Spey to Sir Robert Innes of Innes, for £800 Scots, with the burden of £200 to the Minister of Essil. The Minister of Essil enjoyed the £200 till 1662, and then

the Bishop took the money to himself, and re-annexed Garmouth to Urquhart. After the Revolution, the King's College of Aberdeen got possession of the £200 Scots. But Mr Robert Miln, Minister of Speymouth, recovered this, as a part of his stipend.

The Earl of Moray, and the Laird of Gordonstown, are Patrons *per vices* of the united parish (vide Kenedar.) The stipend,* by decreet, in 1730, is, including Communion Elements, £341, 0s. 4d.; and 109 bolls, 1 firlot, 3½ pecks, whereof 32 bolls, 1½ peck, are Oatmeal, at 8½ stone per boll. The School is legal. Mortifications are, £666, 13s. 4d. to the poor of Dipple; £333, 6s. 8d. to the School of Dipple, and two bolls meal annually; £333, 6s. 8d. to the poor of Essil, and as much to the School thereof,—all by William Duff of Dipple. £200 to the poor of Dipple, by William Ego in Beathill; and 2,000 merks for a School in Garmouth, by Peter Gordon, watchmaker in Edinburgh. The catechisable are 840. The Ministers, since the union of the parishes, are,

Mr Robert Milne, ordained November 19, 1728, died January 5, 1758.
— Thomas Gordon, from Dundurcos, admitted July 6, 1758, died July 18, 1784.
— James Gillan, from Kinloss, admitted October 11, 1785.

Urquhart, a parsonage dedicated to St Margaret. The Prior of Urquhart was Patron; and now the Duke of Gordon, coming in the place of the Earl of Dunfermline, Lord Urquhart, is Patron. The stipend,† by a decreet in 1650, is 5 chalders, half barley and half oat meal, £300 Scots, with 50 merks for communion elements. The salary of the School is 12 bolls of meal, mortified by Dunfermline, and paid out of the mill of Urquhart. John Innes of Darkland mortified to the poor £133 6s. 8d. Mr James Park mortified £2000 Scots, for two Bursaries in philosophy in the King's College of Aberdeen. The exminable persons are 870. The Protestant ministers are,

* The Stipend is £175, 17s. 8d., including element money. The population of the parish is 1401.

† The Stipend was augmented, in 1809, to 80 bolls Oat-meal, 80 bolls Barley, £33, 6s. 8d. Sterling, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1003.

Mr Robert Keith, Minister at Urquhart, Lhanbryde, and Essil, 1567.
— John Blinshall, Reader in 1567.
— James Guthrie, Minister in 1599, died in June, 1647.
— James Park, ordained July 15, 1647, deposed, in 1660, for divers crimes.
— Robert Tod, from Rothes, admitted December 31, 1662, died in April, 1676.
— Alexander Lindsay, from Essil, admitted July 22, 1676, died in September that year.
— William Geddes, from Wick, admitted June 1, 1677, demitted in 1682, for the Test.
— James Gordon, from Knockando, admitted July 4, 1682.
— John Stewart, served immediately after the Revolution, died May 6, 1692.
— James and John Urquharts, (vid. Kinloss), admitted, 1695, James died April 16, 1701, and, John, October 30, 1731.
— John Gilchrist, from Boharm, admitted March 12, 1734, died January 4, 1739.
— James Spence, ordained November 26, 1740, died March 20, 1768.
— William Gordon, ordained, privately, 1768, admitted January 12, 1769, died July 18, 1810.
— Alexander Walker, from Old Macher, ordained August 8, 1805, admitted April 4, 1811. Translated to Elgin, January 6, 1825.
— James M'Lean, from Keith, admitted March 24, 1825.

Lhanbride, a Vicarage dedicated to St Brigida. The minister of Alves was Patron and Titular, and had 40 bolls of Teinds annually paid to him. He presented Mr James Cook, anno 1682; but Alexander Tod was presented in 1669, by the Bishop, Jure Devoluto, with the consent of the Earl of Moray. In 1708, the Treasury gifted the vacant stipends of Lhanbride to the town of Lanark. The Earl of Moray claimed the stipend as Patron of Lhanbride, *qua* Patron of Alves, for Patronus Patroni mei est Patronus meus. The Lords, 5th February 1709, rejected the Earl's claim, unless he instruct, that he has a particular right of Patrouage of that church. Yet the Earl continues to present without interruption. The stipend, by a decreet in 1717, is 100 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, 3¼ lippies of bear and meal, and £18 4s. for communion elements. The salary for the School is 6 bolls, 3 firlots, and 45 merks annually of a mortification. Dipple mortified 1000 merks, and Innes of Darkland 900 merks for the poor. The catechisable persons are 348. The ministers are,

Mr Patrick Balfour, Minister at Alves and Lhanbride, 1567.
— Andrew Stronach, Exhorter, 1567.
— John Blenshal, Reader, 1567.

Mr Bartholomew Robertson, Minister, anno 1603.
— William Frazer, Minister in 1623, died in 1626.
— Alexander Anderson, ordained 1627, died 1667.
— Alexander Tod, ordained March 31, 1669. Transported to Elgin, 1682.
— James Cook, ordained December 21, 1682, died 1707.
— Walter Stewart, ordained January 31, 1710, died in December, 1725.
— John Stewart, ordained March 23, 1727. Transported to Drumblade, 1734.
— Patrick Duncan, ordained April 9, 1735, died January 25, 1760.
— James Crombie, ordained September 11, 1760. Removed to Belfast, in Ireland, 1770.
— Thomas Macfarlane, ordained September 5, 1771, died November 12, 1781,—after his death this parish was annexed to St Andrews.

Birnie, a parsonage, whereof the Earl of Moray is Patron. The stipend,* by decreet in 1774, is 18 bolls, 2 pecks, 3½ lippies of bear; 20 bolls, 1 firlot, 3 pecks 1 lippy, oat-meal, at 8 stone per boll; and £502 2s. 8d. Scots. The School is scarcely legal. John Innes of Darkland mortified 200 merks for the poor. There were likewise given to the poor of this parish, by a private hand, £30 sterling a few years ago. Catechisable persons are 420. The ministers are,

Mr James Johnston, Exhorter in 1568.
— Alexander Innes, Minister in 1569.
— Colin Mackenzie, deposed in 1624, for Immorality.
— Alexander Spence, ordained in 1626, died April 15, 1658.
— Alexander Dunbar, ordained June 22, 1659. Transported to Essil, 1663.
— William Saunders, ordained November 4, 1663, died May 13, 1670.
— John Cumming, ordained December 13, 1670, ejected, 1690, and became a Papist in Ireland.
— John M'Ean, ordained, 1696, died in June, 1704.
— Thomas Macculloch, ordained July 1, 1708. Transported to Bellie in 1709.
— William Dougal, ordained February 1, 1710. Transported to Spynie, 1721.
— David Dunlop, ordained September 19, 1721, died May 29, 1742.
— Alexander Moray, ordained April 28, 1743, died August 13, 1765.
— Joseph Anderson, ordained March 18, 1766, died June 2, 1808.
— David Baxter, Preacher of the Gospel in Edinburgh, ordained and admitted, July 7, 1809. Translated to Lillie's Leaf, October 10, 1816.
— James Paterson, (who had been ordained, January 26, 1808, when assistant to the late Joseph Anderson), was admitted, December 19, 1816.

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* The Stipend was augmented, in 1813, to 3 pecks Oat-meal, 14 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 lippies Barley, and £102, 4s. 5d. sterling, including element money. The population of the parish is 384.

Elgin, a Parsonage dedicated to St Giles, was the Bishop's pastoral charge. I find not two Ministers in Elgin before the year 1613, after which time the second Minister was the Bishop's Vicar. In 1642, King Charles I. granted the Patronage to the Magistrates, and Common Council. This was ratified in Parliament, 1645; and in that year, Messrs Murdoch Mackenzie and Thomas Law were presented by the Town-Council; but, by the Act Rescissory, in 1661, and the re-establishing Prelacy, in 1662, the gift in favour of the town became void, and the King is Patron. The stipend,* by decreet in 1714, is modified to 104 bolls Bear, and £450 Scots to each Minister, but falleth short in the locality near a boll, and £3 to each. The Vicarage of Pluscarden, converted at £100, is allowed for Communion Elements. There is but one Glebe, and no Manse; but there is ground where the Manse stood, and a garden adjacent to it. The lands of Easter Kelles were, in 1657, annexed to Dallas by the Presbytery, and received the civil sanction; but attempts to disjoin Pluscarden and Blackhills became ineffectual, because not ratified in law. At Langmorn, or *Lhan-Morgan*, i. e. "Morgan's Church," was a free chapel, which had its own Minister, probably till 1613, when a second Minister, or a Vicar, was settled in the parish. At Inverlochtie was St John Baptist's Chapel, and another at Bogside. There is in the town a Grammar-School, endowed by the community, and a School for teaching English and Music, endowed by King James VI. out of the Revenues of the Preceptory of Maison Dieu. The church of St Giles, being an old vaulted fabric, fell down in 1679, and was soon rebuilt in the modern way, as it now stands. The mortifications for the poor are—by Charles Gordon, late Bailie, 300 merks,—by Alexander Dick, late Convener, 1,000 merks,—by Dykeside, 2,000 merks,—by James Cramond, late

* The Stipend was augmented, in 1809, to 415 bolls Barley, £75 sterling, and £10 for element money. The population of the parish is 5306.

Bailie, 500 merks,—by John Sanders, merchant, 150 merks,—by Robert Gordon, merchant, 100 merks,—by William Duff of Dipple, 1,500 merks,—by Mr James Thomson, late Minister, 600 merks to buy Bibles for the poor,—by Cummine of Pittilie, late Provost, 6,037½ merks for four Pensioners,—to four Beadmen, 16 bolls, annually, of the Revenues of Maison Dieu,—besides the rent of the Hospital Croft for gowns to them,—by the Kirk-Session, 350 merks; a considerable growing fund, established by the Guildry, for decayed Guild-Brethren; and particular funds by some incorporations. The Catechisable persons are above 4,000. The Protestant Ministers, besides the Bishops that were not Ministers of Elgin before their consecration, are,

Mr Alexander Winchester, Minister in 1568.
— Thomas Robertson, Reader in 1569.
— William Douglas, Vicar in 1579.
— Alexander Douglas, ordained about 1582, Bishop in 1610, died 1623.
— David Philp, ordained in March, 1613, died in September, 1632.
— John Gordon, from Kenedar, admitted March 31, 1633, deposed for Immoralities, 1639.
— Gilbert Ross, admitted September 24, 1640, died August 14, 1644.
— Murdoch Mackenzie, from Inverness, admitted April 17, 1645, Bishop, 1662.
— Thomas Law, from Boharm, admitted August 28, 1645, died August 13, 1657.
— James Horn, from Bellie, admitted July 28, 1659, demitted in 1682, for the Test.
— Alexander Tod, from Lhanbride, admitted July 11, 1682, demitted in 1689.
— Robert Langlands, from Barony of Glasgow, admitted June 21, 1696, died August 12, that year.
— James Thomson, from Colington, admitted June 21, 1696, died June 1, 1726.
— Alexander King, from Bonill, admitted April 27, 1701, died December 22, 1715.
— Charles Primrose, from Forres, admitted May 7, 1717. Transported to Crichton, 1729.
— Joseph Sanderson, from Alves, admitted May 2, 1727, died July 15, 1733.
— James Winchester, from Aldern, admitted May 5, 1730. Transported to Jedburgh, 1737.
— Lauchlan Shaw, from Calder, admitted May 9, 1734, resigned, 1774.
— Alexander Irvine, from Aldern, admitted August 12, 1735, died December 22, 1758.
— David Rintoul, from Kirkaldy, admitted September 28, 1759, died October 26, 1778.
— William Peterkin, ordained July 14, 1774, died January 8, 1788.
— James Hay, D.D., from Dyce, admitted July 15, 1779, died January 22, 1784.

Mr William Gordon, Itinerant Missionary in the Ewzie, ordained July 30, 1776, admitted August 26, 1784, and is one of the present Ministers.
— John Grant, from Boharm, admitted October 14, 1788, died October 22, 1814.
— Lewis Gordon, D.D., from Drainie, admitted September 5, 1815, died June 29, 1824.
— Alexander Walker, from Urquhart, admitted January 6, 1825, and is one of the present Ministers.

St Andrews, a mensal church, of old called *Kil-ma-Lemnoc*. The King is now Patron. In time of Prelacy this church and that of Ogston on the other side of the Loch of Spynie, were committed to one Vicar, that the Bishop might draw the more Teinds. In the north end of the parish, was the chapel of Inch; and at Fosterseat, stood the church of Kil-ma-Lemnoc. The stipend,* by decreet in 1722, is four chalders of bear, and 400 merks, with 50 merks for communion elements. The salary of the School is legal. Mortifications are 200 merks by Innes of Darkland, and 100 merks by George Russel in Linkwood. Catechisable persons are 500. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr Alexander Lesly, Exhorter in 1567.
— John Peters, Minister in 1627, deposed in 1639, for refusing the Covenant.
— Robert Tarras, ordained September 3, 1640, died in August, 1646.
— Robert Innes, from Spynie, admitted October 29, 1646, died in May, 1663.
— Thomas Craig, ordained November 4, 1663, demitted in 1690.
— Gavin Wedderspoon, ordained in 1690, died March 26, 1715.
— John Urquhart, from Gartlie, admitted November 12, 1717, died June 23, 1725.
— Alexander Irvine, ordained March 1, 1726. Transported to Aldern, 1730.
— John Paterson, from Dipple, admitted November 23, 1731, died April 20, 1778.
— William Leslie, from Auchindore, admitted July 15, 1779.

Kenedar, a Parsonage, the seat of the treasurer. In 1753, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, purchased the Patronage from John Innes of Leuchars. "June 14th, 1666, the Bishop and Chapter,

* The Stipend was augmented, in 1814, to 112 bolls Oat-meal, 112 bolls Barley, and £5, 11s. 1d. for element money. The population of the parish is 934.

with Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, and Alexander Brodie of Brodie, heritors, ratified and approved the disjunction of Ogston, made in 1642, from St Andrews, and the annexation of it to Kenedar, without prejudice to the Bishop as Titular of St Andrews and Ogston; and that 118 merks be paid annually out of Ogston to the minister of St Andrews; and because this will diminish the stipend of Kenedar, therefore Gordonstown will make up to him these 118 merks," *(Presbytery Records.)* The church, formerly at Kenedar, was, about 1666, built in the centre of the united parishes, at Drainie, and the church is now called the church of Drainie; but the Glebe and Manse are at Kenedar—an English mile from the church at Drainie. The stipend,* by decreet in 1774, is £600 Scots; 2 chalders bear; 40 bolls oats; and £30 for communion elements. The salary of the School is 12 bolls. Catechisable persons are 1,000. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr William Clark, Exhorter in 1572.
— William Wiseman, Reader in 1569.
— William Douglas, Minister in 1596 and 1603.
— Alexander Innes, Minister in 1624.
— John Gordon in 1625. Transported to Elgin, 1633.
— David Colless, from Ogston, admitted, 1634, died about 1681.
— Michael Cummine, ordained with the survivance, March 7, 1666, died about 1696.
— Hugh Anderson, from Rosemarkie, admitted August 17, 1698, resigned, 1740, died 1749.
— William Collie, ordained March 17, 1741, died April 29, 1768.
— Lewis Gordon, ordained September 28, 1768. Translated to Elgin.
— Richard Rose, from Dallas, admitted July 23, 1816.

Ogston, a mensal church, dedicated to St Peter. It is now annexed to the parish of Kenedar, as above, and Gordonstown acts as Patron; but how far the King may claim a Vice-patronage, I shall not determine. The ministers were,

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* The Stipend was augmented, in 1819, to 120 bolls Oat-meal, 120 bolls Barley, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1060.

Mr James Ker, Exhorter in 1569.
— William Roch, Minister in 1594. Transported to Essil in 1601.
— David Colless, Minister in 1625. Transported to Kenedar about 1614.
— Robert Innes, about 1634. Transported to Spynie, 1640, and had no successor.

Duffus, a Parsonage dedicated to St Peter, the patronage whereof was once tripartite, betwixt the King, Marshal, and Duffus. The presentation to Alexander Symer, Aug. 10, 1642, runs thus:—"Be it kend, me James Sutherland, Tutor of Duffus, heretable proprietor of one-third of the Baronie of Duffus, as undoubted Patron of the third Vice of the Kirk of Duffus, sometime belonging to William, Earl of Marshall, and deponed by him to me,—to have presented, &c." In 1738, Archibald Dunbar of Newton *contra* Duke of Gordon, obtained a Declarator of the whole Patronage, and is now Patron and Titular. There was produced to the Presbytery of Elgin, Oct. 14, 1736, for the Duke of Gordon, an extract of an Act of Parliament, 1621, ratifying the grant of the patronage of the church of Duffus, and chapel of Unthank, made to Lord Spynie, anno 1593,—also charter by King Charles II., as *Ultimus Hæres* to Lord Spynie, of the said patronage, in favour of James, Earl of Airly, anno 1674; which right Lord Airly assigned to George, Marquis of Huntly, anno 1682; but the said Archibald Dunbar produced in process, a charter to his authors, anno 1527, and another anno 1588. There was in this parish a Free Chapel, called *Unthank*,* which had its own Minister and Stipend, likewise a Chapel of Ease in the burgh.

* I know not whence this chapel is called UNTHANK, if it be not from the Erse word 'Intach.' The country people, who best retain the ancient orthography and pronounciation, always call it Intach, i. e. "Lonely or Solitary." The situation of it favours this Etymology; and the Monks, who understood not the Erse, gave it a name of a similar sound. Here, and at Rose-Isle near to it, there was a College of Monks, and probably the Chaplain of Unthank was Provost of the College. Unthank was a Free Chapel, and had lands independent of the Parsonage of Duffus; and when, after the Reformation, such chapels were annexed to the Crown, this probably gave rise to the tripartite division of Duffus into the King's part, Duffus' part, and Marshall's part, and to the Duke of Gordon's claim, of at least a Vice-patronage of Duffus. (Vid. APPENDIX, No. XLIV.)

The stipend,* by decreet, is 8 chalders of Bear, 350 merks, and 60 merks for communion elements. The salary of the School is but 7 bolls, 2 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of Bear. The examinable persons are 1,200. The Protestant Ministers are,

Mr William Clerk, Reader in 1569.
— John Keith, Minister in 1570, 1574, 1579.
— John Gibson, Parson of Unthank, and Prebendiary, 1570.
— Alexander Keith, Minister in 1586, died about 1609.
— Patrick Dunbar, Minister in 1612, died about 1632.
— John Guthrie, ordained in 1633, deposed, 1640, for refusing the Covenant.
— Alexander Symer, ordained January 19, 1643, died in 1686.
— Adam Sutherland, ordained February, 1687, died about 1698.
— Alexander Anderson, ordained about 1700, died in March, 1721.
— James Dunbar, ordained March 31, 1724, died June 26, 1736.
— John Bower, ordained September 15, 1737, died February 6, 1748.
— Alexander Moray, ordained September 28, 1748.
— John Reid, admitted assistant and successor to Mr Murray, October 8, 1778, died January 9, 1803.
— John Gordon, from Strathdon, admitted September 22, 1803.

New Spynie, a Parsonage dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Laird of Innes claims the patronage. A Sub-synod in Forres, June 1640, appointed Mr Joseph Brodie, to deal with the Laird of Innes, to present some able man to the Kirk of Spynie, *(Synod Records)*; and in September that year, he presented Mr Robert Innes. Likewise, in 1647, Sir Robert Innes presented Mr William Cloggie, *(Presbytery Records.)* The church was transplanted from Spynie, the very extremity of the parish, and built at Quarrywood, anno 1735; but the Glebe and the burying-place are at Spynie. There was a Chapel of Ease at Inchbrok. The stipend,† by decreet, in 1730, is 64 bolls of Bear, £300, and £60 for communion elements.

* The Stipend was augmented, in 1822, to 120 bolls Oat-meal, 120 bolls Barley, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1950.

† The Stipend was augmented, in 1809, to 48 bolls Oat-meal, 96 bolls Barley, £41, 13s. 4d. sterling, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 996.

The School salary is not legal. Mary Bannerman, Lady Findrassie, mortified 1,000 merks for the poor, and they have a share of Dipple's mortification to Elgin. The catechisable persons are 700. The Protestant Ministers are,

Mr James Philp, Exhorter, anno 1570.
— Alexander Ralphson, Minister in 1579, and in 1603.
— Alexander Watson, Minister in 1614.
— Thomas Craig, Minister in 1624, died in 1639.
— Robert Innes, from Ogston, admitted September 28, 1640. Transported to St Andrews, 1646.
— William Cloggie, (vide Inverness), admitted January 21, 1647, died December, 1659.
— Samuel Tulloch, ordained June 27, 1660, died in November, 1706.
— Robert Bates, ordained September 6, 1707, died in October, 1719.
— William Dougal, from Birnie, admitted March 7, 1721, died October 12, 1766.
— Robert Paterson,* ordained privately, admitted June 18, 1767, died July 31, 1790.
— Alexander Brown, Preacher at Fochabers, admitted September 12, 1793, died Jan. 8, 1814.
— George Mackardy, Preacher at Fochabers, admitted September 22, 1814, died September 15, 1817.
— Thomas Cannan, Preacher in Edinburgh, admitted September 17, 1818. Transported to Carsephairn, September 7, 1826.
— Alexander Simpson, Preacher in Dundee, ordained and admitted November 2, 1826.

Alves, a Parsonage, the seat of the Chantor. The Earl of Moray is Patron. (Vid. *Lhanbride* and *Kinloss*.) The stipend,† by decreet, in 1712, is 80 bolls of Bear; £300, with 50 merks for communion elements. The salary of the School is 8 bolls of Bear, and £33, 6s. 8d. Scots. George Duncan, late merchant in Inverness, mortified £2,000 for educating Boys at this school. Catechisable persons are 1,300. The Protestant Ministers are,

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* Mr Robert Paterson had a joint presentation from the Duke of Gordon, and Sir James Innes, SALVO JURE.

† The Stipend was augmented, in 1823, to 112 bolls Oat-meal, 112 bolls Barley, and £8, 6s. 8d. sterling for element money. The population of the parish is 947.

Mr Pátrick Balfour, Minister in 1567.
— Alexander Bad, Exhorter in 1570.
— James Muirton, Minister in 1574.
— Gavin Dunbar, Minister in 1613, died in June, 1640.
— George Hannay, ordained November 12, 1640, deposed, 1646, for opposing the Covenant.
— William Campbell, from Bower, admitted August 16, 1649. Transported to Olrick, 1660.
— Alexander Stuart, ordained October 16, 1661, died in October, 1675.
— Beroald Innes, ordained March 2, 1676, ejected, 1690.
— John Gilchrist, from Leith, admitted, 1697. Transported to Keith in 1700.
— Joseph Sanderson, ordained February 2, 1703. Transported to Elgin in 1727.
— George Gordon, from Boharm, admitted November 21, 1728, died March 3, 1752.
— Alexander Watt, ordained March 13, 1753. Transported to Forres in 1774.
— James Munro, from Kinloss, admitted August 10, 1775, died June 24, 1780.
— William Smith, admitted March 22, 1781, died January 26, 1792.
— William M'Bean, from Moy and Dalrossie, admitted October 11, 1792, died April 5, 1818.
— Duncan Grant, from the Gaelic Chapel, Aberdeen, admitted July 15, 1819.

PRESBYTERY OF FORRES.

Kinloss parish was erected by the joint care of the Presbyteries of Elgin and Forres. The erection was approved by the Synod of Moray, in October, 1657, and ratified in Parliament, anno 1661. The new parish, excepting a small part, being taken out of the parish of Alves, the Earl of Moray, as Patron of the Mother Church, is Patron of Kinloss. From the Reformation downward, divine worship was kept in the Abbey church of Kinloss, and the Presbytery claimed the precinct, church, and church-yard. But Alexander Brodie of Lethin, who purchased the Abbey-lands from the Lord Kinloss, had sold the stones of the Abbey to the English, for building the citadel at Inverness, in 1651 and 1652, and agreed with the Presbytery, that he should pay £100 Sterling for building the church, and give one-half of the Glebe, both which he performed; and Sir John M'Kenzie of Tarbet and Muirton gave George's-yard, for the other half of the Glebe, *(Presbytery Records of Forres.)* The

stipend,* by a decreet in 1730, is 56 bolls of Bear, and, including communion elements, £396. The salary of the School is legal. Examinable persons are about 1,000. Mr James Urquhart was the first Minister, and was deposed May 19, 1663, for not conforming to Prelacy. He was reponed by Act of Parliament, 1690, and returned to his charge; but was so ill treated, that he demitted, anno 1695, and lived with his son in Urquhart, where he died, April 16, 1701. The Protestant Ministers are,

Mr James Urquhart, ordained August 19, 1659, deposed in 1663.
— Alexander Dunbar, from Kemnay, admitted October 19, 1665, died March 14, 1669.
— George Innes, from Premnay, admitted June 16, 1670, ejected in 1690.
— James Urquhart, restored in 1690, demitted in 1695.
— James Gordon, ordained September 5, 1699, died December 10, 1750.
— James Munro, ordained May 14, 1752. Translated to Alves, August 10, 1775.
— James Gillan, admitted March 17, 1778. Translated to Speymouth, October 11, 1785.
— John Hoyes, from Dalgety, admitted July 27, 1786, died January 23, 1818.
— William Robertson, from Laggan, admitted September 10, 1818.

Rafford, a Parsonage, the seat of the Sub-Chantor. Alexander Brodie of Lethin is Patron. A small part of this parish was cast into the new-erected parish of Kinloss; and the parish of Altyre, formerly annexed to Dallas, was made a part of Rafford parish, and the disjunction and annexation was ratified in Parliament, anno 1661. The stipend,† by decreet, in 1752, is 76 bolls, 3 firlots, Bear, and £349, 13s. 4d., whereof 100 merks are for communion elements. The salary of the School is legal. Catechisable persons are about 1,200. The Ministers are,

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* The Stipend was augmented, in 1819, to 66 bolls, 2 lippies Oat-meal, 112 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 1 lippy Barley, and £60, 10s. sterling, including element money. The population of the parish is 1071.

† The Stipend was augmented, in 1823, to 112 bolls Oat-meal, 112 bolls Barley, and £8, 6s. 8d. sterling, for element money. The population of the parish is 970.

Mr James Rawson, Reader in Rafford and Kinloss, anno 1567.
— Alexander Urquhart, Minister in Rafford and Kinloss, anno 1568.
— Alexander Dunbar, Minister and Sub-Chantor, anno 1582.
— Robert Dunbar, Minister, anno 1597 and 1614.
— John Hay, Minister in 1624. Transported to Frasersburgh, 1643.
— William Fullerton, ordained April 2, 1644, died in February, 1668.
— Alexander Fordyce, ordained July 8, 1668, died in September, 1715.
— James Winchester, ordained April 19, 1716. Transported to Aldern, 1726.
— William Porteous, ordained December 28, 1727, died January 3, 1738.
— Robert Logan, ordained September 14, 1738, died August 16, 1752.
— Duncan Shaw, ordained May 10, 1753. Translated to Aberdeen, November 13, 1783.
— William Stephen, admitted September 9, 1784, died September 9, 1815.
— George Mackay, admitted May 2, 1816.

Dallas, a Parsonage, dedicated to St Michael, and the seat of the Sub-dean. Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown is Patron. Upon the annexation of Altyre to Rafford, Easter Kelles was annexed to Dallas, anno 1657; and about 1651, 200 merks of the vicarage of Aldern was made, and continues to be, a part of the stipend of Dallas. The stipend,* now by decreet 17 , including communion elements, is £700 Scots. There is no legal School. The catechisable persons are about 500. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr William Thomson, Reader, in Dallas, anno 1567.
— John Clark, Reader, in Altyre and Dallas, anno 1569.
— William Paterson, Minister and Sub-Dean, anno 1574.
— Alexander Richardson, Minister in 1611 and 1617.
— George Cumming, ordained about 1624, died in Summer, 1648.
— James Strachan, ordained in Winter, 1649, died in October, 1671.
— Alexander Cumming, ordained June 13, 1672, demitted in 1681, for the Test.
— George Dunbar, ordained October 13, 1681. Transported to Nairn in 1687.
— Thomas Urquhart, privately ordained, was admitted January 11, 1688, died about 1706.
— John Crockat, ordained May 9, 1708, died April 22, 1748.
— Robert Dalrymple, ordained February 23, 1749, deposed in May, 1763.

* The Stipend is £99, 11s. 3d. sterling, including element money. The population of the parish is 1015.

Mr James Hay, ordained September 27, 1763, died October 20, 1777.
— David Milne, admitted July 7, 1778. Translated to Edinkillie, June 27, 1793.
— Richard Rose, admitted May 1, 1794. Translated to Drainie, July 23, 1816.
— Francis William Grant, admitted September 26, 1816. Translated to Banff, December 16, 1821.
— William Tulloch, admitted April 11, 1822.

Forres, a Parsonage, dedicated to St Laurence, and the seat of the Arch-deacon. The Earl of Moray is Patron. There was a chapel about a mile above the town, and another at Loggie. The stipend,* by decreet in 1754, is 98 bolls bear, 50 bolls oat-meal, £410, and £80 Scots for communion elements. The salary of the School is legal. Examinable persons are 1600. The ministers are,

Mr David Rae, Minister in 1563.
— John Paterson, Reader in 1567.
— Andrew Simpson, Minister of Forres and Altyre, 1568.
— Gavine Dunbar, Minister in 1574 and 1579.
— John Forrester, Minister in 1590.
— Patrick Tulloch, in 1612, died in Summer, 1646.
— Joseph Brodie, from Keith, admitted December, 1646, died October 27, 1656.
— Colin Falconer, from Essil, admitted March 24, 1658, became Bishop, 1680.
— William Law, ordained September 16, 1680, demitted in 1690.
— Thomas Thomson, ordained about 1693. Transported to Turriff, 1697.
— Charles Primrose, from Bellie, admitted January, 1708. Transported to Elgin, 1717.
— John Squire, ordained, 1713, admitted June 17, 1718, died January 27, 1758.
— Æneas Shaw, from Pettie, admitted December 14, 1758, died July 5, 1773.
— Alexander Watt, from Alves, admitted June 23, 1774, died May 14, 1791.
— John M'Donnell, from Edinkillie, admitted June 28, 1792, died April 16, 1824.
— William Hoyes, admitted September 23, 1824.

Edinkillie, a vicarage to the seat of the Arch-deacon, and whereof he was Patron and Titular. The minister of Forres presented Mr John Cumming, in 1668, and Mr David Cumming, in 1672, and the Earl of Moray never presented before the year 1754. I do

* The Stipend was augmented, in 1821, to 144 bolls Oat-meal, 144 bolls Barley, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 3540.

not find that this parish was erected before the Reformation; but there was a chapel at Duldavie; and the chapel of Loggie Fythenach, was the Arch-deacon's vicarage, (Appendix, No. XXVIII.) This and Ardclach were, for many years, one united parish, and were disjoined about 1638. The stipend,* by decreet in 1764, including element money, is 750 merks, and 3 chalders—half bear, half meal. There are three charity schools erected in this parish. The examinable persons are about 1200. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr Andrew Brown, Minister in 1570.
— Robert Dunbar, Minister of Edinkillie and Ardclach in 1624, died in 1636.
— David Dunbar, ordained June 8, 1637, to both parishes. Transported to Nairn, 1638.
— John Dunbar, ordained to Edinkillie, 1638, died in Spring, 1646.
— Patrick Glass, ordained, 1649, died March 18, 1666.
— John Cumming, ordained January 2, 1668. Transported to Aldern, 1672.
— David Cumming, ordained April 25, 1672, died in Summer, 1699.
— Alexander Shaw, ordained May 6, 1702, died June 24, 1753.
— Alexander Coul, ordained March 13, 1754, died July 10, 1790.
— John M'Donnell, admitted March 10, 1791. Translated to Forres, June 28, 1792.
— David Milne, from Dallas, admitted June 27, 1793, died January 3, 1807.
— Thomas Macfarlane, from Brossay, admitted October 1, 1807.

Moy and Dyke were distinct parishes till the year 1624, when they were united by a decreet of the Plat. Moy was a Parsonage, but I do not find that Dyke was so. Mr Campbell of Calder is undoubted Patron of Moy, by a disposition from Alexander, Lord Spynie, anno 1606. Mr William Falconer seems to have been settled at Dyke about 1625; yet, upon a debate about teinds, the Earl of Dunfermline presented him in 1641, against which Mr James Campbell of Moy protested, and the Synod, in 1642, ordered this protestation to be recorded in its proper place, in the Register of

* The Stipend was augmented, in 1809, to 50 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks Barley, and £123, 6s. 10d. sterling, including element money. The population of the parish is 1233.

the Presbytery of Forres. In 1674, Mr William Falconer, the Bishop's son, was presented by Dunfermline, and the Earl of Moray wrote to the Bishop, approving his settlement. Dunfermline, as Commendator of Pluscarden, and thereby Heritor or Superior of Grangehill, might have been Patron of Dyke, and forfeited to the Crown; but I know not any right that the Earl of Moray has. The stipend* is 97 bolls, 3 firlots, and 500 merks, including communion elements. The School is legal. The family of Brodie has built a convenient house, and mortified a salary, for the education of Girls: Harry Vause, who had long served Major George Grant of Coulbin, mortified to this parish £130 Sterling, for clothing twelve indigent Boys. He mortified the like sum to the Infirmary at Edinburgh, and the same to that of Aberdeen, anno 1757. The examinable persons are about 1,400. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr William Sutherland, Minister in 1564, 1574, and 1579.
— Georgc Simpson, Reader at Moy in 1570.
— Alexander Duff, Reader at Dyke in 1570.
— Harry Dundass, Minister at Dyke in 1613.
— William Dunbar, Minister at Moy in 1613.
— William Falconer, in 1625, died June 18, 1674.
— William Falconer, ordained in England, admitted September 23, 1674, ejected, 1690.
— Alexander Forbes, admitted about 1691, died in 1707.
— James Chalmers, ordained September 14, 1709. Transported to Aberdeen in 1726.
— Robert Dunbar, ordained September 23, 1727, died April 23, 1782.†
— John Dunbar, from Knockando, admitted May 6, 1788, died November 6, 1807.
— David Brichan, D.D., admitted February 3, 1814, died May 26, 1820.
— Mark Aitken, admitted August 30, 1821.

The General Assembly, 1773, disjoined from Forres the parishes of Ardclach, Aldern, and Nairn,—from Inverness, Calder, and Croy;

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* The Stipend was augmented, in 1811, to 38 bolls, 2 firlots Oat-meal, 137 bolls, 2 firlots Barley, £42, 8s. 6d. sterling, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1460.

† The long vacancy in the parish of Dyke, from the death of Mr Robert Dunbar to the settlement of Mr John Dunbar, was occasioned by a dispute concerning the right of Patronage.

and from Chanonry, Ardersier; and erected these six into the Presbytery of Nairn.

PRESBYTERY OF NAIRN.

Ardclach, a Vicarage, whereof the minister of Rafford was Titular, and, probably, Patron, (Appendix, No. XLVII.) Brodie of Lethin, as Patron of Rafford, acted as Patron of Ardclach. I do not find, that Ardclach was called a parish before the Reformation. The chapels of Fernes and Lethin, depending on the Dean of Aldern, seem to have been the places of worship, (Appendix, No. XXVIII), and the church of Ardclach was built in 1626. The stipend,* by agreement, is a chalder of meal, and 620 merks, including element money. The Protestant ministers, since the disjunction, are as below. There is a legal School. And the examinable persons are about 900.

Mr William Brown, Reader in 1570.
— William Simpson, Vicar in 1588.
— Donald Macpherson, ordained, 1638. Transported to Calder in 1642.
— George Balfour, ordained in 1642, died January 4, 1680.
— Patrick Grant, ordained August 12, 1680, died in September, 1715.
— John Duncanson, ordained September 13, 1716. Transported to Pettie in 1728.
— William Baron, admitted April 24, 1729, died February, 1779.
— William Shaw, admitted October 14, 1779, demitted August 1, 1780.
— Donald Mitchell, admitted May 3, 1781, died June 22, 1811.
— Hugh Macbean, admitted September 10, 1812.

Aldern, a Parsonage, and the seat of the Dean. In 1650, some parts of this large parish were annexed to Nairn, Calder, and Ardclach. The Patronage was disponed, by Lord Spynie, to Dunbar of Grange, and by him to Hay of Park, from whom it came to the

* The Stipend was augmented, in 1817, to 112 bolls Oat-meal, 112 bolls Barley, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1287.

family of Brodie. The stipend,* by decreet in 1755, is 6 chalders, half bear, half meal, 400 merks, 10 merks for the Dean's crook, near Elgin, 14 wedders, and £60 for communion elements. The School is legal. Examinable persons are about 1400. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr Alexander Dunbar, Dean of Moray in 1560, 1574, and 1586.
— William Reoch, Exhorter at Aldern and Nairn in 1570.
— Thomas Dunbar, Minister and Dean in 1613.
— John Brodie, Minister and Dean in 1624, died January 7, 1655.
— Harry Forbes, from Wick, admitted October 10, 1655, demitted in 1663.
— George Hannay, from Inveravon, admitted July 4, 1664, died in 1669.
— John Cummine, from Edinkillie, admitted February 14, 1672, demitted in 1682.
— Thomas Kay, ordained in the South, admitted April 17, 1683, expelled in 1690.
— Alexander Dunbar, admitted in 1690, died in 1708.
— David Henderson, ordained September 13, 1709, died in June, 1727.
— James Winchester, from Rafford, admitted May 12, 1726. Transported to Elgin, 1730.
— Alexander Irvine, from St Andrews, admitted January 7, 1731. Transported to Elgin, 1735.
— Donald Munro, ordained September 23, 1736. Transported to Tayne in 1745.
— Thomas Gordon, from Cabrach, admitted February 12, 1747, died November 25, 1793.
— John Paterson, admitted August 28, 1794, died December 13, 1813.
— William Barclay, admitted September 28, 1814.

Nairn, a vicarage, anciently, *Capella de Innernarin*, depending on the Dean of Moray, who was Patron and Titular. In 1687, Mr George Dunbar was presented by the Dean; and now the Laird of Brodie, as Patron of Aldern, claims the right, and did present in 1759. The Virgin's chapel at Geddes, was built, anno 1220, and in 1475, Pope Sextus IV. granted a Bull, dispensing with a hundred days of penance, for every visit paid to it, on the day of Assumption, Nativity, &c. or for repairing the building. The stipend,† by de-

* The Stipend was augmented, in 1812, to 91 bolls Oat-meal, 85 bolls Barley, £43, 4s. 5d. sterling, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1523.

† The Stipend was augmented, in 1810, to 104 bolls Oat-meal, 72 bolls Barley, £50 sterling, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 3228.

creet, is 80 bolls of bear, £500, and £50 for communion elements. The School is legal. Examinable persons are about 1300. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr John Young, Exhorter in 1568.
— William Reoch, Exhorter in Aldern and Nairn in 1570.
— Andrew Balfour, Minister in 1598.
— John Sanders, Minister in 1624, died about 1637.
— David Dunbar, from Edinkillie, admitted, 1638, died, 1662.
— Hugh Rose, ordained January 4, 1660, as Assistant, died December, 1686.
— George Dunbar, from Dallas; admitted May 25, 1687, died December, 1728.
— Alexander Rose, ordained July 7, 1730, died December 16, 1757.
— Patrick Dunbar, ordained April 12, 1759, died July 19, 1787.
— John Morrison, admitted March 20, 1788, died June 29, 1814.
— James Grant, admitted July 15, 1815.

Ardersier, a Parsonage in the Presbytery of Chanonrie, and the seat of the Sub-dean of Ross. The Laird of Calder is Patron, by a right from Keith of Ravenscraig, anno 1599. This parish was annexed to the Synod of Moray in 1705; but soon after disjoined. The stipend* is 80 bolls of victual, and about £50 of vicarage. The examinable persons, without the precinct of the Fort, are about 400. There is no School. And the ministers, since the Revolution in 1688, are,

Mr John Dallas, Sub-Dean in 1688, died about 1693.
— Lauchlan Macbean, from Calder, admitted, 1695, deprived in 1706.
— Hugh Campbell, ordained in 1707. Transported to Kiltearn in 1708.
— Donald Beaton, ordained in 1713. Transported to Rosekene in 1717.
— Alexander Falconer, ordained in 1718. Transported to Ferntosh in 1728.
— Duncan Macintosh, ordained in 1729, died in 1736.
— James Calder, ordained in 1737. Transported to Croy, 1747.
— Donald Brodie, ordained May 11, 1749. Transported to Calder, 1752.
— Harry Gordon, ordained April 5, 1757, died March 15, 1764.
— Walter Morrison, ordained, 1763, admitted September 27, 1764, died May 14, 1780.
— Pryce Campbell, admitted March 23, 1781.

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* The Stipend was augmented, in 1812, to £117, 16s. 9d. sterling, including element money. The population of the parish is 1387.

Calder, a parsonage, dedicated to St Ewan, whereof the Laird of Calder is Patron, by a disposition from the Lord Spynie, anno 1606. The parish was called *Bar-Ewan*, i. e. Saint, or Excellent Ewan. The church stood in the south end till the year 1619. Sir John Campbell, being in danger by water, coming from *Yla*, vowed, if he arrived safe at Calder, he would build a church in the centre of the parish, which he performed that same year. There was, at Old Calder, a Chapel of Ease. In the court of the castle was a private chapel; and at Dallas, in the Streins, was a Free Chapel, with a Glebe and a proper stipend. The east end of this parish was disjoined from Aldern, and annexed to Calder, anno 1650. The stipend,* by decreet in 1722, is 20 bolls bear, 20 bolls meal, 550 merks, and £50 for communion elements. The School is legal. Examinable persons 700. The ministers are,

Mr Allan Macintosh, Exhorter in 1568, Parson in 1581 and 1586.
— Andrew Balfour, Minister in 1623, died about 1625.
— Gilbert Henderson, in 1626. Transported in 1641.
— Donald Macpherson, from Ardclach, admitted in 1642, died in December, 1686.
— Lauchlan Macbean, ordained in September, 1687. Transported to Ardersier, 1695.
— James Chapman, ordained, 1699. Transported to Cromdale in 1702.
— John Calder, ordained in 1704, died in March, 1717.
— Lauchlan Shaw, from Kingusie, admitted November 19, 1719. Transported to Elgin, 1734.
— Patrick Grant, ordained May 7, 1735. Transported to Urray in 1749.
— Donald Brodie, from Ardersier, admitted May 13, 1752, died May 21, 1771.
— Kenneth Macauly, from Ardnamorchoan, admitted November 17, 1772, died March 2, 1779.
— Alexander Grant, admitted March 13, 1780.

Croy and Dalcross were distinct parishes, and have still a Glebe in each; but I find not how early they were united. Croy was a parsonage, on which Moy in Strathern depended as a vicarage.

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* The Stipend is 40 bolls Oat-meal, 40 bolls Barley, and £75, 11s. 1d. sterling, including element money. The population of the parish is 1120.

Dalcross was a vicarage, depending on the Prior of Urquhart; and in 1343, there was an agreement between the Prior of Urquhart, and the Baron of Kilravock, that the Vicar of Dealg-an-Ross, now Dalcross, should officiate in the private chapel of Kilravock. The Laird of Calder is Patron of Dalcross, by a disposition from Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline and Lord Urquhart in 1610; and he likewise claims the patronage of Croy, for Kilravock has few acts of possession. There was in the South of the parish, a Chapel of Ease, called Kil-Doich. i. e. Dorothy's Church, another in the North at Chapeltown; and, probably, there was at Kilravock, a chapel, dedicated to one of the name Ravock. The stipend,* by decreet, is 5 chalders bear, 500 merks, and 50 merks for communion elements. The School is legal. Examinable persons 1,800. The ministers are,

Mr James Vause, Reader at Croy and Moy, anno 1567.
— Patrick Liddel, Minister at Croy in 1585.
— James Vause, from Dunlichtie, admitted in 1618, died in 1660.
— Hugh Fraser, ordained in December, 1662, died about 1699.
— Alexander Fraser, ordained in Spring, 1703. Transported to Ferntosh in 1715.
— Ferchard Beaten, ordained in Winter, 1718, died in February, 1746.
— James Calder, from Ardersier, admitted April 28, 1747, died December 24, 1775.
— Hugh Calder, admitted September 24, 1778, died August 31, 1822.
— Alexander Campbell, admitted July 3, 1823.

PRESBYTERY OF INVERNESS.

Moy and Dalarasie were distinct parishes, and there is still a Glebe in each: How early they were united, I find not. Kilravock, as Patron of Croy on which Moy depended, claims the patronage, but I know not by what right. The stipend† is 800 merks, and 50

* The Stipend was augmented in 1824, to 128 bolls Oat-meal, 128 bolls Barley, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1538.

† The Stipend was augmented, in 1812, to 96 bolls Oat-meal, 96 bolls Barley, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1332.

merks for communion elements. There is no School. The examinable persons are 1,000. The ministers are,

Mr Andrew Dow Fraser. Transported to Boleskin in 1624.
— Lauchlan Grant, ordained in 1627. Transported to Kingusie in 1649.
— Roderick Mackenzie, ordained in 1653, died in February, 1680.
— Alexander Cumming, ordained in May, 1680, died April 27, 1709.
— James Leslie, ordained in August, 1716, died October 28, 1766.
— James Macintosh, ordained July 14, 1767, deposed May 28, 1787.
— William M'Bean, admitted August 5, 1788. Translated to Alvie, October 11, 1792.
— Hugh Mackay, admitted April 25, 1793, died March 7, 1804.
— James M'Lachlan, admitted September 3, 1806.

Daviot and Dunlichtie were distinct parishes, united about the year 1618, and the Minister has a Glebe in each. Dunlichtie was a parsonage, of which the Laird of Calder is Patron. Daviot was a common Kirk. The Bishop presented Mr Alexander Fraser in 1664, and having presented Mr Michael Fraser in 1673, Calder obliged the Bishop to annul the settlement, to declare the church vacant, and then Calder presented the same Mr Michael Fraser. The stipend,* including communion elements, is 1,000 merks. The School is legal. Macphail of Inverarnie has mortified 400 merks; and Macintosh of Farr 300 merks, for the poor. Examinable persons are about 1,000. The ministers are,

Mr John Dow Macdonachie, Reader, anno 1569.
— Hugh Gregory, Parson of Lundichty, anno 1579.
— James Vause, Parson in 1613. Transported to Croy in 1618.
— Alexander Thomson, Minister in 1625, deposed in 1646.
— Alexander Rose, ordained in 1647, died in 1660.
— Alexander Fraser, ordained August 31, 1664, deprived, 1672, for Non-conformity.
— Michael Fraser, ordained February 19, 1673, died in April, 1726.
— James Fraser, ordained March 13, 1729, died June 18, 1736.
— John Campbell, ordained January 14, 1738, died November 4, 1759.
— Patrick Grant, ordained April 22, 1761. Transported to Boleskin, May 10, 1770.

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* The Stipend was augmented, in 1812, to 72 bolls Oat-meal, 72 bolls Barley, £66, 13s. 4d. sterling, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1750.

— Alexander Grant, admitted April 2, 1771. Translated to Calder, March 30, 1780.
— Alexander Gordon, admitted April 19, 1781, died April 3, 1801.
— James Macphail, admitted May 13, 1802.

Petty and Brachlie were distinct charges, and have distinct Glebes. Petty is a Parsonage, dedicated to St Coluim, and Brachlie a Vicarage depending thereon. The Earl of Moray is Patron, The stipend* is 80 bolls bear, 500 merks, and 50 merks for communion elements. The School is legal. The examinable persons are about 1,100. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr Andrew Braboner, Exhorter in 1568.
— James Dunbar, Parson in 1579.
— Donald Macqueen, in 1613, died about 1630.
— Alexander Fraser, ordained in 1633, died in Summer, 1683.
— Alexander Denune, ordained privately, admitted April 20, 1684, deposed, 1706, died 1718.
— Daniel Mackenzie, from Inveravon, admitted October 8, 1719. Transported to Inverness, 1727.
— John Duncanson, from Ardclach, admitted June 18, 1728, died May 6, 1737.
— Lewis Chapman, from Alvie, admitted, 1738, died April 19, 1741.
— Æneas Shaw, from Comrie, admitted June 8, 1742. Transported to Forres in 1758.
— John Morison, ordained an Itinerant, admitted August 21, 1759, died November 9, 1774.
— William Smith, admitted September 5, 1775.

Inverness is a Parsonage, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and, in 1618, the parish of Bona, likewise a Parsonage, was annexed to it by the Plat.† Lord Spynie, Patron of Bona, did, in 1623, dispone his right to Fraser of Strichen, who, as Vice-Patron, presented Mr John Annand in 1640; and the Synod of Moray, in 1648, found that the other Vice belonged to the Crown. Yet, after this, the family of Seafort claimed a Vice, but by what right, I find not; and, in 1674,

* The Stipend was augmented, in 1808, to 72 bolls Oat-meal, 72 bolls Barley, £50 sterling, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1758.

† The word Plat, means such Members of Parliament as were appointed to modify Stipends, or annex or disjoin parishes.

the Lord Kintail presented Mr Gilbert Marshal. But in a Sub-Synod, at Forres, in 1674, the Bishop produced two letters to him from the Primate, discharging him to plant the church of Inverness upon Seafort's presentation: And yet, in 1688, Seafort presented Mr Hector Mackenzie. Now, by the forfeiture of Seafort and of Lord Lovat, to whom it is said Strichen had sold the patronage with his lands, both *vices* have come to the Crown, and the third charge is a Royal gift, the Patronage of which, without doubt, is in the Crown. I have not found two ministers in Inverness before 1638. For many years after the Reformation, few towns had more than one Minister, one Manse, and one Glebe; but a second Glebe and Manse, at Inverness, were obtained as follows,—"Messrs John Annand and Murdoch Mackenzie, with consent of Strichen the Patron, and James Cuthbert of Drakies, Provost, and James Rose of Markinch, one of the Bailies, Commissioners from the Town and Presbytery of Inverness, in the General Assembly held at Aberdeen, in August 1640, did, with the approbation of the Assembly, agree that the whole stipend, due to the said ministers, for the year 1640, with the sum of 700 merks advanced by the Magistrates, should be laid out in purchasing a Manse and Glebe for the said Mr Annand, and his successors in office, which was accordingly done." This deed is, at large, recorded in the Synod Register. The stipend* of two ministers, by decreet in 1755, is, to each, 84 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, 2 lippies of meal, and £491, 6s. 8d., with £50 to each for communion elements. In the year 1706, a living for a third minister was obtained as follows: Mr Robert Bailie, one of the ministers, understood not the Erse language, and Mr Hector Mackenzie, the other minister, was superannuated, by which means the Irish people were totally neglected; wherefore the Queen, by her royal gift, dated October 4, 1706, grant-

* The Stipend was augmented in 1820, to 152 bolls oat-meal, 152 bolls barley, and £10 sterling for element money, to each of the Ministers. The population of the parish is 12,264.

ed out of the rents of the Bishopric of Moray, the sum of £881, 1s. 6d. Scots, annually, as a maintenance for a third Minister; but he has no allowance for a Manse, or Glebe, or communion elements.

The three ministers are colleagues, keep one general session or consistory, and agree upon a partition of their ministerial work.

There are in the town a Grammar School, and a School for teaching English, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.; and the Charity School erected by the donation of Mr John Raining of Norwich, merchant, who mortified £1,200 sterling, is fixed in this town.

There is a valuable library, the donation, mainly, of Dr Bray, and Mr James Fraser, son of Mr Alexander Fraser, some time minister at Pettie, who not only gave many books, but likewise a sum of money to purchase more, and afford a salary for the keeper of the library.

The principal stock of the Hospital of Inverness, in bonds, lands, and fishing, at Martinmas 1746, was £2,303, 3s. 9d. sterling. Item, a separate rent paid out of the weigh-house and Hospital Garden, annually, £3, 6s. 8d. sterling. The Laird of Mackintosh's mortification in the trust of the Hospital Treasurer, is, of principal, £166, 13s. 4d. sterling. George Duncan's mortification is £200 Scots, annually, whereof one-half towards repairing the church, and the other to maintain boys at Raining's School.

With respect to the succession of ministers, I have not found any minister in Bona before the junction of the parishes, except Mr Thomas Innes, who was Parson of Bona in 1598. Mr William Cloggie was brought to Inverness in 1620, and served with faithfulness till 1640, when some of the heritors and magistrates entered a complaint against him before the Synod of Moray, from which he was honourably assoilized; but judged himself so ill used, that he would serve no longer in that town; and, therefore demitted his charge. Of Mr Angus Macbean's conduct I shall speak afterwards. At the Revolution Mr John Macgilligin preached for some time at Inverness, but was not settled, and died June 8, 1689. Likewise

Mr James Fraser of Brae, preached there for some time, but was not settled minister. The number of examinable persons in town and parish to Landward is about 6,000. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr Thomas Howeson, Minister in 1568 and 1590.
— Thomas Innes, Parson of Bona in 1598.
— James Bishop, Minister in 1617.
— William Cloggie, from Inveravon, admitted in 1620, demitted in 1640.
— George Munro, Irish Minister, ordained, 1638, demitted in 1640, for want of maintainance.
— Murdoch Mackenzie, from Contane, admitted, 1640. Transported to Elgin in 1645.
— John Annand, from Dunbenan, admitted, 1640, died in November, 1660.
— Duncan M'Culloch, ordained, 1642. Transported to Urquhart, 1647, for want of maintainance.
— William Fraser, ordained, 1648, died in September, 1659.
— James Sutherland, ordained in April, 1660, died in September, 1673.
— Alexander Clerk, ordained in April, 1663, died in September, 1683.
— Gilbert Marshall, from Cromdale, admitted in September, 1674, died about 1690.
— Angus Macbean, privately ordained, admitted December 29, 1683, demitted in 1687.
— Hector Mackenzie, from Kingusie, admitted May 2, 1688, died June 14, 1719.
— Robert Bailie, from Lambinton, admitted in 1701, died February 11, 1726.
— William Stewart, from Kiltearn, admitted in 1705. Transported to Kiltearn in 1726.
— Alexander Macbean, from Douglas, admitted November, 1720, died November 2, 1762.
— Alexander Fraser, from Ferntosh, admitted April 4, 1727, died May 6, 1750.
— Daniel Mackenzie, from Pettie, admitted October 10, 1727, died March 21, 1730.
— William Bailie, ordained July 22, 1731, died May 14, 1739.
— Murdoch Mackenzie, from Dingwall, admitted July 13, 1742, died April 7, 1774.
— James Grant, ordained April 14, 1752, died December 14, that same year.
— Alexander Fraser, from Avoch, admitted November 13, 1754.
— Robert Rose, ordained September 27, 1763.
— George Watson, from Kiltearn, admitted, 1775.

Inverness—First Charge.

Mr Robert Rose died August 2, 1799.
— Patrick Grant, admitted September, 1800. Translated to Kiltarlitie, December 23, 1800.
— Alexander Fraser. Translated from the Second Charge of Inverness, March 5, 1801, died May 20, 1821.
— Thomas Fraser. Translated from the Third Charge of Inverness, November 6, 1821.

Inverness—Second Charge.

Mr Alexander Fraser died January 12, 1778.
— George Watson. Translated from the Third Charge of Inverness, July 7, 1778, died February 5, 1798.
— Alexander Fraser. Translated from the Third Charge of Inverness, August 3, 1798. Translated to the First Charge of Inverness, March 5, 1801.
— Alexander Rose. Translated from the Third Charge of Inverness, April 7, 1801.

Inverness—Third Charge.

Mr Alexander Fraser, admitted September 22, 1778. Translated to the Second Charge of Inverness, July 3, 1798.
— Alexander Rose, admitted September 18, 1798. Translated to the Second Charge of Inverness, April 7, 1801.
— Thomas Fraser, admitted December 15, 1801. Translated to the First Charge of Inverness, November 6, 1821.
— Alexander Clark, admitted March 21, 1822.

Durris, a parsonage in the gift of the Prior of Urquhart, and now the Laird of Calder is Patron by a disposition from Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline Lord Urquhart, in 1610. The stipend* is 48 bolls of meal, 650 merks, with 50 merks for communion elements. The School is legal. Examinable persons are about 1100. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr James Dow, Reader in Durris and Boleskin in 1567.
— Alexander Thomson, Minister at Durris, 1617.
— Patrick Dunbar, Minister in 1618, died in 1658.
— William Cummine, ordained in 1663. Transported in 1664.
— James Smith, ordained in March, 1666, demitted in 1682, on account of the Test.
— Thomas Fraser, ordained privately, admitted March 11, 1683, died in May, 1729.
— Archibald Bannantine, from Ardchattan, admitted September 14, 1731, died June 20, 1752.
— John Glass, ordained May 1, 1753, died November 17, 1784.
— John Mackillican, admitted September 23, 1785, died June 13, 1819.
— Alexander Campbell, admitted March 28, 1820. Translated to Croy, July, 1823.
— David Fraser, admitted September 25, 1823.

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* The Stipend is now £158, 6s. 8d. sterling, including element money. The population of the parish is 1573.

Kirkhill, formerly the parishes of Wardlaw and Fearnua, a parsonage, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This church stood formerly at Dunbalach, a mile up the river, and was dedicated to St Maurice. I have seen, in the hands of Mr Fraser of Dunbalach, a Papal Bull, dated anno 1210, for translating the church of Mauritus, from Dunbalach to Wardlaw. Wardlaw parish made the west end of the present parish; and Fearnua (in Erse *Eagluis Fearnic*, so called, either from some legendary Saint, or from Fearn, i. e. the Adder Tree, which abounds there) made the east end; and they were united in 1618. Lord Lovat was, and the King now is Patron. The stipend* is, including element money, 56 bolls, half bear, and half meal, 400 merks, and vicarage worth 150 merks. The School is legal. The number of examinable persons is 800. The Protestant ministers are,

Sir William (an Ecclesiastical Knight) Dow Fraser, at Wardlaw, died about 1588.
Mr Donald Dow Fraser, at Wardlaw, from 1589 to 1600.
— Andrew Macphail, at Fearnua, anno 1589, died about 1606.
— Bartholomew Robertson, at Wardlaw, from 1601 to 1610.
— John Houston, ordained in 1611, died in December, 1659.
— James Fraser, ordained in 1661, died in October, 1709.
— Robert Thomson, from Clyde, admitted April 2, 1717, died April 30, 1770, aged 85.
— Alexander Fraser, ordained May 5, 1773, died January 13, 1802.
— Donald Fraser, admitted September 28, 1802.

Kiltarlitie and Conveth, seem to have been distinct parishes, but how early united I find not. Conveth was a vicarage depending on the Priory of Beaulie. Kiltarlitie a parsonage, dedicated to St Thalargus. Lord Lovat was, and the King now is Patron. The stipend,† by decreet in 1635, is 48 bolls meal, 300 merks, 400 merks vicarage, and 30 merks for communion elements. The salary of

* The Stipend was augmented in 1818, to 120 bolls Oat-meal, 120 bolls Barley, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 1572.

† The Stipend is now £158, 6s. 8d. sterling, including element money. The population of the parish is 2429.

the School is legal. Examinable persons are 1,600. . The Protestant ministers are,

Mr William Fraser, in 1624, died in Winter, 1665.
— Hugh Fraser, ordained in 1667, died about 1708.
— Patrick Nicolson, ordained July 16, 1716, died March 7, 1761.
— Malcolm Nicolson, ordained September 24, 1761.
— John Fraser, admitted May 10, 1792, died August 5, 1800.
— Patrick Grant, admitted December 23, 1800, died July 12, 1807.
— Ranald Bayne, admitted May 5, 1808, died January 31, 1821.
— Colin Fraser, admitted May 8, 1823.

PRESBYTERY OF ABERTARF.

Urquhart and Glenmoriston. The former is a parsonage, dedicated to St Mary; and in the other was a chapel, dedicated to St Richard. Urquhart was always dependent on, and in the gift of the Chancellor of Moray, and now the Laird of Grant, as Patron of Inveravon, the seat of the Chancellor, acts as Patron of Urquhart. Attempts have been made to unite Glenmoriston and Abertarf into one parish, but have failed for want of a maintainance. The stipend* of Urquhart is 800 merks, and 50 merks for communion elements. There is no School. The number of examinable persons is about 1,600. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr James Farquharson, Exhorter, anno 1568.
— Alexander Grant, Minister in 1624, died in 1645.
— Duncan Macculloch, from Inverness, admitted, 1647, deposed, 1658, reponed, 1664, and demitted, 1671.
— James Grant, ordained April 10, 1673. Transported to Abernethie in 1685.
— Robert Munro, ordained in 1676, to Glenmoriston and Abertarf, died about 1688.
— Robert Cummine, privately ordained, admitted October 24, 1686, died in 1729.
— William Gordon, ordained December 24, 1730. Transported to Alvie in 1739.
— John Grant, ordained in 1740, died, 1792.
— James Grant, admitted, 1792, died, 1798.
— James Fowler, admitted, 1799, died, 1814.
— James Doune Smith, admitted, 1815.

* The Stipend was augmented, in 1819, to 128 bolls Oat-meal, 128 bolls Barley, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 2786.

Boleskin and Abertarf were distinct parishes. I find (Appendix, No XXVIII.) Gilbride Parsona de Abertarf, before the year 1216. James Dow, Vicar, sold the vicarage of Abertarf to the Tutor of Lovat, about the year 1570, and for want of a living, Abertarf was annexed to Boleskin. In 1676, it was disjoined from Boleskin, and ecclesiastically united with Glenmoriston; but the Civil sanction was not obtained, and therefore Abertarf was again annexed to Boleskin, about the year 1688. Lord Lovat was, and the Crown now is Patron. The stipend,* about 1764, was augmented to 1300 merks. There is no School. Examinable persons are 1150. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr James Dow, Exhorter in Durris, Boleskin, and Abertarf, anno 1569.
— Andrew Dow Fraser, from Moy, admitted about 1624, murdered by the Irish, 1646.
— Thomas Houston, ordained in 1648, died about 1704.
— John Morrison, from Glenelg, admitted in 1706. Transported to Urray in 1710.
— Thomas Fraser, ordained in March, 1714, died February 10, 1766.
— Patrick Grant, from Daviot, admitted, 1770. Transported to Inverness in 1800.
— William Fraser, admitted, 1801.

Laggan, a Mensal church, dedicated to St Kenneth. The Bishop was Patron, and settled the parish *jure proprio*. Now the King is properly Patron, and the family of Gordon has no act of possession. This parish was sometimes by the Bishop annexed to Alvie, that he might draw the more Teinds from it. Mr James Lyle served long in both parishes, and, it is said, understood not the Erse language; such penury was there of ministers having that language. Upon his demitting, the parishes were disjoined; but were again united in 1672, and so continued till the death of Mr Thomas Macpherson. About the year 1767, the stipend† was augmented to 1260 merks.

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* The Stipend was augmented, in 1822, to 128 bolls Oat-meal, 128 bolls Barley, and £8, 6s. 8d. for element money. The population of the parish is 2096.

† The Stipend was augmented, in 1812, to £85 sterling from the Parish, and as much from Government as makes the whole Stipend amount to £158, 6s. 8d., including element money. The population of the parish is 1234.

There is no School. The number of examinable persons is 1,100. The Protestant ministers are,

Mr Alexander Clark, Exhorter in 1569.
— James Lyle, Minister of Laggan and Alvie long before 1624, demitted for age in 1626.
— Alexander Clark, ordained in 1638, deposed in 1647.
— James Dick, ordained to Laggan and Alvie in 1653, deposed in 1665.
— Thomas Macpherson, in 1672.
— John Mackenzie, from Kingusie, admitted in 1709, died in 1745.
— Duncan Macpherson, ordained in April, 1747, died August 13, 1757. .
— Andrew Gallie, ordained September 6, 1758. Transported to Kincardine in 1774.
— James Grant, admitted in 1775, died in 1815.
— William Robertson, admitted in 1816. Transported to Kinloss, 1818.
— George Shepherd, admitted, 1819. Transported to Kingussie, 1825.
— Mackintosh M'Kay, admitted, 1825.

The number of catechisable persons, of seven or eight years of age and upwards, as contained in the above account, is..... 57,678
To which, if, for children under that age, we add one-fifth more,—viz..... 11,535

The number* of Souls in this Province is..... 69,213

I cannot say that this number is strictly exact; but if there be any error it must be but small.

The State of Religion in the Province from the Reformation.

I shall now conclude these collections, with a succinct account of the state of religion in this Province, from the Reformation, anno 1560, to this time.

How early the first dawning of the Reformation of Religion appeared in Scotland, I will not pretend to determine. It cannot be

* The population of the Province has increased considerably since the time of our author. According to the census of 1821, instituted by Act of Parliament, the number of inhabitants amounted to 86,353, ---being an increase of no less than 17,140,---notwithstanding the great numbers who have emigrated within the last fifty years.

denied, that the Keledees remained in this kingdom in the beginning of the fourth century; and it may be supposed, that the purity of doctrine and worship, and the simplicity of government maintained by them, were the seeds of the Reformation in this kingdom.

Be this as it will, it is certain, that the scandalous schism in the Church of Rome, of a long continued series of Anti-Popes, and the gross corruption both of the doctrine and manners that everywhere prevailed, were the more immediate causes of the downfal of Popery.

In every age, from the days of the Apostles there were some who openly maintained the pure doctrines of Christianity. In the twelfth century, the Waldenses and Albigenses made an avowed secession from the Romish Church. The barbarous persecution of these faithful witnesses, long continued, verified, that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church. Their doctrines spread through many Kingdoms of Europe, and in England John Wickliff openly taught them in the fourteenth century, and his disciples carried them into Germany and France, and, no doubt, into Scotland. In England the Reformation began right early in the reign of Henry VIII., anno 1533, by renouncing the Pope's authority. And in 1542, many of the Scots Nobility and Gentry, being made, or rather surrendering themselves prisoners at Solway Moss, and remaining in England for sometime, upon their return to Scotland, openly favoured the Reformation, encouraged the preachers of it, and it soon spread into the several counties. Before that time, even in 1407, John Roseby, and, in 1432, Paul Craw, were publicly burnt for their opposition to the Church of Rome. In 1527, Mr Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Fern in Ross, a man of noble birth, was burnt by Bishop Beaton. It cannot be doubted, that this eminent martyr propagated the Reformed doctrines in Ross, and in the neighbouring counties. The cruelty of his death, and of the death of Mr George Wishart, son to Pittarow, in 1545, rendered Popery odious, and induced the people everywhere to favour the Reformation.

Although I have not met with particular instances of gentlemen, or others, in the Province of Moray, who had embraced the Protestant principles before the year 1560; yet I question not but there were many such. For in the Parliament that year, which abolished Popery, and established the Reformation, William Innes of Innes, John Grant of Grant, William Sutherland of Duffus, and a Commissioner from the town of Inverness, were Members, and concurred in the good work. And by the above catalogue of Protestant ministers, it appears, that, before the year 1570, almost all the parishes in the diocese of Moray had Protestant teachers (Appendix, No. XLVI.) and a Protestant Bishop, with a formal Chapter, was settled in 1573-4.

From the Reformation downward, no country in the North, and few, if any, in the South, adhered more firmly to the Protestant principles, even in the worst of times, than did the inhabitants of Moray,—insomuch that, except what the influence of the family of Gordon had (of which afterwards), Popery has found no countenance among them. And, although in times of Prelacy, the people behaved with due subjection to civil authority, yet they never could be brought to a cheerful submission to Prelatic power, but joined in throwing off that yoke at different periods. The Ministers banished by King James VI. to the North, and particularly Mr Robert Bruce, who was banished to Inverness, anno 1604, and remained there four years, contributed to confirm the people in Protestant and Presbyterian principles.

In 1638, the people of Moray heartily concurred in opposing the Liturgy, the Canons, the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the Order of Bishops. Messrs William Falconer at Dyke, John Hay at Rafford, David Dunbar at Edinkillie, John Howeson at Wardlaw, Patrick Dunbar at Durris, Ministers; William Ross of Clava, John Dunbar, Bailiff of Forres, James Fraser of Brae, and Robert Bailie Bailiff of Inverness, Ruling Elders, were Members of that Assembly. And Messrs John Gordon at Elgin, and John Guthrie at Duffus,

Ministers, were, October 25, 1638, elected Commissioners from the Presbytery of Elgin, to that Assembly, and Mr Gordon was present in it, though omitted in the Roll. That Assembly having deposed and excommunicated, among others, the Bishop of Moray, the clergy of his diocese who had vowed canonical obedience, and of whom some were ordained by him, intimated the sentence from their pulpits; and the laity rejoiced in being delivered from the Ecclesiastical domination. In the subsequent assemblies of the church, Innes of Innes, Brodie of Brodie, Brodie of Lethin, Fraser of Brae, &c., are found to have been members.

All ranks in the Province signed the National Covenant, and the Solemn League; some with cheerfulness; and many, to avoid the direful censures of the church. In the civil commotions, not improperly called, "The Bishops' War," the people in general, except the vassals and dependents of the Marquis of Huntly, and the Roman Catholics, joined the Covenanters at first. But in 1648, when they thought, that not so much religion, as monarchy and the civil constitution were in danger, then the Frasers, Macintoshes, Rosses, Inneses, &c., joined in the expedition called "The Duke's Engagement," and after the defeat at Preston, the churches were filled with Mock Penitents. The King being cut off in 1649, and his son, Charles II., being called home from Breda, and crowned, both Church and State became infatuated. The King raised an army, which was routed, at Worcester, in September, 1651, and many gentlemen in Moray suffered much in this ill-conducted expedition into England. At the same time the church split into parties, and made a breach not yet fully healed up.

The King had three several times sworn the Covenants; but many very justly questioned his sincerity. The Covenanters being defeated at Dunbar in 1650, Cromwell being at Edinburgh, and having that Castle in his hands, the Courtiers laboured, that all capable of serving their country might be received into the army, and not be

hindered or deterred by church censures. Against this a body of Gentlemen, Military Officers, and Ministers, remonstrated, and directed a subscribed remonstrance to the Committee of Estates, "Advising them to adhere to the King, only in defence of religion and liberty, and if he shall forsake the counsels of the Church and State, and be guided by malignants, that he be removed from the exercise of Government." The Committee of Estates, in November, 1650, condemned that paper as scandalous; and at the same time, the Commission of the General Assembly first approved, but afterwards, by court influence, condemned the remonstrance, which made several Ministers enter a dissent. The King persuaded the same commission to meet at Perth, *pro re nata*, on December 14, that year, and the Parliament asked them a solution of this question, "What persons shall be admitted to take arms against the Sectaries, and in what capacity?" To which they answered, "That all sensible persons, except the excommunicated, forfeited, and professed enemies to the Covenants, may be employed." The same commission met on December 26, and then many protested against this resolution, because it encouraged the enemies of religion, and put it in the power of the King and his Courtiers to overturn all that had been contended for since the year 1637. Hence came the opposite parties of Resolutioners and Protestors, who, by imprudently meddling with the affairs of the civil government, and by their fierce animosities, occasioned the change of church government.

In the year 1651, the same Commission of the Church met in April, and gave it as their opinion, that the Parliament might admit into public offices, and places of trust, all subjects, provided the guilty did undergo church censures. Upon this mock penitents crowded into the church; those called *Malignants* soon got into offices and posts; and the Protestors loudly complained, that a door was opened to infidelity, irreligion, and profaneness. But the Resolutioners would maintain what they had done, and meeting on May. 24th, in

Commission, required all Presbyteries to cite to the ensuing Assembly, all who should oppose the resolutions.

The General Assembly met on 16th July at St Andrews; but because of the Civil tumults, soon removed to Dundee. Twenty-one members protested against the freeness and legality of the meeting, because by the conduct of the Commission in May, there could be no free election,—all Protesters being under citation. Yet the Assembly condemned the remonstrance, approved the resolutions, condemned the Protesters, deposed three, and suspended one of them, and ordered all Presbyteries to ask the opinion of their members concerning the remonstrance, the resolutions, and the lawfulness of this Assembly. This kindled a flame in almost every Synod and Presbytery.

In the Province ot Moray, the Synod met *pro re nata*, on November 13, 1651, and approved of the meeting of last Assembly. But Messrs John Brodie at Aldern, Joseph Brodie at Forres, William Fraser at Inverness, James Park at Urquhart, and Patrick Glass at Edinkillie, ministers, with Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, Alexander Brodie of Brodie, and Hugh Campbell of Achindune, elders,—protested against this, because that Assembly was not free or regular in the election of its members, and several things done in it were, in their opinion, dishonouring to God, and contrary to the Covenants, and the Engagement. Thus was the Province split into parties; but the Synod promised to treat the protesting members with all brotherly-love and benevolence. The Kingdom being now under the feet of Usurpers, General Assemblies being by them discharged, and Synods and Presbyteries often interrupted, a social and friendly intercourse was, at least seemingly, kept up in this Province for some years. But in the Synod of Moray, met in October 1660, a copy of Charles II.'s Jesuitical Letter to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, was read (Appendix, No. XLVIII.) I call this Letter Jesuitical, because the King promised to maintain inviolate

the government of the Church as established by law,—although it was resolved to overturn it; and in a few months the Act Recissory was passed in Parliament, rescinding, repealing, and annulling all Acts made in Parliament, Convention, or Assembly, since the year 1633, and so leaving the government of the Church what it was that year 1633. An equivocation unworthy of a King or Christian. That Letter being read, the Synod observed, that the King promised, to cause the authority of the Assembly, 1651, to stand in force. Upon this they instantly, in a mean and base strain of adulation, persecuted their brethren, contrary to their former promise. Mr Patrick Glass, the only Minister now living who had protested in 1651, was sharply rebuked, and made to sign a recantation, which was recorded. And Sir Ludovick Gordon of Gordonstown, Alexander Brodie of Brodie, and Hugh Campbell, Protesters, with Alexander Brodie of Lethin, Patrick Campbell of Boath, John Nicolson, James Buchan, William Alves in Forres, and Robert Watson in Rafford, Elders, who had approved of the protestations, were all deposed in absence. This was both unjust and ungenerous, to expose their brethren, as much as they could, to the King's resentment.

But now the design of re-establishing Prelacy was communicated to some of the clergy, and the Synod, met July 2, 1661, sent an address to the Earl of Middleton, the King's Commissioner in Parliament, in which they did not once mention the Protestant religion, or Presbyterian church government, (Appendix, No. XLIX.) Nay, it is apparent, that they had already privately agreed, to approve of the intended change; for Mr Murdoch Mackenzie, Minister at Elgin, who was to be one of the new Bishops, was sent up with the address, that he might receive the rochet; and the Synod set up, what in divine worship was looked on as the Badge of Episcopacy, I mean the *Gloria Patri*, and parents repeating the Apostle's Creed at the baptism of their children.

The transition from one extreme to another is easy; but it is diffi-

cult to stop in a just medium. This was apparent upon the Restoration in 1660. Under the former period, the clergy ran into a wild extreme, of meddling with, and managing, all matters, Civil, Ecclesiastical, Criminal, and Military, and the language of their conduct, and of many of the laity, was, "Bind your King with Chains, and your Nobles with Fetters." Now they ran into the opposite extreme: All power, Civil and Ecclesiastical, was lodged in the King: He was declared absolute: Christ's right, as Head of the Church, was yielded up to him; and all became abject slaves to his will.

Prelacy being restored in 1662, the King proposed to revive General Assemblies, and the Parliament drew up a form of their constitution. But the Bishops could not bear such a check, and the project was dropt. Diocesan Synods and Presbyteries were kept up, and the new Bishops lost no time in prosecuting Non-conformists. Messrs George Innes at Dipple, and Harry Forbes at Aldern, prevented deposition, by demitting their charges in 1663. And Messrs Thomas Urquhart at Essil, James Urquhart at Kinloss, and George Meldrum at Glass, were that year deposed,—as was Mr Alexander Fraser, at Daviot, in 1672; and all the rest conformed. Some ministers from Ross, as Messrs James Fraser of Brae, Thomas Hogg, Thomas Ross, John Macgilligin, &c., were often driven into Moray, and, joining the Non-conformists there, performed Gospel Ministrations in private, and were much regarded and protected by the gentry. The Bishops of Moray were more moderate than other Bishops; yet these ministers were informed against—most of them were intercommuned, apprehended, and kept long prisoners in the Bass, and in other places.

The gentlemen of the country, and the common people by their example and influence, behaved with much prudence, gave no umbrage to the civil powers; and, though they protected the persecuted clergy, yet they discouraged field preaching,—by which means, both the ministers, and their hearers in private houses, were the less

exposed to troubles. The houses of the Lairds of Innes, Grant, Kilravock, Brodie, Lethin, the Sheriff of Moray, and Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder, were so many sanctuaries to the oppressed. The last-mentioned gentleman, was, at one time, bail in £1,500 sterling for persecuted ministers. In a word, for twenty years after the Restoration, by the prudence and piety of families of distinction, Moray enjoyed more peace than other counties, and religion flourished greatly.

The imposing the Test, in 1681, opened a new scene of troubles. Thereby they swore, "To own and adhere to the Confession of Faith recorded in Parliament, 1567, and to disown all principles or practices contrary to the Protestant religion, and the said Confession: That the King is only the Supreme Governor in all causes, Civil and Ecclesiastical: That it is unlawful for subjects, upon any pretence, to enter into Covenants and Leagues, or to convene in any assemblies to treat of any matter of State, Civil or Ecclesiastical, without his Majesty's express licence; or to take up arms against the King, or those commissioned by him: Not to endeavour any change or alteration in the Government, in Church or State, as now established: Never to decline his Majesty's power and jurisdiction, &c." A strange medley of Erastianism, and contradiction! To maintain the Protestant religion; and to bring in a Popish successor! To swear in the Confession, that Christ is the only King of the Church; and yet that the King is the only Supreme! To allow any one having the King's commission, to cut all the throats in the kingdom! Not to convene to Preaching or Praying! &c.

Mr Colin Falconer, Bishop of Moray, and the clergy of his diocese, met at Elgin, in December, 1681; and ministers, schoolmasters, and students of Divinity, swore the Test, with the Council's explication, allowed by the King,—viz.

1. That they did not swear to every proposition in the Confession of Faith, but only to the true Protestant Religion, in opposition to Popery and Fanaticism.

2. That there is reserved entire to the Bishops and Pastors, all the intrinsic spiritual power of the Church, and the preaching of the word, ordination of Pastors, &c., as in the three first centuries.

3. That this oath is no prejudice to the Episcopal Government of the Church now established by law. An explication this so poor, that rather than comply with it, the following ministers quitted their charges,—viz. Messrs James Stuart at Inveravon, Alexander Marshall at Dipple, William Geddes at Urquhart, James Horn at Elgin, Alexander Cumming at Dallas, James Smith at Durris, William Speed at Botrifnie, and John Cumming at Aldern. This last gentleman did subscribe the Test; but, upon reflection, chose to demit, in 1682; and being a pious and peaceable man, he was settled at Cullen; and by the favour of the Earl of Findlater, lived undisturbed. The conduct of the clergy, in so readily complying in this point, very much sullied their characters.

Few of the gentlemen of this Province had posts or offices that obliged them to take this oath. But it was soon made a test of loyalty in all ranks. And to drive the people into a full conformity to Church and State, or to ruin them if they became recusants, justiciary courts were appointed through the Kingdom, with power to impose the Test, to inquire into Conventicles, and absenting from church; and to fine, confine, banish, and hang, as they should see cause. In December, 1684, a commission was granted to the Earls of Errol and Kintore, and Sir George Munro of Coulrain, for the bounds between Spey and Ness; and, on January 19, 1685, their power was extended to Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland; and Lord Duffus, with a troop of militia, was ordered to attend them. A letter was, likewise, written by the Council, to the Bishop of Moray, requiring him to cause all the clergy to attend the Justices on January 22d, with their Elders, and to bring lists of all persons, either guilty or suspected.

Such a parade and meeting of Justices, Bishop, Ministers, Elders, Militia, Gentlemen, Ladies, and common people, was held at Elgin,

22d Jan., and the subsequent days; and as it was unusual, could not but strike terror; and the more sensible people must have concluded, that a Government, either in Church or State, must have been odious that needed such support. These Justices made their report to the Council on 2d March, as follows:—

"We made up lists of the heritors, wad-setters, and life-renters, who offered three months supply, signed a bond of peace, and took the Test, except a few. We fined some, banished others, and remitted some to the Council. We ordered to imprison Munro of Fowles at Tain, and his son at Inverness, and sent Mr William M'Kay, (he was afterwards minister at Cromdale,) a vagrant preacher in Sutherland, to Edinburgh. We banished Messrs James Urquhart, John Stuart, (thereafter at Urquhart), Alexander Dunbar, (thereafter at Aldern), and George Meldrum, ministers,—Alexander and Mark Mavors in Urquhart, Donald and Andrew Munros in Elgin, Alexander Munro of Main, and Jean Taylor. We fined the Laird of Grant in £42,500; the Laird of Brodie in £24,000; Alexander Brodie of Lethin in £40,000; Francis Brodie of Millton in £10,000; Francis Brodie of Windyhills in £3333, 6s. 8d.; Mr James Brodie (grandfather to the present Lethin) of Kinlie in £333, 6s. 8d.: Mr George Meldrum of Crombie in £6666, 13s. 4d.; Thomas Dunbar of Grange, the Laird of Innes, William Brodie of Coltfield, William Brodie of Whitewrae, and Mr Robert Donaldson in Arr, were cited to appear when called."

Besides these, there were imprisoned at Elgin, John Montfod, Chamberlain to Park, Jean Brodie, relict of Alexander Thomson, merchant in Elgin, Christine Lesly, daughter, and Beatrix Brodie, relict of Lesly of Aikenway. Although the Justices who met at Elgin were not severe, and Sir George Munro was a friend to the oppressed; yet it is probable, that, to please the Court and Bishops, some executions would have been made, if the King's death had not prevented it. For how soon the Justices arrived at Elgin, they ordered a new Gallows to be erected. But the King having died on

February 6, 1685, the account of it reached Elgin on the 13th. The Justices left the town next day; the prisoners were released; and many who were under citation, were eased of the trouble of appearing, because the commission of the Justices was vacated, and became null.

The gentlemen that were fined were brought to much trouble: Non-conformity, absence from church, and attending conventicles, were their only crimes; and not so much the conduct of the Gentlemen, as of their Ladies. They thought it hard to be punished for their wives faults. The Laird of Brodie had a non-conforming Chaplain, and some conventicles in Brodie-House; and though he went to London to get some composition, yet he was forced to pay 20,000 merks Scots to Colonel Maxwell, a Papist. Lethin's fine was gifted to the Scots College of Doway, to be paid to Mr Lewis Innes, a member of that College. The estate of Lethin was adjudged in order to secure payment, and upon Lethin's death, the Laird of Grant (married to Lethin's only child) becoming executor to him, paid £30,000 to the Earl of Perth. The Laird of Grant petitioned the Privy Council, showed his own loyalty, and his Lady's inability to travel to church through want of health; yet the Council ordered him to be prosecuted for the fine; but he spun out his defences, till the Revolution delivered him. Millton's fine was granted to Gray of Chrichie, as a reward of his deciphering some of Argyle's letters; but the Revolution prevented paying it.

Besides the severity used by this Court of Justiciary, the Sheriff-Courts put many to distress and trouble. The Hereditary Sheriff of Moray, refusing the Test, was divested of his office; and Lord Down was made Sheriff Principal, and Tulloch of Tanachie, Depute, who fined David Brodie of Pitgaveny, brother to Lethin, in £18,000, whereof a great part was paid. The Sheriff of Inverness fined many in that county. And Mackenzie of Suddie, by a special warrant from the Council, prosecuted many in Ross and Cromarty. These prosecutions were carried on in all counties, and they who have cal-

culated the fines imposed, and for the most part exacted, make them amount to £4,000,000.

As in the body natural, so in the Political and Ecclesiastical, too hot a regimen of Medicines doth but inflame the disease which it is intended to cure. The severities used at that time, mainly for Nonconformity, increased the number of Non-conformists, although they durst not avow it, and brought the administration, both of Church and State, into the greatest contempt. Upon the accession of King James VII. to the Crown, in 1685, he would willingly have compounded matters for a season, and grant a respite to Non-conformists, that he might with the better grace favour the Roman Catholics. To this it was owing, that, failing to get the penal statutes against Popery repealed, he granted an ample toleration and the Non-conformists had rest. But the Scottish Bishops being infatuated, although they knew of the Prince of Orange's intended expedition, to preserve the religion and liberties of Britain, yet in their Address, (Appendix, No. L.), gave their King such a taste of their loyalty, and the nation such a specimen of their religion and temper, that it was no wonder, that next year the Convention of Estates declared Prelacy a grievance to the nation.

The last sufferer I know, in Moray, for nonconformity, was Mr Angus Macbean, son to Macbean of Kinchyle, and minister of Inverness. He was a man of parts and piety, and was admitted minister of Inverness, December 29, 1683. It was with great reluctancy he entered into the ministry under the then establishment; for his dissatisfaction with the Government, and the tyrannical conduct of the Church, made him, in June 1687, withdraw from their Judicatories, and, on 23d October, being Lord's-day, he preached from Job, xxxiv. 31, 32, publicly renounced Prelacy, and demitted his charge. In January 1688, he was carried a prisoner to Edinburgh, examined before the Council, and on 27th February was deposed by the Archbishop of St Andrews. He was remanded to prison, and though, on account of the languishing state of his health, Sir Robert Gordon of

Gordonstown, and Duncan Forbes of Culloden, offered a bail of 10000 merks, Scots, to present him when called, yet the Chancellor would not liberate him. He lay in prison till, upon the Chancellor's running away in December 1688, the mob opened the prison doors. After this he continued in a languishing way, and died at Edinburgh in February 1689, in the thirty-third year of his age.

The happy Revolution in 1688, put an end to tyranny and persecution. I have, pages 341, &c., given some account of the state of religion in this Province, at, and since the Revolution, and shall now only observe, that the Episcopal clergy, being by law indulged, upon their qualifying to the Civil Government, to keep their charges and livings, they saw this so much for their ease and advantage, that they all, very few excepted, complied with it. Thereby they were eased of the trouble and expence of attending upon Presbyteries, Synods, Assemblies, and Commissions, and of bearing a share in frequent contributions for promoting religion and piety. No one was disturbed or ejected, except those who refused to acknowledge King William and Queen Mary, and who still looked for the restoration of their abdicated King. I own that in Strathspey, the Laird of Grant did take advantage of the ministers of Cromdale, Abernethie, and Duthil, who neglected to qualify to Government within the time limited. And upon this he, in a manner too summary, caused shut up their churches. In the town of Elgin, so disaffected were the Magistrates, and influenced by the Lord Duffus, that for eight years they kept the pastoral charge vacant. And in Inverness, so great was the disaffection, (to which Mr Hector Mackenzie, minister, contributed not a little, although he himself had qualified to the civil government), that upon the death of Mr Marshal in 1691, the Magistrates would not suffer the charge to be declared vacant. Upon 21st June that year, all avenues to the church were beset with armed men, and double centries placed at the doors, that no minister might enter; and when Duncan Forbes of Culloden sought to open the doors, he was thrust back, and struck violently. This made Cullo-

den and others represent the case to the Council; and in August 1691, Leven's regiment was sent north to protect the well-affected in obeying the law. They made patent doors, but for ten years no minister could be got settled in that town.

It remains now that I give some account of the state of Popery in this Province. The favour showed by our Kings to Roman Catholics, ever since the Reformation, is well-known. James VI. did not dissemble that he would meet them half way; his son, though called a zealous Protestant, protected, employed, and encouraged Papists, during his unfortunate reign. Charles II. was known to be, and died a Roman Catholic; and his brother openly professed that religion. Notwithstanding the influence and example of those Princes, very few in this Province, except the dependants on the family of Gordon, and the Macdonalds and Chisholms, have been seduced into Popish errors. Among the Highland Clans, the Frasers, Macintoshes, Grants, Macphersons, Macgillivrays, scarce any Papists are to be found. Even in the country of Badenoch, though all are either vassals or tenants of the Duke of Gordon, there are few, if any, of that religion. This has been owing in a great measure to the gentry and Chiefs of Clans, who early embraced the Reformation, and both encouraged and promoted it in their lands.

The Macdonalds of Glengary, never that I know, were reformed. The gentlemen of that name have their sons educated in the Scots colleges abroad, especially at Douay; and they return home, either avowed or concealed Papists. In the year 1726, in all Glengary and Achadrom, which may consist of 800 souls, I could find very few Protestants. Since that time they have not become much better; but have diffused their errors into the neighbouring countries of Abertarf, Glenmoriston, and Strathglass.

The most noble family of Gordon, till of late, were Papists; and although now they are Protestants, yet Popery still prevails in their lands, within this Province, particularly in Glenrinnes, Glenlivat, and Strathavon. I remember when a seminary, or academy of Priests,

was openly kept in Glenlivat, where the languages, philosophy, and divinity were regularly taught, and a draught of the most promising boys was sent to France, who returned home Priests and Jesuits. I am not certain if such a seminary is now kept up there, but a Popish meeting-house continues, and at high mass 600 people attend it.

It may not be improper here to observe, the happy increase of Christian knowledge since the Revolution. All the parishes in this Province, excepting three or four, have now schools erected in them according to law; and some Society schools are settled where Popery prevails, or the extent of parishes requires. This valuable Society had its rise from the piety and benevolence of some private Christians in Edinburgh, about the year 1700, who, pitying the lamentable condition of the Highlands and Islands through ignorance, idolatry, superstition, and profaneness, did themselves cheerfully contribute, and prevailed with others to concur with them for erecting schools. Their first school was in the country of Stratherick, within this Province; but not meeting with the success expected, they applied to the General Assembly, who laid the design before her Majesty, Queen Anne, and obtained letters patent, dated May 25, 1709, erecting the contributers into a Society, by the name of "The Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge." The stock of the Society, in 1774, is, for Scotland, £58,901, Sterling; and for America, £4,032, Sterling. They have now established 121 schools, besides some lately suppressed, at which above 6,000 boys and girls are educated; and they have Missionaries in Georgia, North Carolina, and other parts of America. The happy effects of this truly pious Institution are visible in this Province. Christian knowledge is increased, heathenish customs are abandoned, the number of Papists is diminished, disaffection to the Government is lessened, and the English language is so diffused, that in the remotest glens it is spoken by the young people, and in the low country, in Inveravon, Glenlivat, Knockando, Edinkillie, Nairn, and Ardersier, where, till of late, public worship was performed in Erse, there is now no occasion for ministers having that language.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—*King Robert's Charter to Ranulf, Earl of Moray; from Essays on British Antiquities.*

Robertus, Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, salutem. Sciatis, Nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Thomæ Ranulpho, Militi, dilecto nepoti nostro, pro homagio et servitio suo, omnes terras nostras in Moravia, sicut fuerunt in manu Domini Alexandri Regis Scotiæ prædecessoris nostri ultimo defuncti, una cum omnibus aliis terris adjacentibus, infra metas et divisas subscriptas contentis; Incipiendo, videlicet, ad aquam de Spee sicut cadit in mare; et sic ascendendo per eandem aquam, includendo terras de Fouchabre Rothenayks, Rothays et Bocharine, per suas rectas metas et divisas, cum suis pertinentiis; et sic ascendendo per dictam aquam de Spee usque ad marchias de Badenach; et sic includendo omnes terras de Badenach et Kyncardyn, et de Glencaren, cum pertinentiis, per suas rectas metas et divisas; et sic sequendo marchias de Badenach usque ad marchiam de Louchabre; et sic includendo terras de Louchabre, de Maymez, de Lezharketh, de Glengarech, et de Glenelg, cum pertinentiis, per suas rectas metas et divisas; et sic sequendo marchiam de Glenelg usque ad mare versus occidentem; et sic per mare usque ad marchias boreales Ergadiæ, quæ est Comitis de Ros; et sic per marchias illas usque ad marchias Rossiæ; et sic per marchias Rossiæ quousque perveniatur ad aquam de Forne; et sic per aquam de Forne quousque perveniatur ad mare orientale: Tenendas et habendas dicto Thomæ, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, de nobis, et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate, in libero comitatu, ac in libera regalitate, cum quatuor querelis ad coronam nostram regiam spectantibus; et cum omnibus placitis et querelis, tam in communibus indictamentis, quam in brevibus placitabilibus; et cum omnibus aliis loquelis quibuscunque ad liberam regalitatem pertinentibus, vel aliquo modo pertinere valentibus, adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, et honorifice, sicut aliqua terra infra regnum nostrum, in regalitate, liberius, plenius, quietius, aut honorificentius, dari poterit aut teneri; una cum magna custuma nostra burgi de Invernis, et coketo ejusdem, et libertatibus suis in omnibus, excepta tantummodo parva custuma dicti burgi; cum plenaria potestate attachiandi, accusandi, et in omnibus ministrandi ac judicandi omnes illas dicti vicecomitatis injurias, dampna seu præjudicia facientes indebite custumæ prædictæ, adeo libere in omnibus, sicut nos vel aliquis ministrorum nostrorum ipsos attachiare, accusare, ministrare seu judicare potuimus, seu poterit, in præmissis; et quod dictus Comes, et hæredes sui, amercia-

menta, excaetas seu forisfacturas inde contingentes, adeo libere et quiete habeant et possideant in futurum, sicut nos, seu aliquis praedecessorum nostrorum, dicta amerciamenta, excaetas seu forisfacturas, aliquo tempore habuimus. Quare vicecomiti nostro de Invernis, et balivis suis, ac praepositis et balivis dicti burgi qui pro tempore fuerint, ac ceteris quorum interest, firmiter praecipimus et mandamus, quatenus praefato Comiti, et heredibus suis praedictis, ac suis ministris, sint intendentes et respondentes, consulentes et auxiliantes, super his, si necesse fuerit, nostra regali potentia invocata, sine aliquo alio mandato nostro speciali interveniente. Volumusque et concedimus, quod dictus Thomas, et heredes sui praedicti, habeant, teneant, et possideant dictum comitatum, cum manerio de Elgyn, quod pro capitali mansione comitatus Moraviae de cetero teneri volumus et vocari, et cum aliis omnibus maneriis, burgis, villis, thanagiis, et omnibus terris nostris dominicis, firmis, et exitibus infra praedictas metas contentis, cum advocationibus ecclesiarum, cum feodis et forisfacturis, cum silvis et forestis, moris et maresiis, cum viis et semitis, cum aquis, stagnis, lacubus, vivariis, et molendinis, cum piscationibus tam maris quam aquae dulcis, cum venationibas, aucupationibus, et avium aeriis, cum omnibus aliis libertatibus, commoditatibus aysiamentis, et justis pertinentiis suis, in omnibus, et per omnia, tam non nominatis quam nominatis; quibus heredibus dicti Thomae masculis deficientibus, quod absit, volumus, quod dictus comitatus ad nos, et heredes nostros, libere et integre, ac sine aliqua contradictione, revertatur. Volumus etiam et concedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod omnes barones et libere-tenentes dicti comitatus, qui de nobis et praedecessoribus nostris in capite tenuerunt, et eorum heredes, dicto Thomae, et heredibus suis praedictis, homagia, fidelitates, sectas curiae, et omnia alia servitia faciant, et baronias et tenementa sua, de ipso, et heredibus suis praedictis, de cetero teneant; salvis tamen baronibus et libere-tenentibus praedictis, ac eorum heredibus, juribus et libertatibus curiarum suarum hactenus juste usitatis. Volumus insuper et concedimus, quod burgi et burgenses sui de Elgyn, de Fores, et de Invirnarne, easdem libertates habeant et exerceant quas tempore Domini Alexandri regis Scotiae praedicti et nostro habuerunt; hoc solum salvo, quod de nobis tenebant sine medio, et nunc de eodem Comite teneant, cum eisdem libertatibus. Salvo etiam nobis, et heredibus nostris, in hac donatione nostra, burgo nostro de Invirness, cum loco castelli et terris ad dictum burgum pertinentibus, cum piscatione aquae de Niss, et cum molendinis aquae ejusdem, cum sequela dicti burgi, et terrarum ad ipsum burgum tantummodo pertinentium; et salvis nobis et heredibus nostris fidelitatibus episcoporum, abbatum, priorum, et aliorum praelatorum ecclesiae Moraviensis, et advocatione seu jure patronatus ecclesiarum earundem, et eorum statu, in omnibus quem habuerunt tempore Regis Alexandri praedicti, et aliorum praedecessorum nostrorum Regum Scotiae; excepto quod homines eorundem citati per nos ad defensionem regni nostri intendant vexillo, et sequi teneantur vexillum dicti Thomae Comitis, et heredum suorum praedictorum, una cum aliis qui vexillum Moraviae sequi solebant antiquitus; faciendo nobis, et heredibus nostris, dictus Thomas, et heredes sui praedicti pro dicto comitatu, servitium octo militum in exercitu nostro, et Scoticanum servitium, et auxilium de singulis *davacis* debitum et consuetum, tantummodo, sine secta curiae ad quamcunque curiam nostram facienda. In cujus rei testimonium, praesenti cartae nostrae sigillum nostrum praecepimus apponi. Testibus, Venerabilibus Patribus Willelmo Sancti Andreae, Willelmo Dunkeldensi, Henrico Aberdinensi, Dei gratia, Episcopis; Bernardo Abbate de Aberbrothock Cancellario nostro, Malcolmo Comite Levenox, Gilberto de Haya, Roberto de Keth Marescallo Scotiae, Alexandro Margus et Henrico de Sancto Claro, Militibus.

Translation of No. I.

ROBERT, King of the Scots, by the favour of God, health to all the worthy people of all his land. Know ye that we have given, granted, and by this our present deed, confirmed to our beloved nephew, Thomas Randolph, Knight, for his homage and service, all our lands in Moray, as they were held by Lord Alexander, King of Scotland, our immediate predecessor,—together with all the other adjacent lands contained within the underwritten limits and boundaries,—namely, beginning at the river Spey, where it falls into the ocean, and so ascending by the same river, comprehending the lands of Fochaber, Rothenayks, Rothes, and Boharm,—and their pertinents by their proper limits and confines,—and thence, ascending by the said river Spey, even to the confines of Badenaugh; and so comprehending all the lands of Badenaugh, and Kyncardyn, and of Glencarn, with their pertinents, by their proper boundaries and marches,—and so along the confines of Badenaugh even to the boundary of Lochabre, and including the lands of Lochabre, of Maymer, of Lerharketh, of Glengarech, and of Glenelg, with their pertinents by their proper confines and boundaries; and so along the march of Glenelg even to the Western Ocean, and then along the Western Ocean even to the northern boundaries of Argyle, which appertain to the Earl of Ross, and so along those boundaries even to the confines of Ross, and thus by the boundaries of Ross even until the river of Ferne, and thus by the river of Ferne even unto the Eastern Ocean,—to be possessed and held of us and of our heirs, by the said Thomas and his heirs male, lawfully begotten or to be begotten in feu and heritage, in free court and free regality respecting the four pleas of our Crown Royal, and with all suits and complaints, as well in the common indictments, as in the short pleas, and in all other suits whatever pertaining to a free regality, or pertaining in other valid manner as freely, quietly, fully, and honourably; so as that no other land in our dominion could be given or held in regality more freely, fully, quietly, or honourably; together with our great custom of the Borough of Inverness, and with the Cocket thereof, and with his priviliges in all things, only excepting the small custom of the said Borough, with perfect power of attaching, impleading, and managing in whole, and judging in all things making trespass, damage, or prejudice unduly upon the said customs in the said Shire, as freely in all things as ourselves, or any of our ministers themselves are or were empowered to attach, implead, manage, or judge in the premises, and that the said Earl and his heirs, shall have in all time to come, and possess as freely and quietly, the fines, escheats, and forfeitures, which may fall, as we or any of our predecessors, have at any time had the said fines, escheats, or forfeitures. Wherefore, we strictly charge and command our Sheriff of Inverness, and his Officers, and the Magistrates and Officers of the said Borough for the time being, and all others whom it may concern, in as far as it shall be needful concerning these, having called forth our Royal powers, without the intervention of any other, our special command that they shall be attending, succoring, aiding, and advising the said Earl, and his said heirs, and their servants. And we will and grant, that the said Thomas, and his foresaid heirs, shall have, hold, and possess, the said Earldom, with the manor-place of Elgin, which we will, shall henceforth be held and called the principal messuage of the Earldom of Moray, and with all other manors, castles, towns, thanedoms, and all our messuages, steadings, and outsets contained within the said boundaries, with the advowsons of the churches with their rights and forfeitures, with woods, forests, moors, marshes,

with roads, and paths, with waters, pools, lakes, parks, and mills, with fisheries, both in the sea and in fresh waters, with huntings, haukings, and aeiries, with all other liberties, commodities, easements, and his just pertinents in all and by all, as well not named as named. Which male heirs of the said Thomas failing, which God forbid, we will that the said Earldom revert freely and fully without any gainsaying to us, and to our heirs. And, moreover, we will and grant, for ourselves and our heirs, that all the Barons and free tenants of the said Earldom, who hold immediately of us and of our predecessors, shall henceforth hold of the said Thomas and of his heirs, their Baronies and tenements, and perform homage, fidelity, and suits of court, and all other service,—reserving, however, to the said Barons and free tenants, and their heirs, the rights and priviliges of their own courts, hitherto justly possessed. We will, moreover, and grant, that the Boroughs of Elgin, Forres, and Nairn, and their Burgesses, shall have and exercise the same priviliges which they have had both in our reign, and in the reign of the said Lord Alexander, King of Scotland,—with this single reservation, that what they held immediately of us, they now hold the same priviliges of the said Earl,—reserving also from this our donation to ourselves, and to our heirs, our citadel of Inverness, with the ground of the Castle, and the lands pertaining to the said citadel, with the fishery of the river Ness, and the mills on the said river, with the sequels of the said Borough, and of the lands pertaining only to the Borough itself,—reserving also to us and to our heirs, the loyalty of the Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and other Dignitaries of the Church of Moray, and the advowson or right of patronage of the same Kirks, and their government in all things which they had in the reign of the said King Alexander, and our other predecessors, Kings of Scotland, with the exception, that their forces summoned by us, that they may attend the banner for the defence of our Realm, shall be held to follow the banner of the said Earl Thomas and his said heirs, together with those who in former times used to follow the banner of Moray. The said Thomas and his said heirs performing to us and to our heirs for the said Earldom, the service of eight soldiers in our army,—and the Scotish Service and the due and usual aid by each Daugh only, without performing the Court-suit in any Court of ours whatever. In testimony whereof we have commanded our Seal to be set to this present Deed,—the witnesses being the venerable Fathers, William of St. Andrews, William of Dunkeld, and Henry of Aberdeen, Bishops by the grace of God,—Bernard, Abbot of Ardbrothe, our Chancellor, Malcolm, Earl of Lenox, Gilbert of Hay, Robert of Keith, Marshal of Scotland, Alexander Margus, and Henry Sinclair, Knights.

No. II.—*St. Nicholas' Hospital at Spey.*

Muriel de Poloc omnibus: Sciant, Me dedisse Deo et Beatæ Mariæ, et Sancto Nicolao, Totam terram meam de Inverorkil per rectas divisas, in puram Eleemosynam, ad habendum in ea Domum ad receptionem pauperum transeuntium. Testibus, Andrea Moraviensi Episcopo, Nicolao Vicario de Rothys, Symone Vicario de Dundurkus, &c.

Translation of No. II.

Muriel of Poloc to all, &c. Know that unto God, and unto the blessed Mary, and Saint Nicol,

I have given my whole land of Inverorkil, by its proper boundaries, in pure alms for support of a house there, for the reception of poor Goers through,—the witnesses being Andrew, Bishop of Moray, Nicol, Vicar of Rothes, and Symon, Vicar of Dundurcas.

No. III.—*Grant to the Chapel of St. Nicol.*

ALEXANDER, D. G. Rex Scotorum, omnibus: Sciant, Me dedisse, et hac Carta confirmasse, Deo et Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ, et Capellæ Sancti Nicolai juxta pontem de Spe, ad sustentationem Capellani in dicta capella, quatuor marcas annuatim percipiendas de firma Molendinorum nostrorum de Invernarin. Testibus, Willelmo de Bond Cancellario, W. filio Alani Senescalli Justiciario Scotiæ, M. Comite de Angus et Katanea. Apud Invercullan 7mo die Octobris, anno regni 18vo., A. D. 1232.

Translation of No. III.

ALEXANDER, King of Scotland by the favour of God, know, &c. That I have given, and by this Deed have confirmed to God, and the Church of the blessed Mary, and the chapel of St. Nicol, at the Bridge of Spey, four merks yearly, to be taken from the farm of our mills of Invernairn,—the witnesses being William de Bond, Chancellor, W., son of Allan Steward Justiciary of Scotland, and M., Earl of Angus and Caithness.—At Cullen, the 7th of October, in the 18th year of our reign, A. D. 1232.

No. IV.—*Grant to the Kirk of Rothes.*

OMNIBUS Sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis, Andreas Episcopus Moraviensis. Noveritis, Me dedisse, et hac Carta confirmasse, Deo et Beato Nicolao, et Hospitali ejusdem sito juxta pontem de Spe, ad sustentationem pauperum, in puram Eleemosynam, Ecclesiam de Rothais, cum omnibus justis pertinentiis. In horum testimonium, huic scripto appensum est sigillum nostrum, cum subscriptione Fratrum.

Translation of No. IV.

To all the sons of holy Mother Church, Andrew, Bishop of Moray—Know that I have granted, and by this Deed confirmed to God and to blessed Nicol, and to his Hospital at the Bridge of Spey, for the support of the poor in unconditioned alms, the Kirk of Rothes, with all its just pertinents, in testimony whereof our Seal, with the signatures of the Brethren, is set.

No. V.—*Grant to the Kirk of Artendol.*

WILLELMUS filius Willelmi Freskyni, Salutem. Noverit universitas vestra, Me dedisse Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Spyny, Ecclesiam de Artendol, cum omnibus ad eandem juste pertinentibus; Exceptis decimis bladi, et duabus Davach quæ sunt juxta castellum meum de Bucharm,

viz. Bucharm et Athelnathorch, quarum omnes decimæ de bladu, authoritate Bricii Episcopi Moraviensis, assignatae sunt Capellæ meæ, de Castello meo de Bucharm, ad sustentationem Capellani ejusdem Capellæ. Testibus, D. B. Morav. Episcopo, Hugone fratre meo, &c.

Translation of No. V.

WILLIAM, the son of William Freskyne, health, &c. Let it be universally known, that to the Kirk of the holy Trinity of Spynie, I have bestowed the Kirk of Artendol, with all the just pertinents thereof, excepting therefrom the Tiends of the corn, and the two Daughs, which are adjoining to my castle of Boharm,—namely, Boharm, and Athelnathorch, whereof all the Tiends of the corn are allocated by the authority of Bruce, Bishop of Moray to my chapel of my castle of Boharm, for the support of a chaplain for the same chapel, the witness D. B., Bishop of Moray, and my brother Hugh.

No. VI.—*Grant of the Kirk of Inveravon.*

OMNIBUS, &c. Ricardus D. G. Moraviensis Episcopus, Noverit Universitas vestra, Me dedisse Andreae Presbytero de Brechyn, Ecclesiam de Inverhoven in puram Eleemosynam, cum omnibus justis pertinentiis, salvis in omnibus Episcopalibus rectitudinibus et consuetudinibus. Testibus, Gilchryst Com. de Mar, Magistro Roberto Archidiacono, &c.

Translation of No. VI.

To all, &c. Richard, Bishop of Moray, by the favour of God,—let it be known universally, that I have given to Andrew, Presbyter of Brechin, the Kirk of Inveravon, in complete alms, with all its just pertinents,—reserving all the Episcopalian rights and customs—witnesses, Gilchryst, Earl of Mar, Mr Robert Archdeacon, &c.

No. VII.—*Grant of the Kirk of Inverhoven.*

UNIVERSIS Sanctae matris filiis, Malcolmus Comes de Fyfe Salutem. Sciant, praesentes, &c. Me dedisse, et hac Carta confirmasse, Deo et Episcopo Moraviensi, Ecclesiam Beati Petri de Inverhoven, cum una Davach terrae ad eum juste pertinente in Inverhoven, quam Bricius tenuit, et cum omni Parochia totius Strathoven, cum decimis et oblationibus, in perpetuam Eleemosynam. Testibus, Duncano et Davide fratribus meis, Willelmo filio Duncani, &c.

Translation of No. VII.

MALCOLM, Earl of Fife, health to all the sons of holy Mother,—let it, by these presents be known, that I have given, and by this Deed confirmed in perpetual alms to God, and to the Bishops of Moray, the Kirk of St Peter of Inverhoven, with one Daugh of land in Inverhoven, justly thereto pertaining, which Bruce possessed, with all the parochials of the whole of Inverhoven, with the

Tiends and Oblations,—witnesses, my brothers, Duncan and David, and William, son of Duncan, &c.

No. VIII.—*Indenture, Robert Stuart, and Isabel Macduff; Sybbald's History of Fife.*

INDENTURE betwixt Robert Senescall, Earl of Menteith, and Isabel, Countess of Fife, of the date the penult day of March, 1371;—by which the said Countess acknowledges the said Earl to be her lawful heir apparent,—as well by the Tailzie made by Umquhile Duncan, Earl of Fife, her father, to Allan, Earl of Menteith, the grandfather of the Lady Margaret, the spouse of the said Robert, now Earl, as by the Tailzie made by the Lady Isabel herself, and her Umquhile husband, Walter Senescall, the brother of the said Robert, Earl of Menteith, to the foresaid Earl, whereby, upon the Earl's assisting her in the recovery of her Earldom, which she by force and fear had resigned, when it is recovered, she shall presently resign it in the King's hands, to infeft the Earl in it, who shall receive sasine of the feud of the Earldom, with the leading of the men of it, their wards, reliefs, marriages, and escheats. The courts of the Earldom shall be holden by him; and the said Countess is to have, all the days of her life, the free tenement of the lands of the Earldom, except the third part, alloted to Mary, Countess of Fife, the mother of the said Lady Isabel, all the time of her life in assedation; and upon the death of the said Mary, the Countess, the said Earl shall have her whole third part. And it is agreed, the said Earl shall have, in his keeping, the castle of Falkland, with the forest of it. To the performance of all which, they, on both sides, bound themselves by their oath corporally, and put it to their seals, &c.

No. IX.—*Grant to the Church of Cromdale.*

OMNIBUS, &c. Malcolmus Comes de Fife, Salutem: Sciant, Me dedisse, et praesenti carta confirmasse, Episcopis Moraviensibus, in perpetuam Eleemosynam, Jus Patronatus Ecclesiæ de Cromdale. Testibus, Thoma Priore de Urchard, Davide Comitis filio, Waltero de Moravia, Alexandro Vicecomite de Elgyn, Thoma Rectore Ecclesiæ de Lannabryde.

Translation of No. IX.

MALCOLM, Earl of Fife, health to all, &c. Let them know that I have given, and by these presents confirmed to the Bishops of Moray in perpetual alms, the right of Patronage, to the Kirk of Cromdale—witnesses, Thomas, Prior of Urchart, David, son of the Earl, Walter of Moray, Alexander, Sheriff of Elgin, and Thomas, Rector of the Church of Lhanbryde.

No. X.—*Title-Deed of Finlarg.*

ALEXANDER Rex Scottorum, &c. Sciant, Me dedisse et confirmasse Andreæ Episcopo Moraviensi, et Successoribus ejus, Tres Davach de Fynlarg in Strathspe, in excambio nemoris quod appellatur Kawood, et in excambium Logynfythenach, de qua, sciz. Logynfythenach, idem

Episcopus satisfaciet pro nobis, et plenarium grantum faciet Willelmo Archidiacono Moraviensi et successoribus ejus. Testibus, P. Comite de Dunbar, M. Comite de Fyfe, W. filio Alani Senescalli Justiciario Scotiæ, &c. Apud Dischington in Northumbria, undecimo die Septembris, anno D. Regis 22do.

Translation of No. X.

ALEXANDER, King of Scotland, &c., know that I have granted and confirmed to Andrew, Bishop of Moray and his successors, the three Daughs of Finlarg in Strathspey, in exchange for the wood which is called Kaw wood, and in exchange for Loggy fy thenach,—that the same Bishop shall satisfy for us, and shall make a plenary grant of Loggy fy thenach to William, Archdean of Moray, and his successors—witnesses, P., Earl of Dunbar, M., Earl of Fife, W., son of Allan Steward, Justiciary of Scotland, &c. At Dischinton, in Northumberland, the 11th day of September, in the twenty-second year of the domination of the King.

No. XI.—*Grant of the Kirk of Inveralyon.*

WALTERUS de Moravia Miles, &c. Sciant universi, Me dedisse Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Elgyn, in perpetuam Eleemosynam, ad sustentationem fabricæ ejusdem, Ecclesiam de Inveralyen, cum omnibus juste pertinentiis. Testibus, Andrea Episcopo Moraviensi, Comite de Ross, Symone Vicario de Dundurkus, &c.

Translation of No. XI.

WALTER of Moray, Knight, &c. Be it known to all, that I have given in free alms to God, and to the Kirk of the Holy Trinity in Elgin, for sustaining the fabric thereof, the Kirk of Inveralyon, with all its proper pertinents—witnesses, Andrew, Bishop of Moray, the Earl of Ross, Simon, Vicar of Dundurcas, &c.

No. XII.—*For Rothemurcas.*

ALEXANDER D. G. Rex Scottorum, &c. Sciant, Me dedisse, et confirmasse, Deo et Ecclesiæ Moraviensi et Andreæ Episcopo Moraviæ, et successoribus ejus, terram de Rotemorchus, per suas rectas divisas, in escambium terrarum quas prædictus Episcopus petiit in Forestis nostris, viz. unam Davach terræ et dimidium in foresta de Inverlailan apud Galrunelon et Belothin, et dimidium Davach in landis Morgund, et quartam partem unius Davach in Pluscarden, et Dimidium Davach in Tarnua, et in eadem Foresta dimidium Davach ex altera parte aquæ de Findaren ex opposito Ecclesiæ de Logyn, et triginta acras in Whytefield apud Rath, et quindecim acros apud Duldavy. Salvis eidem Episcopo, et successoribus ejus, aliis terris et pasturis per rectas divisas, quas ipse, et prædecessores sui, juste habuerunt in forestis nostris ante istam donationem; tenendas prædicto Episcopo et successoribus ejus, ita libere et quiete, sicut alii Episcopi Scoti terras suas quietius et liberius tenent et possident, Faciendo forinsecum servitium, quod ad

terram illam pertinet. Concessimus igitur praedicto Andrae, et successoribus ejus, praedictam terram de Rotemorchus in forestam: Quare prohibemus firmiter, ne quid in eadem terra, sine eorum licentia siccetur aut venetur, super nostram plenariam forisfacturam decem librarum. Testibus, Comite Patricio, Comite Malcolmo de Fyfe, Alano filio Rolandi Cancellario, &c. apud Stryvelyn, 31mo Martii, anno regni 12mo.

Translation of No. XII.

ALEXANDER, by the favour of God, King of the Scots, &c. Know that I have granted and confirmed to God and to the Church of Moray, and to Andrew, Bishop of Moray, and his successors, the land of Rothemurcas, by its proper boundings, in exchange for the land which the Bishop claimed in our forests, namely, one Daugh and an-half of land in the forest of Inverlailan, Galnrunelon, and Balothin, and the half Daugh (a Daugh of land is four ploughs of land) in the land of Morgund, and the fourth part of one Daugh in Pluscarden, and the half of a Daugh in Tarnua, and in the same forest, half-a Daugh on the other side of the river Findorn, opposite to the Kirk of Loggie, and thirty acres of Whitefield at Rath, and fifteen acres at Duldavy,—reserving to the same Bishop and his successors, all the other lands and pasturages by their proper boundings, which he and his predecessors justly possessed in our forests before this grant;—to be possessed by the said Bishop and his successors as freely and uncontrovertedly as the other Bishops of Scotland hold and possess their lands freely and without dispute,—performing the National Service allocated on that land. We have, therefore, granted the said Andrew, and his successors the said land in the forest of Rothemurcas. Wherefore, we strictly prohibit any one from cutting timber, or hunting, without their licence, in the same land, under our full forfeit of ten pounds—witnesses, Earl Patrick, Malcolm, Earl of Fife, Allan, the son of Roland the Chancellor, &c. At Stirling, 31st of March in the twelfth year of our reign.

No. XIII.—*Grant of the Church of Rothemurcas.*

OMNIBUS, &c. Andreas Moraviensis Episcopus salutem. Noveritis universi, Me dedisse, et hac Carta Confirmasse, et consensu et voluntate capituli, Deo et Beatae Mariae in ecclesia Sanctae Trinitatis de Elygn, ad lumenare ejusdem ecclesiae, ecclesiam de Rotemorchus in Strathspe in perpetuam Eleemosynam. Et hanc paginam, manu propria scriptam, sigilli nostri appositione duximus corroborandum. Testibus, Freskyno Decano, Magistro Ricardo Cantore, Magistro Henrico Thesaurario, &c.

Translation of No. XIII.

ANDREW, Bishop of Moray, to all, &c., health. Know all men, that I have given, and with the good-will and consent of the Chapter, have by this Deed confirmed in perpetual alms to God and to the blessed Mary, in the Kirk of the Holy Trinity of Elgin, to light that Kirk—the Kirk of Rothemurcas in Strathspey, and for strengthening this Deed, written by our own hand, we

have ordered our Seal to be set—witnesses, Freskyn, the Dean, Master Richard, the Chanter, Master Henry the Cashier, &c.

No. XIV.—*Charter of Innes in the possession of the Proprietor.*

Malcolmus Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae suae, salutem. Sciatis, Me in feodo et hereditate dedisse Berowaldo Flandrensi in Provincia de Elgyn Incess et Ester-Urecard per rectas eorum divisas, tenendum sibi et heredibus suis, de me et heredibus meis, hereditarie, libere quiete in bosco, in plano, in campis, pratis, pascuis, in moris et aquis; Faciendo mihi inde servitium unius militis in castro meo de Elgyne. Praeterea ei dono in burgo meo de Elgyne unum toftum plenarium. Tenendum simul cum praedicto feodo suo, ita libere et quiete sicut aliquis ex paribus suis liberius et quietius tenet toftum suum aut feodum suum. Testibus, Willielmo Moraviensi Episcopo Sedis Apostolicae Legato, Marlesuano filio Colbani, Willielmo filio Fresgyn. Apud Perth, in Natali Domini proximo post concordiam Regis et Sumerledi.

Translation of No. XIV.

Malcolm, King of the Scots, health to all the honest men of all his land. Know ye that I have given in feu and heritage to Berowald of Flanders, Innes, in the Shire of Elgin, according to their proper boundings, to be holden by him and his heirs of me, and of my heirs heritably, freely, and quietly, in woods, in planes and fields, meadows, pasturages, moors, and waters,—performing to the service therefore of one soldier in my castle of Elgin. Moreover, I give to him one entire Toft in my Borough of Elgin, to be holden together with his said feu, as freely, and quietly as that none of his equals hold their feu and toft more freely or quietly—witnesses, William, Bishop of Moray, Legate from the Apostolic seat, Marlesian, the son of Colburn, William, the son of Freskyn. At Perth on the nativity of our Redeemer, next, after the peace between the King and Somerled.

No. XV.—*Charter for the House of God, in the neighbourhood of Elgin.*

Universis, &c. Johannes ecclesiae Moraviensis Minister, Salutem: Noverit universitas vestra, Nos inspexisse quandam Cartam excellentissimi Principis Domini David D. G. Regis Scottorum, sigillo suo authentico signatam, Cujus Cartae tenor talis est, viz. "David D. G. Rex Scottorum. Sciant, Nos inspexisse Cartam bonae memoriae Alexandri Regis predecessoris nostri, Cujus Cartae tenor, de verbo in verbum, est talis, viz. Alexander D. G. Rex Scottorum, Sciant, Nos dedisse Deo et Sancto Johanni Evangelistae, et Domui Dei juxta Elgyn in perpetuam Eleemosynam, Terras de Monben et de Kelles, per rectas divisas suas, ad receptionem pauperum, et sustentationem eorundem in eadem domo. Testibus, Willielmo Episcopo Glasguensi Cancellario, W. filio Alani Senescalli Justiciario Scotiae, Alano Hostiario Comite Atholiae, David de Hastyngs, apud Aberdeen, 23o Februarii, anno Regni 21o (1236.)"

Translation of No. XV.

JOHN, Bishop of the Cathedral of Moray, wishes health to all his Diocese. Let it be hereby known, that we have looked into a certain Deed of the most excellent Prince Lord David, by the favour of God, King of the Scots,—sealed by his own authentic Seal, of which this is the tenor, viz. David, D. G. King of the Scots, know all that we have examined a Deed of King Alexander, our predecessor, of honoured memorial, the tenor of which, and word for word, is thus—viz. Alexander, D. G. King of the Scots, know all men, that we have given in perpetual alms to God and to St John the Evangelist, and to the house of God at Elgin, the lands of Mount Bean, and of Kelles, within their proper boundings, for the receiving of the poor, and for their entertainment in that house—witnesses, William, Bishop of Glasgow, the Chancellor, William, the son of Allan Stuart, Justiciar of Scotland, Allan Bannerman, Earl of Athol, David Hastyngs. At Aberdeen, 23d February, in the twenty-first year of our reign, (1235.)

No. XVI.—*Grant of Dunnaleith.*

OMNIBUS, &c. Hugo Herock burgensis de Elgyn. Noveritis, Me pro salute animæ meæ, dedisse Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ, necnon et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Elgyn, et Archibaldo Episcopo Moraviensi, Totam terram meam de Daldeleyth, cum omnibus pertinentiis, ad sustentationem duorum Capellanorum: Ita, viz. ut unus teneatur divina celebrare ad altare Sancti Nicolai in Ecclesia Sanctæ Trinitatis de Elgyn, et alter ad altare Sanctæ Crucis in Ecclesia parochiali de Elgyn. Testibus, D. Andrea Abbate de Kynlos, Simone Priore de Pluscarden, W. Priore de Urechard, D. Willelmo de Doleys milite: Apud Elgyn, die Dominico in festo Nativitatis Beatæ Virginis, A. D. 1286.

Translation of No. XVI.

BE it known to all men, &c., that I Hugh Herrock, Burgess of Elgin, have given to God, and St Mary, and also to the Kirk of the Holy Trinity in Elgin, and to the Bishop of Moray, for the salvation of my own soul, my whole land of Dunnaleith, with its whole pertinents, for the support of two Chaplains thus, namely, that one be settled to celebrate devotion at the altar of Saint Nicol, in the Kirk of the Holy Trinity of Elgin,—and the other at the altar of the holy Cross in the parochial Kirk of Elgin—before those witnesses, D. Andrew, Abbot of Kinloss, Simon, Prior of Pluscarden, W. Prior of Urquhard, D. William of Dollas, Knight. At Elgin, on Sunday in the feast of the birth of the blessed Virgin, in the year of our Redeemer 1286.

No. XVII.—*The Deed of King Duncan; Dalrymple's Coll.*

Ego Dunecanus filius Regis Malcolumb. Constans heredetarie Rex Scotiæ, dedi in Eleemosina Sancto Cuthberto et servitoribus, Tinengeham, Aldeham, Scuchale, Cnolle, Hatheruuich et de Broccesmuthe, omne servitium quod inde habuit Fodanus Episcopus; et haec dedi in tali quietantia, cum sacca et socco, qualem nunquam meliorem habuit Sanctus Cuthbertus, ab illis de qui-

bus tenet suas Eleemosinas: Et hoc dedi pro meipso, et pro anima patris mei, et pro fratribus meis, et pro uxore mea, et pro infantibus meis, et quoniam volui quod istud donum stabile esset Sancto Cuthberto, feci quod fratres mei concessere. Qui autem istud voluerit destruere, vel ministris Sancti Cuthberti aliquid auferre, maledictionem Dei et Sancti Cuthberti, et meam habeat.—Amen.

Translation of No. XVII.

J. Duncan, the son of King Malcolm, the established hereditary King of Scotland, have given in alms to Saint Cuthbert and his ministry, all the service which Bishop Fodane held from Tinengeham, Aldeham, Scuchale, Cnolle, Hatheruuich, and Broxmuthe, and this I have granted with such quietness, and with court privileges and duties as St. Cuthbert never had better from those from whom he held his alms—and this I have bestowed for my own and for the soul of my father, and for the souls of my brothers, of my wife, and of my children,—and because I am willing that this donation shall be sure to St. Cuthbert, I have made my brothers to consent;—whoever, therefore, may wish to undo this, or rob of any thing the ministry of St. Cuthbert, may he suffer the curse of God, of St. Cuthbert, and mine.—Amen.

No. XVIII.—*Estimation of Geddes and Kilravock; Pen. Kilravock.*

Extentus terrarum de Kilravok et Ester Geddis, quæ sunt Hugonis de Rose et Mariotæ sponsæ suæ, factus apud Innernarin, die Mercurii in festo Sancti Laurentii, anno Gratiæ millesimo ducentesimo nonagesimo quinto, per bonos probos et fideles homines patriæ non suspectos, viz. per tales, per Robertum Falconarium, Wilhelmum Thanum de Moyithes, Donevaldum Thanam de Kaledor, Thomam Venatorem, Fergusium Judicem, Alexandrum Husband, Johannem filium Duncani, Duncanum de Urchnie, Walterum filium Thomae, Ricardum Muil, Wilhelmum Wod, Johannem Orlet, Hugonem filium Wilhelmi, Henricum de Kildrumie, Eliam Sister, juratos magno sacramento interveniente, et diligenter examinatos: Qui omnes unanimo consensu dixerunt, quod terra de Kilravok, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sciz. cum molendino, brasinis, quarellis, et bosto, valet per annum XXIIII libras. Item dixerunt, quod terra de Ester Geddis, cum molendino et brandiniis, valet per annum XII libras. Summa utriusque XXXVI Librae.

Translation of No. XVIII.

The valuation of the lands of Kilravock and Easter Geddes, the property of Hugh Rose and Mariote, his Lady, made in Nairn on Wednesday, in the festival of St. Laurence, in the year of Redemption 1295, by good, honest, and upright men of good repute, viz. by these—by Robert Falconer, William, Thane of Moiness, Donald, Thane of Calder, Thomas Hunter, Fergus Judge, Alexander Husband, John Duncanson, Duncan Urchnie, Walter Thomson, Richard Muil, William Wood, John Orlet, Hugh Williamson, Henry Kildrumie, and Eliam Sister, solemly sworn,

and specially examined, who all unanimously said, that the land of Kilravock, with all its pertinents,—namely, with Multures, Brewhouses, Courts, and Roads, is worth twenty-four pounds yearly. They said also, that that the land of Easter Geddes, with the mill and brewhouses, is worth twelve pounds yearly,—both amounting to thirty-six pounds.

No. XIX.—*The Charter of Little Urchany.*

Universis, &c. Henricus Episcopus Moraviensis. Noveritis, Nos dedisse, et ad feodum firmum donuisse, nobili viro Donaldo de Kaledore Thayno ejusdem, pro suis beneficiis, auxiliis, &c. nobis et dilectae ecclesiae nostrae, totam terram nostram de Urchanbeg, cum pertinentiis, jacentem infra dominium de Fortherves; Reddendo inde insuper annuatim dictus Donaldus, et heredes, nobis et successoribus, tredecim solidos et quatuor Denarios usualis monetae Scotiae, ad duos anni terminos consuetos, viz. Pentecostis et Sancti Martini, per equales portiones. Apud Canoniam Moraviensem, 1o die Martii, A. D. 1421.

Translation of No. XIX.

Know all men, &c. that we, Henry, Bishop of Moray, have given, and in hereditary feu granted, to a noble man, Henry Calder, Thane of that Ilk, for his advantage and support to us and our beloved Church, &c. our whole land of Little Urchany, with its pertinents, lying in the Barony of Fortherves, the said Donald and his heirs, paying yearly from thence to us and to our successors, thirteen shillings and fourpence of lawful money, of Scotland, by equal portions at the two usual yearly terms, namely, Whitsunday and Martinmas. In the Chapter-House of Moray, on the first day of March, A. D. 1421.

No. XX.—*The Homage of Lord Lovat.*

Anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo sexagesimo septimo, 12o die Septembris, in capitulo Ecclesiae Moraviensis, Hugo Fraser Dominus de Loveth, portionarius terrarum de Ard, fecit homagium pro parte sua dimidiae Davachae terrae de Kilcalargy et de Esser, Domino Alexandro Episcopo Moraviensi, Praesentibus D. Wilhelmo de Keith milite Mariscallo Scotiae, Johanne de Dolais Thano de Cromdale, &c.

Translation of No. XX.

In the year of our Redeemer 1367, in the Chapter-House of the Cathedral Church of Moray, compeared Hugh Fraser, Lord Lovat, and did homage to Lord Alexander, Bishop of Moray, for his part of the half Daugh of the land of Kilcalargy, and of Esser, in the presence of these witnesses, Lord William Keith, Knight Marshal of Scotland, John Dolais, Thane of Cromdale, &c.

No. XXI.—*The Valued Rent of the Shire of Moray, as possessed by its Proprietors;*

INCLUDING THE VALUATION OF THOSE PARISHES OF BANFF, NAIRN, AND INVERNESS, WHICH ARE COMPREHENDED IN THE PROVINCE, AS IN THIS PUBLICATION NOTICED.

HISTORICAL NOTE REGARDING THE VALUATION OF THE LANDS IN THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

When King William, the Lyon, bargained with Richard I., to pay 10,000 Merks for the Castles of Roxburgh and Berwick, and other claims he then made on Scotland, it is believed the first general valuation of the lands of Scotland, for this assessment, was made about the year 1189. There are uncertain conjectures of posterior valuations by Alexander III. in 1280; and, in 1366, after the devastation by the War, which the victory of Scotland terminated at Bannockburn; for the tax for ransoming King David II.; and again, in 1424, for the expense of James I. in England, and, in 1474, in the reign of James III.

King Charles I. was murdered by a public atrocity on 30th of January, 1649; and, on the 4th of August thereafter, the Government, such as it was, upon the complaints, very generally, of much inequality and error in the real value, which, through the iniquity of the times had then occurred, ordained a new general valuation of the kingdom, and gave very proper directions in the Act of that date, for conducting the valuation in each county. There is reason, however, to believe, that, from the unsettled state of the Government, this Act had never been proceeded in; but the more stern authority of the Usurper ordered a general valuation, which was completed in 1656. In the first subsidy granted to Charles II., 1665—the Acts of the Usurper being disannulled and treated with contempt—the tax was allocated by some of the preceding erroneous valuations; but, in computing the very next subsidy, for that imprudent King, in 1667, it was deemed expedient, in all the counties of the kingdom, to adopt the valuation made by the order of the Usurper. By the Act, 1670, all taxations imposed on the land have been ever since computed by this valuation of 1656; and our Representatives in the Parliament, where there is no legal proof of the old valuation, are chosen by the franchise of £400 Scots of Cromwell's valuation!!!

By Act of Parliament, 38th Geo. III. chap. v., November 30, 1797, the sum of £47,954, 1s. 2d. is to be raised in Scotland by an eight months Cess of £5,994, 5s. 1d. monthly out of land-rent of Scotland, according to the monthly proportions within the respective Shires, Cities, and Boroughs, therein expressed.

By the Act 38th, Geo. III. chap. lx., June 21, 1798, this land-tax, with the privilege of redeeming it, is to continue to be raised, yearly, after the 25th day of March—*For ever.*

Abstract of the Valued Rent of the Sheriffdom of Elgin and Forres,

AS IT WAS MADE UP, AND SET DOWN, AND SUBSCRIBED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, AT FORRES, THE 30TH DAY OF MAY, 1667.

PARISH OF BELLIE.

Proprietors in 1667.	Proprietors in 1826.	*Scots Money.*	TOTAL.
The Marquis of Huntly,.....	Duke of Gordon, ..	£242 8 0	£242 8 0

PARISH OF ESSLE.

Archibald Geddes of Essle, ...	Duke of Gordon, ..	£216 12 6	
More for Stynie,.....	Ditto,	88 15 5	
J. Stewart and J. Hamilton for Couts,	do.	218 6 7	
Laird of Innes for Corskie, ...	do.	95 6 0	
Do. for Redhall,.....	do.	77 19 8	
Do. for Crofts, ...	do.	72 2 11	
Do. for Milltown and Beathill,....	do.	145 4 9	
Do. for Mill of Craigie,.....	do.	26 13 1	
Do. for Balnacoul,.....	do.	34 2 0	
			£975 2 11

PARISH OF URQUHART.

Laird of Innes for Innes, &c.	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	£2,887 14 7	
Do. do. for Fishings on Spey,..	Duke of Gordon, ..	391 4 10	
Do. do. for Lands of Falds,....	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	88 14 5	
Earl of Callender's Land Rent,.....	do.	1,454 14 10	
Do. do. for Fishing, ...	Duke of Gordon, ..	880 1 6	
Earl of Murray's Fishing,.....	do.	585 15 2	
Ladies Fishing, ...	do.	440 1 6	
James Duncan, Inchbrocke's Fishing,	do.	244 13 6	
John Innes of Leuchars, ...	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	437 3 3	
D. Stewart, Commissary, for Over Meft,	do.	191 1 3	
Laird of Innes, for Nether Meft, ...	do.	218 6 9	
Alex. Maver, Portioner, for Urquhart,.	do.	139 9 3	
Laird of Rothiemay for Locks, ...	do.	218 6 3	
Do. do. for Threapland,...	do.	20 9 5	
Do. do. for Finfan, ...	do.	102 6 10	
Wm. Geddes, Portioner of Urquhart,..	do.	34 17 1	
James Brander there,.....	do.	47 15 5	
John Duncan there, ...	do.	35 1 8	
Michael Maver there,.....	do.	46 10 0	
Robert Chalmer there, ...	do.	27 0 0	
John Russel there,.....	do.	8 10 8	
Robert Innes there, ...	do.	62 3 0	
James Flyter there, ...	do.	53 17 0	
Archibald Dunbar, Bins, ...	do.	112 13 4	
William Dunbar of Maverstown,.....	do.	75 1 5	
A. Anderson of Matthew Mill,.....	Duke of Gordon, ..	96 6 0	
			£8,878 18 0
			L.10,096 8 11

PARISH OF DIPPLE.

Proprietors in 1667.	Proprietors in 1826.	*Scots Money.*	TOTAL.
	Brought forward, -		£10,096 8 11
Laird of Innes, ...	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	£877 7 9	877 7 9

PARISH OF LHANBRIDE.

Alexander Innes of Coxtown, ...	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	£515 19 4	
John Innes of Codrum for Hutton, ..	ditto,	313 16 4	
John Innes of Cotts, ...	do.	146 4 0	
James Chalmers for Pitnasear, ...	do.	68 5 0	
			£1,044 4 8

PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS.

R. Gibson of Linkwood & Hillerwood,	Earl of Seafield, ..	L.471 5 6	
Alexander Dunbar, Braemuckity, ..	Major George Duff,	462 5 0	
Geo. Innes for Kirktown and Kirkhill,	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	316 15 6	
Do. for Wester Caldcoats, ...	ditto,	109 13 1	
A. Innes for Dunkinty and Gilmerside,	do.	214 8 8	
Alexander Innes for Easter Caldcoats,	do.	109 13 1	
Do. for Shererstown, ...	do.	219 3 4	
William Russel for Scotstownhill, ..	Lord Medwyn, ...	88 14 6	
Bishop of Ross' heirs, ...	James Stuart, ...	203 0 0	
J. Tarras, Portioner of Barflathills, ..	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	48 10 2	
Isobel Innes there, ...	English Chapel, ..	24 5 1	
Archibald Innes, Portioner there, ...	Earl of Seafield, ..	24 5 1	
Alexander Douglas for Caldhame, ..	ditto.	244 10 8	
Earl of Callander for Forester's Seat, .	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	238 6 2	
David Brodie of Pitgaveny, ...	James Brander, ..	341 2 8	
Laird of Innes for Inch, ...	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	61 8 6	
			L.3,177 17 0

PARISH OF SPYNIE.

James Calder for Sheriffmill, ...	Earl of Fife, ...	L.163 15 4	
Ditto, do. Myreside, ...	Earl of Seafield, ..	199 16 2	
Do. do. Borrowbridge, ...	ditto,	82 7 10	
George Leslie for Findrasie, ...	Lieut.-Col. Grant, ..	327 5 2	
Alexander Douglas for Spynie, ...	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	286 11 8	
James Dunbar for Inchbroke, ...	Patrick Seller, ...	51 3 10	
Robert Martin for Moraystown, ...	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	97 9 4	
Lord Duffus for Kintryre (Kintrae), ..	Earl of Fife, ...	473 4 6	
Ditto. do. Quarrywood, ...	ditto,	582 7 10	
Do. do. Aldrochtie, ...	do.	87 15 0	
Sheriff of Moray for Westfield, ...	Patrick Seller, ...	437 12 4	
Alexander Dunbar for Bishopmill, ..	Earl of Seafield, ..	265 4 8	
			L.3,054 13 8

PARISH OF BIRNIE.

Laird of Grant, ...	Earl of Seafield, ..	L.72 2 2	
Heirs of John Dunbar, ...	ditto,	115 3 4	
Relict of Alexander Dunbar, ...	do.	69 9 4	
David Stewart, Bailie in Elgin, ...	do.	136 0 0	
John Leslie of Middletown, ...	do.	193 15 0	
Heirs of Alexander Spence, ...	do.	102 0 0	
Heirs of Andrew Leslie, ...	do.	32 10 8	
James Rob, ...	do.	6 16 6	
James Donaldson, ...	do.	6 16 6	
			L.734 13 6
			L.18,985 5 6

PARISH OF DUNDURCOS.

Proprietors in 1667.	Proprietors in 1826.	*Scots Money.*	Total.
	Brought forward, -		L.18,985 6 6
Earl of Rothes, ...	Earl of Seafield, ..	L.177 18 2	
Heirs of James Gordon, ...	Ditto,	41 17 6	
Laird of Grant for Mulben, ...	do.	567 9 0	
Ditto, do. Achrosk, ...	do.	41 17 6	
Robert Martin for Freefield and Collie,	do.	103 13 2	
John Hay for Carntie, ...	do.	90 15 6	
P. Cumming for Inchbare and Elie,..	Duke of Gordon, ..	134 0 8	
Marquis of Huntly for Ordequish, ..	Ditto,	41 17 6	
John Rose for Mulderies, ...	Earl of Seafield, ..	737 7 2	
Patrick Cumming for Gerbate,.....	Duke of Gordon, ..	190 2 4	
Archibald Geddes for Lands there, ..	R. Wharton Duff,..	235 8 0	
W. Innes for Ortown and Mill thereof,	do.	176 4 0	
			L.3,538 10 6

PARISH OF ROTHES.

Earl of Rothes, ...	Earl of Seafield, ..	L.1,298 6 0	
Heirs of Andrew Leslie, ...	Wm. Robertson, &c.	109 15 0	
			L.1,408 1 0

PARISH OF ELGIN.

Laird of Grant, ...	Earl of Fife, . . .	L.1,512 4 4	
Francis Brodie of Miltown, ...	Major George Duff,	807 1 4	
Do. Inverlochtie, ...	ditto,	95 11 0	
Laird of Pittendrich, ...	Earl of Moray, . .	1,134 1 0	
Ditto, Easter Kellas, ...	ditto,	116 19 4	
Do. Teinds of Manbeen, ...	do.	111 2 4	
John Falconer for Over Manbeen, ..	do.	29 5 0	
Colin Mackenzie, ...	Earl of Fife, . . .	109 3 4	
John Watson,.....	Colonel A. Hay, .	71 3 6	
Angus Mackenzie for Redevie,.....	Earl of Fife, . . .	157 18 8	
Heirs of George Gibson, ...	ditto,	75 11 4	
Alexander Dunbar for Dean's Crook,.	Earl of Seafield, . .	29 9 6	
Laird of Coxtown for Langmorn,....	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	191 2 4	
Laird of Brodie for Wester Whitewreath	ditto,	194 18 8	
David Brodie for Main and Bilba-hall,.....	Earl of Seafield, and Major George Duff,	407 13 4	
Walter Innes for Blackhills,.....	Lauchlan Cumming	208 2 2	
James Chalmers for Pitnasear,.....	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	251 9 8	
Heirs of the late Bishop of Ross,....	James Stuart, &c. .	252 9 2	
Robert Martin, ...	Earl of Seafield, . .	66 15 8	
David Seaton, ...	James Stuart, . .	20 9 6	
Moy Croft, ...	William Alves, . .	14 12 6	
Sub-Dean's Croft, ...	James Stuart, . .	13 13 0	
James Calder for Frierhaugh, ...	Earl of Seafield, .	82 6 0	
Tiends of Whitefield and Mostowie,	Major George Duff,	83 0 0	
Dipple Croft, ...	James Stuart, . .	8 15 6	
Sub-Chanter's Croft, ...	ditto,	6 16 6	
			L.6,447 0 8

PARISH OF KENEDAR.

Lord Brodie, ...	James Brander, . .	L.831 12 8	
Sir Ludovick Gordon, ...	Sir W. G. Cumming,	2,213 4 8	
			L.3,044 17 4
			L.33,423 15 0

PARISH OF DUFFUS.

Proprietors in 1667.	Proprietors in 1826.	*Scots Money.*			Total.		
		Brought forward, -			£33,423	15	0
Lord Duffus, - - - - - - - - -	Sir Archd. Dunbar, Major C. Bruce, - W. Stuart, Inverugie,	L.2,308	6	8			
Sir Ludovick Gordon, - - - - -	Sir W. G. Cumming,	412	4	2			
Robert Sutherland, - - - - - - -	ditto,	80	0	0			
					L.2,800	10	10

PARISH OF DOLLAS AND ALTYRE.

Heirs of the Laird of Altyre, - - -	Sir W. G. Cumming,	L.726	13	0			
Sir Ludovick Gordon for Dollas, - -	ditto,	692	17	6			
Do. Edinveel, - - -	do.	39	2	0			
Do. Remichie, - - -	do.	19	8	0			
Do. Rinjoor (Rinmore)	do.	35	2	0			
Do. Bellachragan, - -	do.	32	6	0			
William Cumming for Craigmill, - -	Charles Grant, - -	64	10	4			
James Cumming for Little Pherp, -	Sir W. G. Cumming,	41	18	6			
Laird of Pittendreich for W. Kellas, -	Earl of Fife, - -	154	15	0			
G. Cumming for Meikle Branchall, -	Charles Grant, - -	172	18	0			
Robert Grant for Little Branchall, -	do.	64	10	4			
					L.2,044	0	10

PARISH OF ALVES.

Earl of Moray for Easter Alves, - -	Earl of Moray, - -	L.739	17	0			
do. Wester Alves, - -	do.	529	5	2			
Lord Duffus for Ardgaoith, - - -	A. Forteath, &c.	625	15	0			
Lord Brodie for Monachtie, - - -	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	867	14	0			
do. for the Mill thereof, - -	do.	61	8	6			
James Calder for Muirtown, - - -	Monro of Novar, -	1,786	12	2			
do. Longcoat, - - -	do.	73	2	6			
Alexander Brodie of Lethin, - - -	Brodie of Burgie, -	764	13	4			
do. Kilbuiack, - -	do.	380	7	0			
Charles Mackenzie for Earnside, - -	Earl of Moray, - -	254	13	4			
do. Kirktown, - -	Earl of Moray, - -	171	16	4			
Lord Brodie for Asliesk, - - - -	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	238	16	2			
Francis (Brodie) for Windyhills, - -	Brodie of Milton, -	272	18	8			
John Falconer for Inchstellie, - - -	Earl of Moray, - -	67	0	8			
William Brodie, Portioner, Coltfield, -	Brodie of Milton, &c.	354	1	6			
John Watson there, - - - - - -	do.	177	0	8			
James Gibson there, - - - - -	do.	87	15	6			
William Gibson there, - - - - -	do.	44	5	6			
Archibald Watson there, - - - -	do.	44	5	6			
Laird of Grange for Hemprigs, - -	do.	545	16	8			
					£8,087	5	2

PARISH OF RAFFORD.

James Spence, Woodhead, - - - -	J. G. Peterkin, - -	L.53	17	0			
Laird of Grange, Lands of Burgie, -	Brodie of Burgie, -	877	13	8			
Hendret Gordon, widow of Newton, -	G. M. P. Grant, -	188	13	8			
T. Innes for Struthers and Winderlaw,	do.	286	11	8			
John Falconer for Blarvie, - - - -	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	224	9	0			
do. Tulloch, - - - -	do.	238	6	0			
					L.1,889	1	0
					£48,244	12	10

Proprietors in 1667.	Proprietors in 1826.	*Scots Money.*			Total.		
		Brought forward,			£48,224	12	10
John Falconer for Braco, ...	Earl of Fife's Trustees,	£54	2	4			
Laird of Lethin for East Grange,....	L. D. Brodie,.....	326	8	0			
Laird of Grange for West Grange, ..	J. G. Peterkin, ...	244	0	7			
Earl of Murray for Tarras, ...	Earl of Moray,....	446	13	4			
do. Clunie, ...	ditto,	95	1	6			
					£1,166	5	1
PARISH OF FORRES.							
Laird of Grange, ...	J. G. Peterkin, ...	£213	8	8			
John Dunbar of Bogs, ...	W. F. Tytler, ...	109	3	4			
His Grandmother for Chapeltown, ..	ditto,	54	12	0			
Sheriff of Moray for the Mills of Forres,	do.	200	0	0			
Earl of Moray for Benneferre, ...	Earl of Moray,....	100	0	0			
Sheriff's Grandmother for Lingeston,	Heirs of Mrs Provost Grant, Earl of Seafield, & J. Muterer,	255	17	6			
James Coke for Belnageith, ...	Rev. Wm. Leslie,..	225	3	4			
Laird Dunphail, (Mundole),.....	Sir Wm. Cumming,	126	9	6			
Alexander Tulloch of Tannachy, ..	Francis Smyth, and Captain Grant of Tannachy,.....	376	6	2			
David Forbes of Thornhill, ...	William F. Tytler, .	127	18	10			
Lord Brodie, ...	J. G. Peterkin, and W. F. Tytler, ..	432	15	4			
John Urquhart of Burdsyards, ...	Wm. Fraser Tytler,.	269	6	6			
Earl of Moray, ...	Earl of Moray,....	127	18	10			
do. for Fleurs, ...	ditto,	63	0	0			
Burdsyards' Grandmother, ...	do.	269	6	6			
					£2,954	6	6
PARISH OF MOY AND DYKE.							
Heirs of Easter Binns, ...	J. P. Grant, ...	£390	17	2			
John Campbell of Moy, ...	G. M. Grant,.....	218	10	6			
Thomas Falconer of Kincorth,.....	Robert Grant, ...	371	10	6			
David Stewart of Whitemire, ...	Earl of Moray,....	109	15	0			
Sir Robert Dunbar of Grangehill, ..	Norman M'Leod,..	1,632	15	8			
Earl of Moray for Darnaway Feu-Duties, and Little Terie, ...	Earl of Moray,....	322	10	8			
Do. for Earl's Mill and other Lands, .	ditto,	391	4	2			
Lord Brodie, ...	William Brodie, ..	1,263	0	6			
Laird of Culbin,.....	J. Murray Grant,..	913	18	4			
James Hepburn for Meikle Ferry, ..	Earl of Moray,....	51	4	0			
James Torrie for Berryley, ...	ditto,	39	0	0			
					L.5,674	5	6
PARISH OF EDINKILIE.							
Laird Dunphail, (Dunbar), ...	M. Cumming Bruce,	£314	0	0			
Patrick Dunbar of Newtown, ...	ditto,	39	0	0			
Do. for Easter Tullyglens, ...	do.	73	2	6			
Commissary D. Stewart for Newtown,	Earl of Moray,....	45	0	4			
Earl of Moray for Knock of Brae-Moray	ditto,	181	7	4			
James Cumming for Dallas Broughtie,	Sir W.G.G. Cumming,	73	2	6			
					£725	12	8
					£57,752	4	3

Proprietors in 1667.	Proprietors in 1826.	*Scots Money.*			Total.		
		Brought forward, -			L.57,752	4	3
Patrick Cumming's Lands there, ...	Sir W. G. G. Cumming,	L.138	18	2			
John Cumming, Sluie, ...	Earl of Moray, ...	73	2	6			
William Cumming for Presley, ...	ditto,	73	2	6			
John Cumming for Logie,.....	Alex. Cumming, ..	138	18	2			
Laird of Dunphail for W. Tullyglens,	Major C. Bruce, ..	40	19	0			
Robert Cumming of Relugas, ...	Sir Thos. D. Lauder,	194	9	8			
Sir Robert Dunbar of Downduff, ...	Earl of Moray, ...	94	6	8			
Earl of Moray, ...	ditto,	327	8	0			
Heirs of Harry Stewart,.....	do.	37	6	0			
J. Cumming for Muirs and Drummine,	Alex. Cumming, ..	100	17	8			
					L.1,219	8	4
	PARISH OF KNOCKANDO.						
Laird of Grant, ...	Charles Grant, ...	L.628	3	10			
George Grant, Kirdels, ...	Geo. M'Pher. Grant,	420	10	0			
					L.1,048	13	10
	PARISH OF ELCHIES.						
Archibald Grant, Ballentomb, ...	Charles Grant, ...	L.195	12	4			
Patrick Grant, Wester Elchies,.....	ditto,	423	11	2			
Robert Grant, Easter Elchies, ...	Earl of Seafield, ..	314	1	6			
					L.933	5	0
	PARISH OF DUTHIL.						
Laird of Grant for all, ...	Earl of Seafield, ..	L.861	17	8			
					L.861	17	8
	PARISH OF ABERNETHIE.						
Laird of Grant, ...	Earl of Seafield, ..	L.722	4	4			
Earl of Moray, ...	ditto,	28	5	0			
					L.750	9	4
	PARISH OF INVERALLEN.						
Laird of Grant for all, ...	Earl of Seafield, ..	L.182	10	10			
					L.182	10	10
	PARISH OF INVERAVON AND ADVIE.						
Laird of Ballendaloch, ...	G. M'Pherson Grant,	L.292	0	8			
Robert Grant of Dalvey, ...	Hon. F. W. Grant, .	317	5	4			
Patrick Grant of Dellay and Advie,..	ditto,	301	18	10			
Tulchen and Callendar, ...	Earl of Seafield, ..	243	8	10			
					L.1,154	13	8
	CHURCH-MEN.						
Bishop of Moray, ...	Collect. of B.'s Rents,	L.1,400	0	0			
Parson of Duffus, ...	Sir A. Dunbar,....	200	0	0			
Minister of Dyke, ...	James M'Lean,....	50	0	0			
Minister of Urquhart,.....	Mark Aitkin,.....	50	0	0			
					L.1,700	0	0
		Total,			L.65,603	2	11

The above is extracted from the Valuation book of John Ogilvie, Collector of the Cess, for the Shire of Moray, in the year 1680.

Valuation Roll of that part of Banffshire which is included in the Province of Moray.

PARISH OF BELLIE.

Duke of Gordon, ...		L.2,860	0	0

PARISH OF MORTLICH.

Duke of Gordon, for Caronasie,		L.233	0	0
Earl of Fife,	Parkmore, ..	200	0	0
James Stuart,	Lesmurdie, ..	283	0	0
Earl of Fife,	Sorlach, ...	50	0	0
do.	Barchery, ...	100	0	0
do.	Edinglassie, ..	500	0	0
James Leslie,	Kininvie, ...	300	0	0
Earl of Fife,	Laichy, ...	220	0	0
Sir William Grant,	Baldornie,	200	0	0
Duke of Gordon,	Achinhandock,	150	0	0
do.	Parkbeg, ...	120	0	0
Andrew Stuart,	Buchroom, ..	90	0	0
James Leslie,	Tulloch, ...	150	0	0
Bishop of Aberdeen, ...		160	0	0
Duke of Gordon, ...		1,300	0	0
Earl of Fife,	Bracco, ...	900	0	0
Keithmore for Wadsett Lands,		100	0	0
John Duff,	Lochend, ...	20	0	0
TOTAL,		L.5,076	0	0

PARISH OF INVERAVON.

Duke of Gordon,	Tomoreawillan,	L.120	0	0
do.	Badwoshill, ..	80	0	0
do.	Nairie & Tombea, ..	450	0	0
do.	Auchriachin, &c., ..	380	0	0
do.	Tombrakachie,	130	0	0
do.	Deskie, ...	180	0	0
do.	Drummin, ..	100	0	0
do.	Delnapot, ...	150	0	0
do.	Minmore, ...	250	0	0
do.	Blairfindie, ..	80	0	0
do.	Culshoch, ...	100	0	0
G. M'P. Grant,	Kilmaichly, ..	333	6	8
Duke of Gordon,	Lettach, &c., .	120	0	0
G. M'P. Grant,	Ballindaloch, .	400	0	0
do.	Life rent. thereof,	300	0	0
		£3,173	6	8

Brought forward,		L.3,173	6	8
G. M. P. Grant,	Morange, ...	350	0	0
Duke of Gordon, for Feu-duties,		150	0	0
		L.3,673	6	8

PARISH OF KIRKMICHAEL.

Duke of Gordon,	Braes, ...	L.200	0	0
do.	Keppach, ...	266	13	4
do.	Dell, ...	42	0	0
do.	Feu-duties, ..	83	6	8
do.	E. Campdel, ..	120	0	0
do.	Auchinanin, &c.	350	0	0
do.	Carron, ...	533	6	8
do.	Inverrurie, &c.	250	0	0
do.	Ruthen, ...	80	0	0
Earl of Seafield,	Delnabo, ...	233	6	8
		L.2,158	13	4

PARISH OF BOHARM.

Earl of Seafield,	Boat of Bridge,	L.100	0	0
D. M'D. Grant,	Mill of Papeen,	50	0	0
do.	Aikenway, ..	130	0	0
do.	Arndilly, ...	80	0	0
do.	E. Gauldwell, .	160	0	0
Andrew Stuart,	Auchlunkart, .	1,000	0	0
D. M'D. Grant,	Newton, ...	350	0	0
do.	Auchmadies, .	200	0	0
John Duff,	Knockan, ...	100	0	0
		L.2,170	0	0

PARISH OF ABERLOUR.

Charles Grant,	Carron, ...	L.400	0	0
Earl of Fife,	Kinermonie, ..	450	0	0
D M'D. Grant,	Edinvilly, ...	350	0	0
James Gordon,	Aberlour, ...	250	0	0
Earl of Seafield,	Mudhouse, ..	50	0	0
Earl of Fife,	Boat of Fiddich,	30	0	0
do.	Bugachie, &c..	240	0	0
do.	Bracco, ...	407	0	0
do.	Feuars, &c. ..	40	0	0
		L.2,217	0	0

Valuation Roll of the whole of Nairn Shire included in the Province of Moray.

Rose for Kildrumies & Torrich,		L.273	5	11¼
Macintosh, Geddes, ...		412	0	11¼
Lord Cawdor, Urquhany, ...		214	9	5
do.	East. Delnies. &c.	160	1	2
Lord Cawdor, Const. Gard., Nairn,		£3·	10	0
do.	Rait Castle, &c., ..	84	5	2
Delnies,	Wadset of Delnies,	204	2	3
Sir J. Dunbar, Belmakeith, ...		129	4	3
TOTAL,		L.1,480	19	3¼

PARISH OF ALDERN.

J. Gordon,	Kinsteary, ..	L.738	10	o
do.	Park,.....	777	5	o
do.	Aldern and Kinudie,	806	19	4
Lord Cawdor,	Boghole, ...	432	6	o
do.	Moyness, &c. .	800	o	o
do.	Blackhills, ..	156	o	o
do.	Leylands,....	60	o	o
do.	Raitlone, ...	35	13	6
Wm. Brodie,	Inshoch & Penick,	1,599	11	o
L. D. Brodie,	Lethin, ...	1,000	o	o
Sir J. Dunbar,	Boath, ...	652	15	9
Knockandie, &c.,	.....	96	o	o
Bishop's Rents,.....		100	o	o
		L.7,255	0	7

PARISH OF ARDCLACH.

L. D. Brodie,	Lethin, ...	L.1,176	o	o
do.	Coulmony, ..	532	11	5¼
J. Gordon,	Mid Fleenas, &c., .	152	10	8
Sir W. Cumming,	Glenerny, &c.,	185	o	o
Lord Cawdor,	Highland Booth,	159	15	9
do.	Fleenas, &c., .	121	4	11
do.	Lionach Forrest,	30	18	8
		L.2,358	1	5¼

PARISH OF CALDER.

Lord Cawdor,	Cald. Estate,	L.1,326	3	8
do.	Auchindown, .	72	o	o
do.	Wadst of Torrich, .	51	o	o
do.	Inch Gedale, .	24	o	o
do.	Calder Streens,.	92	9	2
Dr Campbell,	Wadset of Clunes,. .	109	9	3
do.	Torbegg, ...	4	17	11
Rose of Holm, for his Lands, . .		73	12	o
		L.1,753	12	0

PARISH OF CROY.

Rose of Kilravock, ...		L.792	o	o
Forbes of Culloden,.....		358	14	6
Sir D. Davidson for Clava,....		292	15	8
		L.1,443	10	2

MOY AND DALROSSIE.

Lord Cawdor for Streens, ...		L.62	19	2
M'Gillavray for Dunmaglass, . .		400	0	0
		L.462	19	2

PARISH OF PETTY.

Lord Cawdor for Bracla,.....		120	0	0

Valuation Roll of that part of Inverness Shire included in the Province of Moray.

PARISH OF PETTY.

Earl of Moray, ...		L.2,423	10	0
J. Rose for Fleamington, ...		157	3	4
D. G. Forbes,	Culcarnie,....	140	0	0
do.	Allurlies, ...	301	15	0
		L.3,022	8	4

PARISH OF ARDERSIER.

Lord Cawdor, ...		L.600	0	0

PARISH OF CROY.

Rose of Holm, ...		L.120	o	o
D. G. Forbes,	Leanoch, ...	90	10	o
Sir D. Davidson,	Cantray, ...	448	0	o
do.	Clavaly, ...	133	6	8
A. Macintosh,	Dalcross,....	190	o	o
A. J. Robertson,	Inches, ...	230	o	o
A. Baillie,	Mid Leys, ..	133	6	8
G. Cuthbert of	Castlehill, ...	56	o	o
A. Fraser,	Leys,.....	129	19	8
Fraser of Lovat, ...		116	13	4
		L.1,647	16	4

PARISH OF DAVIOT.

M'Gillavray, Dunmaglass, &c.,		L.486	3	4
A. Macintosh of Macintosh, ..		448	o	o
William Macintosh of	Culclachy,	313	10	o
Capt. W. Macintosh of	Aberarder,	694	6	8
G. M'Pher. Grant of	Invereshie,	56	13	4
Sir D. Davidson of	Cantray, ..	226	6	8
J. Macintosh of Farr, ...		200	o	o
D. G. Forbes of Culloden, ...		108	6	8
		L.2,533	6	8

PARISH OF DURRIS.

Fraser of Lovat, ...		L.392	9	5
W, F. Tytler, Balnain, ...		880	6	8
S. Fraser of London, ...		533	6	8
Sir D. Davidson of Cantray, ..		73	15	0
A. Fraser of Dell,.....		90	10	10
A. Macintosh of Macintosh, ..		90	0	0
S. Fraser of Tamaline,.....		59	16	9
J. Fraser of Gartuley, ...		59	18	1
		L.2,180	2	8

PARISH OF INVERNESS.

D. G. Forbes,	Culloden, ..	£457	18	0
Evan Baillie,	Dochfour, ..	566	13	4
H. R. Duff,	Muirtown, ..	266	13	4
A. Fraser,	Culduthel, ..	305	8	0
R. Fraser,	Torbreak, ..	325	6	8
William Baillie,	Dunain, ...	320	10	0
A. J. Robertson of Inches, ...		383	6	8
Hon. Col. F. W. Grant, ...		120	0	0
M'Lean of Dochgarroch, ...		150	0	0
A. Macintosh of Macintosh, ..		100	0	0
A. Fraser of Culduthel, ...		305	0	0
A. Macintosh of Holm, ...		103	10	0
Sir David Davidson of Cantray,		200	0	0
		£3,566	18	0

MOY AND DALROSSIE.

A. Macintosh,	Moyhall, ..	£674	13	4
J. Macintosh of Kylachie, ...		510	6	8
W. Macintosh of Balnespie, ..		276	13	4
L. Macintosh,	Raigmore, ..	90	0	0
W. Macintosh,	Invermafron,	53	6	8
J. Macintosh,	Dalmigvie, .	79	10	0
A. Macintosh,	Trae, ...	46	13	4
D. M'Queen,	Pollockchak,	50	0	0
L. M'Pherson,	West Banchar,	50	0	0
		£2,142	10	0

PARISH OF BOLESKIN.

Fraser of Lovat, ...		£2,101	18	4
S. Fraser of Foyers, ...		463	13	4
S. Fraser of Faralin, ...		82	4	10
J. Fraser of Gortuleg, ...		38	13	11
Captain Fraser of Knocky, ...		163	0	0
Captain Fraser of Ardachy, ..		141	17	0
Colonel M'Donald, Glengary, ..		308	5	8
		£3,299	13	1

PARISH OF URQUHART.

Earl of Seafield, ...		L.1,113	5	0
J. Grant of Corrimony, ...		210	0	0
J. Grant of Glenmoriston, ...		896	10	0
		L.2,219	15	0

PARISH OF KILMANIVACK.

Col. M'Donald of Glengary, ..		L.400	0	0

PARISH OF KILTARLITY.

Fraser of Lovat, ...		£1,090	6	8
W. Chisholm, ...		697	10	0
W. Fraser of Kilbokie, ...		379	5	0
Fraser of Lovat for Belladrum, .		100	0	0
Fraser of Kellachy, ...		25	0	0
H. Fraser of Escadale, ...		96	13	4
J. Fraser,	Baldoun, ...	67	0	0
		£2,455	15	0

PARISH OF CROMDALE.

Earl of Seafield for Cromdale,		£949	14	6
do.	Inverallen,	474	6	8
		£1,424	1	2

PARISH OF ABERNETHIE.

Duke of Gordon,	Kinchardine,	£400	0	0
Earl of Seafield, ...		503	6	8
		L.903	6	8

PARISH OF ROTHIEMURCHUS.

J. P. Grant, Rothiemurchus, ..		L.425	0	0

KINGUSSIE AND INCH.

G. M'P. Grant, Invereshie, ...		L.691	0	0
J. M'Pherson of Belville, ...		461	13	4
A. Macintosh for Inch, ...		160	0	0
G. Gordon for Invertromie, ...		80	0	0
Ewan M'Pherson, Cluny, ...		273	6	8
Duke of Gordon, ...		1,763	0	0
		L.3,929	0	0

PARISH OF ALVIE.

J. M'Pherson of Belville, ...		L,384	0	0
Duke of Gordon, ...		525	13	4
A. Macintosh of Macintosh, ..		350	0	0
G. M'P. Grant for Dalraddie, ..		132	6	8
Earl of Seafield for Delafour, ..		2	0	0
		L.1,394	0	0

PARISH OF LAGGAN.

Duke of Gordon, ...		L.1,202	0	9
Ewan M'Pherson of Cluny, ..		599	0	0
		L.1,801	0	9

No. XXII.—*Grant of Inverlochtie.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, Eva Morthac Domina de Rothais, salutem: Noveritis, Me, pro salute animæ meæ, dedisse Santæ Trinitati et Ecclesiæ Moraviæ, et Archibaldo Episcopo et successori-

bus, totam terram meam de Inverlochtie, cum omnibus pertinentiis, in puram Eleemosynam.—Testibus, D. W. de Dune Decano Moraviensi, Henrico Precentore, D. W. Priore de Urehard, D. Gilberto de Roule milite, tunc Vicecomite de Elgyn. Datum anno 1263.

Translation of No. XXII.

Eva Morthac Lady Rothes, wishing health to all sincere believers in Christ,—Know ye that for the salvation of my soul, I have given to the Holy Trinity, and Cathedral of Moray, and to Bishop Archibald and his successors, my whole land of Inverlochtie, with all its pertinents, in clear alms—the witnesses, D. W. of Dune, Dean of Moray, Henry, Precentor, D. W. Prior of Urquhard, D. Gilbert of Roule, Knight, at that time Sheriff Deputy of Elgin. Given in the year 1263.

No. XXIII.—*Charter to the Burgh of Inverness, by King James the Sixth.*

James, by the grace, &c. Know, that we, considering the ancient erection of Inverness, by our famous progenitors, into a free Burgh of this kingdom, have ratified, and by this present charter, do ratify, and perpetually confirm, all and sundry the charters, confirmations, rights, liberties, and privileges, granted and confirmed by our progenitors, William, Alexander, David, and James, the First of that name, Kings of Scotland, to our said Burgh. Likewise the charter and confirmation lately granted by our grandfather, James, the Fifth of that name; also the charter granted in favour of divine service, and of the Ministers of God's word, and of the Hospital, by our mother Mary Queen of Scots; and the lands, houses, churches, chapels, crofts, mills, fishings, and all others mentioned in that charter, of date, April 21, 1567, years: Moreover, we of new grant, and in perpetual feu set and confirm, to the Provost, Bailies, &c. of our said Burgh, the lands, territories, and commonty thereof, with all parts and privileges: As also all the lands of Drakies, and the forest thereof,—the lands of Merkinch with the pasturage thereof, with the parks and woods,—likewise the lands called the Barnhills, Claypots, Mill and Fields, the Carse, and the Carn-laws, with the common moor of the said Burgh,—likewise the water of Ness on both sides, from Clachnagaick to the sea, with all fishings, ports, havens, creeks, the still-fishing, the red-pool, with power to begin to fish on the said water with boats and nets on the 10th of November yearly, and to use crives and water-kists,—with the ferry of Kessack, and right of ferrying on both sides: Further, all the mills called the King's mills, the suckin and multures thereof, with the adstricted and dry multures of the Castle lands, and all corns which have, or shall receive fire or water, within the liberty, territory and parish of Inverness, as well out-suckin as in-suckin, to pay multure and knaveship at the said mills: With power and liberty of pasture, peats, foggage, turf, &c. in all places used and wont; and particularly in Craig-phadrick, Capulach-muir, Davie-mont, and Bogbayne, with power of ferrying on Lochness: With markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, and eight free fairs in the year, viz, on Palm Sunday, on July 7, St Andrew's fair, on August 15, Marymass, in Sepember Roodmass, on November 10, Martinmas, in December St Thomas' fair, on February 1, Peter Fair, and on April 25, St Mark's fair,—every fair to

hold for eight days: With the petty customs of all cities, towns, and villages within the Shire, and particularly of the colleges of Tain in Ross, Merkinch, Chanonrie, Dornoch, Thurso, and Wick in Caithness, to be applied to the public good of Inverness: That no ship break bulk betwixt Tarbetness and Inverness: And our said Burgh shall have Coroners and Sheriffs within themselves; and a Guildry with a Dean of Guild: That therebe but one Tavern: That no one in the Shire make Cloth but Burgesses. With power to make Statutes and Rules for the Burgh, &c.

No. XXIV.—*Charters to the Burgh of Elgin.*

King James II. by his Charter, dated at Aberdeen, November 5, 1457, confirms to the Burgh of Elgin, all the grants and concessions made by Alexander, Robert, and others his predecessors, Kings of Scotland, and particularly the lands of Mosstowie, Doullaygreen, Greeship, and Strathcant.

King James VI. grants to the Burgh of Elgin, the Hospital of Maison Dieu, with the patronage thereof, and the lands of Maison Dieu, Over and Nether Monbens, Haugh thereof, Over and Nether Cardels, Over and Nether Pitnaseir, resuming his charter dated 22d March, 1694, for sustaining the poor in the said hospital, and maintaining a master of music for instructing the youth in music, and performing the ordinary services in the church, dated the last day of Feb. 1641.

Charles I. by his charter, with a signature, dated November 15, 1641, and ratified in Parliament, March 8, 1645, grants to the Burgh of Elgin, the lands of Glassgreen, and the right of patronage of two ministers for the parish, and one reader.

Charles I. by his charter, dated October 8, 1633, grants and confirms, to the Provost, Bailies and community of Elgin, the town of Elgin, with all the lands and others pertaining thereto. And particularly the greeship lands of Elgin, the lands of Doullaygreen, Glassgreen, Mosstowie, with the mosses thereof, and the moss of Strathcant; all the ports, stations, bays, and creeks of Lossie and Spey, and betwixt Spey and Findhorn, where any ship or boat can be received; the town and lands of Over Bareflathills, and the haugh thereof; the hospital and preceptory of Maison Dieu, with the patronage thereof; the arable lands of Maison Dieu; the lands of Over and Nether Monben, with the haugh thereof called Broomtown; the lands of Bogside, with the Mill thereof, mill-lands, adstricted multures, and sequels; the lands of Cardels, Over and Nether, alias Pitcroy, Delnapot, and Smiddy-Croft, with the mill, mill-lands, multures, and sequels, with the Salmon-fishing on the river Spey; the lands of Over and Nether Pitnasier; the Black Friar Croft; the lands and gardens belonging to the predicant brethren, lying in the north side of the Burgh,—with power of holding annual fairs and weekly markets, and that none else shall hold fairs or markets within four miles of the town,—with power of creating Officers, holding courts, enjoying all privileges and immunities belonging to Royal Burghs,—uniting and erecting the Burgh, Hospital, and all lands belonging to them, into one free Burgh,—and one seazin to be taken for the whole.

No. XXV.—*Charter to the Burgh of Forres.*

James, understanding that, the ancient charters granted to the town of Forres have been destroyed in time of war, or by the violence of fire, we have of new granted and confirmed to the com-

munity of the said Burgh of Forres, in free burgage, with the lands and others formerly thereto belonging,—particularly the lands called Griveship, Bailie-lands, Meikle-Bog, with the King's meadow, Lobbranstown, with Crealties and Ramflat, and common pasturage in the forest of Drummonside and Tulloch, with mosses, moors; the water and fishing of Findhorn, from Dunduff to the bank of Findhorn, both in fresh and in salt water, with muscles and muscle scalps, with power to set the same in tack, to fish with boats and nets, and to have ports and harbours for ships upon the said water,—with power annually to elect and appoint a Provost, Bailies, and other Magistrates, and Officers necessary,—and to constitute the Provost, and Bailies, Sheriffs within the Burgh and its liberties; and discharge the Sheriff of the Shire of Elgin and Forres to exercise his Office within the said Burgh or its liberties,—with power to the Burgh to have a cross, a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair, beginning on the vigils of St. Lawrence, and to continue for eight days,—with power also to hold Burgh and Sheriff Courts, and of packing, peeling,—and with all and sundry other privileges and immunities of a free Burgh, paying yearly to the Abbot of the Convent of Kinloss, 20 merks current money, out of the farm of the said water and the fishing.—At Edinburgh, June 23, 1496, and of our reign the ninth year.

No. XXVI.—*A Papal Bull to Kinloss.*

ALEXANDER Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Rainerio Abbati Sanctæ Matris de Kinloss, ejusque fratribus, tam præsentibus quam futuris, regularem vitam professis. In P. P. M. ad hoc universalis Ecclesiæ cura nobis a provisore omnium bonorum Deo commissa est, ut religiosas diligamus personas, et bene placentes Deo religiones Studeamus, modis omnibus propagare. Quapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus clementer annuimus, et præfatum monasterium in quo divino mancipati estis obsequio sub Beati Patri et nostra protectione suscipimus, et præsentis scripti privilegio communimus. Imprimis statuentes, ut ordo monasticus, qui, secundum Deum, et Beati benedicti regulam, atque institutionem Cisterciensium fratrum in eodem loco institutus esse dignoscitur, perpetuis ibidem temporibus inviolabiliter observetur. Præterea, quascunque possessiones, quæcunque bona idem monasterium in præsentiarum juste et canonice possidet, aut in futurum justis modis poterit adipisci, firma vobis vestrisque successoribus et illibata permaneant. In quibus haec propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis. Locum ipsum in quo præfatum monasterium situm est, cum terris, aquis, pratis, pascuis, piscaturis, Sylvis, molendinis, grangiis; asiamenta, forestæ materiam, pasnagium, corticem, et ad ignem necessaria, et fodinas. Sane, laborum vestrorum quos propriis manibus aut sumpribus colitis, sive de nutrimentis vestrorum animalium, nullus omnino decimas a vobis præsumat exigere. Addicimus etiam, ut sive in mari, sive in fluminibus, fratres vel famuli ipsius monasterii piscationes suas exercuerint, ubicunque applicuerint, nullus a vobis decimas exigat. Prohibemus insuper auctoritate Apostolica, ne quis, fratres vestros, Clericos, viz. sive Laicos, post factam in Monasterio vestro professionem, absque vestra licentia, suscipere audeat vel detinere. Sancimus etiam, ne quis Archi-Episcopus vel Episcopus, sive cujustibet ordinis persono, locum vestrum a divinis interdicat officiis, nisi Abbatis, vel fratrum ipsius loci, evidens ac manifesta culpa extiterit. Liceat autem vobis, cum commune interdictum terrae fuerit, clausis januis, et exclusis ex-

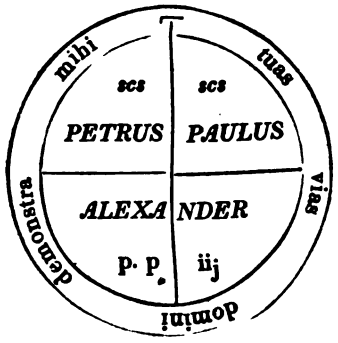
communicatis, et interdictis, non pulsatis campanis, suppressa voce divina officia celebrare. Paci quoque et tranquillitati vestræ paterna sollicitudine providentes, auctoritate Apostolica inhibemus, ut nullus infra ambitum Ecclesiæ vestræ, sive Grangias vestras, violentiam, vel rapinam, seu furtum facere, aut ignem apponere, vel hominem capere seu interficere audeat. Præterea omnes libertates, seu etiam immunitates ac regias consuetudines, a bonæ memoriæ David quondam rege Scotorum, vobis et Ecclesiæ vestræ rationabiliter indultas, et Scripti sui pagina roboratas, auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus, et illibatas statuimus perpetuo permanere. Prohibentes, ne quisquam hominum vos aut Ecclesiam vestram de omnibus auxiliis, et geldis, et hydageis, et danegeldis, et assisis, et murdris, placitis, querelis, ventagiis, theloneo, pessagiis, pontagio, et de omni taxa et tala, et omnibus occasionibus, et omnibus consuetudinibus, omnique terreno servitio et seculari exactione audeat infestare; sed liberi ac quieti ab hujusmodi exactionibus maneatis, quemadmodum prædictus Rex David Scriptis suis vobis confirmavit. Præsenti quoque scripto sancimus, ne Episcopus, vel aliquis secularis persona, aut quælibet persona alterius ordinis, in quovis Episcopatibus vel potestatibus Monasteria vestra consistunt, regularem et canonicam electionem Abbatis vestri unquam impediant; nec de removendo ac deponendo eo, qui pro tempore fuerit, contra statuta Cisterciensis ordinis, et authoritatem privilegiorum suorum, se ullatenus intromittant. Liceat etiam vobis Clericos vel Laicos, liberos et absolutos e seculo fugientes, ad conversionem vestram recipere, et eos absque ullius contradictione in vestro Collegio retinere. Decernimus ergo, ut nulli omnino hominum liceat prefatum Monasterium temere perturbare, aut ejus possessiones auferre, vel ablatas retinere, minuere, seu quibuslibet vexationibus fatigare; sed illibata omnia et integra conserventur eorum, pro quorum gubernatione et sustentatione concessa sunt, usibus omnimodis profutura, salva sedis Apostolica auctoritate. Si qua igitur in futurum Ecclesiastica secularisve persona, hanc nostræ constitutionis paginam sciens, contra eam temere venire tentaverit, secundo tertiove commonita, nisi presumptionem suam digna satisfactione correxerit, potestate honorisque sui dignitate careat, reamque se divino Judicio existere, de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat, et a sacratissimo corpore et sanguine Dei et Domini Redemptoris nostri Jesu Christi aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine districte ultione subjaceat; Cunctis autem eidem loco sua Jura servantibus, sit pax Domini nostri Jesu Christi, quatenus et hic fructum bonae actionis percipiant, et apud destrictum Judicem praemia eternæ pacis inveniant. —AMEN ac AMEN.

Translation of No. XXVI.

ALEXANDER, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his beloved sons, Rainier, Abbot of the holy Mother (or Lady) of Kinloss, and to his brethren, both of the present and of future times, professing the monastic life. The care of the Catholic Church is committed unto us in perpetual Pontificate, by God, the Giver of all good, for this purpose, that we may do honour to all religious men, and endeavour by all means to encourage religious institutions well-pleasing to God,—wherefore, my beloved sons in the Lord, we graciously assent to your just requests, and receive the said Monastery, in which, by the Divine favour, ye are established, under the protection of thy blessed Father and ours, and strengthening it by the grant of this present deed,—decreeing in the first place, that the monastic discipline, which is known according to God, and the

rule of St Benedict, and the institution of the Cistercian Fraternity, be acknowledged in the same place; and there shall be inviolably observed in all time to come. Above all, whatever possessions, and whatever goods the same Monastery enjoys, justly and canonically at the present time, or in future may be able to acquire by just or lawful means, from the former possessor,—shall remain sure and entire to you and your successors,—for which we have granted these presents to be expressed in their specific terms,—the place where the said Monastery is situated, with its lands, waters, meadows, pasturages, fishings, woods, mills, farms, easements, forest-commodities, mart, bark, fuel, and mines,—that verily none presume to exact at all from you the tithes of your labours, which you may exercise by your own hands, at your cost, or by the feeding of your cattle. Moreover, by our Apostolic authority, we may add, that whether the brethren or servants of the said Monastery fish in the sea, or in rivers, or wherever they shall so employ themselves, no person shall exact tithes. And, moreover, by our Apostolic authority, we forbid, that any one shall dare to take away or detain any of your brethren, viz. Clergy or Lay-brothers, after professing the order of your Monastery, without your leave. Likewise, we ordain, that no Arch-Bishop, Bishop, or person of any rank whatever, shall interdict your place from divine worship, unless some evident and clear blame shall attach to the Abbot or brethren of the place. You shall even be permitted, when the country in general lies under interdict, to perform your divine services, in a low voice, with shut doors, the excommunicate and interdicted being excluded, and bells not tolled. Being also, with paternal solicitude careful of your peace and tranquillity, we, by our Apostolic authority, forbid any person within the bounds of your church, either to commit violence, or rapine, or theft, or to set fire to your granges, or to dare to seize or lay violent hands on any man. Moreover, by our Apostolic authority, we confirm and ordain, that all the freedoms or immunities, as well as Royal usages, reasonably granted (to you and your church, by David, late King of Scots, of happy memory), and strengthened by the charter in his own hand writing, remain for ever undiminished. Prohibiting any one from harassing you by aids of any kind, corporation fines, land-taxes, danemoney, assizes, blood writs, suits, complaints, wine rents, tolls, boat fares, bridge duties, and all taxes by quantity or number, all casualities, customs, land services, and secular exactions whatever; but that ye remain free and exempt from all manner of burdens, in like manner as the said King David has confirmed to you by his charters. Likewise, by this present deed, we order that no Bishop or secular person, or any person of whatever other rank, in whose Bishopric, or lands, your Monastery may be situated, shall ever at any time hinder the regular and canonical election of your Abbot; nor of their own accord interfere, by removing or deposing him who shall be such for the time, contrary to the statutes of the Cistercian order, and the authority of their privileges. It shall also be lawful for you to receive into your sanctuary, clergy or lay-brothers, freemen, &c., discharged from their vows, flying from the secular power, and to retain them in your college, without the gainsaying of any one. We, therefore, decree, that no person shall presume rashly to disturb the said Monastery, or to carry off its possessions, or when carried off, to retain them, or to diminish them, or to waste them in any way whatever; but every thing belonging to them shall be preserved whole and entire, and made useful, by all manner of means, to those for whose establishment and sustenance they were originally destined, reserving the Apostolic authority of our chair in all its rights. If, therefore, in all time to come, any person, Ecclesiastic or Secular, in the knowledge of this

our institute, shall rashly attempt to contravene it, and, being a second or third time dealt with for so doing, unless he shall then make full satisfaction for his presumption, let him be deprived of his honour, dignity, and power,—let him also know, that he stands accused at the bar of divine judgment, for the heinous sin he has committed, and let him be cut off from the most sacred Body and Blood of God, and of our Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ, and, in short, at the last day, let him suffer the pains of Divine vengeance. But may the peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with all those who truly serve and keep the just right of this same place,—may they in this life enjoy the fruits of an upright conduct, and finally receive at the hands of the righteous Judge the rewards of eternal peace.—AMEN, AMEN.



The Seal affixed at the Lateran Council, held in the year of our Lord, 1174.



1. I, John, Presbyter, Cardinal of Saints John & Paul, and Titular of Pamachy.
2. I, William, Presbyter, Cardinal, Titular of St. John, in bonds.
3. I, Bosso, Presbyter, Cardinal of St. Pudentia, and Titular of Pastor or Shepherd.
4. I, Hanford, Presbyter, Cardinal, Titular of St. Cecilia.
5. I, Peter, Presbyter, Cardinal, Titular of St. Susanna.

1. I, Alexander. Bishop of the Catholic Church.
2. I, Hurbald, Bishop of Ostia.
3. I, Bernard, Bishop of St. Ruffino, near the Gate Portesa.
4. I, Walter, Bishop of Albano.

1. I, Adrian, Deacon, Cardinal of St. Theodore.
2. I, Cynthias, Deacon, Cardinal of St. Adrian.
3. I, Vitellus, Deacon, Cardinal of Saints Sergius and Bacchus.
4. I, Hugh, Deacon, Cardinal of St. Angelus.
5. I, Laborans, Deacon, Cardinal of St. Mary in the Porch.

Given by the hands of our Nuncio, Gratian, Sub-deacon of the Holy Roman Church, on this twelfth day of the Kalends of March, in the fifty-eighth indiction, and in the year of the incarnation of our holy Lord, one thousand, one hundred and seventy-four, and sixteenth of the Pontificate of our Lord the holy Pope Alexander III.*

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* The original of this Bull is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder of Fountainhall, Baronet. It is comprehended on one page of parchment, 2 feet 7¼ inches long, and 1 foot and half an inch in breadth, having the flattened bullet of lead still attached, from which all the deeds both of grace and of correction, by the infallible Dignitaries of the Vatican, obtained the inappropriate appellation of Bull---degraded in these degenerate times into the diminutive intimation of his march by the General of an army, or of his victory; and by the Council of physicians, of the sickness of their patient,

No. XXVII.—*Charter of Strathyla in Strathboggie to Kinloss.*

Willielmus D. G. Rex Scotorum, &c. Sciant, praesentes et futuri, Me, pro salute animae meae, et animarum omnium predessorum et successorum, Dedisse Deo et Beatae Mariae et omnibus Sanctis, et Abbati et Monachis de Kinloch, totam terram de Strathylefe cum pertinentiis, per rectas suas metas, quas eisdem fecimus per meliores et antiquiores patriae perambulari, viz. a loco ubi Lagyn descendit in Hylef, ascendendó per album sicum in rubeo musso usque ad summitatem orientalis Belach, et per summitatem utriusque Belach, usque eque ultra fontem qui vocatur Leskyngowin; Et ab eodem fonte sicut rivulus ipsius fontis descendit per Grodok in Hylef, Et sic ascendendo per Hylef usque Geth, et usque ubi Forgyn descendit in Hylef, Et inde ascendendo per Forgyn usque Algarg, et sic usque Aldrochyn, Et ab inde usque Algargadyn, Et ita usque Ferthekinir, et usque Telinire, et Badnagir, Et sic per ascensum aquae usque Hachindaling, Et ita usque Polenterf, Et inde usque Elangyrloy, Et sic usque Tubernamin, Et sic usque Clochindush, Et ab inde descendendo per Logyn in Hylef. Tenendam—in puram Eleemosynam. Testibus, R. Episcopo Moraviensi, J. Episcopo Catanensi, R. Episcopo Rossensi, H. Cancellario, Willelmo filio Freskyn, Hugone filio Freskyn. Apud Elgyn, ultimo die Julii.

Translation of No. XXVII.

William, by the grace of God, king of the Scots, &c. Let both the present and the future know, that I, for the salvation of my own soul, and the souls of all my predecessors, have given my whole land of Strath Isla, with its pertinents, to God, and to Saint Mary, and all the saints, and to the Abbot and Monks of Kinloss, by its proper boundings, the same which we have made the more discreet and ancient men of the country to perambulate, namely, from the place where Laggan falls into the Islay, ascending by the White Scurf in the Red Moss, even to the summit of the Eastern Ballach, and along the summit of both the Ballachs, as far to the farthest side of the well which is called Leskyngowin, and from that well even as the rill of the well runs down

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if a personage of rank, or of his convalescence. A representation of both sides of this aged Seal is given opposite the Pope's signature in the preceding page.

This ancient foreign Deed, which among us must be regarded as an object of peculiar curiosity, the learned Baronet has enabled the Editor to exhibit, not only more correct than before, but completed, moreover, by the signatures of those high, though otherwise forgotten Dignitaries, who conjoined with the inspired Apostles' more infallible successor, in authenticating our establishment of Kinloss, which was honoured by a visit of twenty days, by the monarch of England who first bore the name of Edward, who with his attendants, sojourning for a year, consumed 60 chalders of malt. The names of the churches in Rome, of which these subscribing Presbyter and Deacon Cardinals were the Titulars, and by which their signatures, with discriminating speciality, are authenticated,---being by the revolution of 6 centuries and a-half, partially obliterated, the Baronet has been able to restore, by a comparison of the Bull with the publication of Vasi,---which, with most obliging condescension, he has enabled the Editor to give forth to the public,---to whom, in their name, therefore, and in his own, he begs leave, with the sentiments of the highest consideration and respect, to make his grateful acknowledgments.

by Grodok to Islay; and so ascending along Islay even to Keith, and until Forgyn falls into the Islay; and thence going up along Forgyn even to Algarg, and so even to Aldrochyn, and from thence to Algargadyn, and so even to Ferthekinir, and as far as Telinire and Badnagir; and so going up the water as far as Haughendaling; and so far as Poleterf, and thence to Elangyrloy; and so even to Tubernamin, and so to Clochindush; and thence going down by Logyn to Islay—to be held in clear alms.—Witnesses, R., Bishop of Moray; J., Bishop of Caithness; R., Bishop of Ross; H., Chancellor; William, the son of Freskyn; Hugh, the son of Freskyn. At Elgin, the last day of July.

No. XXVIII.—*The Cathedral and Canons at Spynie; Chart. Morav.*

Bricius Moraviensis Episcopus, universis Sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis. Cum prædecessores nostri nullam certam et stabilem in Ecclesia tenuere sedem, sed pro libitu in una tantum Ecclesiarum, viz. Brenuth, aut de Speny, aut de Kenedar, sedem adoptaverunt; Domino nostro Papæ Innocentio humiliter supplicavimus, ut in Eclesia Sanctae Trinitatis de Speny pro futuris temporibus sedem tenerent. Qui mandavit Episcopis Sancti Andreae, et de Brechyn, et Abbati de Lundoris, ut praefatam Ecclesiam Cathedralem honoris titulo decorarent. Quapropter venerabiles illi viri, auctoritate Apostolica, praefatam Ecclesiam Sanctae Trinitatis Cathedralem decorarunt, eam in futuris temporibus Moraviae Episcopis statuentes et confirmantes Cathedralem. In honorem et reverentiam dictae Ecclesiae, et in amplificationem divini cultus, octo Canonias, cum omnibus justis pertinentiis assignavimus, viz. 1ma Canonia Decanatui assignata, Ecclesia de Erin cum capella de Innernarin. 2da Canonia Cantariae assignata, Ecclesia de Lamnabryde, et Ecclesia de Alvais, et Ecclesia de Raffus. 3tia Canonia Thesaurariae assignata, Ecclesia de Kinedar, et Ecclesia de Eskyles. 4ta Canonia Cancellariae assignata Fortherves, Lythenes, et Lunyn, et Duldavy; salva tenura Willelmi filii Willelmi filii Freskini in praedictis terris, viz. Lunyh de Duldavy, item terra de Logyn juxta Duffus. 5ta Canonia Ecclesia Sancti Petri de Strathoven, et Ecclesia de Urchard ultra Innernys. 6ta Canonia Forais et de Logyn Fythenach. Hanc autem Canoniam Archidiaconatui nostro in perpetuam assignamus. 7ma Canonia Ecclesia de Speny. 8va Canonia Ecclesia de Ruthven et de Dupol. Ego Bricius Moraviensis Episcopus Subscribo. Ego Radulfus Abbas de Kinloss. Ego Ricardus Prior de Urchard. Ego Gilbertus Abbas de Aberbroth. Willielmus Persona de Edindum. Johannes Persona de Artyndole. Gregorius Vicarius de Altyre. Andreas Vicarius de Duffus. Gilbried Persona de Abertarf. Alexander Persona de Elgyn. Walterus Sanctæ Columbæ de Petyn. Stephanus Persona de Glas.

Translation of No. XXVIII.

Bruce, Bishop of Moray, to all the sons of holy Mother Church. Whereas, our predecessors had no certain and fixed chair in the church; but by whim took only one of the churches of Birnie, or Spynie or Kennedar,—we have humbly supplicated our Lord Pope Innocent, that for the time to come, they shall hold their chair in the church of the holy Trinity of Spynie, who

charged the Bishops of St Andrews, and of Brechin, and the Abbot of Lindoris, that they should embellish the said cathedral church with the title of honour. Whereupon these venerable gentlemen embellished, by Apostolic authority, the said Cathedral Church of the holy Trinity,—ordaining and confirming it to be the Cathedral of the Bishops of Moray in future times. For the reverence and honour of the said Church, and for the further diffusion of divine worship, we have appointed eight Canonries, with all their proper pertinents,—being the first Canonry assigned to the Deanship with the Church of Aldern, and the Chapel of Nairn; the second Canonry being assigned to the Chantor, with the Church of Alves, the Church of Rafford, and the Church of Lhanbryde; the third Canonry to the Treasurer, with the Church of Kennedar, and the Church of Essle; the fourth Canonry to the Chancellor, with Fortherves, Lethin, Lunyn, and Duldavy; the fifth Canonry, with the Church of St Peter in Strathavon, and the Church of Urquhart, beyond Inverness; the sixth Canonry with the Church of Forres, and Loggy-fy-the-nach, and this Canonry we assign in perpetuity to our Arch-deanship; the seventh Canonry with the Church of Spynie; the eighth* Canonry with the Church of Ruthven and Dipple.

I, Bruce, Bishop of Moray, subscribe—I, Radulf, Abbot of Kinloss—I, Richard, Prior of Urquhard—I, Gilbert, Abbot of Ardbroath—William Parson of Edindum—John Parson of Artindole—Gregory, Vicar of Altyre—Andrew, Vicar of Duffus—Gilbried, Parson of Abertarf—Alexander, Parson of Elgyn—Walter of the Holy Ghost of Petty—Stephen, Parson of Glass.

No. XXIX.—*Grant anent the Prebends of Kingussie, &c.*

In nomine Patris, &c.—Amen. Ego Andreas Moraviensis Episcopus, ad amplificandum cultum divinum in Ecclesia nostra Cathedrali, constituo duas Prebendas, et eas eidem Ecclesiæ assigno. Unam, sciz. de Ecclesiis de Kingusy, vel de Inshe, cum mansis suis: Et aliam de Ecclesiis de Croyn et Lunyn, cum mansis suis. Quare volo, ut ille habeat, qui pro tempore in Ecclesia Cathedrali Vicarius meus fuerit, et Canonicus sit ejusdem Ecclesiæ, cultum facturus in eadem tanquam Vicarius meus. Actum anno Gratiæ 1226.

Translation of No. XXIX.

In the name of the Father, &c., amen. I, Andrew, Bishop of Moray, for the further diffusion of divine worship in our Cathedral church, constitute two Prebends, and to each of them I assign a church, namely, to one the church of Kingussie or Inch, with their manses; and to the other the church of Croy and Lunyn, with their manses,—wherefore, I ordain, that he who for the time shall be my Vicar in the Cathedral church, shall have them and be a Canon of the same church, and shall perform worship in the same as my Vicar. Executed in the year of our Redemption 1226.

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* Andrew, Bishop of Moray, confirmed the gift of Bishop Bricius for eight Canonries; and to them he added the Kirks of Rynie, Dunbenan, Kynor, Inverkethny, Elethin, (now Elchies), and Buchary, (now Botary), Cromdale and Advyn, Kingussie and Inch, Croyn and Lunyn, probably now Croy and Lundichty or Dunlichtie.

No. XXX.—*Procurationes Decanatuum.**

Decanatus de Elgyn.

	Sol.
Ecclesia de Aldheryn,..	40
Dyke, Moy, et Altyre conjuncti,.....	40
Rothac,.....	40
Dolas Michel, ...	40
Alvayss, ...	40
Duffus,.....	40
Elgyn, Spynie et Broneth,.....	40
Urchard,..	40
Essyl,..	40
Dundurkus,.....	40
Rothus,.....	40
Kinedar, ...	49

Summa, 25 lib. præter Monasteria de Urchard et de Pluscarden.

Decanatus de Inverness.

	Sol.
Ecclesia de Invernyss,..	40
De	
De Lundichty,.....	40
De	
De	
De	
De Fernua, ...	
De	
De	
De Devoth, ...	
De	
De Croyn, ...	

Summa, 25 lib.

Decanatus de Strathbolgie.

	Sol.	Drs.
Ecclesia de Glas, ...	40	
De Rynie et Essie,....	40	
De Ruthven, ...	40	
De Kinore et Dunbenan,	40	
De Aberkerdir, ...	40	
De Rothemay, ...	40	
De Garntully et Drumdalgy,.....	53	4
De Keith, ...	43	

Summa, £21 13 4.

Decanatus de Strathspe.

	Sol.
Logy Kenny,.....	40
Kingusy et Inshe,....	40
Alveth, ...	40
Rotemorcus,..	20
Kyncardyn, ...	20
Dochal, ...	40
Inveraleyn,.....	20
Aberneth,..	20
Cromdale et Advey,..	40

Summa, 14 lib.

No. XXXI.—*Regarding the Transmutation of the Cathedral.*

Honorius Episcopus servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri Episcopo Cathanensi, et dilectis filiis Abbati de Kinlos, Moraviensis Diocesis, et Decano de Rossmark, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Veniens ad presentiam nostram, venerabilis frater noster Moraviensis Episcopus sæpe nobis exposuit, et nostris frequenter auribus inculcavit, quod ipsius sedes, præter id quod est in loco minus tuto, in tam solitario loco subsistit, ut nulla ibi contingat venalia reperire, unde plerumque fit, ut clericis, pro emendis sibi necessariis longinquius accedentibus, divinorum cultus officiorum non modicum impeditur. Quare idem Episcopus cum multa precum instantia postulavit a nobis, ut sedem eandem ad locum transferri habiliorem, viz. Sancti Trinitatis juxta Elgyn (carissimo filio nostro illustri Rege Scotorum, et Moraviensi Capitulo hoc ipsum, ut dictus Episcopus asserit, affectantibus) mandaremus. Nos igitur, discretioni et prudentiæ vestræ in Domino confidentes, per Apostolica vobis scripta mandamus, quatenus vocatis quos videtis evocandos, proviso etiam, quod necessitas vel utilitas fieri hoc exposcat, pensatis insuper circumstantiis universis, super translatione hujusmodi, auctoritate Apostolica faciatis, quod sedem Domini, et utilitatem, et honestatem Moraviensis Ecclesiæ cognoveritis expedire. Quod si non omnibus his exsequendis potueritis interesse, tu, frater Episcope, cum eorum altero ea nihilominus exsequare. Datum Laterani, 4o Idus Aprilis, Pontificatus nostri Ao 8o (i. e. A. D. 1224.)

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* Procurations were, a composition paid by the Parish Priest to his Ecclesiastical Judge, to commute for the entertainment, which was otherways to be provided for him at his visitation.

Translation of No. XXXI.

HONORIOUS, the Bishop, the servant of the servants of God, with his Apostolic benediction, wishes health to his venerable brother, the Bishop of Caithness, and to his beloved sons, the Abbot of Kinloss, in the diocese of Moray, and the Dean of Rosemarky,—the Bishop of Moray our venerable brother being present with us, hath often times set forth, and frequently in our ears hath inculcated, that his Cathedral, besides being exposed to danger from being situated in a very solitary place, that it happens that no saleable commodity is found there,—whence it frequently happens, that, by the remote occasions of the clergy to buy necessaries for themselves, the attention to divine duties is greatly interrupted. Wherefore, the said Bishop, with much earnestness, requested of us, that the same Cathedral should be transferred to a more convenient station, viz. of the Holy Trinity, near Elgin, which we have commanded our most dear son, the illustrious King of the Scots, and the chapter of Moray, as the said Bishop asserts, approving—confiding, therefore, in your prudence and discretion in the Lord, we command you by our Apostolic letter, that calling those whom you know ought for this end to be called, careful, moreover, that necessity or utility requires this to be done. Furthermore, that, weighing all circumstances regarding such translation, ye proceed with Apostolic authority to expede what you know for the utility and respect of the church of Moray, the house of the Lord. But if you are not all able to be present in these conclusions, you, my brother Bishop, with another of them, may, nevertheless, follow them forth. Given at the Lateran, in the eighth year of our Pontificate, A. D. 1224.

The Confirmation.

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Gilbertus Dei Gratia Katanensis Episcopus, et H. Decanus de Ross, salutem. Mandatum Domini Papæ in haec verba accepimus. Honorius Episcopus, &c. Venerabili fratri, &c., (as above) Hujus Auctoritate mandati, una cum tertio conjudice, vocavimus quos vidimus evocandos, certum locum et diem vocatis praefigentes; constitutis igitur in presentia nostra, propter hoc evocatis, praedicto conjudice nostro, mandato Apostolico exsequendo interesse non valente, et per literas suas patentes se ad totum negotium excusante, Reverendo Domino nostro Alexandro illustri Regi Scotiae, translationem dictae sedis quamplurimum affectante, et super hoc per literas nobis instantius supplicante, de desiderio et voluntate Moraviensis Capituli hoc ipsum affectantis, et cum summa instantia praefatam translationem postulantis, diligentius inquirendo certiores effecti sumus. Constante igitur nobis plene et evidenter, de his quae per Episcopum Moraviensem Apostolicae sanctitati tam veraciter quam fideliter fuerunt suggesta, translationem dictae sedis non solum necessitatem sed utilitatem evidentem exponere manifeste perpendimus. Ideoque auctoritate Apostolica praedictam sedem usque ad dictam Ecclesiam Sanctae Trinitatis de Elgyn, duximus transferendam, Eamque Cathedralis honoris titulo decoraoimus, Ipsamque in posterum omnibus futuris Episcopis Moraviensibus Statuentes Cathedralem. Quod ut universitati vestrae innotescat, praesentis scripti paginam, Sigillorum nostrorum appositione signavimus. Datum in ipsa Ecclesia Sanctae Trinitatis de Elgyn, anno Gratiae 1224, Regnante illustrissimo Regis Alexandro Praesidente venerabili in Christo, Patre Andrea Moraviensi Episcopo 14o, Kalend. Augusti. In nomine Domini Amen. Valete in Domino.

Translation of the Preceding.

GILBERT, by the favour of God, Bishop of Caithness, and H., Dean of Ross, wish health to all the believers in Christ who shall see or hear of this Deed. We have received the command of our Lord the Pope, in these words,—Honorius, the Bishop, &c. To the venerable Gentlemen, &c., as above,—by the authority of this command, together with a third co-judge, we have called those whom we ought to have called, foremarking to the called the certain day and place. Those, therefore, who were on this account summoned, having compeared in our presence, and our said co-judge being unable to be present, in executing the Apostolic mandate, and having, by his letters patent, excused himself from the whole concernment,—our greatly-honoured Lord, Alexander, the illustrious King of Scotland, greatly approving, and, moreover, earnestly requesting us by his letter, we were made certain by careful inquiry, of the desire and will of the chapter of Moray approving of this very object, and with much earnestness requesting the said translation. We, therefore, fully and evidently agreeing, that those things were suggested by the Bishop of Moray, of Apostolic sanctity, as truly as faithfully, we have maturely considered to set forth openly, not only the necessity, but the evidently advantageous translation of the said Cathedral, and, therefore, by the said Apostolic authority, we have instituted that the said Cathedral, be transferred unto the said Church of the holy Trinity of Elgin, and we have decorated it with the title of the honour of the Cathedral, appointing it henceforth to be the Cathedral of all the future Bishops of Moray, which, that it may become more universally known, we have signed the page of this present writing, by the setting of our seals. Given in the church itself of the holy Trinity of Elgyn, in the year of the Covenant of Grace, 1224—our most illustrious King Alexander reigning, the venerable Father in Christ, Andrew, Bishop of Moray presiding, the 14th of the Kalends of August, in the name of the Lord, amen. Fare ye well in the Lord.

No. XXXII.—*The Burning of the Cathedral.*

POST obitum Roberti Senescalli Regis, et ante coronationem filii ejus Comitis de Carryke, gentes domini Alexandri Senescalli filii Regis, defuncti, in fine mensis Maii, anno 1390, combusserunt vilam de Foryss, et Chorum Ecclesæ Sancti Laurentii et manerium Archidiaconi subditus villam. Et mense Junii sequentis, in festo beati Botulphi abbatis, praesente eodem Domino Alexandro, combusserunt totam villam de Elgyn, et Ecclesiam Sancti Egidii in ipsa, domum Dei juxta Elgyn, decem nobiles et octo mansiones nobiles et pulchras Canonicorum et Capellanorum. Et quod amarius et dolendum, nobilem et decoram Ecclesiam Moraviensem, speculum patriae et decus Regni, cum omnibus libris et bonis aliisque patriae in ea reconditis. Alexander de insulis, filius tertio genitus Domini de Insulis, cum suis capitaneis intravit violenter in Canoniam de Elgin tertio die mensis Julii anno 1402, et ipsam depredavit totaliter de omnibus bonis repertis in ea, et villam de Elgyn pro magna parte combussit.

Translation of No. XXXII.

AFTER the death of King Robert Stewart, and before the coronation of his son, the Earl of Car-

rick, the blackguards of Lord Alexander Stewart, the son of the deceased King, in the end of May, in the year 1390, burnt the town of Forres, and the choir of the Church of St Laurence, and the manse of the Arch-dean in the suburbs. In the month of June thereafter, in the feast of St Abbot Botulph, the same Lord Alexander being of the party, they burnt the whole city of Elgin, and the church of St Giles (now to be rebuilt in magnificence and splendor) therein, and God's house (Maison Dieu) at Elgin, ten stately and eight splendid manses of the canons and chaplains, and what was more bitter and deplorable, the magnificent and elegant Cathedral of Moray, the mirror of the land, the glory of the Kingdom, with all the books and other precious things therein contained. Alexander of the Isles, the third son of the Lord of the Isles, with his cateren, violently entered the canonry of Elgin, on the 3d day of July, in the year 1402, and spulied it entirely of every thing valuable found therein, and burnt a great part of the city of Elgin.

No. XXXIII.—*Grant of the Church of Fernua.*

Omnibus, &c. Andreas Episcopus Moraviensis. Noveritis, Nos, pro cultus divini amplificatione, dedisse Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Elgin, ad communam canonicorum, Ecclesiam de Fernua cum pertinentiis, excepta una dimidia Davach pertinente ad mensam nostram, Ecclesiam de Logyn-kenny, excepta una Davach ad mensam nostram, Ecclesiam de Kynchardyn in Strathspe, salva una dimidia Davach terrae ad mensam Episcopalem; Ecclesiam de Aberneth, de Altyre, de Euan in Brenach, de Artendol, in perpetuum, predictis canonicis habendas cum fructibus earum, ad communem fratrum residentiam tantum. Actum anno Gratiæ 1239, mensis Decembris penultimo die.

Translation of No. XXXIII.

Andrew, Bishop of Moray, know all men, &c., that for the further diffusion of divine worship, we have given to the church of the holy Trinity of Elgin, for the participation in common of the canons, the church of Fernua, with its pertinents, excepting one-half Daugh, pertaining to our table; the church of Logyn Kenny, excepting one Daugh for our table; the church of Kincardine in Strathspey, reserving one Daugh for the Episcopal table; the church of Abernethy, of Altyre, of Euan in Brenach, of Artendole, in perpetuity,—the said canons to enjoy the fruits of them in the participation only of the brethren who are resident. Executed in the year of our redemption 1239, on the day preceding the last day of the month of December.

No. XXXIV.—*Confirmation of the Church of Daviot.*

Bricius D. G. Episcopus Moraviensis. Noverit universitas vestra, Nos, ad instantiam et petitionem Freskyni de Kerdal avunculi nostri, dedisse Ecclesiam de Deveth, cum pertinentiis, Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Spynie Fabricæ ejusdem Ecclesiæ. Testibus, Hugone de Duglas, Alexandro et Henrico fratribus nostris, &c.

Translation of No XXXIV.

BRUCE, by the favour of God, Bishop of Moray. Be it known to you all, that we, upon the solicitation and request of Freskyn of Kirkdale, our Uncle, have given the Kirk of Daviot, with its pertinents, to the church of the holy Trinity of Spynie, for the fabric of that church—witnesses, Hugh Douglas, Alexander and Henry, our brothers, &c.

No. XXXV.—*Grant of the Church of Dalarasie.*

OMNIBUS, &c. Andreas Moraviensus Episcopus. Noveritis, Nos hac Carta confirmasse Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Elgyn, ad luminare ejusdem, Ecclesiam de Dalergusie in Strathern in perpetuam Eleemosynam.

Translation of No. XXXV.

ANDREW, Bishop of Moray. Know all that by this deed we have confirmed to God, and to St. Mary, and to the church of the Holy Trinity of Elgin, for lighting up the same, the church of Dalarasie, in Strathern, in perpetual alms.

No. XXXVI.—*Deed of Forres and Dyke.*

WILLIELMUS D. G. Rex Scottorum. Sciant, Me dedisse et confirmasse Ricardo Episcopo Moraviensi in perpetuum, Ecclesiam de Forrays, et Ecclesiam de Dyke cum pertinentiis, in puram Eleemosynam. Testibus, Comite David Fratre meo, Hugone Chancellario meo, Comite Duncano, W. filio Freskyn, Hugone filio suo. Apud Elgin.

Translation of No. XXXVI.

WILLIAM, by the graciousness of God, King of the Scots. Be it known, that I have granted and, in perpetuity, confirmed to Richard, Bishop of Moray, the church of Forrays, and the church of Dyke, with their pertinents, in alms, without reservation—witnesses, Earl David, my brother, Hugh, my Chancellor, Earl Duncan, William, son of Freskyn, Hugh, his son. At Elgin.

No. XXXVII.—*Deed of the Cathedral Church.*

ALEXANDER D. G., &c. Sciant. Nos, pro salute animae nostrae, dedisse ad sustentationem unius capellani pro anima Regis Duncani, et animabus fidelium in Ecclesia Cathedrali de Elgyn, tres marcas singulis annis percipiendas de firma burgi nostri de Elgyn, medietatem ad Pentecosten, et aliam ad festum Sancti Martini. Testibus, W. Episcopo Glasguensi Cancellario, W. Cummyn Com. de Mynteith, apud castrum puellarum, 21 die Aprilis, anno Regni Domini Regis vicesimo primo.

Translation of No. XXXVII.

ALEXANDER, by the favour of God, &c. Be it known, that we, for the salvation of our soul, have granted for the support of one Chaplain in the Cathedral Church of Elgin, for the soul of King Duncan, and for the souls of all the believers, three merks, yearly, to be paid by equal portions from the estate of our burgh of Elgin,—the half at Whitsunday, and the other half at the feast of St Martin.—Witnesses, W., Bishop of Glasgow, the Chancellor, W. Cumming, Earl of Monteith, at the Castle of the Lassies, 21st day of April, the twenty-first year of the reign of the King.

No. XXXVIII.—*The Donation of King William.*

WILLIELMUS Rex Scottorum concessit Ricardo Moraviensi Episcopo, et successoribus ejus, unum toftum in Burgo de Banef, unum in Inverculan, unum in Elgyn, unum in Forrays, unum in Eren, unum in Invernyss, et unum in Kynthor. Apud Elgyn.

Translation of No. XXXVIII.

WILLIAM, King of the Scots, hath granted to Richard, Bishop of Moray, and his successors, one Toft in the burgh of Banff, one in Cullen, one in Elgin, one in Forres, one in Aldern, one in Inverness, and one in Kintore. At Elgin.

No. XXXIX.—*Grant of Logynanadale.*

RICARDUS D. G., &c. Episcopus Moraviensis. Sciant, Me dedisse Willielmo filio Freskyn, et heredibus suis, Logynanadel et Logyndykes. Reddendo annuatim unum petram cerae ad festum Sancti Patricii. Etiam concessimus Deo et Ecclesiae Sancti Petri de Duffus plenarias decimas ejusdem terrae. Testibus, Willielmo filio Wysman, Augustino de Elgyn. Datum Anno Gratiae, 1190.

Translation of No. XXXIX.

RICHARD, by the favour of God, Bishop of Moray. Let it be known, that I have granted to William, the son of Freskyn, and his heirs, Logynanadel and Logyndykes,—returning yearly, therefore, one stone of Wax at the feast of St Peter. We have also granted to God, and the church of St Peter, in Duffus, the whole tithes of that parish.—Witness, William, son of Wiseman, Augustin of Elgin. Granted the year of our redemption, 1190.

No. XL.—*For a Site for the Mill of Sheriffmill.*

ANDREAS Episcopus Moraviensis. Noverint universi, Nos, consensu Capituli nostri, dedisse Waltero de Moravia, et heredibus suis, unum situm Molendini super Lossy, in terra nostra de

Auchterspynie. Et Volumus, ut possideat jure perpetuo ad molendum Bladum suum et hominum suorum. Reddendo singulis annis unam petram piperis, et aliam libram cumini. Actum anno 1231, Sextus Idus Octobris. Testibus, David de Strathbolgyn, Willielmo Agno. + Ego Andreas Episcopus Moraviensis Subscribo.*

Translation of No. XL.

ANDREW, Bishop of Moray. Let all men know, that we, with the consent of our chapter, have granted to Walter de Moray, and to his heirs, one site for a Mill upon Lossy, in our land of Auchterspynie, and we will that he possess it in perpetuity, for grinding his own corn, and the corn of his people. Paying, therefore, yearly, one stone of Pepper, and one pound of Cumin. Done in the year 1231, the sixth of the Ides of October.—Witnesses, David of Strathboggy, William Agno, + I, Andrew, Bishop of Moray, subscribe.

No. XLI.—*Grant of the Kirk of Kylcalargy.*

JOHANNES Byseth omnibus, &c. Significo, Me, pro anima Willielmi Regis Scotiæ, dedisse Deo et Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri de Rothsan, ad Sustentationem Leprosorum ibi Deo servientium, Jus Patronatus, et quicquid habui in donatione Ecclesiæ de Kylcalargy, sibi et Successoribus suis. Testibus, D. Andrea Episcopo, F. Decano, &c.

Translation of No. XLI.

JOHN Bisset, I inform all men, that I, for the soul of William, King of Scotland, have given to God, and to the church of St Peter, in Rothsey, for the support of the Lepers serving God there, the right of patronage, and whatever I have in donation of the Kirk of Kylcalargy, to him and his successors.—Witnesses, D. Andrew, Bishop, F. Dean, &c.

No. XLII.—*Grant of Ross—probably part of Rose Isle.*

OMNIBUS, &c. Fergus de Androssan miles. Noveritis, Me dedisse Deo, et Archibaldo Episcopo Moraviensi et Successoribus, totam terram de Ross, viz. Duas davachas de Clon, quam tenui de Freskyno de Moravia, ad Sustentationem Capellanorum in Ecclesia Cathedrali de Elgyn. Datum Apud Perth, 7o Kal. Aprilis, anno Gratiæ, 1262.

Translation of No. XLII.

To all men, &c. Fergus of Androssan, Knight. Know ye, that I have given to God, and to Archibald, Bishop of Moray, and his successors, my whole land of Ross, namely, the two Daughs

* The Members of the Chapter subscribe, with crosses before their names.

of Clon, which I held from Freskyn de Moray, for the support of the Chaplains in the Cathedral church of Elgin. Granted, at Perth, the 7th of the Kalends of April, in the year of the Covenant of Grace, 1262.

No. XLIII.—*Grant of an Annuity to the Cathedral Church.*

ALEXANDER Rex Scottorum. Sciant, Me dedisse ad Sustentationem unius Capellani, in Ecclesia Cathedrali Tres marcas singulis annis percipiendas de firma Burgi nostri de Elgin, ad Penticostem et Festum Sancti Martini. Testibus, W. Episcopo Glasguensi Cancellario, W. Byseth, &c. apud Castrum puellarum, anno regni 21o, i. e. 1235.

Translation of No. XLIII.

ALEXANDER, King of Scotland. Know all men, that I have given, for the support of one Chaplain in the Church Cathedral, three merks, to be paid yearly, from our civil list, in our burgh of Elgin, at Whitsunday, and the Feast of St Martin.—Witnesses, William, Bishop of Glasgow, Chancellor, William Bisset, &c. at the Castle of the Lassies, in the twenty-first year of our reign, that is, 1235.

No. XLIV.—*Grant of the Patronage of Duffus.*

OMNIBUS, &c. Willielmus de Fedreth, et Christiana de Moravia uxor sua, Noveritis, Nos pro salute animarum nostrarum, et parentum, et Successorum, Concessisse Deo et Sanctæ Trinitati de Elgyn, et D. Archibaldo Moraviensi Episcopo, omne jus advocationis seu Patronatus quod nos habemus in Ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Duffhus, seu in vicaria vel Capellis ejusdem. Datum apud Kinedar in Moravia, die Martis proximo ante festum Apostolorum Symonis et Judæ, anno Gratiæ, 1294.

Translation of No. XLIV.

To all, &c. Know ye, that William de Fedreth and Christian de Moray, his wife, for the salvation of our souls, and the souls of our parents, and of our children, have granted to God, and to the holy Trinity of Elgin, and to D. Archibald, Bishop of Moray, all the right of Advocation or Patronage that we have to the church of St Peter, in Duffus, or to the vicarage or chapels thereof. Granted at Kenedar, in Moray, the day of March next, before the Feast of the Apostles, Peter and Jude, in the year of the Covenant of Grace, 1294.

No. XLV.—*Tack of the Teinds of Ruthven in Strathboggie.*

MR Adam Hepburn, Parson of Dipple, granted to John Gordon of Craigullie, a Tack or Lease of the Teinds of Ruthven in Strathboggie, of date, July 18, 1574, to which did consent and subscribe, George, Bishop of Moray; Alexander Dunbar, Dean; James Muirton, Chantor; Dun-

bar, Arch-deacon; John Kneycht, Parson of Duffus; William Sutherland, Parson of Moy; Robert Keith, Parson of Kinore; Alexander Lesly, Parson of Botarie; William Paterson, Sub-dean, and Archibald Henderson, Parson of Kingussie. (N.) The original was in the hands of Mr Milne, late of Speymouth.

No. XLVI.—*From the Book of Assignations, anno* 1570, *in the Lawyers' Library.*

MINISTERS OF MORAY.

Mr Robert Pont, Commissioner, to plant Kirks from Ness to Spey, 400 merks.

Elgin—Alexander Winsaster, Minister, 100 libs., and 50 merks sen Beltyn, 1568.

Forres and Altyre—Mr Andrew Sympson, Minister, 100 merks.

Inverness—Mr Thomas Huison, Minister, 100 libs.

Raffart and Kinloss—Alexander Urchard, Minister, 80 merks, and 20 merks mair sen Beltyn, 1568, providing he await upon his office, and use himself without sclander.

Duffus and Kinedour—Mr John Keith, Minister, 26 lib., without ony third.

Edinkylzie—Mr Andro Brown, Minister, 24 merks.

Urchard, Lambrgde, and Essil—Robert Keith, Minister, 24 merks, November, 1567.

Alves and Lambryde—Mr Patrick Balfoure, Minister, 40 libs., November, 1567, now to have the heal thyrd of the Chantory, with the thyrds of the saids Kirks.

EXHORTERS.

Dundurcus and Dupil—William Peterkin, Exhorter, 40 libs.

Birnay—James Johnston, 40 merks, and 20 merks mair sen Lambass, 1568, because he is Scribe to the Assemblis in Moray.

Spynie—James Philp, 50 merks.

Pettie and Brathollie—Andro Braboner, 40 libs., and 20 merks sen Beltyn, 1568.

Urchard and Glenmoriston—Mr James Farquharson, 40 libs.

Nairn—John Zoung, 40 libs.

Rothes—Mr James Lesly, Exhorter and Person, the thyrd of his benefice.

Lambryde—Andro Stronach, 20 libs., Candlmass, 1567.

Sanct Androis Kirk—Mr Alexander Lesly, 40 merks, Candlmas, 1567.

Brayevin and Braichlie—Alan Mackintosh, Exhorter and Reider in the Irish tongue, 40 libs., Candlmass, 1567.

Abernethie and Kingusie—John Glas, Reider and Exhorter in Irish, £33, 6s. 8d.

Durris, Boleskin, and Abertarf—James Dubh, 20 libs., and 20 libs. mair sen, November, 1569.

Ugston—James Ker, 40 merks, November, 1569.

Alves and Kinloss—Alexander Bad, 40 merks sen Beltyn, 1570.

Laggan—Alexander Clark, 40 merks, November, 1569.

Aldern and Nairn—William Reech, £26, 13s. 4d., November, 1570.
Alvis—James Spens, 40 merks, Beltyn, 1572.
N. on the margin. Mr John Keith, Commissioner, admitted the
Kynedward—William Clark, 40 libs., Beltyn, 1572, in Mr William Wiseman's room.

REIDERS.

Dolas—William Thomson, 10 libs., November, 1567.
Croy and Moy—James Vaus, 20 libs., Candlmass, 1567.
Forres—John Patterson, 20 libs.
Moy—George Symson, 20 libs.
Dyck—Alexander Duff, 20 libs.
Ugstoun—James Ker, 20 libs., now Exhorter, sen November, 1569, has 6 libs. mair.
Duffus—William Clark, 20 libs., Candlmass.
Urchard, Lambryde, and Essil—John Blendshel, 20 libs., November, 1567.
Bonach—William Symson, 20 libs., Candlmass, 1567.
Durris and Boleskyn—James Dubh, 20 libs., Candlmass.
Laggan and Alvie—Alexander Clark, 20 libs., luck amang the Exhorters.
Raffort and Kinloss—James Rawson, 20 libs.
Keith—Andro Guthrie, 20 libs.
Ardintullie—William Rethie, 20 libs.
Innerkythnie—James Abernethie, 20 libs.
Rothimay—Lorence Donaldson, 20 libs.
Altire and Dolas—John Clark, 20 libs., Lambas, 1569.
Ardclach—William Brown, the thyrd of the Vicarage, extending to £3, 6s. 8d., the Dean of Moray to pay the rest of his Stipend, Lambas, 1570.
Kynedward—Mr William Wyseman, 10 libs., Lambas, 1569, and 10 libs. mair sen Candlmas, 1570.
Elgyne—Thomas Robertson, 10 libs., Lambas, 1569.
Alves—Alexander Bad, 20 libs., Lambas, 1569, now Exhorter sen Beltyne, 1570, has mair £6, 13s. 4d., Beltyne, 1570.
Lundichtie and Dawick—John Dow-Maccondoquhy, 20 libs., November, 1569.

No. XLVII.—*Original Writs belonging to Campbell of Calder.*

Tack of Teinds, by Mr Allan Macintosh, Parson of Evan, to Sir John Campbell of Calder, dated May 16, 1586, and subscribed by George, Bishop of Moray, Alan Macintosh, Alexander Dunbar, Dean, and John Keith, Parson of Duffus.

Tack of the Teinds of Ardclach, by Mr Robert Dunbar, Sub-chantor of Moray, to John Grant of Freuchie, dated anno 1614, narrating a former Tack granted by the same Mr Robert Dunbar, anno 1597.

Tack of the Teinds of Ardclach, by Mr Alexander Dunbar, Sub-chantor of Moray, to John Rose of Bellivat, anno 1582.

Tack of the Vicarage of Ardclach, by William Simson, Vicar thereof, to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, dated July 22, 1588, with consent of George, Bishop of Moray.

Acquittance of Stipend by Mr Allan Macintosh, Parson of Evan, dated anno 1581.

Tack of the Teinds of Croy to David Rose of Holm, by Mr Patrick Liddle, Parson of Croy and Moy, with consent of the Bishop and Chapter, dated at Elgin, August 9, 1579, and subscribed by George, Bishop of Moray; Patrick Liddale; Alexander Dunbar, Dean; Gavin Dunbar, Arch-deacon; John Knight, Parson of Duffus; John Gibson, Prebendary of Unthank; William Sutherland, Parson of Moy; Hugh Gregory, Parson of Lundichtie; Alexander Ralphson, Parson of Spynie; James Dunbar, Parson of Pettie, and William Douglas, Vicar of Elgin.

Tack of the Teinds of Croy to David Rose of Holm, by Mr Patrick Liddale, Minister at Croy, dated anno 1585.

Tack of the Teinds of Lundichtie to Mr William Campbell of Brachly, by Mr James Vause, Parson of Lundichtie, with consent of Sir John Campbell of Calder, Patron, and of the Bishop and Chapter, dated at Elgin, July 26, 1613, and subscribed by Alexander, Bishop of Moray; Thomas Dunbar, Dean; Patrick Tulloch, Arch-deacon; Gavin Dunbar, Chantor; William Dunbar, Parson of Moy; Donald Macqueen, Parson of Pettie, and Patrick Dunbar, Parson of Duffus.

Acquittance of Stipend by Mr James Vause, Minister at Croy, bearing that he was settled Minister there, and that Mr Patrick Dunbar was Minister at Durris, anno 1618.

Bond, Alexander Thomson, Minister at Durris, to Sir John Campbell of Calder, concerning a hundred merks of Pension granted to him, dated at Inverness, May 30, 1617.—Witness, Mr James Bishop at Inverness.

Renunciation of the lands of Benchar by Alexander and Janet Rose, in favour of John Campbell of Calder, dated June 3, 1598.—Andrew Balfour, Minister at Nairn, witness.

No. XLVIII.—*An Abstract of King Charles the Second's Letter to the Presbytery of Edinburgh.*

CHARLES Rex. Trusty and well-beloved, we let you know by this bearer, Mr James Sharp, how well we are satisfied with the generality of the Ministers, whilst some, under specious pretences, swerved from the allegiance they owed to us. We assure you, that, by the grace of God, we resolve to discountenance profanity, and all contemners and opposers of the ordinances of the Gospel. We do also resolve, to protect and preserve the Government of the Church of Scotland, as it is settled by law, without violation. We will also take care, that the authority and Act of the General Assembly at St Andrews and Dundee, 1651, be owned and stand in force until we shall call another Assembly, which we propose to do as soon as our affairs will permit. This you shall make known to the several Presbyteries within that our kingdom. Given at Whitehall, August 10, 1660.

No. XLIX.—*Synod of Moray's Address to the Earl of Middleton, July 2, 1661.*

MAY it please your Grace. The Assembly of Moray being convened occasionally here at Elgin, have had a gracious Proclamation from his Majesty anent Church affairs, by Providence brought into their hands. For which we hold ourselves deeply engaged to bless the King of heaven and earth, who hath both restored and established our gracious Sovereign over these kingdoms, and has put it in his Majesty's royal heart, not only to look to the settlement of the Civil State, but, likewise, to own the interest of Jesus Christ, in the preservation of his precious truths, in their purity and power. And as we are very sensible of his Majesty's care, and gracious goodness in this, so we do promise, in an humble acknowledgment of our addebted allegiance, not only to disclaim former acts of disloyalty, whereby a yoke of slavery has been wreathed upon our necks by usurping oppressors, in these years lately by-past; but also we shall still, in our Ecclesiastical station, practise and preach up loyalty and obedience to his Majesty's authority and royal government. And we cannot but be confident, that so pious, so wise, and gracious a King, will still improve his royal power, entrusted to him by God, for the welfare of the Civil State, and happy government of the church of Christ in this his ancient kingdom, as it is expressed in his Majesty's gracious proclamation to that effect; and seeing we conceive ourselves, and all within this nation, inhibited by his Majesty to meddle in matters belonging to church-government, we shall only seriously pray for the spirit of wisdom, and right discerning to his Majesty, that he may carry as the Lord's vicegerent set over us for a signal mercy, after our long bondage under much misery. We will not presume to give your Grace, who is taken up with the weighty affairs of the public, any further trouble, but to present our humble submission to his Majesty's gracious proclamation, and humbly beseeches you, in the name of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, that your Grace will improve the power and favour wherewith God has blessed you in the sight of the King, for the good of his church in this nation. And we subscribe ourselves, &c.

No. L.—*The Bishops' Address to King James the Seventh,* November 3, 1688.*

MAY it please your sacred Majesty,—we prostrate ourselves to pay our most devout thanks and adoration to the Sovereign Majesty of heaven and earth, for preserving your sacred life and person, so frequently exposed to the greatest hazards, and as often delivered, and you miraculously prospered with glory and victory, in defence of the rights and honour of your Majesty's august brother, and of these kingdoms; and that, by His merciful goodness, the raging of the sea, and the madness of unreasonable men, have been stilled and calmed, and your Majesty, as the darling of Heaven, peaceably settled on the throne of your royal ancestors, whose long, illustrious, and un-

* This was signed by all our Bishops, except Munro of Argyle, and Wood of Caithness.

paralleled line, is the greatest glory of this your ancient kingdom. We pay our most humble gratitude to your Majesty, for the repeated assurances of your royal protection to our national church and religion, as the laws have established them. We magnify the Divine mercy in blessing your Majesty with a son, and us with a Prince, whom, we pray Heaven may bless and preserve, to sway your Royal sceptre after you; and that he may inherit, with your dominions, the illustrious and heroic virtues of his august, and most serene parents. We are amazed to hear of the danger of an invasion from Holland, which excites our prayers for an universal repentance from all orders of men, that God may yet spare his people, preserve your Royal person, and prevent the effusion of Christian blood, and to give such success to your Majesty's arms, that all who invade your Majesty's just and undoubted rights, may be disappointed, and clothed with shame, and on your Royal head the Crown may still flourish. We shall preserve in ourselves, and promote in your subjects, an unshaken loyalty,—not doubting but God will give you the hearts of your subjects, and the necks of your enemies.

No. LI.

The General Assembly, in 1773, upon the petition of some ministers in the Presbyteries of Inverness and Forres, did disjoin the parishes of Nairn, Aldern, and Ardclach, from the Presbytery of Forres; the parishes of Calder and Croy, from Inverness; and the parish of Arderseir from Chanonry Presbytery; and erected these six parishes into a Presbytery called the Presbytery of Nairn. This adds a seventh Presbytery to the diocese of Moray.

No. LII.—*Oath of Trust.*

Every Freeholder who shall claim to vote at an election, or in adjusting the Rolls of Freeholders, instead of the Oath appointed by 12th Anne, shall, upon request of any Freeholder, formerly enrolled, take and subscribe the Oath following,—viz.

"I, A. B., in the presence of God, declare and swear, that the lands and estate of for which I claim a right to vote in the election of a member to serve in Parliament for this county (or Stewarty) is actually in my possession, and do really and truly belong to me, and is my own proper estate, and is not conveyed to me in trust, or for, or on behalf of, any other person whatsoever; and that neither I, nor any person to my knowledge, in my name, or on my account, or by my allowance, hath given, or intends to give, any promise, obligation, bond, back-bond, or other security whatsoever, other than appears from the tenor and contents of the title upon which I now claim a right to vote, directly or indirectly, for re-disponing, or re-conveying, the said lands and estate in any manner of way whatsoever, or for making the rents or profits thereof forthcoming to the use or benefit of the person from whom I have acquired the said estate, or any other person whatsoever; and that my title to the said lands and estate is not nominal or fictitious, created or reserved in me, in order to enable me to vote for a member to serve in Parliament, but that the same is a true and real estate in me for my own use and benefit, and for the use of no other person whatsoever. And that is the truth, as I shall answer to God."

ADDITIONAL APPENDIX.

No. LIII.—*Trust-Disposition and Deed of Settlement of Major-General Andrew Anderson.*

I, Major-General Andrew Anderson, of the Honourable the East India Company's Service, do hereby for certain good causes and considerations, me hereunto moving, give, grant, assign, and dispone, to Colonel Robert Gordon of the Honourable the East India Company's Service, at present residing in London; George Fenton, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of the County of Elgin; Major Robert Duff of the Honourable the East India Company's Service, residing in Elgin; Alexander Brander, Esq., of Springfield, residing in Elgin; Doctor James Stephen, Physician in Elgin; and James Thomson, Writer in Elgin; and to the survivors or survivor of them, or of such of them as shall accept hereof, and their assignees, or the assignees of the said accepting survivors or survivor; and to such other person or persons as those above named, or the majority of the survivors, or the last survivor of them, shall, by a writing under their or his hand, assume as Trustee or Trustees, along with or to succeed them in the Trust hereby created, and which they or he are or is hereby authorized to do from time to time; and to the heirs of the last survivor of the Trustees above named, or to be assumed in virtue of the said powers, and to the assignees of the said Trustees or Trustee. But in trust always for the uses, ends, and purposes herein after-mentioned, all and sundry lands, tenements, houses, annual rents, and other heritages, at present belonging, or which shall happen to belong to me at the time of my death, wheresoever situated, with the rents, issues, profits, and duties thereof, and whole writs, title-deeds, and securities of the same, and all action and execution that may have followed, or shall be competent to follow thereupon. As also, all and sundry debts, heritable and moveable, and sums of money, and all gold and silver, coined and uncoined; household furniture, plate, linens, and books, bank-notes, shares of stock in any of the public funds of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any bank or banking company, or any other company whether more public or private; and, in general, all goods, chattels, and effects, of whatsoever nature or denomination, and wheresoever situated, (heirship moveables included), now due or belonging, or which shall happen to pertain or belong, or to be due and owing to me at the time of my decease, in any manner of way, together with all bonds, obligations, bills, promissory-notes, decrees, contracts, agreements, and other grounds and instructions of debt, to which I shall any wise have right at that period,—dispensing with the generality of these presents, and declaring the same to be as valid and effectual a conveyance of the whole premises to the said Trustees, as if every particular of my heritable, or real, and personal, or moveable estate, had been herein enumerated, and specially conveyed,—surrogating and substituting the said Trustees and their aforesaid in my place, and full right of the same. And for rendering these presents the more effectual, I hereby nominate and appoint the

Trustees before named, and the survivors or survivor of such of them as shall accept hereof, to be my sole executors, universal legataries, and only intromittors with my goods and effects, and the debts due me, exclusive of my nearest of kin and of all other persons. But in trust always for the uses and purposes herein after-expressed, providing always as it is hereby expressly provided and declared, that these presents are made and granted by me, and to be accepted of by the said Trustees, with the powers for the uses, ends, and purposes, and under the burdens, conditions, provisions, declarations, and reservation herein after-mentioned, viz.—with power to the Trustees above named, or those to be assumed as aforesaid, or such of them as shall accept hereof, and to the survivors or survivor of the said acceptors, or to any three of them while three or more survive, whom I hereby declare to be a quorum, after my decease to uplift and receive the whole heritable and moveable debts, then due and owing to me; and to intromit with and take possession of the whole moveable estate, and effects before conveyed, to grant receipts, discharges, renunciations, or conveyances of the said debts; and use and dispose of the said moveable estate and effects; and, in general, to do every thing in relation thereunto, which I might have done in my own life-time. As also to establish in their persons, legal titles to my several lands and heritages, generally before conveyed; and to sell and dispose thereof, or any part or parts of the same, either by public auction or private sale, as to them shall seem most expedient, to uplift and receive the rents and duties thereof while unsold, and the prices and proceeds thereof when sold; and to grant conveyances to all other writs necessary in favour of the purchasers, one or more binding my heirs in absolute warrandice of the subjects sold,—hereby declaring that the purchasers of my said lands and heritages, or of any part or parts thereof, shall have no concern with the application of the prices of their respective purchases. But that a receipt and acquittance for the same by the Trustess, or their quorum aforesaid, shall be to the said purchasers, and all others concerned, a full and sufficient exoneration: With power also to the said Trustees, or the quorum aforesaid, to appoint factors or cashiers under them from time to time, for receiving and discharging the rents and duties of my said lands and heritages, the prices of them when sold, and the debts due to me. And to allow reasonable salaries to such factors or cashiers in general, with power to the said Trustees, or the quorum aforesaid, to do all and every thing requisite and necessary for the execution of the trust hereby granted. But providing always, as it is hereby expressly provided and declared, that the said Trustees shall be holden and obliged to account for and apply their whole intromissions, with the trust subjects hereby conveyed, and the rents, issues, and profits, arising from the same in manner following, viz.—In the first place, for defraying the expences of completing their own titles to the said subjects; and of executing this present trust, as the same shall be ascertained by an account under their hands, or their account-books, without any other vouchers. Secondly, for payment of all the just and lawful debts that shall be due and owing by me, at the time of my death, including my funeral expences. Thirdly, for payment of a legacy of £500 sterling money, which I hereby legate and bequeath to Archibald Andrew Anderson Lawriston, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Lawriston, of the East India Company's Service, residing in Edinburgh; and that at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas, that shall happen six months after my decease,—with the lawful interest thereof thereafter during the not-payment. Fourthly, for payment of the several annuities after-mentioned, which I hereby appoint to be paid to the respective annuitants

after described, viz.—to Mrs Jean Munro, residing at Clastyrum in the County of Banff, in North Britain, the sum of £100; to Miss Jean Gilzean, residing in Elgin, the sum of £200; and to Miss Mary Anne Hunter, residing in Elgin, the like sum of £200, all sterling money, yearly; and these at two terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas, by equal halves, beginning the first term's payment thereof, at the first of the said two terms that shall happen next after my decease, and so forth to continue and be paid to the annuitants half-yearly thereafter, during their respective lives, with the lawful interest thereof, from and after the said terms of payment, during the not-payment, and with regard to the rest, residue, and remainder of my whole, real, and personal or heritable, and moveable estate, and the value and proceeds thereof when converted into money, including, as a part thereof, any sum or sums of money so to be secured, and set apart by my said Trustees, for answering and paying the several life-annuities above-mentioned, after such annuities shall cease, determine, and be no longer payable. I hereby will, direct, and appoint, such residue and remainder, to be paid over by my said Trustees, or the quorum aforesaid, in manner following: To the Sheriff-Depute of the County of Elgin, the Sheriff-Substitute of the said County, and Provost, or chief Magistrate of the Burgh of Elgin,—the two Established Ministers of the Town and Parish of Elgin; and the Moderator of the Presbytery of Elgin, all for the time being, and their successors in their respective offices. And that in trust, *for the uses and purposes of founding and endowing an Hospital, a School of Industry, and Free School, within the Town of Elgin, in North Britain, or in its immediate vicinity.* In the first place, *an Hospital for the support and maintenance of indigent Men and Women, not under Fifty-five years of age:* Secondly, *a School of Industry for the support, maintenance, clothing, and education of Male and Female Children of the labouring class of society, whose parents are unable to maintain and educate them; and for placing or putting out the said children, when fit to be so, as Apprentices to some trade or occupation, or employing them in such a manner, as may enable them to earn a livelihood by their lawful industry, and make them useful members of society;* and, Thirdly. *an Establishment of a Master and Mistress, properly qualified to conduct a Free School, for the education only of such Male and Female Children, whose parents may be in narrow circumstances, but still able to maintain and clothe their children.* The number of which persons to be admitted into the said Hospital, or first-mentioned School, or to the benefit of the said Free School, shall at all times be regulated, and determined by the said last-mentioned Trustees, whom I hereby appoint perpetual Governors and Managers thereof; and as the funds under their administration shall appear to them to be sufficient and proper. And which Hospital and Schools, after founding and building the same, shall, in all time coming, be described, and called by the name of "THE ELGIN INSTITUTION, FOR THE SUPPORT OF OLD AGE AND EDUCATION OF YOUTH." And I here recommend to, and appoint the said Governors and Managers of the said Hospital and Schools, to have the same finished, and fit for the reception of the respective persons for whose benefit they are intended, within four years after my decease, or after the subjects of this present trust are accounted for, and paid over to them by my Trustees first before-named. And I hereby grant full power and liberty to the said Governors and Managers, to obtain, and fix upon the plan of the building for the purposes before-mentioned; and to enter into contracts, one or more, for building the same, and defraying the expence thereof, out of the funds of their administration,—trusting that the said building shall be sufficiently large and commodious, and so con-

structed, as to have three distinct and separate divisions; one for the accommodation of the aged persons to be received into the said Hospital; a second for the said School of Industry; and a third for the said Free School: And I likewise grant power and authority to the said Governors and Managers, to appoint Masters, Mistresses, House-keepers, a Treasurer, Surgeon, Clerk, and other offices, and servants, necessary for the good government and management of the said Institution, with such salaries or wages as they shall judge proper,—with power also to them, to compose and settle such rules and statutes for the said Hospital and Schools, as they shall think proper; and to vary and alter the same from time to time, as to them shall seem expedient. But I particularly recommend to, and enjoin them to observe these Regulations following, viz.—In the first place, that poor persons, Men and Women, belonging to the said Burgh of Elgin, not under fifty-five years of age, be preferred, and admitted to the benefit of the said Hospital; and failing them, or of applications on their behalf, then persons of the said age, belonging to any other part of the Parish of Elgin; and failing them also, and of applications on their behalf, then persons of the said age, belonging to any other part of the County of Elgin. Secondly, that none be admitted into the said Hospital, who have any allowance from any other charitable Institution, nor shall any pension or other allowance be given to any person not received into, and living within, the said Hospital. Thirdly, that the said Governors and Managers, as they wish this Institution to prosper, shall not receive into the said Hospital any Men or Women, but such as are decent, godly, and of a respectable character. Fourthly, with respect to the Children to be admitted into the said School of Industry, or to have the benefit of the said Free School; I direct and appoint, that Children from any part of the County of Elgin be preferred to all others, and that none of the Children so admitted, or to have such benefit, shall be under six years of age at their entry, nor exceed twelve years of age, when they are to cease to enjoy these advantages. And, Fifthly, I recommend, that, in carrying on the Education of these Children, the said Governors and Managers, do strictly enjoin the Masters and Mistresses, to conform as far as circumstances will admit, to the Madras System of Education, detailed in the Rev. Doctor BELL'S Instructions for conducting a School on that plan; and I hereby will and direct, that the major part of the Governors and Managers above appointed, existing at the time, shall be a quorum; and that all their acts and deeds in the execution of the trust hereby granted, shall be as valid and effectual, as if the whole concurred therein, provided always, that the whole be regularly summoned to attend their meetings; and in case all, or any three of the Governors and Managers above appointed shall decline, or refuse to accept of, and execute the trust hereby committed to them; then I grant full power and authority to my six Trustees first above-named, and the survivors or survivor of them, or to any others to be assumed, and named by them, or the said survivors or survivor, to pay over the proceeds of my said trust-estate, to any other fixed and permanent public body of men, whom they shall think fit to be Governors and Managers of the aforesaid Institution; but in trust always for the uses and purposes herein before expressed, and with the same powers and privileges, as if they had been the Governors and Managers first appointed. And it is hereby expressly provided and declared, that neither the said Trustees, nor the said Governors and Managers, shall any wise be liable for any omissions or even negligence in the execution of the trust hereby granted, nor for the omissions, neglects, or solvency of their factors or cashiers, nor for the solvency of any person or persons, to whom all or any part of the

proceeds of my trust-estate, shall happen to be lent out or entrusted; but that in all their transactions shall only be bound to act *tanquam boni viri*, and be accountable no farther than for their actual and personal intromissions, with the subjects of their administration; and that even as to such intromissions, they shall nowise be liable *singuli in solidum*, or for one another, but each of them only for himself, under which conditions, provisions, and declarations, and the revocation under-written, these presents are granted by me, and to be accepted of by the said Trustees, and no otherwise; reserving always to myself, not only the full use and enjoyment of the whole subjects, real and personal, or heritable and moveable, before conveyed, during all the days of my life; but also full power and liberty at any time thereof, even on death-bed, to sell and dispose of the said subjects, or any part or parts thereof; and likewise to cancel, revoke, or alter these presents at pleasure; or to affect and burden the same, with such other legacies, gifts, and provisions, as I shall think fit, by any writing subscribed by me for that purpose. But in so far as I shall not exercise these reserved powers and faculties; I hereby declare that these presents shall be good and effectual, although found in my repositories, or in the custody of any other person at the time of my death, undelivered, and dispense with delivery of the same, any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding. Lastly, I hereby revoke, and annul all deeds of settlement or wills, executed by me at any time heretofore, of whatsoever date or dates, tenor or contents, the same may be; and I consent to the registration hereof, in the books of Council and Session in Scotland, or any other competent record, therein to remain for preservation; and that all legal execution necessary may pass, and be directed against my heirs at law, and legal representatives, upon a decree to be interponed thereto in proper form, and for that effect constitute

My Procurators:—In witness whereof, I have subscribed these presents,—consisting of this and the six preceding pages, written on paper duly stamped, conform to law, by William Stephenson, Clerk to Alexander Duncan, Writer to the Signet, at London, the 23d day of November, in the year 1815, before these witnesses; Lieutenant-General John Wiseman, Lieutenant-General Thomas Marshall, and Major-General Malcolm Grant, all in the service of the Honourable East India Company, on the Bombay Establishment.

ANDREW ANDERSON, S. S.

J. WISEMAN, *Witness.* T. MARSHALL, *Witness.* M. GRANT, *Witness.*

No. LIV.—*Will and Codicil of Dr. Alexander Gray of India.*

In the name of God, amen. I, Alexander Gray, Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment, being in a sound state of mind and body, do hereby make my last will and testament, revoking all others of a former date. I nominate, constitute, and appoint Edward Gale Boldero, Esq. Banker in London, Commodore James Sutherland, late of Bombay, William Fairlie, Esq., Captain Henry Imlach, and Dr William Hunter of Calcutta, to be my lawful executors. I bequeath my fortune as follows: I bequeath the sum of £20,000 sterling for the establishment of an Hospital in the town of Elgin, for the benefit of the sick of the poor of that town, and the county of Moray. I direct that the said sum of £20,000 sterling be placed in the British Funds, or in the East India Company's eight per cent. paper, under the direction of a Committee of Gentlemen, namely, John Brander, Esq. of Pitgaveny, Sir Archibald Dunbar of Duffus, the Member of Parliament, and

Sheriff of the County of Moray for the time being, Dr Thomas Stephen, and the two Clergymen of the town of Elgin for the time being,—together with my aforesaid executors. On establishing the Hospital, the committee are to consider the number of Patients that can at first be admitted on the foundation and the augmentation that may be expected from the liberal donations of individuals, and finally to take the most effectual measures to secure the funds thus appropriated, either by purchasing improveable landed property, or retaining them in the aforesaid securities, that the annual interest may be used for the benefit of the sick. I constitute my worthy friend, Dr Thomas Stephen of Elgin, Governor and Physician of the Hospital. In the event of his death, the Committee will select one of their own body, or more, if deemed expedient, to be Directors, or other persons they may deem worthy of such an important sacred trust. I do further invest the Provost and Town-Council of Elgin, who ought to have the interest of such an Institution much at heart, with a power to inspect the Hospital, and state to the Managers or Directors of it such abuses as they may observe, and if they deem it expedient to the Committee at large. I do also invest the said Provost and Town-Council of Elgin, with a power to see that the above sum of £20,000 sterling, and other sums I may appropriate to the said Hospital, and for other purposes in the town of Elgin, be secured and laid out by the Committee as above, and hereafter directed, in order to prevent abuses incident to such Institutions. I direct that no person who has any charge or control on the Institution, be employed, either directly or indirectly, on supplies for the sick, that no expence be incurred, under pretence of meeting to consult for the benefit of the Hospital,—in the worst of times men will be found who will act disinterestedly in such a business of humanity. As the Hospital ought to be near a river, I request that application be made to the Honourable George Duff, to sell on reasonable terms, as the funds can afford, the house and garden now inhabited by him, near the Pans' Port, formerly the property of my family, being an eligible spot for an Hospital. *Item*—I bequeath the annual interest of £6,000 sterling to my sister, Mrs Williamson, during her life; and direct that my executors, with the aforesaid Committee, will place the said principal of £6,000 sterling, in the British Funds, for that purpose. *Item*—I bequeath the sum of £400 sterling to each of my sister's children that may be alive and unprovided for by marriage at the time of her death, which legacies are to be paid out of the principal sum of £6,000 sterling, appropriated for my said sister's annuity. *Item*—I bequeath the residue of the aforesaid £6,000 sterling for the use of the Hospital; and direct that my executors, with the Committee, invest it on the same securities, with the above aforesaid £20,000 sterling. *Item*—I bequeath to my cousin, Mrs Cruickshanks of London, the sum of £300 sterling. *Item*—I bequeath to Clementina Hunter, and Alicia Hunter, the sum of £200 sterling to each of them; and direct that the said legacies to the Miss Hunters be placed in trust in the hands of my friend, Dr William Hunter, for their use. *Item*—I bequeath the annual interest of £2,000 sterling, for the use of the reputed Old Maids in the town of Elgin, the daughters of respectable, but decayed, families; and request that my executors, with the Committee, will place the said sum of L.2,000 sterling in the British Funds, and remit the annual interest to the Provost and Town-Council of Elgin, who, on receipt thereof, are to pay the same into the hands of the two Clergymen and Physicians of the town of Elgin, to be distributed by them to the proper objects, as these Gentlemen, from their superior education and domestic knowledge, must be the best of judges of this charity, which, to be useful, ought not to extend beyond eight or ten individuals. *Item*—Having settled the annual interest of L.7,000

sterling on an unworthy wife, I bequeath the said L.7,000 sterling as follows, as soon as the said L.7,000 settlement money can be obtained from the Trustees, either on the death of the said unworthy wife, or by a suit in equity during her life. I bequeath L.4,000 sterling, of the aforesaid L.7,000, to be appropriated to the building of a New Church in the town of Elgin, the said L.4,000 sterling to be kept in the hands of my executors and the Committee invested by them in the British Funds, and to be remitted, by instalments, to persons they may entrust on superintending the building the said New Church, under the inspection of the two Clergymen of the town of Elgin, the interest of the aforesaid L.4,000 sterling to be appropriated in the meantime to the use of the Hospital, and until it shall be required for building the said new town church. *Item*—I bequeath the interest of L.1,000 sterling, of the residue of the said L.7,000, to be appropriated for the further relief of the poor Old Maids of Elgin. I bequeath the interest of the remaining L.2,000 sterling, of the aforesaid L.7,000, to be appropriated to the use of my sister's children during their lives; and after their death, the interest of the said L.2,000 sterling to be appropriated to the use of the Hospital, by my executors and the Committee, who are to invest it; and the above L.1,000 sterling bequeathed for the use of the Old Maids in the British Funds, or similar securities, with the funds bequeathed for the use of the Hospital. In the event of the said unworthy wife having the audacity to claim the interest of the settlement—and justly forfeited by her—I request that my executors will take necessary steps to prevent her nominating improper Trustees, or interference; and trust the laws will prevent her interference at all. However, should she be reduced to distress, and become really penitent, I do not wish to deprive her of the means of living retired, by getting one-half the interest of her settlement. *Item*—I bequeath the residue of my fortune to the use of the said Hospital, in trust, in the hands of my executors and the Committee. I have bequeathed the principal part of my fortune to public uses, which, in time, may save the life of thousands. I have bequeathed a liberal allowance to a sister, whose foolish marriage to a man, who never had the prospect of supporting a family, has loaded me with that charge these twenty years past, and thereby obliged me to remain in India ten years longer than I intended, has occasioned all my domestic misery. I have left small legacies to my sister's children, that they may not in their turn become the prey of unprincipled men. Written by me this year of our Lord, 1807, and on the first day of March, at Calcutta, in Bengal, where no stamps are used, signed, sealed, published, and delivered before these witnesses, A. Gray, L. S., J. Hunt, Carrapiet Jacob, A. I do hereby engage myself, heirs, and executors, to pay the monthly allowance of 20 Sa. Rs. per to my faithful servant, Catherine Decruse, during her life, and to occupy the house she now lives in during her life,—in witness whereof, I sign my name, and add my seal, A. Gray, L. S., July 18, 1807. In faith and testimony of all and singular which promises, the said Court hath caused this present letter testimonial to issue forth, and to be corroborated and confirmed by affixing thereto the seal of the said Supreme Court. Given at Calcutta, at Fort-William, in Bengal, the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1807.

No. LV.—*Family of Culbin.*

In the north-east part of the parish of Dyke, extending westwards several miles, from the mouth

of the river Findhorn along the shore of the frith, lies the extensive, and once-populous, and fertile barony of Culbin, now a dreary waste, by being covered with vast heaps of sand. From time immemorial the sea-coast of Moray has been much covered with sand; but the period when the lands of Culbin were overspread is comparatively recent. It is strange that the time when such a direful calamity occurred, should not be accurately determined by the traditions of the peasantry in the neighbourhood, especially as it is not yet 150 years since the commencement of it.

In the year 1670, the barony of Culbin was unaffected by the desolating calamity which destroyed it, and was possessed by one of the most respectable family's in the county, whether of estate, or of ancient and honourable descent. But now scarcely any correct information can be obtained regarding either the destruction of the estate, or the fate of the family to which it belonged. This has fallen into a mystery, and the few traditions still in circulation, are so mixed with the marvellous and improbable tales of the cause and suddeness of the desolation, that little credit can be given to them. These circumstances, and the peculiar fate of the family, have suggested the propriety of inserting the following genealogical notice, to rescue from oblivion, the few authentic traces which still exist of a family, which, for a long period, held a considerable rank among the gentry of Moray.

This family was of the ancient Moravienses, and is descended from the great Flemish house of Freskyn, who by the powerful assistance it afforded to William the Lion, and his immediate successors, acquired great possessions in the North of Scotland, from the chief of which they assumed the local name of Moray, (Chalmers' Caledonia, Vol. 1, p. 405.) Willielmus de Moravia filius Freskyn had a charter from King William, anno 1169 of the lands of Duffus, &c. He had several sons, of whom Richard, the youngest, was styled of Culbin, (Shaw, p. 99.) His immediate successors were men of distinguished valour, and in high repute among their contemporaries, for the warlike virtues. They had all extensive possessions in the county of Sutherland, and in other parts of Scotland, and were allied by marriage with the powerful family of Sutherland, (Sir R. Gordon's Earldom of Sutherland, p. 44.) The descent of the family may be traced from Egidia or Giles Moray, daughter and heiress of Walter de Moravia de Culbin, who married Thomas Kinnaird of Kinnaird, about the year 1400, and whose successors took the name of Kinnaird. Of this marriage there were two sons,—Allan, ancestor of Kinnaird of that Ilk, and Thomas, ancestor of the Kinnaird of Culbin. Allan succeeded his father Thomas, and got a charter of the barony of Culbin in Perthshire, May 7, 1440. He likewise got a charter of the barony of Culbin on the resignation of his mother Egidia. He was succeeded in the estate of Culbin by his brother, Thomas, who obtained a charter of confirmation, "Thomæ patri Alani de Kowbin, in 1460 from James 3d, of the lands of Kowbin, Delpottie, &c." He was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who was succeeded by his son, Walter Kinnaird of Culbin, who was retoured heir to his father, Thomas de Culbin, 23d January, 1509. He married, first, Marjory Dunbar, and got a charter to himself and her from James 4th, of the barony of Culbin and other lands, 10th January 1510. He appears to have married, secondly, Margarate Murray. He had two sons, first, ——— who it is probable died before his father, leaving a son, Walter. Second, Patrick. He was succeeded by his grandson, Walter Kinnaird of Culbin, who granted the lands of Laick to his uncle, Patrick, in life-rent, 5th January 1570. He married Elizabeth Innes of the family of Innes. In 1571, Patrick Hepburne, Bishop of Moray, granted to them jointly, a tack of the teind sheaves of their estate, (Chart. Mor.) They were both living in 1613, which is ascertained by the inscription on

their tomb-stone, still preserved in the church of Dyke.* Walter was succeeded by his son, Alexander Kinnaird of Culbin, who was retoured heir to his father, Walter, 4th April 1626, in the barony of Culbin, alias vocatis Middlebyn Mr Rodder, alias vocatis Muirton, et Dollachie, alias vocatis Delpottie monte de Findorne, terris de Ackenhead, Bocharn, &c., cum molendinis et piscationibus infra baroniam de Cowbin, (Special Retours.) He was succeeded by his son, Walter Kinnaird of Culbin,—this Gentleman is frequently mentioned in the Rolls and Acts of Parliament. On April 16, 1648, he was appointed a Member of the Committee of War, for the defence of the kingdom. On March 17, 1661. he was appointed a Parliamentary Commissioner for levying excise duties in Morayshire; and he was named on a like occasion, Jan. 23, 1667. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Kinnaird of Culbin, who was retoured heir to his father, Walter, August 10, 1677. (Special Retours.) He was named a Commissioner for raising public duties in Morayshire, in 1685. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander Kinnaird of Culbin, —this Gentleman succeeded after the estate was much destroyed by the blowing of the sand. On July 17, 1695, he petitioned Parliament to be exempted from payment of Cess, because "*his estate, which twenty years before was one of the most considerable in Moray, was nearly all covered with sand, and the mansion-house and orchard destroyed.* Two years afterwards, Alexander applied to Parliament for a personal protection from the diligence of his creditors, on the ground, that "*three parts of his and his predecessors estate was overrun with sand, and the fourth sold for payment of his creditors,* (Acts of Parliament, vol. 10, folio edition.) He married Mary, daughter of Alexander, tenth Lord Forbes, and relict of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, by whom he had a son, named Thomas, (Parish Register of Dyke), who was a young child, and left an orphan at the time when the estate was destroyed. A female relation took charge of him, removed with him to Edinburgh, where she supported herself and him for two years by needle-work, until a half brother of his, Colonel Alexander Rose, of a regiment of Horse stationed in Ireland, took him under his care. The young man himself afterwards became Captain of a troop of Horse, and died about the year 1743.

The estate of Culbin was sold about the year 1700, to Duff of Drummuir; from whose family it came by purchase, into the family of Grant. In 1772, the late Sir James Grant sold it along with Moy, to Col. Hugh Grant, a son of Sheuglies, upon whose death in 1822, it fell by disposition to James Murray Grant Esq. of Glenmoriston.

No. LVI.—*Indenture betwixt Sir Thomas of Dunbar, Earl of Moray, and Alexander Cumyne, May* 28, 1408.

This Indenture made at Fynletter, the xxviij day of the moneth of May, the yere of oure Lord, mcccc and viij yere, betvix a Noble Lord and a mychty Sir Thomas of Dunbarre, Erle of Mureff, on the ta part, and Alexander Cumyne on the tother part, beris witnes, that it is accordit in form and in effect as eftir folwis,—that is for to say, that the forsaid Erll sal giff his gude will to the

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* Valter Kinnaird Elizabeth Innes the buildars of this bed of stane, ar Laird and Ladie of Coubine, quilk tua and thairs, quhane Braithe, is gane pleis God vil sleip this bed within.

mariage of his sister, Euffame, and xx Markisworth of land within his landis of Glencharny outtakyn his chemys,* and his demayne† in to resounable place and cunnable‡ to the airis cumand betwene the saidis Alexander and Euffame. And the forsaide Alexander is oblist to be lele man and trew for all the days of his live to the forsaid Erll, agayne dedelyke outtakand his allegeance til oure Lord the King, anerly; and als it is accordit, that fra the tyme of the ussay of his terme with Alexander Stewart, Erll of Marr, that is to say v. yeris eftir the makyng of this indenture, that he sal entir than into the service of the forsaide Erll; and als it is accordit, that qwill the date that the Lord of the Ilys, haffis tak of the Erll of Mureff of Glencherny, that the forsaide Erll of Mureff sal mak to the forsaide Alexr Cumyne, fra the ussay of his terme, that he haffis of the Erll of Marr xx markis worth of land within the Schirreffdome of Elgyne or Fores; and als the forsaide Alexander is oblist to serve the Erll of Mureff lelily and trewly to the ussay of the Erll of Marris terme, outtakand anerly the Erll of Marris service, agayne al uther as is befor saide; and the forsaide Erll is oblist to mak him resonable reward eftir his service, as his consale ordenys unsuspect. In the witnes of thir thyngis but fraude or gile lelily to be kepit our selys ar enterchangably to putt the day, the yere, the place, befoir said.§

No. LVII.—*Indentour of Freindship betwixt Thomas Cuming of Altir, and William, the Haye of Lochloy, July* 25, 1476.

This endenture, maid at Edinburgh the twenty fife daye of the moneth of July, the yhere of God, ane thousand foure hundreth, sevintj and sex years, proportis contenis and beris witnes in the self, that it is appointit and fullely accordit, betuix honorable men, Thomas Cumyng of Altir and Williame the Haye of Lochloy, becaus of certane debatis and controversiis, that haif bene betuix thame and thair freindis in tymes bigane, and for frendschip favoris and kindnes to be had betuix thame and thare freindis in tyme tocum, that thare suld be ane band of tendernes betuix thame, thare airis, and frendes for evermar, in maner and forme as eftir folouys—That is to saye, that the said Thomas and Williame for thamesel, thare airis, successouris, freindis, men, and servandis, bundin and oblist and be thir present letteris, and the faith in thare bodiis lelelie and treulie bindis and oblist thame and ilkane of thame be the faith in thare bodiis, athir to uthir in thare lele and anefald kindnes, furthering help supple maintenance and defens of al richtwis actions

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* "Chemys" the Manor-house. † "Demayne" terre dominicales. ‡ "Cunnable" Attainable.

§ We find by the Exchequer Rolls, that parts of the rents of Glencharny were drawn 1456-8 and in 1460, and, most probably, afterwards by Elizabeth, Countess of Moray; and by the same authority that the whole property was set by the Crown, (who became proprietor in consequence of the forfeiture of Douglas, Earl of Moray), to Duncano Grant militi, in the year 1478, by whose family they were finally retained. Hence, in consequence of these and other considerations, it is presumed, that the part of this marriage Indenture relative to Glencharny was never implemented, and that Alexander Cumyne necessarily got the warrandice lands within the Sheriffdom of Elgin and Forres, which, it is believed, were those of Logie, Sluie, Presley, Branchell, and Craigmiln, which the family still hold in fee from the Earl of Moray.

and querellis, movit or for to be movit, quhatsumevir concerning thame and ilkane of thame in ony tymes tocum, be thameself, thare airis, or successouris, againis ony uthir personis; and thai and ilkane of thame, thare airis, and successouris, sal Ride, gang, and laboure with thare self, thare kyn, freindis, men, and servandis, and al, that thai mai purches in the furthering, helpeing suppleing, maintenance, and defens, of utheris, thare airis, and successouris, thare kyn, men, freindis, and servandis, —al thair actiouns, and querellis, richtwise movit, or for to be movit in ony tymes tocum; and other of the said partiis, thare airis and successouris, sal gif to the tother, his airis, and successouris, the beste counsale that he can, quhen he askis it, and counsele that he schawis to him, and revele it to na persoun, without his awin avise And ather of the said partiis, thair aieris, and successouris, sal tak ane afald part with utheris, thare airis, and successouris, thair kin, men, freindis, and servandis, and al thare actions and querellis, foirsaid for evermair, but dissat or dissimulatioun aganis al utheris thare allegiance, Reverence and obeisance, to oure soverane Lord, the King and his successouris, and to the Lordis, that thai or ony ane of thame, ar bundin to in thair service and manrent, for thare tyme as thare letteris, maid befor the date of this endenture proportis alanerly, except and outtakin. And for the mare sikker kindnes and tendernes, to be had betuix the said Thomas and Williame, thare airis and successouris, kyn, men, freindis, and servandis, quhilk of thaim, thare airis or successouris that happenis to brek, or failze in the condicions foirsaidis, or ony poynt of thame, quhilk can be previt be the tother, thare airis or successoris, in ony times tocum, sal pay to utheris, thare airis, or successouris, quhilk happinis to preif the breking of thir said appointmentis, the some of ane hundreth punds of usuale mony of Scotland, as propir det and lent silver within fourti dais eftir that the said breking be previt without ony langer delay, And it salbe leful to the party of this band that conservs and helpis it to poind and distrenzhe the tother party that brekes it, his landis and poseessioun for the said some of ane hundreth pund at his awne hand, withoute ony commaund, decrete, or precept of ony Judge, spirituale, or temporale, and alswele of al costis and skaithis, that thai sustene in the folowing thereof as of the principale soume. To the quhilk thingis abufe writin ather of the said partiis for thameself thare airis, and successouris, thar kin, men, freindis, and servandis, lelely and treuly, to be observit and kepit for evermare ar bundin to utheris, be the faith in thare bodiis, the holy ewangelis twichit, and under the stratast stile and forme of obligatioun that can be devisit, infame, mansuering, and al otheris; and under the oblising of al thare gudis, had and to be had, quhatsumevir, al fraud, gile, camllatioun, and evil engine removit, and for evir excludit be this write. Ande to the part of this endenture remanand with the said Thomas Cumyng, the said Williame the Hay, for him self, his airis, successouris, men, freindis, kin, and servandis, haif setto his propir sele; and to the part remanand with the said Williame the Hay, his airis and successouris, the said Thomas Cummyng, for him self, his airis, successouris, kin, men, freinds, and servandis, haif setto his propir sele, at Edinburgh, the xxv day of the monethe foirsaid, the yher of God, a thousand four hundreth sevintj and sex yheris.

No. LVIII.—*Alexander Cumingi's Letter of Manrent, to the Master of Huntly, March* 28, 1489.

Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres, me, Alexander Cuming of Alter, to be cuming man

and servand; and be the tennour of thir present lettres becumis man and servand, till ane richt nobill and worschipfull man Alexander Gordoune, Master of Huntle, for all the dais and termes of my lyff. And that I with my kynmen and frendis, and all thai that will do for me, salbe redy to the said Alexander, my Master of Huntly, quhen and als oft as I salbe chargit therto; and that I sall nolder hear, se, nor understand, hurt, harm, nor aperand perrel to my said Masteri's persone, servandis, nor gudis; but I sall lat it at my power. And gif I may nocht lat it, I sall warn him and thaim thairof in dew tym. And that I sall gif him best and trewast counsale I can, gif I be reqiurit therwith; and gif he schawis me ony of his consale, I sall keip it secreit. And that I sall tak ane afald, upricht, and plane part with my said Master, in all and sundry his actionis, caises, and querellis, lesum and honest, for all the dais and termis of my lyf forsaid; but fraud or gyle befor and agains all them that lyf or dee may myn allegians till our Soverane Lord, and my service to my Lord of Murray alanerly except. And for the fulfilling and sickerly keeping of all and sindry thir pointis and articles aboue writtin, I the said Alexander Cumming, because I hade no seill prepir present of myne awne, I haf procurit with instans the seil of ane richt worschipfull man, James of Douglas of Pittyndreich, to be affixt for me to this present writ befor thir witness, Alexander Stewart, Master of Buchquhane, Alexander Hay of Mane, David Douglas, Robert Boyd, and James Wardlaw, with utheris diverse; and for the mair sickernes has oblist me in the maist sicker forme obligacioun, and hes gevin my bodely aith therto the holy evangelis tuechit, writtin at Elgin, and subscrivit with my hand the xxviij day of March, the yere of God, a thousand four hundreth auchty and nyne yeiris.

No. LIX.—*Decreet of Exemption—Alexander Cuming of Alter, and his Kynnismen and Friends, against Alexander Dunbar, Sheriff of Elgin and Forres, June* 26, 1550.

At Edinburgh, the xxvj day of Junij, the yeir of God, MD fyfty zeirs, anent our soverane Ladyi's letteris purchest at the instance of Alexander Cuming of Altar, aganis Alexander Dunbar of Cumnok, Schirref-Principale of Elgyn and Fores, Jhone Rutherfurde, George Dunbar, and George Chesome, his pretendit deputis of the said Schirefdome, makand mentioun, that quhair the said Alexander Dunbar, Shiref-Principale, forsaid, be himself, his freyndis, and servandis, hes, divers and syndrie tymes, cruellie set upoun the saidis Alexander, his breder, freyndis, tenentis, kynnismen, and servandis, and invadit him and thame for thair slauchtir; and for that caus, and divers utheris caussis, the said Schiref and his deputis ar veray suspect to be jugis to the said Alexander, his kyn, freyndis, tennentis, and servandis; and anent the charge gevin to the said Schiref-Principale, and his deputis forsaidis, to compeir befoir the Lordis of Counsale to heir and see the said Alexander Cuming, his kyn, freyndis, tenentis, and servandis, exemit fra the said Schiref, and his deputis office and jurisdictioun, and dischargit of all proceding agains the said Alexander, in ony actioun intentit or to be intentit be thame, or agains thame, be ony persons, in all tyme cuming, for the caussis of deidlie feid, and * * * * * * * Or ellis to allege ane ressonable caus quhy the samin suld nocht be done,—as at mair lenth is contenit in the saidis letteris,—the said Alexander Cuming being personalie present; and the said Schiref-Principale, and his deputis forsaidis, comperand be Master James

M'Gill, his procuratour,—the Lordis of Counsale hes create, maid, constitute, and ordanit, and be the tennour heirof, makis, constitutis, and ordanis, with consent of the said Maister James M'Gill, procuratour, forsaid, Alexander Innes of that Ilk, Schiref-Depute of the said Schirefdome of Elgin and Fores, in that part gevand, grantand, and committand to him powar, to tak cognitioun in all actiones and caussis concernying the said Alexander Cumyng, his kyn, freyndis, tenentis, and servandis, underwrittin; and to sit within the Tolbuythe of Elgyne, or ony uther convenient place within the toun thairof quhair he thinkis maist expedient, and proceid and minister justice to all partys persewand thir personis underwrittin. And ordanis the Bailyeis of the said burgh of Elgyne, to resave the said Alexander Innes, ayth that he sall lelelie and trewlie minister justice in the said office of Schirefschip during the tyme of inimitie and deidlie feid forsaid standand betuix the saidis partys unreconsalit, quhom to the saidis Lordis be the tennour heirof gevis powar to resave the said Alexander ayth in the premissis; and, thairfore, dischargis the said Schiref and his deputis of all proceding agains the said Alexander, his kyn, freyndis, tenentis, and servandis, underwritten,—that is to say, the said Alexander Cuming of Altar; Thomas Cumyng, his eldest sone; Alexander Cuming; James Cuming, eldar; James Cuming, younger; Duncane Cuming; Robert Cuming and Archibald Cuming, his sonnis, thair tenentis and servandis; William Cuming and Edward Cuming, siclike, his sonnis; Duncane Cuming, Hectour Cuming, and James Cuming, his bruder,

Johne Cumyng, Alexander Cumyng, and Duncane Cumyng, sonnis to the forsaid Duncane Cuming, bruther to the said Alexander and Duncane Cuming in the mylntoun of Tulydevy; Alexander Cuming, his sone, and Williame Cuming, his bruder; William Cuming in Pereslie; Alexander and Johne Cuming, his sonnis; Johne Cumyng in Cardale; Robert Cuming, and Alexander Cuming, bastard brether to the said Alexander, with thair sonis; Thomas Cuming in Baleverdy; Alexander Cuming, his bruder; Thomas Cuming in Granroy; James Cuming, his servand; Alexander Cuming of Erinside; James Cuming, Johne Cumyng, and George Cuming, his breder; Maister Alexander Cuming, and Johne Cuming, his sone; James Cuming also his sone; Williame Cuming, bruder to the said Maister Alexander; Williame Cuming, his sone; Alexander Cuming in Auchinrothe; James Cuming, his sone; Alexander Cuming and Johne Cuming, sonnis to unquhile Cuthbert Cuming in Elgin; and generalie dischargis the said Schiref and his deputis of all proceding agains the saidis personis, thair tenentis, and servandis,—dischargeing thame thairof, and of thair offices in that part, ffor the caussis forsaidis; and letteris to be direct heirupoun, gif neid be, in forme as efferis. Extractum de Libro actorum per me Magistrum, Thomam Marjoribankis de Ratho, Clericum, Rotulorum, Registri ac Consilii, Supreme Domine nostre Regine sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus.

THOMAS MARIORIBANK.

No. LX.—*Jesus Maria.*

I James Cuming in dolesbrachtie, fader broder to ane honarable man, Thomas Cuming of Altir, grants me to have resavit fra ane honarable man, Laclan Ros of Kilraok, ye sowme of fyve hundret merkis, usuale mone of yis realme, promisit be him to me for ye dole and tochir, and solemnination of matrimony, wt Marione Ros, his dochter of, quhilk sowme ye said Laclan has laed

upon land, and deliverit to Archibald Urquhart of burrisyardis, and Elezabet Cuming, his spous, at ye command of the said Thomas Cuming, &c. Elgin, 18 July, 1565.

No. LXI.—*Charter to Richard Comyne,* 1368.

David dei gratia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ clericis et laicis salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto et fideli, nostro Ricardo Comyne, omnes terras de Develly, una cum officio forestario forestæ nostro de Ternway, cum pertinentibus in Comitatu Moraviæ infra vice-comitatus de Invernys. Tenendus et habendus eidem Ricardo, et hæredibus suis, de nobis, et hæredibus nostris in feodo, et hæreditate per omnes rectas metas et divisas, suas cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, &c., ad dictas terras et officium forestaru forestæ, nostræ prædicto spectantibus et in futurum faciendo inde servitum debitum et consuetum. In cujus rei, &c. Testibus, &c. Apud Dunde, sexto die Januarij, anno regni nostri Tricesimo Nono.*

No. LXII.—*Indenture betwixt Margaret, Countess of Mar and Angus, and Sir Richard Cumine,* 1389.

Hæc Indentura facta apud Edinburgh octavo die mensis Aprilis, anno domini 1389, inter nobilem et honorabilem dominam Margaretam Comitissam, de Marr et Angus ex parte una, et dominum Richardum Cumine militem exaltera, testatur, quod dicta domina dictum Dominum Richardum in hunc modum de terris subscriptis per cartam suam in feodarit, cujus tenor sequitur et est talis. Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Margareta Comitissa de Marr et Angus salutem in domino sempiternam, sciatis nos in nostra libera viduitate et deliberata voluntate dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto consanguineo nostro domino Richardo Cumyne militi, totas terras de Malnese, Balbryde, Dalerbe, et Ord-dalledy, in baronia nostra de Kerrymore, infra vice-comitatum nostrum de Forfar, pro suo bono auxilio et servitio nobis impenso et impendendo tenend. et habend. eidem domino Richardo pro toto tempore vite sue de nobis et heredibus nostris libere quiete bene et in pace. per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, in boscis et planis sylvis et nemoribus viis et semitis, moris et maresiis, aquis et stagnis, aucupationibus, venationibus et pasturis, pratis pascuis et pasturis cum fabrinis, trasinis, molendinis, multuris et eorum sequetis et nativis, cum curiis et earum exitibus et eschætis, cum

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* David, King of Scots, to all honest men, clergy and laity of his whole kingdom, greeting. Know that we have given, granted, and by this present charter have confirmed, to our beloved and faithful Richard Cuming, all the lands of Develly, along with the office of Ranger of our Forest of Tarnawy, with its pertinents, in the county of Moray and Sheriffdom of Inverness, to be held by the same Richard and his heirs, of us and our heirs, in feu and heritage, by all its proper boundaries and divisions, with all and every privilege, &c., belonging to the said lands and office of Ranger of our foresaid forest, and by the future performance of the services thence due and customary. In testimony of which, &c., before witnesses, &c. At Dundee, the 6th day of January, in the thirty-ninth year of our reign.

omnibus suis justis pertinentiis prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus, commoditatibus et asyiamentis tam non nominatis quam nominatis ad easdem terras spectantibus seu quoquomodo spectare valentibus in futurum. Reddendo inde dictus Dominus Richardus domino nostro regi debitum servitium et consuetum, nobis vero et heredibus nostris anmuatim tres sectas curie ad tria placita nostra capitalia tenend. apud Kerymore, tantum pro omni alio onere servitio, exactione, seu demando, que per nos vel heredes nostros de dicta terra cum pertinentiis exegi poterunt vel requiri. Et nos dicta Margareta et heredes nostri dictas terras cum pertinentiis prædicto domino Richardo, pro toto tempore vite sue contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi apud Edinburgh. His testibus, dominis Johanne de Sancto-Claro de Hirdmanston, Jacobo et Waltero de Sancto-Claro, Willielmo Seton, fratribus nostris carissimis, Willielmo de Borthwick, et Johanne de Liddale, militibus et multis aliis. Et si prædicte terre minoris siut extensionis quam 20 marcis prædicta domina sibi persolvi summum deficientem faciat, et si majoris, prefatus dominus Richardus dicte domine restituat in argento, et ad hoc omnia fideliter per implenda prædicte indenture sua sigilla ambo partes alternatim apposuerunt. Datum die loco et anno su praedicto.*

No. LXIII.—*Instrument Regarding the Mill of Altyre, and the Priory of Pluscarden, June* 23, 1456.

Universis et Singulis, alme matris ecclesie filiis, has literas visuris vel audituris, Magister Hugo

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* The above is inserted amongst the MS collections of Father Hay, in the Advocates' Library, an eminent antiquarian, and gleaner of ancient documents, who lived more than a century ago.

Bearing, that this indenture, made at Edinburgh, on the 8th of April 1389, between the noble and honourable Lady, Dame Margaret, Countess of Mar and Angus, and Sir Richard Cumming, Knight,---testifies, that the Countess, in her own free widowhood, and deliberate willingness, has granted to her beloved kinsman, the whole lands of Malnesse, Balbrydie, Dalesbe, and Ord-dalledy, in her barony of Kerrymuir, for his good support, and service performed, and to be performed, to be holden for his whole life, of her and her heirs, by their proper boundaries, in hills, plains, woods, groves, ways, and paths, ---moors, and marshes,---streams and lakes, huntings and hawkings, lands, meadows, and pastures, with forges, brewhouses, mills, multures, and their sequels, and knaves, with their courts, issues, and escheats, with all their just pertinents, as they lie in length and breadth, with all privileges, named, and not named,---the said Lord Richard rendering to our Lord, the King, the due and customary Knights' service, and to the Countess and her heirs, yearly, three Soytours (the title of an Officer and of courts of justice in the baronies of this realm, and also in the kingdom in ancient times) of court at her three head pleas, to be held only at Kerrymuir, in full of all exactions or demands,---the said Lady Margaret giving absolute warrandice to the said Lord Richard, in testimony whereof she has made her seal to be put in presence of these witnesses,---John de Sinclair of Hirmondston, James and Walter de Sinclair, William Seaton, our beloved brothers, William of Borthyke, and John of Liddale, and many others.

And if the said land shall be of less extent than 20 merks, the said Lady shall make up the sum by herself, paying the difference, or if more, the said Sir Richard shall restore in money, to the said Lady, and for the faithful implementing the said indenture in whole, both parties have alternately put her seal. Given day, place, and year, aforesaid.

Cragye Commissarius Moraviensis, Salutem. In omnium salvatore literas, viz. instrumentum publicum resignationis, et vindicationis molendini de Altyr, factum priori et conventui de Pluscardine, per quondam Thomam Cuming, olim dominum de Altyr in pergamino script. sub nota, etsub scriptione, Joannis Basok, presbiteri Moraviensis, diocesis, de data vicesimo tertio mensis Junij anno domini, millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo sexto; sanas et integras non viciatas non cancellatas, nec in aliqua sui parte suspectas, sed omnibus, prorsus vitio et suspicioni carentes, nobis pro tribunali sedentibus, in loco inferius designato, per venerabilem in Christo patrem, Alexandrum, priorem de Pluscardine, coram notario publico et testibus infrascriptis, legend. et transumend. fore, et transumi presentat. nos cum ea qua decuit reverentia, noveritis recipisse; cujus instramenti tenor sequitur, et est talis sub hac forma, in dei nomine, amen,—per hoc presens publicum instrumentum, Cunctis pateat evidenter, quod anno a nativitate domini, millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo sexto, mensis vero Junij die vicessimo tertio, indictione quarta pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris, et domini domini Calisti, divina providentia Pape tertii anno secundo, in mei notarii publici, et testium infra scriptorum presentia, personaliter constitutus venerabilis in Christo pater, frater Joannes permissione divina prior prioratus de Pluscardine, Moraviensis diocesis, nobilem virum, Thomam Cuming de Altyr armigerum, sic extetit allocutus Thoma Cuming, ad mentem deducere, de totis mordente vos conscientia, qualiter jam diversis annis, contra deum justiciam et bonam conscientiam, molendinum nostrum de Altyr, injuste detinetis occupat. unde indubitanter sequitur, vos terribilem excommunicationis, sententiam, contra raptores, et injustos occupatores possessionum ecclesiasticarum a Canone latam, dampnabiliter incurrisse. Rogamus vos igitur ob reverentiam omnipotentis dei, et gloriose virginis Marie, ac beati Andree patroni nostri, quatenus sine lite seu strepitu, vel figura judicii, dictum molendinum, nostrum, nobis et monasterio nostro, velitis relinquere liberum, vacuum, et expeditum, et sic forte, de injusta occupatione preterita, facilius possitis pertractare componere et finire. Ad hec verba praedictus Thomas respondens, dixit domine prior, vos dicitis quod molendinum de Altyr, vobis et monasterio vestro pertinet, et ego sum informatus quod mihi, et antecessoribus meis successit, et succedit jure hereditario, tanquam ad proprietatem dominii de Altyr, verumtamen volo in hoc facto fratres meos minores, et amicos consulere, et secundum eorum consilium me habere. Et incontinenti, assumptis secum ad partem Joanne Cuming, et Alexandro Cuming, fratribus, suis, cum aliis amicis, super dicta materia diu communicavit, cum eisdem tandem regressus ad dictum dominum priorem, modesto sermone prout sequitur delibaravit, conclusit, et finivit, dicens, domine prior, jam sum bene informatus quod molendinum de Altyr, supra dictum mihi nullo modo pertinet, spectat, vel competit, nec unquam antecessoribus meis competebat, spectabat, vel pertinebat; sed vere spectat, pertinet, et competit, Monasterio de Pluscardine supradicto, cum universis pertinentiis, et sequelis ejusdem, nihilominus ad majorem declarationem et firmitatem perpetuis futuris temporibus, et amovendamomnem ambiguitatem, in materia supradicta, omne jus et clameum colorem assedationis possessionem, vel titulum, mihi et heredibus meis spectan. vel spectare valen. in futurum in vel ad molendinum de Altyr, supradicte domine prior, pro me et heredibus meis, in perpetuum per traditionem hujus, cherotice mee, pure simpliciter sponte et absolute resigno, realiter et cum effectua; Ipsumque molendinum, cum omnibus justis suis pertinentiis, et sequelis, quibus cunque, pro me et heredibus meis ut praedictum est, vobis et monasterio vestro de Pluscardine, liberum, vacuum, et expedi-

tum, dimitto, nec unquam futuris temporibus per me, vel heredes meos, in vel ad molendinum praedictum, jus, vel clameum vendicabo, et pro commissis injustis occupationibus meis praedicti molendini, contra deum, justiciam, et bonam conscientiam veniam, gratiam, et absolutionis beneficium, ob reverentiam omnipotentis, dei, et beati Andree, apostoli, humiliter imploro, quod praedictus dominus in forma ecclesie libenter, et paternaliter sibi concessit, super quibus omnibus et singulis, praedictis, dominus prior, a me notario publico infrascripto, sibi fieri peciit publicum instrumentum. Acta erant hec in burgo de Fores, in publica streeta regia, prope crucum, hora quasi secunda post meridiem, sub anno, mense, die, indictione, et pontificatu, suprascriptis, praesentibus ibidem religioso viro fratre Thoma Walowhude monacho de Dunfermeling, et nobilibus viris Alexandro Cuming, Joanne Cuming, et Roberto Cuming, armigeris, Andrea, Thome, et Andrea Symone, agricolis, cum multis aliis testibus, ad premissa vocatis specialiter, et rogatis. Sequitur subscriptio notarii, Et ego Joannes Basok, presbiter Moraviensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate imperiali notarius, quia premiss omnibus et singulis, dum sic ut praedictum est agerentur, dicerentur, et fierent, unacum prenominatis testibus, presens interfui, eaque sic fieri vidi, et audivi, et in notam cepi; Ideoque hoc presens publicum instrumentum manu mea propria scriptum, in hanc publicam formam redegi, signoque et subscriptione meis solitis, et consuetis, signavi, rogatus, et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum. Post prefati instrumenti presentationem receptionem, et lecturam nobis, et per nos, sic ut premittitur fact? prefatus venerabilis in Christo pater praedictum instrumentum exemplari, transsumi, extrahi, auctenticari, et in publicam transsumpti formam redegi, transsumpto exinde, confecto fidem in judicio, et extra concedi, et dari ac per nos cum interpositione decreti ne casu fortuito, seu viarum discriminibus deperiret, et suos vigores amitteret, et ex aliis causis rationabilibus animum suum ad hoc moven. decerni humiliter postulavit, et nos super hiis debita cum instancia requisivit nos vero attenden. hujusmodi postulationem et requisitionem justas fore, et rationi consonas, volentesque eiisdem annuere ut tenemur; Idcirco nostra auctoritate, ordinaria, qua fungimur, in hac parte prenotatum instrumentum, actentis, causis, et rationibus per dictum venerabilem patrem. in suis postulatione, et requisitione ut supra expositis ac omnibus et singulis sua communiter, vel divisim interesse in premissis habere putan. per nostras literas patentes in Ecclesie Cathedralis Moraviensis, valvis, ad certum tempus congruum affixas, prius legitime premunitis exemplari transsumi extrahi auctenticari, et in hanc publicam transsumpti formam per notarium publicum infrascriptum, ad futuram rei memoriam servatis servandis, redegi expresse mandavimus, et fecimus cum effectu. Et ad tollendum omne dubium decrevimus, et tenore præsentium decernimus, ut præsenti transsumpto tam in judicio quam extra ubilibet locorum, ut prædicto instrumento originali plena et indubitata fides perpetuis futuris temporibus adhibeatur. Quibus omnibus, et singulis, quia presens transsumptum cum præfato originali concordare invenimus nostram authoritatem interposuimus, et decrevimus prout interponimus et decernimus per praesentes. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem, et testimonium premissorum has praesentes literas sive hoc presens instrumentum publicum, hujusmodi nostrum transsumptum in se continen. exinde fieri, et per notarium publicum infrascriptum subscribi, et publicari mandavimus nostrique sigilli officii jussimus, et fecimus appensione communiri, datum et actum in loco consistoriali Ecclesie Cathedralis Moraviensis solito, quarto dei, mensis Julii, anno domini, Millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo primo, indictione nona, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo.

patris, et domini domini Julii divina providentia pape tertii anno secundo, presentibus ibidem venerabilibus, et discretis, viris Magistro Thoma Gaderar, Canonico Moraviensi, Joanne Ogilvy, laico, Domino Roberto Urquhart, rectore de Kyldonane, Magistro Jacobo Byrene, doctore medicine, et Magistro Alexandro Douglas, burgense de Elgyn, notarioque publico, testibus ad premissa vocatis pariterque rogatis.

Et ego Joannes Gibsone presbiter, Moraviensis diocesis, scriba curie consistorialis ejusdem, sacraque et apostolica auctoritate notarius publicus, quia premissis omnibus, et singulis dum sic ut premittitur dicerentur agerentur, et fierent unacum prenominatis testibus presens interfui eaque omnia, et singula sic fieri, dicti, vidi, scivi, et audivi ac in notam cepi, ideoque hoc presens publicum instrumentum manu mea propria fideliter scriptum, transsumpti formam in se continen. exinde confeci, et in hanc formam redegi, signoque meis nomine cognomine. et subscriptione unacum appensione memorati sigilli signavi ac subscripsi in fidem et testimonium premissorum rogatus, et requisitus.*

Joannes Gibsone notarius publicus manu propria.

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* This Instrument is a striking warning against re-admitting the influence of Roman Catholic dignitaries, or even inferior priests, among the nobles---much less among the populace of our great empire. This Instrument sets forth, that the Monks of Pluscarden having, by the influence of superstition, acquired the semblance of a legal title to the Mill from one of the proprietors of Altyr,---one of (it may be Thomas) his immediate successors had resumed the possession, and for some time retained---when the Commissary, (that is the Lord Advocate, then for Procurator-Fiscal of the Bishopric of Moray), Master Hugh Cragye, with all due reverence, received this Instrument, extended fair on parchment, without erasure, or any vitiation, by John Basok, a Notary---bearing that the Prior of the Priory of Pluscarden thus addressed a noble man, Thomas Cuming of Altyr, Esq., to bring his mind, his conscience, biting, that now, for several years, he had unjustly occupied his Mill of Altyr against God, justice, and good conscience, when, thereupon, follows the terrible sentence of excommunication against the robbers and unjust occupiers---requiring him, therefore, for the reverence of almighty God, and the glorious Virgin Mary, and the blessed Andrew, the Patron of the Priory, that, without litigation or struggle, or judicial form, he would immediately leave the Mill free and void, and thereby more easily compound for his iniquitous occupation. To which speech the said Thomas replied to the Lord Prior, "You say that the Mill of Altyr appertains to you and to your Priory; but I am informed that both I and my predecessors have succeeded, and did succeed, by hereditary right, in the same manner as to the property of the estate of Altyr---nevertheless, in this transaction, I am willing to have the counsel of my younger brothers and friends, and conduct myself agreeably thereto;" and incontinently taking them aside, John Cuming and Alexander Cuming. his brothers, with their other friends, having long considered the above subject; and he, at length, re-entering with them, of the two evils of excommunication and the loss of the Mill, having chosen the least, said, modestly to the Prior, "That I am now well-informed, that the said Mill of Altyr in no manner of way ever appertained to me, or to my predecessors; but really, with all its pertinents and sequels, appertained to the said Monastery---nevertheless, for the more firm security, and for removing every degree of ambiguity in future, by the delivery of this attested writing in pure simplicity of my own will, I absolutely resign the Mill itself, with all its just pertinents, from me and my heirs, to you and your Monastery of Pluscarden; and for the unjust occupation by me and my foresaids of the Mill against God, justice, and good conscience, I humbly im-

No. LXIV.—*Charter by William the Hay, Baron of Dolas, to Thomas Comyn, Baron of Altre, December* 15, 1460.

Omnibus, hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Willielmus Hay Baro de Dolas, salutem in domino sempiternam, sciatis, me dedisse concessisse et ad feodam firmam dimisisse necnon præsenti carta mea, pro perpetus confirmasse, honorabili viro et meo amico predilecto Thome Comyn baroni de Altre, messuagium baronie mee de Dolas, et mansum ejusdem cum pertinentiis dicti messuagii, Tenendum et habendum dictum messuagium cum pertinentiis ejusdem præfato Thome Comyn heredibus suis et suis assignatis, de me præfato Willielmo heredibus meis et meis assignatis, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, cum omnibus et singulis commoditatibus, libertatibus, et aysiamentis, et justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, in boscis, in planis, in pratis pascuis, et passuris, moris moraseis, in aquis et stangnis, in aucupationibus, et venationibus, in curiis et curiarum exitibus, et eschætis, in merchetis mulierum et hereldis, in petariis et turbariis columbariis et yarenis, et in silvis et nemoribus, et cum omnibus suis justis pertinentiis quibus cunque, per suas rectas divisas, tam subtus terra quam supra terram, tam prope quam procul, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad dictum messuagium cum pertinentiis ejusdem quomodolibet spectantibus. seu juste spectare valentibus, quoqus mode in futurum, adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, sicut ego prenonatus Willielmus, vel aliquis antecessorum meorum, dictum messuagium de domino nostro rege, teneo, seu tenuit, possideo, seu possedit, seu aliquod messuagium titulo vere feodefirme liberius per aliquem ab aliquo infra Regnum Scotie habetur. tenetur seu possidetur, reddendo inde annuatim dictus Thomas Comyn, heredes sui et sui assignati, michi prefato Willielmo, heredibus meis et meis assignatis, sex mercas argentis usualis monete regni Scotie, ad duos anni terminos, viz. dimidietatem, ad festum pentacostes, et aliam dimidietatem, ad festum sancti martini in yeme, per equales portiones, pro omni alio servitio, exactione, consuetudine, seu demanda seculari, que de dicto messuagio cum pertinentiis ejusdem exigi poterint, quoquo modo vel requiri. Et ego, vero dictus Willielmus Hay,

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plore pardon, grace, and the benefit of absolution, for the reverence of almighty God, and the blessed Andrew, the Apostle," which the said prior, in Ecclesiastical formality of himself, freely and paternally granted upon all and each of which things, as they were acted in the borough of Forres, at the Cross in the royal public street, the Lord Prior required this public Instrument of me, the under-signing Notary-Public, in the year, month, day of Induction and Pontifice above written, being there present the very religious man, brother Thomas Willowhood, Monk of Dunfermline, and the noble men Alexander Cuming, John Cuming, Robert Cuming, Esq., Andrew, Thomas and Andrew Symon, farmers, with many other witnesses specially called, and asked to follow the subscription of the Notary. The other formalities of this curious, singular, and instructive document, were, on the 4th of July thereafter, with much formality, affixed to the door of the Cathedral of Moray, and then completed by the Notary's docquet in the usual place (of the Prentice Aisle) the consistorial place of the Cathedral. These discreet and venerable men being in the same place present, Mr Thomas Gatherer, Canon of Moray, John Ogilvey, Laymen, Mr Robert Urquhart, Rector of Kildonan, Mr James Byrene, Doctor of Medicine, and Mr Alexander Douglass, Burgess of Elgin and Notary-Public, both called and asked to be witness on the premises.

heredes mei et mei assignati, dictum messuagium baronie mee de Dolas prescript. cum pertinentiis, dicto Thome Comyn, heredibus suis et suis assignatis, in omnibus et per omnia sicut superius expressatum est contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus. Et si contingat. quod absit me, aut heredes meos, seu aliquem alium nomine nostro, contra has meas donationem et confirmationem, devenire contingerit, obligo me, heredes meos, et meos assignatos, nostra bona mobilia et immobilia, et signanter totas et integras terras meas de Park, de Ratad. warantizandum, acquietandum, et defendendum dictum messuagium dicte baronie cum pertinentiis, prelibato Thome Comyn, heredibus suis et suis assignatis quibuscunque* In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum meum proprium propriis manibus meis huic præsenti carte mee est appensum, et ad majorem securitatem et hujus rei evidentiam, sigillum honorabilis viri Johannis Hay de Mayne cum instancia apponi procuravi, coram hiis testibus, videlicet, Alexandro Comyn de Ernyshede, Domino Andrea Fores vicario de Elgyn, et Duncano Alexandri burgense de Elgyn, cum diversis aliis, apud burgum de Elgyn, decimo quinto die mensis Decembris, anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo.*

No. LXV.—*Band off Releiff be the Laird off Altres Friends and Wassels, for ye yeare* 1672.

Be it known till all men by thes presentis, we, John Cuming of Logie, John Cuming of Utlaval, Wm. Cuming of Presley, James Cuming of Dollasbraughtie, John Fraser of Craigroy, Wm. and Donald Fraser of Glenernie, Duncan Grant of Cure, spous to Jean Cuming, lyve-rentrix of the lands of Tilliedivie, for her entires, John, Robert, James, and James Cumingis, portioners of Little-phorpe, Alexr. Cuming of Tamnomune, now of Blackhill, David Cuming of Coldmyre, Wm. Cuming of Craigmiln, James Cuming of Rimichie, Wm. Farqrson of Odinvil, Wm. Farqrson of Tomcorke, Duncan Grant of Little Branchell, and George Cuming of Meickle Branchel. Forsameickle as by divers laws and acts of Parlement. made for the suppressing of theft, resept of theft, depredations, open and avowed, fyrerasing upon deadly feads, and other crymes which are ordinarly comitted in the Highelands,—its statue and ordained yt Landlords and their Baillvies and Heads and Chiftains of clanns, sould find cautione for their vassels, men, tenants, and servants, and indwellers upon yr lands, roumes, and posessions, lykeas by severall acts of Counsaill it is apoynted yt branches of clanns, and heads of families sall likewyse find cautione for their men, servants, and tenants, and the hole persons of yr name descended of yr families, and seeing Robert Cuming of Altyre principall of that familie of whom we are descended, and only Lord of the respective lands whilk now we doe possesse, hes by his band, and by his caution ingonyed himself to the Counsell of Scotland to the effect forsaid. Wherfor with ye, us, and every one of

* William Hay, Baron of Dollas, prays for everlasting salvation in the Lord, to all who in time future may see or hear of this charter,---whereby he has granted to an honourable Gentleman, his dearest friend Thomas Comyn, Baron of Altyre, his baronial messuage of Dollas, with the manor (the ruin now called Torchastle) thereof, to be holden by him and his heirs, in perpetual feu and heritage, with all its privileges and just pertinents whatever, in hills, plains, meadows, pasturages, moors, marshes, streams,

us respective for our entires to be bind and oblised for the better relief of the said Robert Cuming of Altyr that our hole men, tenents, servants, indwellers upon our lands, roumes, and possessions as also the hole persons of our names, descended of our families wherever they dwell, sall comit no murther deforcement of messengers, raiffe, theift, recept of theift, depredations open and avowed, fyreraising upon deadly feid or ony other deids contrair to the acts of Parlement under the penalty of 2,000 merks Scots money, besyds the redressing and repairing of all parties skaithed, and farther that we shall exhibit and produce before the said Robert Cuming or the Counsell or justices ony of our men, tenents, servants, indwellers, one our land roumes or possessions or ony of name descended of our families whenever we sal be called or lawfully sumoned for yt effect under the failie forsd, and for the more security we are content thir presentis be insert in ony buiks competent within this nation that all execution necessar may pass hereupon ane simple charge of 15 dayes allenarly and to that effect makes and constitutes our lawful prors. to consent hereunto—In witness whereof thir presenttis wrytten be William Cuming of Craigmiln and subscribed with our hands at Altyr the 23d day of Decr. 1672 years.—John Cuming of Logie, Jo. Cumyng of Utlaval, James Cumyng of Dollosbracblie, John Fraser of Craigroy, D. Grant of Cure, R. C. James Cumyng of Phorp, Alexr. Cumyng of Blackhills, William Cuming of Craigmiln, George Cuming of Meickle Branchell, Duncan Grant of Little Branchell.

No. LXVI.—*Extracts from the Baron Court-Book of Altyre.*

Barron Court of Altyr, holden at the Milntown yrof, be the Right Hon. Alexr. Cuming of Altyr, and Robert Cuming of Relugas, his Bailzie, upon the twentieth-second day of June, 1688 years.

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lakes, huntings and hawkings, in courts and court-dues, and forfeitures in the marchets of the women, (See Bailey's Dictionary), and herelds,* peat and turf privileges, dove-cotts, rabbet-warrens, woods and groves, to be holden as quietly, fully, and honourably, as I the said William have held the said messuage of our Lord the King, or as any other messuage of the kingdom is holden, he, or his heirs, paying to me, or to my heirs, six merks of silver of the usual money of Scotland, at two terms of the year,---namely, the one-half at the feast of Whitsunday, and the other at the feast of St Martin, for every kind of service, custom, or exaction. And I the said William, and my heirs, warrant the said baronial messuage, as above expressed, against all mortals; and if it should happen, which God forbid, that I or my heirs, or any other in my name, should come against this my gift, I oblige myself, my heirs, and assignees, to warrant and defend the said messuage, by all my moveables and immoveables, and specially by my whole lands of Park of Rait to the said Thomas Comyn. In testimony whereof I have set my own seal, with my own hand, to this deed; and for the greater evidence and security in this transaction, I have also procured for the occasion, the seal to be put of an honourable man, John Hay of Mayne, before these witnesses,---namely, Alexander Comyn of Ernside, Mr Andrew Fores, Vicar of Elgyn, Duncan Alexander, Burgess of Elgyn, with several others at Elgin, the 15th day of December, 1460.

* An old term made of Herus, a landlord---and Zeild, the Gothic term for a gift; and here means one, the most valuable of the cattle, either Ox, Cow, or Horse taken by the Proprietor, in these primitive and purer Gospel times, from the family of the tenant on his death! The parent of the present Legacy Taxation.

The same day it is statue and ordainit, that ilk tenant and grassman within the barronie of Altyr, furnish himself with ane sufficient sword and gun 'twixt the date hereof and the 10th day August next to come, under failzie of ten libs of Scots money.

Item, it is statute and ordainit that no tennant, or grassman, accept of any servant or servitrix to his service from any other parioch, without sufficient testimonials from the place from whence they came, under the pain of fyve libs. Scots money.

The said day, John Macpherson, lawful sone to the deceast James Macpherson, some time in Bellatmore, within the parioch of Kingussie, in Badenoch, being indicted for his theifteous stealling and away-takeing of ane gray meir from off the greens of Altyr, upon the nyntinth day of June instant, under cloud and silence of night, with which he was apprehended, upon the twentieth day of this same moneth, ane mylne, or thereby, above Lochdorb, and having confest the same in judgement, and, further, was sufficientlie proven be severall famous witnesses admitted and sworn for clearing of the persons of assyse, by reason of the pannel's youth; and the assysers finding the pannel guiltie, both be his own confession and witnesses depositions, did remit him to the Judges' will; and the Judges takeing the premisses to their serious consideration, appoints the pannel to be scourged twixt the Miltown of Altyr and Corstown, be the hand of John Gowie, lockman, to the great effusion of his blood, and to be banished out of all the bounds wherein the Laird of Altyr is concerned, and never to return under pain of death, not being capable of further sentence by reason of his youthhead, and the sentence to be presentlie put to execution.

Judiciall Confession—John M'Gillichallom and Ewin M'Grigor, Theiffs at Altyr, Sep. 16, 1697.

Barron Court of the Barronnie of Altyre, holden near the place thereof be the Right Hon. Alexr. Cuming of Altyr, and William Cuming, younger of Craigmiln, his bailzie, upon the sixtinth day of September, 1697 yeirs.

The said day Ewin Macgrigor servitor to Alexr. Cuming in Blairs, and John Macgillichallom, another of his servants, being accused upon the account of theift, and the sd Magillichallom being examined in the Irish tongue be James Mackerris in Loggie who was solemnlie sworn to be ane faithful interpreter, and admitted to be the said pannell for yt effect. The said Jon Macgillichallom acknowledged that he and the said other pannell went to Jannet Sinclairs house in Boryhead upon the 10th day of August last by past, under cloud and silence of night, and did steall out thereof two pieces of cloath, one grof linnen, and the other twidling, and brought them to the Blairs and hid them in the corn and then went to Forres mercat, being the next day, to meet with his brother William Macgillichallom, Millert at the miln of Culmannie, and left Ewin Macgrigor to keep the cloath, and having met with his brother, he brought his brother to the Blairs, and delivered both the pieces of cloath to the said brother, and told him that he had stolen them, who carried the cloath alongst with him, which cloath we presented in judgement, and acknowledges be the said Macgillichallom.

Ewin Macgrigor being examined declaired sicult alter, and that the sd Macgillichallom was contryveing with him to have brocken John Hendrie's house to have stolen oat-meal, siklyke acknowledged to have stollen ane litle kebback of cheise from Alexr Cuming's wife the last year, and that the sd Macgillichallom by his advice, with John Gordon servitor to Presley, in June last by past did rob ane beggar in the wood of Loggie, and took from him twentie shilling Scots

or yrby, and yt the sd Ewin wes to have gotten his shear yrof, but got none yrof in respect the beggar got back his money. The said John Macgillichallom lykeways acknowledges to have intention to break John Hendrie's house as the other pannell declaired, and that he had brocken Alaster Keronch's house in Achabeyachin in the parroch of Ardclach, and took out yrof four kebbacks of cheise since Whitsonday last, and that he had hyred another servant to serve Alexr. Cuming till he should return.

This judiciall confession wes made be the sds pannells in presence of the sds judges, and alsua in presence, George and Thomas Muirsons, Geo. Raff, Andro Forsyth, Jon Hay, Thomas Calder, Andro Layng, Alexander Barron, Patrick Gowans, James Muirson, and John Hendrie, all within the Barronie of Altyre, and Alexander Cuming of Presley, and Rob. Muirson.

At command of the sds pannels, who cannot write themselves, as they affirm, I, Rob. Tulloch, Nottar-Publick, have subt. thir presents for them, being specillie called and required yrto.

Ro. Tulloch, N.P.

The judges appoints the indictments to be given owre this day, with ane list of the assysers and witnesses names.

Duncan Grant of Dollasbrochtie;
John Cuming of Sluy;
James Mackerris in Logie;
John Fraser in Glennernie;
James Dunbar in Loggie;
John Macnockater, yr.;
John Vass in Ardoch;
Robert Roy, yr.;
Robert Badon in Presley;
John Roy in Muir;
David M'Kerris in Drummynd;
Thomas Harrell there;
Alexr. Ross in Petnisk;
David M'Nockater, yr.;
William Cuming in Forp.;
Geo. Russell, yr.;
Alexr. Cuming in Blairs;
Geo. Muirson in Corstoun;
Thomas Muirson in Altyre;
James Thomson in Kirktoun;
Peter Gowanne, yr.;
James Campbell in Coldmyre;
James Cuming in Wardend;
John Taylior in Knockirie;
James Duncan in Stonniefoord;
James Smith in Newtyle;
Will. Taylior, yr.;
John Duncan, yr.;
Will. Naughtie, yr.;
Geo. Raff in Lochnavandoch;
Andrew Forsyth, yr.;
Rob. Muirson, yr.;
Dun. Grant in Craigroy;
Alexr. Stronach in Gallowhill;
Alexr. Barron in Stronaveigh;
James Muirson, yr.;
John Hay, yr.;
Tho. Calder, yr.;
James Man, yr.;
Norman Murdoch in Altyre;
Alexr. Harrell in Blackhill;
John Fraser in Tom-cork;
John Fraser in Knockiefin;
John Reach in Craigroy;
Duncan Cuming in Presley.

Barron Court of the Barronie of Altyre, holden at the place yrof be the Right Honourable Alexr. Cuming of Altyr, and William Cuming, younger of Craigmiln, his bailzie, upon the 9th day of October, 1697 yeirs.

The sd day, James M'Kerris, in Loggie, is admitted and sworn interpreter, in respect the pannel named John Macgillichallom cannot speak but in the Irish tongue.

Duncan Grant of Dollasbrochtie;
John Cuming of Sluy;
James Dunbar in Loggie;
John Vass in Ardoch;
John Roy in Muir;
David Mackerris in Drummynd;
William Cuming in Forp;
Geo. Russell, yr.;

Geo. Muirson in Corstown;
Thomas Muirson in Altyr;
James Thomson in Kirktoun;
Patrick Gowans, yr;
John Taylor in Knockerie;
Geo. Raff in Lochnavandoch;
Norman Murdoch in Altyr.

John Magillichallom pannell, being examined upon the poynts of the above written indictment, acknowledged everie par'lar thereof except the stealling of cheise from Alexr Cuming,—therefore the judges remits the same to the knowledge of the persons of inquest above named.

The said day the whole persons of inquest being inclosed a pairt be themselves unanimouslie (nemine contradicente) made choyse of Duncan Grant of Dollasbrochtie Chancellor, who having taken narrow inspection of the indictment and the pannel, his own confession, finds the pannell guiltie of theif and robberie, and referres the said pannell to the judges will—and the said Chancellor for himself and in name and behalf of the remnant persons of assyze protests to be free of assyze of error.

Du. Grant, *Ch'lor.*

John Macgillichallom theiff and robber haveing been indicted as within written, and haveing acknowledged as is within expresst, the persons of assyze finding him guiltie, the sds judges appoints and decerns the said pannell to be hanged upon Teusday next to the death, upon the Gallowes erected upon the Gallowhill of Altyre, and yt betwixt the hours of two and four in the afternoon be the hands of John Gowie, publick executioner, and this is given to him for doom.

W. Cuming.

Indictment at the instance of Janet Sincklar in Bougehead of Altyr, with concurrence of the pror. phiscall for his Majestie's interest, against John Macgillichallom and Ewan Macgrigore, servants to Alexr. Cuming in Blairs.

You the saids John Macgillichallom and Ewan Macgrigor having turned regardless off the laws of almighty God, the laws of this and all oyr well-governed nations, and yt the cryme of thift and recept yrof is expresslie forbiddine and dischairged, as being distructive to the propertie of goods qch the laws have invested everie persone with, and the pains of death by the said laws, with the confiscation of goods, ar appoynted to be inflicted on the transgressors; and trew it is, and of veritie, that you the said John Macgillichallom and Ewan M'Grigor haveing cast of all fear of God, or regard to the said laws, did both of you go togither to the said Janet Sincklar here hous, upon the tenth day of August last by-past, under cloude and silence of night, and did steal out thereof two webbs off cloath, on grof lining, and the other twidling, and carried the same alongst with you to an corn-field belonging to the sd Alexr. Cuming your Mr., and hidd the samen amongst the corne, untill you sould have opportunitie to dispose of them,—which, efterwards, you delivered them to William M'Gillichallom, Miller at the Milne of Culmanie, to have bein sold for your behalffs, which at dackeringing was found in his hous, and presented upon the sextein day of September instant in judgment, and lykwayes acckowledged by you to be the verie cloath you did steal from the said Janet Sincklar. Sicklyk for your stealling of saverall cabacks of cheise from Alexr. Cuming your Mr., and Alister Carronach in Achabdochine, in the parrochin of Ardclach. Besyde you are guiltie of the horide cryme of Roberie, by robbing an beiger in the woode of Lougie, and taking from him twentie shilling, Scots money, or yrby. Lyckwayes you have acckowledged that you desyned and intendit to have broken Jon Hendries

hous in Bongsyde, and to have stollen out yrof both oatm-meall and money. Besyde you ar guiltie of many other attrotious crymes of thift and other willanies, and are persones of and comon fame and hes bein transgressors of the sds laws by comitting of the forsaid acts of thift and robberie and therefor the pains and penalties of the said laws ought to be inflicted upon you to the example of others not to comitte the lyck in tyme coming. Wherfor committe your soules to God, and your bodies to be disposed of by the judge.

No. LXVII.—*Copy of Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood's Charter.*

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Robertus de Lawedre Miles, dominus de le Quarelwood in Moravia, salutem in domino sempiternam. Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac præsenti carta mea confirmasse, dilecto consanguineo meo Thome de Borthwyk totam terram infra Burgum de Lawedre me qualitercunque contingente una cum duabus particulis Terre ruralis, videlicet quascunque acras super saltum de Troblaw ex parte orientati dicti Burgi, et alias quascunque acras ex parte occidentali ejusdem jacentes, cum toftis et croftis et aliis pertinentiis quibuscunque, tenendas et habendas dictas terras prædicto Thome de Borthwyk heredibus suis et suis assignatis, a me et heredibus meis sine allo retenimento in perpetuum; cum omnibus juribus, libertatibus, comoditatibus, et aysiamentis, tam in Burgo quam extra, tam non notatis quam notatis, ad dictas terras spectantibus, seu quoque modo spectare valentibus in futurum. Reddendo modo annuatym prefatus, heredes sui, et sui assignati, capitali domino, servitia debita et consueta, etiam pro omnibus aliis servitiis, consuetudinibus, exactionibus secularibus, et demandis, que de dictis terris peti potuerint aut requiri. Et ego Robertus de Lawedre predictus, et heredes mei prædicti, Thome et heredibus suis, et suis assignatis, totas terras in omnibus et per omnia, ut supradictum est, contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium, presenti carte sigillum meum apposui hiis testibus, reverendis in deo tribus dominis Willielmo, Willielmo, et Rogero, dei gratia Monasticorum de Calcow, Melros, et Dryburgh Abbatibus, Johanne de Mautalent domino de Thyrlstane, Willielmo Mautalent, Willielmo de Newbigyng, Alano de Lawedre, Thoma de Hoppringyll, Willielmo Colvyle, Andrea Gray, Roberto filio Alani tunc Ballio de Lawedre, et multis aliis.*

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* In the above, as in most of the charters of the time, viz. that of Robert the II. the letter e is always used instead of the dipthong. Calcow is Kelso of modern orthography. The Mautalents who witness the charter, are the ancestors of the Earls of Lauderdale who prove the existence of John de Mautalent by reference to this very parchment, (Vide Douglas' Peerage Vol. II. article, Lauderdale, p, 64.) The Lauders were hereditary Bailies of Lauderdale, an office which seems at this time to have been vested in the person of Robert Lauder the son of Alan, then a very young man.

The purport of this charter, without inserting here the full style of the original, is, that Robert of Lawedre, Knight, the proprietor of Quarrelwood in Moray, makes an heritable grant to his cousin, Thome of Borthwyke, of his whole ground within the Burgh of Lawedre, with two parcels of the rural land, namely, whatever acres he had beyond the wood of Troblaw, eastward of the Burgh, and whatever other acres he had westward thereof, with all the rights, liberties, commodities, and privileges, within and without the Burgh, named, and not named, for the performance only of the due and customary attendance or service to the granter, with the sufficient warranty. In testimony whereof he put his seal to the

TRAFALGAR TOWER AT FORRES.

The hill on which is erected this splendid monument to the memory of departed patriotism and bravery, was originally the property of the Town of Forres; and had, for time immemorial, been appropriated for the benefit and recreation of the community in general.

For a lengthened succession of generations, this interesting spot had been permitted to revel undisturbed amid all the wildness of luxuriant Nature; but, towards the commencement of the present century, the propriety and utility of endeavouring to render it still more beautiful, and easier of access,—occurred to the minds of a few individuals. Their sentiments on the subject were communicated to, and were immediately adopted by others; and the whole population of Forres, from the creeping school-boy to the man decrepit with old age,—simultaneously engaged with the most intense enthusiasm, in the formation of excellent foot-paths and carriage roads, in a place which had been heretofore almost impassable. Ever since that period the Cloven hills have been the favourite place of resort to all classes of the community; and we have no hesitation in affirming, that, in so far as it regards variety, beauty, and extent of scenery, there is not one single accessible spot in this part of the country—perhaps not in Scotland—that commands an equally interesting prospect.

Among the many brilliant and important achievements which characterised the exertion of British power, during the dawning of the nineteenth century, the ever-memorable victory of Trafalgar, is, perhaps, entitled to occupy the most prominent place. The inhabitants of Forres, immediately on receiving the intelligence of the result of this battle, unanimously resolved to commemorate, by the erection of a splendid monument, the invaluable services of the illustrious Nelson, who, in the course of that engagement, had nobly expired in his country's cause; and the peculiar advantages which this part of the Cloven hills possessed, led them to regard it as the most eligible site for the contemplated magnificent superstructure.

The inhabitants of Forres, considered as a body, have long been eminently distinguished for their public spirit; and were there no other instance of it on record, this splendid monument to the memory of departed excellence, would, of itself, be a sufficient passport to transmit their names to an honourable immortality. To have witnessed the spirited inhabitants of a small town, in a secluded portion of the empire, successfully competing with the opulent, influential, and teeming population of its larger southern cities,—in their exertions to pay a suitable and permanent tribute to the memory of a distinguished benefactor of their country,—must have been a spectacle irresistibly calculated to excite the highest admiration in every individual who beheld it.

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charter, the witnesses being three reverend masters in the Lord, William, William, and Roger, by the favour of God, the Abbots of the Monasteries of Kelso, Melrose, and Dryburgh, John of Mautalent, proprietor of Thyrlstane, William Mautalent, William of Newbigging, Allan of Lawedre, Thomas of Hoppringyll, William of Colvyle, Andrew Gray, Robert, son of Allan, then Bailie of Lawedre, and many others.

Trafalgar Tower, as has already been mentioned, is situated on one of the Cloven hills, at the east end of Forres. It is an octagonal building of three stories, with small Gothic windows, covered with a flat leaden platform, massive stone parapet with embrasures around, and surmounted by a flagstaff, rising from the centre of the platform, and braced by cordage, bolts, and pullies, to the sides of the parapet similar to the mast of a ship. The different stories are fitted up in a plain style as comfortable rooms,—which, together with the platform, are accessible by a spiral stone stair. The utmost precaution was observed in the construction of every part of the edifice, and more particularly in laying the foundation, which is almost solid for several feet under the surface, and is of the largest stones that could be procured. The diameter of the Tower, over wall, is 24 feet, and the height above ground is 66 feet—the whole presenting a grand and imposing appearance.

In answer to a petition agreed on by a general meeting of the subscribers to this monument, and presented to the Magistrates and Town-Council, requesting a sufficiency of ground on the summit of the Cloven hills for the foundation and site of the building,—the Magistrates and Town-Council granted the following deliverance:—

At Forres, the first day of March, 1806.—In a meeting of the Town-Council of the said Burgh, the Council authorized Bailie Carmichael to subscribe on behalf of the Town, the sum of £10 10*s.* sterling, towards erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, intended to be built, by public subscription, on the summit of the Cloven Hills; and appointed the Treasurer to make payment of said sum to Mr Carmichael when called for, for the above purpose—and that over and above any trifling expence already incurred in making the public roads or walks upon said hills. And in answer to a Petition presented this day, by a Committee of Subscribers for carrying on the building of said Monument, the Council appointed a Deliverance to be granted thereon,—giving, and in perpetuity granting, to the whole subscribers in particular, and to the whole community of the Burgh of Forres in general, a right to build the said Monument upon the most eligible spot or part of said hills—to make suitable roads thereto—and grant a perpetual right of servitude in favour of the said subscribers and community, to use the said Monument and roads thereto, for the purpose of recreation and amusement, in all time coming. Signed in presence and by appointment of Council, by

Alexr. Fraser, *Bailie.*

TABLE

Of the Schoolmasters, with their Salaries, and the present Church Patrons, of all the Parishes in the Province of Moray.

Each of the Parochial Schoolmasters is entitled to a house and garden, or an allowance in lieu of them—except where the Heritors allow a salary of 600 merks, and divide it among several Teachers, as in Knockando, in the Presbytery of Aberlour,—in Urquhart, in the Presbytery of Abertarf—and Cromdale, in the Presbytery of Abernethy. In Cromdale, however, houses have been supplied by the Tenantry of the three districts to their Teachers respectively.

In the royal burghs of Elgin, Forres, and Inverness, the Teachers, with the exception of the Rector of the Inverness Academy, have neither houses nor gardens.

The Church Patrons are arranged in the last column opposite the respective Parishes.

Parish.	Schoolmasters.	Salaries, &c.	Church Patrons.
		Presbytery of Strathbogie.	
Mortlach	Jas. Kinnaird	22*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.*	Crown.
Bellie	James Milne	12*l.* 10*s.* and 14 bolls of Meal, and 10*l.* as a gratuity from the Duke of Gordon.	Duke of Gordon.
		Presbytery of Aberlour.	
Rothes	James Dean	400 merks.	Earl of Seafield.
Knockando	J. Maclean, 1st	300 ditto.	Do.
	——— 2d	300 do.	
Boharm	George Gray	20*l.*	Earl of Fife and Crown.
Aberlour	Geo. Gilzean	20*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*	Earl of Fife.
Inveravon	James Chree	20*l.*, (including allowance for Garden.)	Earl of Seafield.
		Presbytery of Abernethy.	
Kirkmichael	C. M'Pherson	17*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*	Earl of Seafield,
Cromdale	James M'Kay	200 merks.	Do.
	Wm. Gordon	200 ditto.	
	J. M'Kenzie	200 do.	
Abernethy	W. M'Donald	16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	Earl of Seafield.
Duthil	Wm. Dunbar	16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	do.
Alvie	A. Anderson	18*l.*	Duke of Gordon.
Kingussie	A. Rutherford	400 merks.	Do.
		Presbytery of Elgin.	
Speymouth	James Heard	300 merks from Heritor, int. of 200 merks of Mort. 2½ b. Bear from Feuars of Garmouth.	Earl of Moray and Sir W. G. Cumming of Altyre.
Urquhart	James Cooper	14 b. 3 f. 3 p. Barley paid by Heritor, 8 b. 1 p. by Tenants, and 12 bolls Meal on a Mort.	Earl of Fife.
St. Andrews	James Donald	200 merks, 16 b. Bear from Heritors, and a Mortification of 25 merks.	Carnegie of Spynie and Earl of Moray.
Birnie	John Wink	16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	Earl of Moray.
Elgin	Wm. Duguid	40*l.*	Crown.
	Peter Merson	35*l.*	
	Alex. Bransby	35*l.*	
Drainie	Peter Durno	13*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.* and 12 b. Bear, Mort. of 1*l.* ster.	Cumming of Altyre.
Duffus	John Riach	400 merks.	Sir Archibald Dunbar.
New Spynie	J. M'Kimmie	12*l.* and 8 bolls Bear.	Carnegie of Spynie.
Alves	Geo. Wilson	16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 8 bolls Bear.	Earl of Moray.
		Presbytery of Forres.	
Kinloss	James White	16*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, 7 b. 1 f. 2 pecks, Barley.	Earl of Moray & Lethin.
Rafford	David Miller	6*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, 14¼ bolls Barley.	Brodie of Burgie.
Dollas	James Young	400 merks.	Cumming of Altyre.
Forres	A. Urquhart	40*l.*	Earl of Moray.
	John Moir	30*l.*	
Edinkillie	Thos. Donald	20*l.* 6*s.*	Do.
Dyke	Alexr. Smith	10*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and 14 b. 2 f. 1 p. 3 l. of Bear, Mort. interest of 1000 merks, 2*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.*	Crown and Grant of Moy,

Parish.	Schoolmasters.	Salaries, &c.	Church Patrons.
		Presbytery of Nairn.	
Ardclach	Alex. Falconer	400 merks.	Brodie of Burgie.
Auldearn	J. G. M'Kenzie	12*l.* 10*s.*, (including allowance for Garden), 9 b. 2 f. 2 p. Oatmeal, 6 b. 1 f. 2 p. Barley.	Brodie of Brodie.
Nairn	Jas. Simpson	200 merks and 16 bolls Barley.	Do.
Ardersier	John Smith	400 merks.	Lord Cawdor.
Calder	John Mitchell	11*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* 8½ bolls Meal, and 8 b. Barley.	Do.
Croy	Jas. Falconer	12*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.*, and 15 bolls of Meal.	Kilravock and L. Cawdor.
		Presbytery of Inverness.	
Moy	————	16*l.* 13*s.* 4d.	Macintosh of Geddes.
Daviot	J. M'Gillivray	16*l.*	Crown and Lord Cawdor.
Petty	Donald Clark	150 merks, and 12 bolls Meal.	Earl of Moray.
Inverness	Matth. Adam	50*l.*	Crown and Lovat.
	P. Scott	40*l.*, and 30*l.* to an Assistant.	
	John Clark	30*l.*	
	—— Journet	30*l.*	
	John Cuming	30*l.*	
Dores	T. Davidson	400 merks.	Lord Cawdor.
Kirkhill	Hugh Fraser	300 merks.	Fraser of Lovat.
Kiltarlity	Donald Fraser	18 bolls Barley.	Do.
		Presbytery of Abertarf.	
Urquhart	James Fraser	300 merks.	Earl of Seafield.
	John M'Intosh	150 ditto.	
	O. M'Kenzie	150 do.	
Boleskine	D. Williamson	400 merks.	Fraser of Lovat.
Laggan	D. M'Arthur	22*l.* 14*s.* 5½d.	Duke of Gordon.



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ERRATA.

Page 137, line 1st of the Note, for 'conservators' read 'conservatores.'
- - - - - line 7th from the bottom, for 'Elizabeth' read 'Isobel.'
- - - 367, line 21st, for '1706' read '1766.'
- - - 440, line 3d from the bottom, for 'Mark Atkin' read 'James M'Lean.'
- - - - - line 4th from the bottom, for 'James M'Lean' read 'Mark Atkin.'
- - - 449, in the Pope's mark, for 'Domini' read 'Domine.'