A Short History of the House of Gordon.

By A. A. Gordon.

Aberdeen printed for the Election 1734.
To the most High, most Puissant, and noble

PRINCE

ALEXANDER,

Duke of GORDON,


May it please your Grace,

IN the Spring of your Life, when the Geni-us of your illustrious An-cestors already appears, in the hopeful Prefages of a 2 your
DEDICATION.

...your inheriting their Merit, as well as their Honours and Estate; your Grace already attracts the Hearts and Veneration of all, who have even the remotest Concern in your noble Family, and wish well to the Honour and Dignity of our antient native Country.

Amongst the rest of your Grace's Votaries, I take the Freedom, with the warmest Affections of my Heart, to offer you the most valuable, and, I hope, the most acceptable Pledge of the most profound Respect,
DEDICATION.

Spect, and fervent Zeal for your future Grandeur.

I here present your Grace with a contracted Portraiture of all your illustrious Progenitors, disintangled from the confused Group of the general History of the Nation, in which it was too much embroiled in a late History of your noble Family.

Here your Grace will have the Pleasure to view, in a distinct and short Prospect, the first Original of your Stock, not sprung from late or low Beginnings, but Antient and Great
vi DEDICATION.

Great in its very Source; the long and untainted Succession of Patriots and Heroes, in its Progress; their transcendent Merits rewarded by their grateful Sovereigns, with a continual Addition of Honours and Riches, and even with a Communication of the Royal Blood conveyed into their Veins; their Heroism at the Head of Armies, engaged in the Cause of their King and Country, and shedding their Blood for both in the Field, and as Martyrs on the honourable Theatre of the
the Scaffold, for their steady Loyalty alone: And in fine, their great Abilities and Integrity, fitting at the Head of privy Councils, exalting them to the highest Places of Trust, and bringing them in to a large and honourable Share of the Government, under their most discerning Kings, who even trusted some of them with the whole Government of their Kingdom in their own Absence.

In those eminent, domestic and hereditary Patterns, you may, My Lord, without
without looking into fo-
reign Histories, find abun-
dance of perfect Models,
for your noble and rising
Genius to copy all the Ex-
cellencies, which make the
great Man.

That having so glorious
Examples constantly be-
fore your Eyes, and con-
ducted by the good Advi-
ces of so prudent and in-
telligent a Mother, as Her
Grace is, you may unite
in your own Person, all the
different Virtues of your
renowned Progenitors; and
as much transcending by
your distinguishing
worth,
DEDICATION

greatness of Soul and glorious Actions, as you do by your high Birth, your Grace may become the Honour of your Country and Ornament of the Age, and shine with the brightest Lustre as the Head of the Antient and Illustrious House of Gordon, is the most ardent and affectionate Wish of him, who is with the most profound Respect,

May it please your Grace,
Your Grace's most devoted,
Most obedient, and most Humble Servant.

C. A. Gordon.
THE design of this small work, is chiefly to set the history of the family of Gordon in a distinct prospect, disengaged from the general history of the nation, with which it was too much incumbered in a performance on the same subject about 30 years ago. That this history might not be too tedious and languid, I have on purpose avoided being too minute, keeping principally to what seemed to me most material, for setting the object in its strongest light; and therefore I have intitled it, a concise history of the house of Gordon. I have step'd very little out of the direct line of the illustrious family itself; because the descents and genealogical accounts of the numerous branches of the name of Gordon, are enough for making.
making a work by itself; and that perhaps those concern'd have not been sufficiently careful to ascertain their respective pedigrees, and to impart them to those that have taken the trouble of writing. It would have been agreeable to the author, and satisfactory to the gentlemen of our name, if they had been pleased, after his advertising this history, to have communicated to him, how, at what time, and by what persons their respective families sprung from the stock; and none should have had reason to complain of his neglect of making honourable mention of them: He designed partiality to none of them, but bears a true regard and sincere affection to them all.

The name of Gordon (a) is found in history to be as ancient as any of the present European monarchies. Caesar mentions in his commentaries, a people among the Nervii, called Gorduni, to whom he gives great praise (b) for their brave defence

(a) Cæs. comment. (b) Cæs. de Bello Gallico. Pedigree of the viscount de Armagnac.
History of Ghent, a city which belonged to them when he made the conquest of Gaul (about 53 years before the birth of Christ.) There are in one of the collections of ancient laws, some made by an emperor of this name (imperator Gordonius dixit) but this collector does not mention whether he was emperor of Rome or Constantinople. It appears most probable however, that he should be emperor of Constantinople, because the illustrious surname of Gordon came originally from a city in Macedonia, called Gordonia, from whence is sprung the long and conspicuous race of heroes of the name of Gordon, who
for valour and loyalty to their prince, are hardly to be paralleled by any family in Britain, and can't be exceeded by any other family in Europe; sure I am, there is none of them can make out such a numerous catalogue of heroes who died in the field fighting valiantly for the honour and interest of their king and country, as they can do; which, I hope will appear from the following history.

The Gordons spread into different branches (a) have appeared in all ages, of the first rank, and have been particularly distinguished for their natural inclination to

(a) Annals of France by Duplessis.
HISTORY of
the service of their king and coun-
try.

Sir John Gordon, who lived in
France about the year 790, (a)
was by Charle-main emperor of
Germany and king of France,
created duke of Gordoun, peer of
France, and afterwards (b) high
constable, a post next to the king,
and at that time of almost the same
authority with him. He went
into Britany with a powerful ar-
my, and having (c) conquered the
country, carried the princes of it
to Aix-la-chapelle, where the king
then resided. Soon after his re-

(a) Annals of France. (b) Histoire des
Maires du Palais. (c) History of little
Britany by Lobineau.
The history of the high constables of France mentions another high constable of the name of Gordoun, in the reign of Lewis the debonair about the year 840. We find also one of the name (b) of Gordon, Dapifer, or master of the horse in the reign of Pepin (le Bref) he carried in his banner three stars in pal, or, in a field azure, which is the (c) arms of the Gordons in France, and that in former times there were many others of the name of Gordon, of

(a) History of the high constables of France. (b) History of the great officers of the king of France's palace. (c) Genealogical history of Armagnac family.

very
very great consideration in France, may be seen in the annals of that kingdom.

This duke of Gordoun above-mentioned, left issue by his wife Bertrude, a lineal descendant of king Dagobert by his wife Nantild, four sons: the eldest, Gui de Gordoun succeeded him, and from him several branches of the family of Gordon are sprung (a). The lord viscount Gourdon Armagnac is the head of one of these branches, who inhabit since that time in the south of France, and the baron of Gourdon Genouillac is from another.

There are very few kingdoms

(a) Pedigree of Armagnac.
the GORDONS. in Europe, where some cadets of the Gordon family have not settled; and several of them have remarkably distinguished themselves. This the different annals of Europe in general relate; but I shall wave an exact detail of the Gordons in former ages, and particularize only those who have signalized themselves in latter times, amongst whom we may reckon (a) Sir Thomas Gordon, high admiral of Russia, who acquired great reputation there on account of the good order in which he put their navy, a thing new to them. The generals, John and Alexander

(a) History of Peter the Irt.
History of Gordon (a) were no less famous by land, than the admiral was by sea, in the same service.

The great general Gordon, as he is termed (b) by the Swedes, did eminent service to the kingdom of Sweden.

General Gourdon of Leglaisiere who died last year in France, was esteemed exceedingly (c) for his skill in fortification, and was reckoned one of the best engineers in that kingdom.

We proceed now to the first settlement of the Gordons in Scotland. In the year (d) 1050, prince

(a) History of the court of St. Peterburgh by chancellor count Belfuchef.  (b) Revolutions of Sweden.
(c) Campaign of Flanders by Morant.  (d) History of Scotland by Scot.

Malcom
Malcolm returned to Scotland when the troubles were over, and was crowned king, by the title of Malcolm the IIIrd. There was amongst his generals one Sir Adam (a) Gordon, to whom Malcolm for his great services against (b) Macbeth gave the grant of several manors and lordships in the south of Scotland, and Sir Adam gave his name to one of these lordships, calling it the lordship of Gordon. This Sir Adam in his own time, was remarkable for killing a fierce (c) boar that much wasted the country near the forest or wood of Huntly; and, that the memory

(a) Gordonston's MS.  (b) Gordon of Prony's MS. (c) Gordon of Glastirims MS.
of so remarkable an action as the killing of this boar might be transmitted to posterity, king Malcom would have him to carry in his banner three boars’ heads, or, in a field azure. This knight was in great favour with Malcom, both for his prudence and valour; and Malcom generously, as a reward of his merit, bestowed upon him the lands of Stitchel, and other lands in the Merse and in Galloway, which continued in the family of Gordon for upwards of 500 years, and great part of the superiorities of these lands belong to the family of Gordon to this day.

Several branches sprung from that first stock; the principal are, (a) the
The GORDONS. (a) the earl of Aboyne, the earl of Sutherland, the earl of Aberdeen, the lord viscount of Kemptmure, the lord Andrew count Gordon.

The lairds of Pitlurg and Buckie, chiefs of several families descended from them.

Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, cadet of Sutherland's family, sprung from George the II\textsuperscript{d}, earl of Huntly.

Sir Alexander Gordon of Lefmoir.

Sir William Gordon of Park.

Sir John Gordon of Inver-gordon, descended (b) of the laird of Beldornie's family.

(a) Gordon's pedigree (b) Contract, and several other credentials of Beldornie's library.
HISTORY of
Sir Thomas Gordon of Earltown, descended of Kenmure's family.
Sir John Gordon of Embo,
Gordon of Lokinvart.
Gordon of Abergeldie.
Gordon of Gight.
Gordon of Beldornie.
Gordon of Glaistirn.
Gordon of Techmury, descended of Pitlurg's family.
Gordon of Cairnburrow.
Gordon of Knockespick.
Gordon of Newark.
Gordon of Afton.
Gordon of Troquhand.
Gordon of Sherin
Gordon of Cairnfield.
Gordon of Dandeuch.
Go to Gordon's homepage.

Gordon of Cardinela.
Gordon of Rothney.
Gordon of Birkenbush.
Gordon of Auchanachy.
Gordon of Nethermuir.
Gordon of Terperly.
Gordon of Glenbucket.
Gordon of Wardhuse.
Gordon of Edintore.
Gordon of Aberdoir.
Gordon of Carnousie.
Gordon of Ardoch.
Gordon of Badimcoth.
Gordon of Auchintoul.
Gordon of Craig.
Gordon of Avachie.
Gordon of Ardmelie.
Gordon of Coclarachie.
HISTORY of
Families extinct.

Gordon of Cluny.
Gordon of Edinglaffie.
Gordon of Rothemay.

All acknowledge for their supreme and sovereign chief, the most high, most puissant, and noble prince, Alexander duke of Gordon, marquis of Huntly, earl of Huntly and Enzie, viscount of Inverness, lord Gordon of Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathavin, Balmore, Auchindoan, Gartly, Kincardine, &c.

Sir Adam Gordon, first of the name in Scotland, died (a) fighting valiantly at the siege of Alnwick, (where king Malcom his master was also killed) and was succeeded (a) Gordon of Prony's MS.

by
by his son, also called Adam.

Sir Adam the II\textsuperscript{d} died fighting valiantly against the English, in defence of his own lands and the borders of Scotland, and was succeeded by his son Robert.

Sir Robert died peaceably at home, and was succeeded by his son, also called Robert.

Sir Robert the II\textsuperscript{d} lived but a short time after his father. He was succeeded by his son Richard.

Sir Richard was a very religious man, and gave large possessions to the church. He died peaceably at home, like his father, and was succeeded by his son Alexander.

Bertram Gordon, kinsman to this late Sir Richard, was sent with a
a party of chosen men to the assistance of Philip Augustus king of France, (a) against Richard the 1st king of England. This king Richard was slain (b) at the siege of Chatlus in Limosin in France, anno 1199, by Bertram Gordon, in revenge of the death of his father Roger, (c) and his two brothers, whom the said king Richard had slain with his own hand, as the history of England mentions.

Sir Alexander Gordon was in great favour with Alexander the

the GORDONS. 17
1st, king of Scotland, who was attacked (a) by a band of traitors, conveyed into his bed-chamber in the night, by the gentleman of his bed-chamber. The king slew six of them, and the chamberlain. The rest fled, and Sir Alexander was sent with a party of chosen men in pursuit of them. He killed some of the traitors; and others he brought prisoners to the king, who bestowed on him as the reward of his good services, several lands in the Merse. He left issue three sons,

1. William,
2. Adam,
3. Robert, who married the (a) Gordon of Prony's MS.

heirefs
Alexander the 1st king of Scotland (a) sent to the assistance of Lewis the 9th king of France, commonly called St. Lewis, 1000 chosen soldiers, under the command of Sir William Gordon of Huntly, in the year 1267; and, when king Lewis went upon that great expedition into Africa, (b) he took Sir William, for whom he had a very tender regard, along with him; where in presence of the king he had the misfortune to lose his life, fighting valiantly a-

(a) Straloch.  (b) Histoires des Croisades.
gainst the Saracens. (a) He was an expert and courageous captain, and the king expressed a very great concern for the loss of so great a man. Before he went abroad, not having children, he had disposed of his estate, appointing his second brother, Adam, to succeed him.

Sir Adam the IIIrd lived but a short time after his brother, and was succeeded by his son, Adam.

Sir Adam the IVth was engaged in the barons war in England, against king Henry the IIIrd and his son, prince Edward. This Sir Adam Gordon (b) fought a single

(a) Histoires des Croisades. (b) History of England by Milton, and by Rapin
HISTORY of combat with King Edward the 1st of England, at Farnham, anno 1272. The history of England does not relate which was victorious; but only says, that neither of them yielded to the other, till at last, the king, being much delighted with the courage of Sir Adam, endeavoured to persuade him to yield, promising very much to advance his fortune: but such was the regard Sir Adam bore to his country, that he rejected all the offers which King Edward made him, and heartily joined with the Bruces to free his nation from the tyranny and slavery of the king of England, which Baliol and his accomplices had tami-
ly and shamefully submitted to King Robert, in consideration of his loyalty, rewarded him bountifully. After many services to his king and country, he died peaceably at home, and was succeeded by his son Thomas.

Sir Thomas lived but a short time after his father. He was succeeded by his only daughter Alicia Gordon heiress of Huntly, who built a chapel in the forest of Huntly, where Sir Adam Gordon her predecessor killed the fierce boar. She married one Sir Adam Gordon her kinsman.

Sir Adam the Vth was in great favour with king Robert the Ist of Scotland, who for his great exploits
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poits (a) girded him upon the
field with a cineture of knighthood
(a prerogative in those times gran-
ted to none but those who had
signalized their valour in feats of
arms) and who besides in recom-
pence of his good services bestow-
ed on him the large and fertile
lordship of Strathbogie, (on the two
rivers of Dovern and Bogie, from
the last of which it takes its name)
which had fallen into the king's
hands by the forfeiture of David
Cumming, called David de Strath-
bogie. In these lands of Strath-
bogie Sir Adam fixed his resi-
dence, and was the first of the

(a) Martial achievements of the Scots
nation, Foeder Angl. p. 803, by Patrick
Abercromby.
Gordons who removed from the south of Scotland into the north. He obtained from the (a) parliament holden at Perth anno 1311, that this his new estate should be called Huntly, as it is still called in writings and publick instruments, altho' amongst the vulgar it retains the old name of Strathbogie.

In 1312, king Robert sent into England (b) David earl of Athol, Sir Adam Gordon, and Abernethy plenipotentiaries to treat of a peace; and, in 1315 the Scottish nobility sent Sir Adam Gordon and Odard Mambuison to the

(a) Burnet's MS. (b) Fœd. Ang. tom. 10. Martial achievements of the Scots nati-
pope, who was then at Avignon, with a very bold letter, which they had wrote him. Sir Adam Gordon (a) assisted Sir William Wallace as long as he lived, as did a very valiant man John Gordon in all Wallace's most dangerous exploits. He was natural son to John Gordon of Stichel, and of him are descended the Gordons who dwelt about that place. Sir Adam left three sons behind him, 1. Alexander his successor. 2. Robert. 3. John.  
In the year 1332, Edward IIIrd king of England besieged Berwick by sea and land. Sir Alexander (a) Gordonston's MS. Seaton
Seaton was governor of the town, and he made a very brave defence for three months, until his garrison was very much reduced and their provisions almost spent; but then, finding himself unable to hold out longer, he capitulated to surrender if he received not relief within sixteen days, and gave his eldest son for an hostage. Another of his sons had been taken prisoner by the enemy in a sally. Before the sixteen days were expired the Scottish army marching to raise the siege, came into sight. Upon their approach, king Edward, notwithstanding the capitulation, sent an herald to Sir Alexander, to tell him that if he did not imme-
diately give up the place he would hang his two sons. It availed the governor nothing to plead that the appointed day was not come. The English king was determined, and he caused a gibbet to be erected in view of the town, and brought the two young men to the foot of it, to shew he was determined. At this shocking spectacle, when the father’s resolution was beginning to leave him, his lady, their mother, a woman of manly soul, nothing discomposed, took great pains to recall it. She put him in mind of the constant loyalty, the unblemished love to their country, and the rank of their family. She said that tho’ these were gone they had yet
yet children remaining, and might have more; and, tho' they should now escape in a very little time, whether by accident or age, they must die. But that if any stain should fall upon the honour of their house, it would remain thro' all posterity, and lay infamy on their descendants. She told him, that from the wise men she had often heard the praises of such as had sacrificed themselves or their children for the welfare of their country. But that if he gave up a town committed to him to defend, he betrayed his country, and yet obtained no assurance of his childrens lives, for who could believe that a tyrant who had once broke
broke thro' his integrity, would afterwards keep it in any thing. She therefore intreated that he would not for an uncertain, and at best short continuing advantage, bring upon himself and his family certain everlasting infamy. By this discourse, when she found the man's mind something calmed and confirmed, lest he should be again unsettled by the sight of the murder, she led him to another place of the town, from whence he could have no view of it. Thus did this lady preserve the town at the expence of her children. I have taken leave to insert here this account of a fortitude and greatness of soul, not to be surpassed by any
any recorded in even Greek or Roman history, because of the connection between the families of Seaton and Gordon.

Sir Alexander the II\textsuperscript{d} succeeded his father not only in his inheritance, but also in his martial courage and prudence; of which he gave a signal proof at the famous battle of Bannockburn. He commanded the Scots army in a battle at Halidonhill, and in many other engagements, says Gordonston; and, after many successes at last fell, as he was acting the part of an able general in the battle of Durham, anno 1346; his son William was also killed, as he was valiantly assisting his father.

John
History of John Gordon, third brother to Sir Alexander, was killed at the siege of Berwick; and Sir Robert Gordon second brother to Sir Alexander, was killed at the battle of Poitiers, (a) where he commanded the left wing of the French army for king John, who was taken prisoner by the English. This Sir Robert Gordon was buried in the church of the Celestins at Paris, where a sumptuous monument of white marble, with the arms of the Gordon family round it, was erected at the expence of the king of France, a proof of the greatness of that general, and of the regard which the king of France had for his

(a) History of France by Duverdier.
his memory. This monument exists to this day, and may be seen in the south side of that church.

Sir Alexander left issue by his wife Hay, whose Christian name is not mentioned, three sons,

1. Adam.
2. John.
3. Robert, who died without issue.

Sir Adam the VIth lived but a short while after his father, and died peaceably at home; having no issue, he was succeeded by his second brother John.

Sir John Gordon had from king David a charter confirming the donation of the lands of Strathbogie, made by his father king Robert
HISTORY of

bert to Adam Gordon grand-fa-
ther to this Sir John; which
charter is of the date, at St. And-
rews, March 20, the 28 of his
reign, anno 1358.

The king also bestowed on this
Sir John Gordon, and probably
at this time, the lands and forest
of Enzie and Boyne, and granted
him a charter of the same.

Sir John Gordon, to revenge
himself upon the English, who had
made some incursions upon his
lands on the borders, and carried
from thence a great booty, assem-
bled an army of his tenants and
others, entred England, destroy-
ed with fire and sword wherever
he came, and returned with much
booty;
booty; (a) but in returning was encountered by John Lilburne, with a party far superior in number to his. Fight he must, for shun it he could not; the fight was fierce and eager: Sir John was several times repulsed, and as often regained his ground: in the end, victory fell entirely to him. Many of the English were killed, Lilburne and some of his friends were made prisoners, and brought into Scotland. To take off this affront, Piercy earl of Northumberland, passes the borders with 7000 men, and encamps at Dunse. The same day, Thomas Musgrave governor of Berwick, sallying out

(a) Boeth.    

with
with some of his troops to the assistance of Piercy, falls into an Ambush laid for him (a) by Sir John Gordon; and having lost many of his men, is defeated and made prisoner with what remained of them. Sir John, thinking this a fit occasion to surprise Berwick, assaults it in the night with a party of his bravest men, and makes himself master of it; but not being able to keep it, the English recover it. Buchanan, (b) a declared enemy to the family of Gordon, calls this Sir John, equitem illustrem, or the illustrious knight.

Piercy having assembled a great

army, sufficient, as he thought, to overmatch his enemies, followed them in all haste. Sir John prepared his men for the battle; both being equal in courage, ambitious desires, and confidence of victory, a very fierce and terrible fight ensued, wherein the Scots so behaved themselves, that they quite defeated the English army, and put them to flight with a great slaughter. Yet the number of the prisoners very far exceeded that of the slain. The brave earl of Northumberland (a) was there made prisoner with his two sons, Henry Hotspur, and Ralph, and many knights and gentlemen besides.

(a) Holinshead.
The number of the slain is said to be 1840; of the wounded, 10040.

After many laurels Sir John had won, he lost his life in the battle of Otterburn, anno 1388, in the service of his king and country, as his father had done before him. He left issue by his wife (daughter to Sir William Keith Marischal of Scotland) Adam Gordon his successor, and Mary who married Hamilton of Cadzo.

Sir Adam the VIIth was one (a) of the Scots generals at the battle of Hamledonhill anno 1403, where he was killed acting the part of a courageous soldier. Alexander and Roger Gordons his uncles were

(a) Genealogical history.
also killed. Samford says (a) the lords Gordon and Swinton, with several other persons of note, fell upon the spot. He left issue by his wife (daughter to the lord Somerwells) two daughters, the younger of whom died before she arrived at marriageable age. Elizabeth the eldest enjoyed all the estate belonging to the family.

As for John and Thomas, commonly called Jock and Thom, whether they were natural brothers to the heiress of Huntly, or her legitimate uncles, I cannot, being a stranger in this country, take upon me to decide. I shall only take notice that most part of the

(a) Boeth.
gentlemen of the name of Gordon in the north of Scotland are descended of these two brothers, and that many worthy gentlemen and distinguished families are sprung from that stock, who for their antiquity, their great matches, and their loyalty to their king and country, are not inferior to any family in Britain.

Elizabeth heiress of Huntly, married her near kinsman the baron of Seaton, afterwards lord Gordon. This Alexander lord Gordon (a) was at the battle of Harlaw, where he commanded the rear-ward, and was wounded (tho' not mortally) in the thigh.

(a) Fererius MS.
He died peaceably at home in the 56th year of his age, and left issue by his wife lady Elizabeth heiress of Huntly, three sons and a daughter,

1 Alexander his successor.
2 William.
3 Henry.

The two last were killed at the battle of Brechin, 18 May, 1452. The daughter was Annabella, who married the earl of Rothes, and had issue by him,

Alexander the II\textsuperscript{d} lord Gordon, went over to Charles VII\textsuperscript{th} king of France, in the heat of his wars with the English, in which (a) he

(a) History of France by Mezeray, history of Charles VII.
served with very much honour, and so improved himself in the exercise of arms and arts of war, that he came to be a great and successful captain, as afterwards very signally appeared. He was one of the (a) hostages for the ransom of king James the 1st of Scotland; and, for the good services done to him and to king James the 2nd, he was created earl of Huntly, anno 1449.

Alexander the 1st earl of Huntly succeeded not only to the estate of his predecessors, but also to their loyalty to their king.

To preserve king James II from being ruined by a faction of his (a) Abercr.
the GORDONS. At rebellious subjects, headed by the earls of Douglas and Crawford, this earl of Huntly gathered an army of his tenants, vassals, and others, on whom for their encouragement he bestowed several parts of his own lands, and marched against the rebels. He met the army commanded by the earl of Crawford at Brechin, upon the 18 May, 1452, and after a very bloody battle, obtained a complete victory over him; but it cost him dear, for his brothers William and Henry Gordons, the laird of Haddo, and a great many more of his name and vassals were killed. There were likewise many gentlemen of note killed on Crawford's
HISTORY of
lord's side, and amongst them Sir
John Lindsay, Crawford's brother.
A party of Huntly's men pursued
the enemy to the castle of Finha-
ven; and 'tis assured that one of
them called Calder, of whom are
descended the Calders of Alswan-
ly, having advanced too far in the
pursuit, found himself in the midst
of his enemies before he was a-
ware, and therefore thought it fit to
going along with them into the castle
as one of their own party, where
he heard the earl of Crawford
say, (a) that he could have been
content to be seven years in hell,
to have obtained so great a victo-
ry as Huntly that day had

(a) Hawthornden.
the honour of obtaining, and thereby deservedly gaining so much of his prince's favour.

Crawford thought himself secure in the castle, at least for that night; but at supper he was alarmed with the news that Huntly was just coming up to attack him; so he was obliged to fly in great confusion, leaving supper on the table. The fore-named Calder thought this a fit time to make his escape, which he accordingly did, bringing away with him the silver cup, out of which they were drinking. He came straight to the earl of Huntly, told him where he had been and what he had heard; and, Huntly refusing to be-
believe him, Calder says, my lord, in testimony of the truth of what I have said, here is the cup the earl of Crawford drank out of at supper; you may see upon it the arms of his family. Huntly took the cup and gave the man another made like it. After this memorable battle, the earl of Huntly went north with his victorious army, and having reduced that part of Scotland to the king’s obedience, upon his return was very graciously received. The king frankly owned the singular services he had done him, and as a lasting remembrance of his great exploits, and for the last battle he had so valiantly fought, he gave him
him several lordships and manors, and the addition (a) of three lions heads to his coat armorial; he also gave him the priviledge to carry before his horse companies, at weapon-shaws and battles, a pencil of four corners or four squared, which was not then allowed to any other of the Scots nobility. He also got a charter of confirmation from the king of all his lands, the earldom of Huntly, alias Strathbogie, the lands of Aboyne, Glentanner, and Glenmuick, of the lordships of Badenoch and Lochaber, Huntly and Gordon in the shire of Berwick, (b) and the lands of the forest of Enzie and Boyne,

(a) Gordon's MS.  (b) Burnet's MS.

and
and the onerous cause for granting (a) the charter is, FOR KEEPING THE CROWN UPON OUR HEAD.

This great earl was also sent (b) as a plenipotentiary, along with John bishop of Glasgow, Sir Walter Ogilvy and Sir John Forrester, to treat of a peace with England, which he happily concluded for nine years, anno 1455. (c) He was also one of the conservators of the peace with England, anno 1459. In the year 1460, a piece of honour, which king James did this earl, cost that prince his life. He was besieging Roxburgh, to

(a) The charter is registered in the publick register. (b) Fœd. Angl. (c) History of the affairs of state, and of the church.
recover it from the English. In the time of the siege of the castle, the earl of Huntly coming into the camp, the king would have him go round with the earl of Angus and himself, to view the works, and ordered a discharge of cannon to be made for a welcome to him as they went round. Unhappily one of the cannons being overcharged burst, and one of the splinters broke the king's thigh and killed him.

This earl had three wives: first he married Jean Keith, daughter to the marischal of Scotland and heiress of Frazer, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Gilles Hay, daughter and heiress of John Hay
Hay baron of Tillibody and Enzie, by whom he had Sir Alexander, first of the family of Touch in Stirling-shire; thirdly, Elizabeth Crichton, daughter to the lord Crichton chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had three sons and as many daughters,

1 George, lord Gordon his successor.
2 Sir Alexander Gordon of Midmar, knight.
3 Adam Gordon, dean of Caithness.

Daughters.

1 Lady Jean, first married to the earl of Isles, and secondly to James Dunbar earl of Murray.
2 Lady Elizabeth, first married to
to the earl of Errol, and secondly to the earl of Kennedy.

3 Lady Christian to William lord Forbes, by whom she had issue. He had also two natural daughters; the eldest was married to the laird of Innes, and the second to Rose laird of Kilravock.

Alexander first earl of Huntly, died at his castle of Strathbogie, 15 July, 1471, and was buried with great pomp in the cathedral church of Elgin, the burial-place of his illustrious ancestors.

George the II^{d} earl of Huntly, was one of the privy council to James the third and to king James the fourth of Scotland. He was also lord lieutenant of all the G north,
north, and afterwards became (a) lord high chancellor. He married twice, first (b) the princess Jean Stewart, daughter to James the first king of Scotland; (historians call her the third Lesly, i.e. the third heiress.) The earl was by that match brother-in-law to the prince Sigismond archduke of Austria, who was afterwards emperor of Germany; to Lewis the XI\textsuperscript{th} king of France; and to Francis, the I\textsuperscript{st} duke of Britany, who were all married to the other daughters of the above king James I\textsuperscript{st}; secondly he married Agnes daughter to the earl of Errol, by whom

(a) Fererius MS. (b) Pedigree of the Stewart family.
he had no issue; he left issue (a) by his first wife the princess Jean Stewart, four sons, who were all knighted, and six daughters,

1 Alexander, lord Gordon his successor.
2 Sir Adam,
3 Sir William,
4 Sir James

Sir Adam got the lands of Aboyne, and married the heiress of Sutherland and Strathnaver whose posterity still continue to possess the estate and title of earl of Sutherland; the third Sir William was provided with the lands of Gight and Schivas, which he got by resignation of Jean Maitland,

(a) Pedigree of the Gordon family.
whose ward and marriage he obtained after the death of Sir Patrick Maitland her father.

* Sir James Gordon of Lettermurie was provided with an estate in Enzie, was high admiral of Scotland, and commanded (a) the fleet that king James sent to the assistance of the king of France.

The eldest daughter lady Katharine was married to Perkin Warbeck, who (as several authors (b) assure us) was Richard duke of York, son to Edward the IVth king of England. She is there, and by all Scottish and English...

* Stock of Lettermurie’s family.

(a) History of France by Mezeray. (b) History of England by Milton and Buckle. historians
historians (a) called the king of Scotland's near cousin. After the decease of her husband, she had a royal (b) entertainment allowed her by Henry the VIIth king of England; and she used to wear upon her breast (c) a white rose, the device of the royal house of York, for which she was always called the white rose. She married a second husband Sir Matthew Cradock, a man of great power in Glamorgan-shire in Wales; from this marriage is descended (d) the present earl of Pembroke.

(a) History of England by Rapin and by Milton. (b) Ibid. (c) History of England by Milton. (d) The pedigree of the Pembroke family.

2 Lady
2. Lady Janet was married to the earl Marischal.

3. Lady Elizabeth to the earl of Crawford, afterwards to the lord Gray.

4. To the earl of Bothwell.

5. To the earl of Caithness.


He had two natural daughters, the eldest was married to the laird of Findlater, the second to Caspar Cullen, Esq.

Alexander the IIIrd earl of Huntly was in great favour with king James the IV. and was by him made lord high chancellor of Scotland, heritable constable of Inverness and heritable sheriff of that shire.
shire. He had also from him the castle of Inverlochy in Lochaber, with some other lands. After the family of Gordon were possessed of these lands, they could, and yet can, go upon lands belonging to themselves, either in property or superiority, from the mouth of the river of Spey, which falls into the east sea, to the frith of Lochy, which runs into the west sea; two places distant from one to another about 90 miles. He was also (a) one of the governors of Scotland in the minority of king James the Vth, and had a commission (b) of lieutenancy of all the country by

(a) Lesly Buchan Scot; history (b) Lesly. Hawthorn.
HISTORY of
north' of the river of Northesk, which was dated at Stirling, March 25; anno 1504. This office (a) of lieutenancy of the north was granted to every earl of Huntly without interruption, from that time to the revolution in 1688, as appears by commissions yet extant. In 1517 he (b) had a commission of lieutenancy over all Scotland, excepting the estate of the earl of Argyle. Holinshed says, that this earl of Huntly had the greatest reputation for valour and wisdom of all the Scottish nobility; of both he gave a signal proof at the battle of Flowdon; before the battle began he reason-

(a) Lesly. Hawthorn. (b) Lesly.
ed strongly with the king against fighting at that time, because his army was much weakened, and inferior in number to the English; but, when he could not prevail, he frankly submitted to the king's opinion, and told him he would share in the danger as well as the glory. King James was a prince of such determined courage, that he could not bear to hear of retreating, tho' the number of the enemy was much superior to his, and therefore immediately ordered the disposition of the army. The right wing was (a) commanded by the earl of Huntly, and his two brothers Adam Gordon.

(a) Lefly.
don earl of Sutherland, and Sir William Gordon of Gight. The lords Hume and Hailles, with their vassals were appointed to succour him; the earls Crawford and Montrose commanded the left, and the king, the main battle; the body of reserve was commanded by the earls of Argyle and Lennox. The English army was commanded by the earl of Surrey and his son the admiral. Huntly began the battle by charging the left wing of the enemy with such vigour, that in a little time he put them to flight; but, his success did not continue, for at last lord Thomas Howard and Sir Edward Stanley overthrew him,
him, and with the lord Dacre's horse surrounded the king's battalion on all sides. The Scots cast themselves into a ring, being resolved to die with their sovereign, who scorned to ask quarters. The fight continued till night, neither party knowing which of them had the victory; but, the brave king James the IVth, neither being found among the dead nor the living, what came of him could never certainly be known. There were killed of the Scots upwards of 15000 men; many of whom were of the best quality in the nation. Abercromby gives us the names of 40 noblemen or eldest sons of noblemen, and of a great deal
60 H I S T O R Y of deal more of the barons and knights. The earl of Huntly and his brother the earl of Sutherland escaped, but his other brother Sir William Gordon of Gight, a very brave gentleman, fell. On the English side more were killed, but they were of less consideration. This battle was fought at Flowdon on the 9th of September, 1513, in the 26 year of his reign, and 41 of his age. This earl Alexander married lady Jean Stewart daughter to the earl of Athole, brother to James the second king of Scotland; he had issue by her four sons and as many daughters.

1 George, who died young.

2 John
2 John, lord Gordon, who died before his father.

3 Alexander, who had the lands of Stradown, which his father had purchased from the Stewarts.

4 William, bishop of Aberdeen.

Daughters.

1 Lady Jean, married to the earl of Argyle.

2 Lady Elizabeth, to the lord Gray.

3 Lady Anne, to the baron of Inermerth.

4 Lady Mary, to the laird of Weems.

John lord Gordon, married the princess (a) Jean Stewart, daugh-

(a) Pedigree of the Gordon family, written in French and translated in English by Mr. Anderson, the library keeper at Gordon-castle.
HISTORY of king James the fourth of Scotland, by Margaret Drummond daughter to the lord Drummond, out of whose family Robert the third king of Scotland (from whom are descended all the British kings of the name of Stewart) had formerly married Annabella Drummond; he had issue by her two sons,

1. George, who succeeded his grand-father the earl of Huntly.
2. Alexander bishop of Galloway, who married Barbara Logie who bore to him John Gordon, lord of Glenluce, and dean of Sarum. Upon the 16 of January, 1523, the earl of Huntly being at Perth, died of a malignant fever. As
As he was a man of great courage, conduct and prudence, so he was a very good man, and being known to be so, obtained the epithet of the GOOD EARL.

Sir Adam Gordon, brother to Alexander third earl of Huntly, who was intitled to the earldom of Sutherland by his wife lady Elizabeth heiress of Sutherland, had four sons and as many daughters,

1 Alexander Gordon, lord of Sutherland, who died before his father.

2 John Gordon, who dwelt in Tillichoudie, and had only one daughter, who was married to George Gordon second of that name of Cocklarachie.

3 Adam
3 Adam Gordon, who dwelt in Ferake in Aboyne, and was slain at the battle of Pinky. He left no issue.

Gilbert Gordon of Gartie, who married Elizabeth Sinclair daughter to the laird of Dunbeath, by whom he had John Gordon, Patrick Gordon of Gartie, and several daughters.

Earl Adam's daughters were,
1 Lady Beatrix Gordon.
2 Lady Gormack.
3 Lady Elenore.
4 Lady Tillichoudie, who after the death of her brother John, had the lands of Tillichoudie for her portion, and was married to her kinsman George Gordon nephew to
to the laird of Craig, of Achindore.

5 Lady Lathenty.

The rest will be found in the pedigree of the family of Sutherland.

Adam Gordon, youngest son to Alexander the first earl of Huntly, died that year; he was dean of Caithness, and rector of Pettie, and a man of great learning. The pope (a) constituted him vicar general of the diocese of Caithness during the vacancy of the see, which office he exercised for 24 years, the vacancy having been continued all that time, because of some difficulties which fell out in

(a) The life of Pius V.
HISTORY of the church. He had three sons and one daughter,

1 William Gordon chancellor of Dunkeld, rector of Pettie, and treasurer of Caithness.

2 George Gordon of Beldornie.

3 John Gordon of Drummoy.
The daughter was lady Findlater.

George the IVth earl of Huntly, was only 10 years of age when he succeeded his grand-father Alexander third earl of the name. His education was intrusted to the earl of Angus, who had married the queen mother. When Angus was banished from the kingdom, and obliged to
fly into England for refuge, Huntly came to wait of king James Vth. He was a youth of so lovely countenance and carriage, so quick and witty in jests and discourses, that the king could hardly ever after want him from his presence and conversation; he gave orders that he should be educated in all the exercises suitable to his birth, being his own foster son; when he was of age he was made one of the privy-council, lord high chancellor and lord lieutenant of all the north of Scotland. He was honoured by Lewis the XIIth king of France (a) with the

(a) History of France by Duverdier. History of queen Mary.
HISTORY of knighthood of St. Michael, at that time the first order in France.

In the year 1535, the king took a journey to France, in order to his marriage with the princess lady Magdaline, the king of France's daughter. He nominated (a) the earl of Huntly (then about 28 years of age) lieutenant of the kingdom in his absence, appointing the earl of Eglington and others for his council while the king was abroad, which was about eight months. The earl so prudently managed the affairs of the nation that there were no tumults nor disorders committed all that time; and the king, finding such peace

(a) Burnet's, Gordonston.
peace and quiet on his return, continued ever after to have a very great esteem for Huntly, and employed him (a) in the most important affairs all the time of his reign.

King James Vth dying, his daughter Mary, a child of 7 days old, succeeded. The administration of the government during her minority was claimed by the earls of Huntly, Argyle, and Murray, by virtue of a will said to be made by the late king; but, the nobility being convened to consider of the matter, after much debate declared governor James earl of Arran, the nearest in blood to the infant-

(a) History of the chancellors of Scotland.
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queen. The earl of Huntly concerned himself very little with these debates about the government, but joined closely with the queen-dowager for the preservation of the young queen.

The governor called a parliament, which met the 12 of March 1542. He was declared, by act of this parliament, tutor-in-law to the queen during her minority, and the earl of Huntly (a) was appointed one of his councillors.

Upon the 29 of May 1546, cardinal Beaton chancellor of Scotland being murdered in his bedchamber by Norman Lesly and

(a) Records of parliament. others,
others, the earl of Huntly was created chancellor.

Henry the VIIIth king of England, dying in January 1541, was succeeded by his son Edward, who being but nine years old, his uncle Edward Seymour earl of Hertford, afterwards duke of Somerset, was chosen protector. He, to force a marriage betwixt Edward and queen Mary of Scotland (which Henry VIIIth (a) had projected before his death, and at his death charged his lords to bring about by any means,) raised an army of 20000 men, and marched towards Scotland. Before the army he detached lord Gray and

(a) Baker.
HISTORY of
Sir Francis Knolles with 800 light-horse to provide quarters, then (a) followed the van-guard consisting of 4000 foot, 100 men at arms, and 600 light horse commanded by the earl of Warwick, then the main battle consisting of 6000 foot, 600 men at arms and 1000 light horse, commanded by the protector himself. The rear-ward, which consisted of 4000 foot, 100 men at arms and 600 light horse, was led by the lord Dacre; on the one wing was artillery, and the other was made up of men at arms and demi-lances. The carriage, consisting of 900 carts, besides waggons, closed up the rear.

(a) Baker.

In
In this order did they march, till they came to Preston on the firth. The governor of Scotland, having got together such troops as he could in so little time, marched with them and encamped on a rising ground near Musselburgh, within two miles of his enemy. The next day the protector and the earl of Warwick rode out to view the Scots camp, and as they returned, an herald and a trumpeter overtook them; the trumpeter (a) said that his master the earl of Huntly, to spare the effusion of Christian blood, would rest the decision of the quarrel upon

74. HISTORY of
the event of a combat between
20 or 10 of each army, or upon
the event of a duel between the
duke and himself; but the protec-
tor answered, that as for the num-
ber of the combatants it was not
in his power to conclude any
thing; and as for himself he being
in publick charge, it was not fit
he should hazard his life, other-
wise he would most willingly ac-
cept the challenge. The earl of
Warwick (a) intreated leave to
accept it, and said to the trumpe-
ter " bring me word, that thy
" master will accept the combat
" with me, and thou shalt have
" 100 crowns for thy pains; nay,

(a) Ibid. Milton.
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"said the general) bring me word
" that thy master will abide and
" give us battle, and thou shalt
" have 1000 crowns." So when
no other terms could be fixed on,
they prepared for a general (a) en-
gagement. The van-guard, in
which Baker says were 15000
men, was commanded by the earl
of Angus; the main battle, in
which there were 10000 men, was
commanded by the governor;
and the rear-ward, in which there
was as many, was commanded by
the valiant Gordon earl of Hunt-
ly, as Baker calls him. They had
no hackbutters, nor men at arms,
and only about 2000 light-horse,

(a) History of Scotland by Scot.

K 2 then
then called prickers. The earl of Angus with the van-guard being defeated, and the governor with the main body having fled, the earl of Huntly with the rear-ward, which consisted mostly of highlandmen, advanced with their banners displayed untill the enemy, who went in pursuit of the flyers, were past by them; but in the end they were forced to take to flight as the rest had done. The earl of Huntly was taken in the flight, as was Yester, Sinclair, Wemyss, and many others. There were killed betwixt (a) 8 and 9000 men, and among those Mr. Adam Gordon uncle to the earl

(a) History of Scotland by Scot.
of Sutherland, (which last very narrowly made his escape,) Sir Alexander Gordon of Lokinvart, Sir William Gordon of Gight, Patrick Gordon of Craig of Auchindore, John Gordon of Cairnburrow, Alexander and John Gordons sons to Prony, eldest son to Alexander of Essee, and several others of the name of Gordon. This battle was fought at Pinky near Musselburgh, the 10th of September 1547. It appears that the earl of Huntly had fought on foot; for Holinshead says that those who made him prisoner found him on foot. He was immediately led before the protector, who carried him to his camp at Leith. Here pitying
HISTORY of
pitying the misery of his fellow
prisoners, especially such as were
wounded, he became surety for
many of them, that their ransom
should be paid against an appoint-
ed day, otherwise that they should
return again to prison, and so pro-
cured their liberty, others he main-
tained at his own expences. He
himself was carried into England,
and the next year the governor
sent the laird of Cairnegg (a)
ambassador to the duke of Somer-
seft the protector, to demand that
he should be delivered on pay-
ment of his ransom according to
custom, or if that could not be ob-
tained, to request for liberty to his
wife

(a) Gordon's MS.
wife and children to visit him in England. The protector answered that he would not set the earl at liberty until the war was ended, but that his wife might visit him upon certain days. Accordingly, upon the ambassador's return, Huntly was committed to certain keepers, to be carried from London to Morpeth, a place only 24 miles from the borders of Scotland.

While the earl was at Morpeth waiting his wife's coming, he thought himself how to make his escape to her, and for that purpose agreed with George Car that he should upon an appointed night bring him privately two of the swiftest
so H I S T O R Y of

swiftest horses he could find; ac-
cordingly George Car came with
the two horses, the best the bor-
ders could afford, and he with a
servant immediately mounted and
with all possible speed fled to the
Scots borders. When he had pas-
sed the Tweed and baited a little,
he set out the same night, being
christmas-eve, for Edinburgh,
where, says Holinshead, he was
received by the queen mother, the
governor, his relations, and the
whole people with great joy. He
was immediately restored to his
dignity of chancellor, and to the
government of those provinces he
had formerly enjoyed.

In the beginning of September

1550,
1550, Leo Strozza prior of Capua came with six galleys and some war-ships to convoy the queen mother to France. She embarking, sailed along the coast of England, and arrived safely at Diep in Normandy, in October 1550. She carried along with her the countess dowager of Huntly, the earl of Huntly and his lady, Alexander Gordon earl of Sutherland, and several other persons of quality. From thence she went to Rouen, where the king of France then was, and he, to shew how acceptable her coming was to him, among other demonstrations, bestowed signal honours on the noblemen who attended her, particularly
cularly a special testimony of his favour and esteem to George Gordon earl of Huntly, and to Alexander Gordon earl of Sutherland, creating them (a) knights of the most honourable order of St. Michael, the first order at that time in France. The queen mother, in a conference she had with the king of France, proposed that the governor should be set aside, and that she should have the government of Scotland put into her own hands, which the king of France agreed to, providing the governor could be induced to demit tamely and without noise; and she, know-

(a) History of France. History of the king of France orders.
ing that there was none who had such interest with the governor as the earl of Huntly, to make him her sure friend in the affair, persuaded her daughter the young queen of Scotland to grant him and his heirs the earldom of Murray, upon which the queen granted him a very honourable charter of that earldom inserted in the appendix.

The queen mother having been about a year in France, returned home by the way of England. Huntly took leave of her at Havre de Grace, and going by sea arrived at Montrose in September 1551.

The queen mother being returned
HISTORY of

turned to Scotland, Huntly attends her assiduously and assists her, with his advice and prudent councils, to quiet the animosities, which had arisen among the nobility from their contentions about offices of state and ecclesiastical dignities; and persuaded the governor to surrender his trust into the queen's hands, which he, (having obtained in parliament an ample pardon for every thing done by him during his administration and a confirmation of his duke-dom of Chatlerault in France, under the hand and seal of the king of France,) willingly did; and, the queen mother not long after took upon her the government in the par-
parliament held at Edinburgh anno 1554; but sometime before she assumed the regency, she accompanied the governor in holding courts for administration of justice through the kingdom, on purpose to gain all she could of the nobility to favour her in the design of assuming the regency; it having never been a practice in Scotland for a woman, not heiress of the crown, to hold the office of governor. In this progress she and the governor were splendidly entertained by the nobility, and by none more than Huntly in his dwelling house, a new expensive stately building, which he had joined to the old castle and rendered
a very convenient palace. Having rested some time here, lest she should be too burdensome to her host, she gave orders to her train that they should be in readiness to remove. Huntly always most obsequious and dutiful to her, intreated she would stay sometime longer, assuring her that nothing should be wanting for her suitable entertainment, of which that there might be no doubt, he took the chief of her officers to cellars and places where provisions were kept. These cellars were so well-stored with provisions of all kinds, especially venison, that the French ambassador, who was along with the queen and was one of these whom
whom the earl took to the cellars, was astonished to see it, and asked him where he could have such plenty of good provisions. The earl told him that he kept hunters and catchers of wild-fowl in the mountains and forests far and near, who daily brought these fresh provisions in great abundance. All this being told to Mr. Doiselle, a French-man and the queen’s chief counsellor, he took the first opportunity he could find to represent to her majesty privately, that Huntly was not to be tolerated in a small kingdom, that his power so far exceeded that of his equals as might make the king himself apprehensive of danger; that
that she might call to mind the insolence of the Douglases and the troubles they had bred to the kingdom; and, therefore Huntly's wings were to be clipt, lest he should become too arrogant.

This advice the queen gave ear to attentively, and resolved to use whenever an occasion should offer. It was not long before she found it, for within two years thereafter some seditious people disturbers of the publick peace, having broke out into rebellion, conducted by Ronald of Moydart their chief; the queen regent sent her orders to the earl of Huntly to march against them with a sufficient force to suppress them. He
He obeyed, and having come in sight of the rebels was preparing for the charge, when a mutiny arose in his army on account of Macintosh, whom sometime before the earl had caused to be put to death. All his endeavours to appease the seditious were fruitless; and being abandoned by the greatest part and the fidelity of the remainder not to be depended upon, he was obliged to retreat without being able to execute the queen regent's orders. She had not forgot the advice of her chief counsellor Mr. Doifelle, and readily laid hold of this opportunity for executing it; she therefore imprisoned (a) (a) Lesly.
the earl of Huntly in the castle of Edinburgh, deprived him of the earldom of Murray and the lordship of Abernethy, of the administration of the earldoms of Mar, Orkney, and Shetland, and the baillary of Strathdee. Lesly says, that after this, having by the mediation of his friends again recovered the queen regent's favour, he was admitted to her privy-council, and likewise restored to the dignity and profitable offices he had enjoyed before.

The year following, upon the 24 of April 1558, the marriage of Mary queen of Scotland with Francis dauphin of France was solemnized in the church of Notre
the GORDONS. The dame at Paris, and two years after, Francis, who was by that time become king of France, died in the 18th year of his age; whereupon queen Mary resolved to return to Scotland; so having settled her affairs in France and taken leave of the king and her friends, she embarked at Calais, and in six days safely arrived at Leith.

Now the queen’s natural brother the prior of St. Andrews, a man of unlimited ambition, having, to her great misfortune, gained an absolute ascendant over her, is made one of her privy-council, and warden of the borders. That not satisfying him, she makes him an offer of the earldom of Mar. It
he had appointed for his uncle the lord Erskine, who had a claim upon him, and so took the opportunity to procure it for him, and obtained for himself the earldom of Murray. The queen also, to make him still greater, procured for him in marriage, lady Agnes Keith, daughter to the earl Marischal. These preferments of the prior disobliged many of the queen’s friends, and none more than the earl of Huntly, who himself presented a memorial to her, wherein he told her, that the prior aimed at no less than the usurpation of the royal authority; that his mother was often heard say, that she was privately married to king James Vth;
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Vth; but queen Mary gave no ear to this, thinking it all proceeded from jealousy.

The earl of Murray, having now both the queen and government in his hands, the duke of Chatlerault he excluded from court, imprisoned the earl of Arran and banished the earl of Bothwell into England. He made use too of his power with the queen to oppress the family of Huntly, of which he was afraid, as opposite to himself, and to the reformation. The queen herself he kept in his power as a tutor does his pupil. The earl of Huntly gathered an army to free (a) the queen from the tyrannical

(a) Gordonston's MS.
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cial power of Murray, and met
him at Corrichie.

Murray being advertised by his
spies, that Huntly was coming with
an army, assembled his troops. So
on both sides they prepared them-
selves for battle. Both were equal
in courage and confidence of vic-
tory, but Huntly fell into an am-
bush laid for him by Murray, and
having lost many of his men, was
defeated and slain. According to
some writers, the earl was killed in
the battle; but others say that he
was murdered after it by the or-
der of his enemy Murray; his two
sons, Sir John and Adam were
taken prisoners. Lady Forbes,
the earl of Huntly's daughter, hap-
happening to be there and seeing her father dead upon the spot, said with great constancy; "What stability is there in human things; here lies the man who yesterday was esteemed the wisest, the richest, and power-fullest in Scotland." Spotswood says, "Upon the greatness of this earl all the queen's party had placed their hopes." This great earl was adorned with exceeding good parts, both for the council and for the field. Knox, the great reformer, says, the realm had not produced such an one in three ages before. Baker the English historian calls him the valiant Gordon, and the terror of England;
HISTORY of land; and the French look upon him as the wisdom of Scotland. He left issue by his wife, lady Elizabeth Keith daughter to the earl Marischal, nine sons and three daughters.

1 Alexander lord Gordon, who married lady Margaret, daughter to James Hamilton duke of Chatlerault, regent of Scotland in the minority of queen Mary, and died without issue.

2 George, who succeeded his father.

3 William, who was designed bishop of Aberdeen, but died at Paris in the college called les bons Enfants.

4 Sir John Gordon, laird of Find-
Findlater and knight of Deskford and Franker. (a) He was taken prisoner at the battle of Corichie, as above-mentioned, and sometime after beheaded at Aberdeen, by the influence of the earl of Murray.

The character of Sir John given by Spottwood and several other authors, who write of him, is the same. He seems to have been endued with all the qualifications that are necessary in one who is to share in a royal bed; and if he flattered himself with that hope, whether ever the queen designed to make him sharer of her own or not, is a question not now to be

(a) Pedigree of the Gordon family.
resolved. It appears only that she had no aversion to him, and the earl of Arran, who courted the queen, became jealous of him, thinking the queen gave him more countenance than she did to himself; and indeed many others thought so; but, whatever may be in that, it might have proved more for her good, and no greater disparagement to her, to have fixed the crown upon Sir John's head, than upon the head of the lord Darnly, whom she afterwards married. The family of Gordon and Lennox were indeed of equal quality, but that of Gordon had vastly more power, and probably if the queen had been pleased to have
have honoured Sir John with a share of her bed, it might have prevented much trouble and mischief that happened to her and the nation. But Murray, who feared the greatness of the Gordons might be an obstacle to his attaining the crown, for that reason prevented the match, and persuaded the queen to consent to Sir John's death, under the pretence of his rebellion at Corichie. (a) Upon the day appointed for the execution, Murray forced the queen to look thro' a window opposite to the scaffold. Gordon appeared in the dress of a person who was shortly to suffer, and that only for loving

(a) History of queen Mary.
The sudden change of fortune, the handsomest man of Scotland in fetters, and the deplorable state the person was in, who had once raised his thoughts to her bed, brought tears from her eyes. When upon the scaffold he fell upon his knees, looking steadfastly upon her; this was more than she could bear. She melted into tears; but this was nothing to what followed; for when he was to be beheaded, whether by chance or by Murray's order, the executioner wounded him several times before he struck off his head. In that moment, the queen, who did not expect to meet with so great a trial of
of her resolution, abandoned by it altogether, fainted away, and thereby authorized the calumnies of Murray and others, who did not scruple to publish that the queen loved Sir John Gordon passionately. He was buried in St. Nicholas church in Aberdeen, in the south side, by our lady's altar.

5 James Gordon, a Jesuit in France, who had great reputation for his learning. He died at Paris anno 1626, in the great Jesuit house in the street of St. Anthony. His character is to be found in Morey.

6 Adam Gordon of Auchindown, who died at St. Johnston.

7 Sir Patrick Gordon of Gartly, who
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who was slain at the battle of
Glenlivet.

8 Robert Gordon, who died at
Corichie and was buried in the
church of Fyvie.

9 Thomas Gordon, who died
at Edinburgh and was buried in
St. Giles's church, betwixt the earl
of Murray regent of Scotland, and
the earl of Athol.

Daughters.

1 Lady Elizabeth was married
to the earl of Athol.

2 Lady Margaret, to the lord
Forbes.

3 Lady Jean was first married
to the earl of Bothwell, but was di-
vorced from him, and afterwards
married to her kinsman Alexander
Gordon
Gordon earl of Sutherland, by whom she had issue; after his death she married Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne.

What befel the family of Gordon after the battle of Corichie is as follows. George Gordon then earl of Huntly was confined in the castle of Dunbar by queen Mary, at the instigation of the earl of Murray her brother, who, for the reason above mentioned, always endeavoured to his utmost to bring that great family to destruction; and, among the many papers for the dispatch of publick affairs, that were daily presented to the queen to be authorized by her subscription, Murray shuffled in one,
...one, whereby the laird of Craig-millar, governor of the castle of Dunbar, (a) was commanded, immediately upon sight thereof, to separate Huntly's head from his body. This order being sent with all expedition to the governor, he read it. But whether he suspected the order, or that out of pity for the earl, or regard to his family he was willing to save his life, he resolved to delay the execution, untill he should know the queen's mind with certainty. To obtain which knowledge he posted away to Edinburgh and arrived late that night; being known to the keep-

(a) History of the affairs of state and of the church.
ers of the gate, he got admittance into the palace, and acquainted the waiter at the queen's bed-chamber door that he had affairs of consequence to impart to her majesty. She being in bed, commanded him to be brought in. When he came into her presence, he told her he had obeyed her majesty's orders; she wondering, asked what orders? he replied, the orders for striking off Huntly's head. She falls a weeping and crying; he shews her the order; she cries out with abundance of tears, this is my brother's malice, who, without my knowledge or consent, has abused me in this and many other things. It is well says O
the governor; I was not too hasty in such a nice matter, being resol-
ved to know your majesty's will from your own mouth. The
queen was much pleased, tore the warrant and desired him to keep
the prisoner safe till further orders, and to treat him as a subject she
had a particular regard for; and in the mean time to give no credit
to any paper concerning the earl of Huntly, but only to her own
word immediately from her own mouth.

As for the gentlemen (a) of the name of Gordon, who had adher-
ed to their chief, they were all

(a) History of the affairs of state and of the church.
likewise forfeited. Tho' the record of this parliament is lost, yet the record of the parliament of April 1567, being still preserved, we thereby come to know the names of the particular persons who were forfeited; they (a) were, John Gordon, eldest son to Alexander Gordon of Strathavin; Alexander Gordon, eldest son to George Gordon of Beldornie; Patrick Gordon, son to James Gordon of Lefmoir; John Gordon of Cairnburrow; James Gordon of Tilliangus; George Gordon of Beldornie; Thomas, Alexander, and Elizabeth Gordons, children to Thomas Gordon of Craigoullie;

(a) Records of the parliament.
besides James, Adam, Patrick, Robert, and Thomas Gordons, all children to the late earl of Huntly. The earl of Sutherland was also forfeited. The hatred of Murray was not only against the chief, but also against all of the name.

Some time after, the queen was pleased to restore the earl of Huntly to his former estate and dignity; likewise all the forfeited gentlemen of the name above-mentioned.

George the 7th earl of Huntly was one of the privy council, lord high chancellor of the kingdom, lord lieutenant of all the north, and general of her ma-
majesty's forces. He adhered closely to the queen's interest, and commanded her army in the north. During queen Mary's captivity in England, Huntly continued a dutiful and loyal subject, and defended her cause to the last extremity. Sir Adam Gordon and Alexander Gordon bishop of Galloway, appeared in England for her defence, when she was tried: an action as glorious, say several authors, as the actions of the others, who appeared against her, were infamous. The loyalty of the Gordon family to their prince has been always constant, and no remarkable person of the name of Gordon is mentioned in our
HISTORY of our history to have bore arms in any faction or party, opposite to the supreme authority, whether swayed by the kings themselves, or managed by regents during their minority. And this loyalty, as it was glorious to them, so it was likewise profitable to the increase of their wealth and power; insomuch, that it rendered that family the object of the envy, and consequently, of the malice of others of the nobility.

The earl of Huntly, perceiving that the queen of England was resolved not to part with queen Mary, and having his health broken by the fatigues of a long and troublesome war, and also by the tem-
the Gordons. In tempests of state he had been tossed in from his younger years, retired home to collect the wrecks of his domestic affairs; where having lived quietly for three years, he was at last struck with an apoplexy, of which he died at Strathbogie, anno 1576. He left issue by his wife lady Anne, daughter to the duke of Chatlerault regent of Scotland, three sons and a daughter,

1 George lord Gordon his successor.

2 Alexander Gordon of Strathdown.

3 William, who became ecclesiastick in France.

The daughter was lady Jean, who
who married the earl of Caithness.

Sir Alexander Gordon of Strathdown was married to the countess of Errol, by whom he had a son, Alexander Gordon of Danquinty, who sold Strathdown to George the 1st marquis of Huntly. He married a daughter of Patrick Grant of Balindalloch, by whom he had two sons, John and Alexander. As he was hunting in the forest of Strathavin he was killed, together with his eldest son John, who left no issue; and Alexander the second son died also without issue.

In the beginning of 1574, Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindown, with
with Sir George Gordon of Gight, with six other gentlemen, went over to France for their pleasure. Sir Adam was very kindly received and honourably entertained by Charles the ninth, who was then king of France. At that time there was one Arthur Forbes, son to the lord Forbes, who had vowed (a) to kill Auchindown for killing his uncle at the battle of Tillianguis; and to accomplish his vow had followed him over to Paris, where he associated himself with some abandoned wretches fit for his purpose. Forbes and these desperate fellows lay in wait in the street, thro' which he was

(a) Gordonston's MS.
to return to his lodgings from the palace of the archbishop of Glasgow, then ambassador in France. They discharged their pistols upon Auchindown as he past by them and wounded him in the thigh. His servants pursuèd but could not catch them; they only found, by good chance, Forbes's hat, in which was a paper with the name of the place where they were to meet. John Gordon lord of Glenluce and of Longormes, son to Alexander Gordon bishop of Galloway above-mentioned, lord of the (a) bed-chamber to the king of France, getting instantly notice of this, immediately acquainted

(a) History of Charles IX king of France.
the king, who forthwith dispatched le grand provost de l'Hotel, or the great provost of the palace, with his guards, in company with John Gordon and Sir Adam's servants, to the place of their meeting to apprehend them. When they were arrived at the place, Sir Adam's servant, being impatient, rushed violently into the house and killed Forbes; but his associates were all apprehended and thereafter broke on the wheel. Sir Adam soon recovered of his wounds and returned to Scotland, and a little time after, the earl of Huntly his brother dying, he had the care of his children and estate intrusted to him. He lived but a few
few years after, and died peaceably at home, anno 1580. He was certainly the most resolute and successful captain the nation had at that time.

George the VI\textsuperscript{th} earl of Huntly was in great favour with king James the VI\textsuperscript{th}. He was lord lieutenant of all the north of Scotland, and lord high chamberlain by patent of 20 August 1584. He was sent in his youth by his uncle Sir Adam into France, where he was educated for some years in the exercises suitable to his age and quality; afterwards, returning home to his country, he was most welcome to king James VI\textsuperscript{th},
the G·O·R·D·O·N·S. 117

VIth, who had a very tender regard for him during all the time of his reign, as will appear from what follows.

The family of Gordon at that time had not only the reformers for its enemies, but also a person of far greater power and consideration than all of them, whom the king, for very just reasons, cared not to displease, and whose favour it was his interest to keep. This was the queen of England, who several times solicited the king to take severe methods with the three popish lords, as she was pleased to call Angus, Huntly, and Errol. Queen Elizabeth was not only an enemy to this earl of Huntly, but also
also to his father, for his adhering closely to queen Mary's interest; as appears from the instrument of restitution granted in favours of George the Vth earl of Huntly by king James the VIth, anno 1581, when he had taken the administration of the government upon himself. It is there said, "That in the pacification at Perth anno 1572, ratified in parliament at Edinburgh in April thereafter, in favour of George earl of Huntly (the father of this first marquis) were contained some certain exceptions and limitations, which being judged of great weight and importance, were not absolutely remitted; but it was promised, that
that whatsoever our dearest sister the queen of England should counsel or advise concerning him, this should, with consent of our parliament, for our utility, and the universal obedience of our whole kingdom, be performed, observed, and fulfilled; and our said sister and cousin, the queen of England, by her counsel and advice, remitting the matter to us, to do in it as we should find convenient for us, when by the ripeness of our years, and the laws and customs of our kingdom, we should take the government upon our own person; and now, by the favour of Almighty God, having taken the government of the kingdom upon our
our own person, and administrated the same for the space of three years bygone, calling to mind the faithful, good and signal service done to our most noble progenitors, by the ancestors of our beloved cousin George now earl of Huntly, as well in defence of this our kingdom against the invasion of foreign enemies, as in assisting the sovereign princes of this kingdom, our foresaid predecessors, in repressing the insolence and rebellion of rebellious and disobedient subjects; for which they enjoy and possess, as the favours and rewards bestowed on them, very honourable tokens and monuments; we, for these things, and also
also desiring the stability and continuance of the antient families of our peers and of the nobles descended of our own blood and stock; and being moved likewise by our own special favour, bounty and clemency, towards the age and innocence of our said cousin now earl of Huntly, being but an infant in the time of the foresaid disturbances and civil wars, and finally having respect to his ardent affection for our service, advantage and preservation, with advice, &c. (a) our will is that the benefit of the said pacification, be as amply and honourably extended in his favours, as if the same had been

(a) Records of the parliament.
absolutely expressed, notwithstanding whatsoever acts of parliament may seem contrary, &c.

I have inserted this here, not only to shew that queen Elizabeth was no friend to the family of Gordon, but also because it contains an unexceptionable testimony of their constant loyalty. The king perceiving the animosities in the church daily increasing, resolves to engage to himself some of the prime nobility by ties of favour and friendship, amongst these the family of Huntly, which by king James II had been honoured with the chief degree of nobility, and by the liberality of the kings of Scotland, and marriages with heir-
esses, had grown to a great height of power and wealth, was not the least considerable. He knew this family had been always loyal and faithful to their kings, and had performed great and signal services for them, when they were under the greatest difficulties and dangers; he also knew that they had adhered constantly and faithfully to his mother, and never laid down their arms, until there was no more hope of doing her any good by them. As soon as Huntly was of age and capacity, the king married him to his near kinswoman lady Henrietta Stewart daughter to Esmeus duke of Lennox, next to the royal blood.

Q.2 This
This distinguishing mark of the king's favour and regard for him and his family, increased the envy and malice of his inveterate enemies, who sought out every occasion for his ruin; as soon appeared; for in the year 1593, a false rumour had been spread in England, that the popish lords had made a treaty with the king of Spain, by which he obliged himself to send into Scotland 30000 men, to restore the popish religion, tho' the weakness of Spain at that time, which was not able to furnish 10000 men, was a sufficient proof of the falseness. But queen Elizabeth made a piece of policy of it, and sent for that purpose,
pose; one Mr. Bowes, her ambassador to king James, to acquaint him with a pretended plot with the king of Spain, who was to send into Scotland an army to ruin the established religion, and to restore the old. The ambassador intreated the king to renounce clemency for his own security, and, for the preservation of the kirk, to declare the popish lords enemies to the publick tranquility; to confiscate their goods and make in them an example of the utmost severity. The ambassador, receiving no satisfaction, returned into England. The countess of Huntly came at that time to court, accompanied with a great train of noble-
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noble men and ladies. She was
honourably entertained, and the
king bestowed upon her a signal
proof of his tender affection, in
securing to her all the lands of her
jointure. Queen Elizabeth hear-
ing of it was highly offended;
the king to pacify her sent into
England Sir Robert Melvil his
ambassador, but to no purpose;
however, being obliged on the one
side to entertain friendship with
her, and on the other to calm the
seditious humours of the ministers,
for both these reasons, tho' against
his inclination, he removed this
illustrious lady, his nearest kin-
woman, and ordered her not to
come near the court, but to stay
at
at her palace of Strathbogie till further orders. This seemed to
give little satisfaction to the queen of England, for she sent to king
James, baron Zouch her ambassador, with orders to insist that the
popish lords might be brought to
judgment, or an army sent against
them. However, the king was
not determined at that time to
comply with her desire. The
hatred of the ministers increasing
more and more against the papists,
they sent some of their assembly
to court, requiring a parliament to
be held, wherein the three popish
lords might be declared enemies to
the publick, their dwelling-houses
demolished, and their estates for-
feited.
HISTORY of
feited. The king at last was ob-
liged to give his assent to their
demands, and promised to give all
his attention, that the established
religion should be preserved.

The parliament was called, and
assembled the 8th of June; the
cause of the popish lords was
strongly debated, but as very few
noblemen were present, they de-
clined voting; but being unequal
in number to the barons and bur-
gesses, who were much influenced
by the clergy, they were at last ob-
liged to join their votes with
them; whereupon the noblemen,
said to be ill affected to the pro-
testant religion, and good of the
nation, viz. Angus, Huntly, Errol,
Maclean,
Maclean, Macniel, and Donald Gorum, were banished, forfeited, and their rents appointed to be brought into the treasury. The sentence was proclaimed at the market-place, and much applauded by the mob. About the same time James Gordon the jesuite, Huntly's uncle, with some of that society, landed privately at Aberdeen: the citizens ordered two of them to be secured, but James Gordon by good chance made his escape. The earls of Angus and Errol came to Aberdeen, and required these two prisoners; upon the refusal, Huntly with some troops, came and obliged the burgesses to set them at liberty. Many
ny of the ministers went to the king, adjuring him to look to the security of the kirk, to the peace and tranquillity of the kingdom; and to exercise exemplary punishment on these bold popish lords. Upon this the king called a council, and their judgment was that Argyle, Athol and Forbes, enemies to Huntly, should raise an army and go with fire and sword against him, and that the king himself, after the christening of the young prince, should go with an army against the other popish lords. The king nominated the earl of Argyle, a very young man and without experience, for his lieutenant in the north. Mr. Rob-
bert Bruce, the chief man among the ministers, persuaded Argyle to break off all delays in suppressing the popish lords. At his persuasion, tho' in the winter, Argyle began his march, accompanied with all he could gather from his own territories, who amounted to about 4000 men. Upon his march to the north, he was joined by the earl of Murray, Tullibardin, the M'Leans of Mull, the tribes of the Grants, Clan chattan, the Clan-Grigor, and M'Niels of Barra; all together amounting to upwards of 10000 men. \(a\) The first attempt of this army was against the castle of \(a\) Spotiswood's hist.

Ruthven
HISTORY of
Ruthven in Badenoch, belonging to the earl of Huntly, which was secured with a strong garrison and provided for a siege. So Argyle finding the enterprise difficult, left it, passed the water of Avin, and directed his march to Strathbogie. A proclamation was sent over all the country, commanding all the gentry, with their men in arms, to join and assist Argyle. Few obeyed, except the name of Forbes and the Baron of Drum, chief of the name of Irvine, who joined Argyle with some forces, which were all horsemen, which he wanted most. But, by an accident, which happened to one, who was wounded in the dark by a pistol
A shot by a gentleman of the name of Irvine, a great quarrel arose amongst them, and most part returned to their dwellings.

Argyle knowing nothing of this accident, was filled with hopes of success, and contemning his enemy, neglected the discipline of his army, and his men began to spoil the neighbouring country of Glenlivet, where he was encamped. The earl of Errol, who had married Huntly's sister, came to share in the danger with him. He brought along with him six score horsemen, not having had time to assemble more, because the greatest part of his vassals lay at a great distance on the river Tay; and he
he would not forfake his friend in so urgent an occasion. Wherefore, with sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindown, Huntly's uncle, a man of singular courage and prudence, bred up in wars in foreign countries, they resolve to engage the enemy, before he should be joined by the horsemen that they expected. This being resolved on, one John Grant of Gartinbeg, a vassal to Huntly, who had received orders from his chief the laird of Grant to concur with the rest of his name, in assisting the earl of Argyle, being a faithful servant of Huntly's, as his predecessors had been, and knowing well that the king was Huntly's friend
friend, and was much concerned for his safety, came privately to the earl in the night, and asked his advice how he should behave; assuring him he was ready, notwithstanding his former orders, to prefer his service to that of his chief. Huntly told him, that in case he could have the command of the clan of Grants, that he would do him a service if he could get them ranged in the left wing of Argyle's army; that upon the encounter of the armies he might face to the right, charge Argyle's main-body, and put the same in disorder. John Grant with this advice went away, and on the day of the battle, commanding 500
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of the Grants, armed with bow
and quiver, ranged them in the
same manner as Huntly had bid
him. Huntly and Errol took
their march from Strathbogie to
Auchindown, and thence they
went straight to meet the enemy.
Their forces consisted all of horse-
men, and these scarce 1200 men,
but all gentlemen resolute and ex-
perienced in arms, and many the
heads of their families, with their
kindred; no men of the meaner
sort of the people being called to
this expedition.

The earl of Huntly detached
Thomas Ker, trained up in the
wars of Flanders, where he serv-
ed in honourable employments,
to get intelligence of the disposition of the enemies. He returned soon after with notice, that they were scarcely four miles distant, marching in order of battle. A general engagement being near, the earl of Errol, a nobleman of great courage and prudence, took the van with 400 men of the best horsemen, and Huntly commanded the main battle, and Sir Patrick Gordon closed the rear. The charge of Argyle's van, which consisted in 3000 men, was given to M'CLean; the main battle, wherein were 5000 men, was commanded by Argyle himself; and the rearward, wherein were upwards of 2000, was commanded...
ed by Colin Campbell. The field of battle was a little hill not steep, but full of stones covered over with heath; on the south side of the hill was a rocky precipice, and below it in the bottom a little winding brook called Aultchoina-chin. Argyle kept the ascent of the hill, and the south-east side, being secured by the precipice; Huntly had the lower ground on the north west side, which gave the enemies some advantage. Errol made the first approach; but finding the enemy covered by the rocks, which like a wall reached a considerable space of ground, so that no horse could come at them, faced with some men, who had followed
followed him, towards the end of the wall of rocks. The enemy fired with small shot upon him, but he kept always his ground. Huntly had brought along with him two field pieces of brass cannon, which he ordered to fire upon the enemy, and they did considerable execution, tho' the highlanders, at the first discharge, fell flat on the ground, to eschew the balls. Errol in the mean time falling upon them briskly, charged their foot, beat them down with spears, disordered their ranks, and made great slaughter amongst them then. John Grant, facing about with his men, and sending a flight of arrows into Argyle's middle
middle battle, increased the disorder amongst them: yet they made a brave defence, and, being so numerous as near ten to one, they inclosed Errol betwixt them and Argyle's body. Huntly perceiving the danger, advanced to disengage Errol, and attacked both the front and the middle of Argyle's army. Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindown, with some troops, took the enemy in flank and fired continually with success. The fight was very sharp for the space of two hours, till at last victory began to declare for Huntly; Argyle's ranks being broke and thinned, his men in confusion lost their ground. Huntly gave a second charge
charge so a-propos, that he put them entirely to flight: but the nature of the ground favoured their retreat very much, it being impossible for the horsemen to pursue them far; otherwise the slaughter might have been greater. They left upon the field of battle all their baggage, and most part of their arms, which they threw away to facilitate their flight. Their loss amounted (a) to about 1000 men; amongst these were McLean, who was killed in the retreat refusing quarters; Archibald Campbel of Lochnell and his brother James; McNeil of Barra and others. On Huntly's side there were scarce

(a) Burnet'sHist.
twent\textit{y} gentlemen killed; amongst these was Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindown, Huntly's uncle. He was an experienced and courageous captain, and adorned with all the parts which make a great man. Many more were wounded, amongst these was the earl of Errol. This battle was fought the 3\textsuperscript{rd} October 1594, and is named the battle of Glenlivet, a country so called from the torrent Livet, that runs down from the mountains not far from the field of battle. The king was at Dundee at this time, somewhat indisposed, or seeming to be so, because of his tender affection and concern for Huntly, who, he was afraid, might be
be swallowed up by an army of his too vindictive enemies and so far superior in number to his own. He was lying a-bed, when some officious courtier, who knew no more but the outside of the affair, brought him the news, that Argyll had defeated Huntly; having raised his head to hear him, he turned himself on the other side, saying carelessly to him, *well go your ways.* In a little time after another nobleman came and told, that Argyll was entirely defeated. Upon which rising briskly upon his bed, as if he had escaped some eminent danger, he said, *I kent it would gang that gate; I will fight him myself:* calling for his cloaths he
he ordered his train to be in readiness to depart. Thence he came to Aberdeen with a numerous train, where he assembled a council, in which it was resolved to demolish the castles of Huntly and Errol, and those of their vassals. The king, after a short stay in the north, returned to Aberdeen in his way to Edinburgh, leaving for his lieutenant in the north the duke of Lenox, whose sister was married to Huntly. It appears plainly that the king was not at all displeased with Argyle's being defeated, seeing he left the care of all his affairs in the north to Lenox, most trusty to himself and a most faithful friend to Huntly; and the countess
countess of Huntly, having had always access to the king as much as she pleased; those cannot be in the wrong who are positive, that the king had sent private orders to Huntly before the battle, to defend himself. And as a further proof of this, there is, amongst the papers at Gordon-castle, a private remission of the king to Huntly, (a) for the battle of Glenlivet, granted almost at the same time that the battle was fought: and when king James came to be king of Great Britain, he gave Huntly an authentick remission, dated the 2d of April 1603. The three earls, whom the king with such

(a) Burnet's MS.
difficulty had so long preserved from the violence and hatred of the ministers, offered themselves to the king to leave the kingdom, as long as it should please his majesty; and having taken leave of their friends, they retired to France, but not long after the king sent them orders to return home, and keep themselves private, 'till new orders.

In the year 1597 the king called a parliament which met at Edinburgh. Angus, Huntly and Errol were restored to their former dignity; at which parliament Angus carried the crown, and Huntly the scepter. Not long after this, the king honoured the earl
earl of Arran and Huntly with the title of marquis then, first introduced into Scotland. The one he created marquis of Hamilton, and the other marquis of Huntly by patent, dated the 17th April 1599. King James, after queen Elizabeth's death, in order to take upon him the crown of Great Britain, (which was now his own by birth-right) set out from Edinburgh for London the 14th of April 1603. He wrote on his journey from Berwick to the marquis of Huntly, to be ready, in his best order, to wait upon his queen to London. The marquis obeyed him, and bringing together a noble retinue of his friends and vassals,
vassals, waited on the queen, the prince and lady Elizabeth to London, where they arrived June 27. The king, notwithstanding the severity of the laws against papists, found means to enable the marquis of Huntly to keep his estate, and to bring him out of the difficulties into which his religion engaged him. The marquis had been excommunicated by the church of Scotland, and the king, to have the excommunication removed, applied to the archbishop of Canterbury. Now it being contrary to the canons, that a person excommunicated by one church, should be absolved by another, without the consent of the church
church which had excommunicated him; the archbishop was difficulted how to proceed. But the king being resolved not to delay the absolution, fell on this expedient. The bishop of Caithness being then at court, he applied to him for his consent, and obtained it not only in his own name, but also in name of the whole church of Scotland. With this the archbishop was satisfied, and, on the 7th of July, solemnly absolved the marquis in his chapel at Lambeth, in presence of the primate of Ireland, the bishop of London, thirty noblemen, eighty gentlemen of the first rank; and the prince Radzivel's son, and another Polish
polish nobleman communicated with him. After some stay at court, being by his religion precluded from any publick employment, he returned home to his own country: but he was frequently called up to London, to be consulted about the Scots affairs. One of the times the king had called him up, he desired his son the prince of Wales, to take Huntly by the hand, as the most faithful subject that (said he) ever served a prince; assuring him, that so long as he cherished and kept Huntly on his side, he needed not to be apprehensive of great danger from turbulent heads in Scotland. The king, to prevent trouble in protecting Huntly
Huntly against the church of Scotland on account of his religion, and that he might legally bestow on his family, those marks of his favour, from which their principle precluded them, resolved to do his utmost to make them Protestants. For that end he called up to court the marquis's eldest son the lord Gordon, and carefully educated him with his own son prince Henry. When the prince, the 13th of May, anno 1610 was, with the usual solemnities, created prince of Wales, the Lord Gordon, being much in his favour was created knight of the Bath. He was then 18 years old. He continued in the prince's favour until
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until his death in November 1612.

After that, the king kept the lord Gordon, for his education, with his second son Charles, then prince of Wales, and with him he was in as great favour, as he had been with the former.

In 1625, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston and Sir William Alexander of Menestrie (a) undertook to make a plantation in that part of north America, called Nova Scotia. For which purpose they intended to have sent some men, each of whom was to have allotted to him a good portion of the land, and be provided with corns, cattle, weapons and

(a) Gordonston's MS. hist.
other necessaries. The earls of Marishal, Haddington and Nithdale, the Viscount of Duplin, Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvart, Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny, James Gordon of Lesmore, Esqr; and divers other noblemen and gentlemen were partners in this scheme. And for the encouragement of it, his majesty constituted the chief undertaker of the plantation, and those of best quality amongst the gentry, heritable knights Baronets. The present Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston is great grand-son to and representative of that Sir Robert, who was the first knight of that order, when they were created.
In November 1629, the king granted to these knights Baronets, the privilege to wear (a) about their necks, an orange tawny ribbon, at which hung pendant a faltire azure, in a scutcheon argent; (that is, a blue St. Andrew's cross, upon a white field,) and upon which was an escutcheon bearing the arms of Scotland, with an imperial crown above, incircled with this motto FAX MENTIS HONESTÆ GLORIA, to distinguish them in future ages, and the warrant of their creation was appointed to be registred in the herald's office in Scotland.

(a) Spalden's mem.
A melancholy accident happened to the family of Huntly. Upon the first of January there arose a quarrel, between the laird of Frendraught and some of his friends, and William Gordon of Rothemay and some of his, in which William Gordon a brave and gallant gentleman was killed. On the other side was slain George Gordon brother to Sir James Gordon of Lesmore, and several were wounded on both sides. The marquis of Huntly, and some other friends made up this quarrel, and Frendraught was appointed to pay to the lady dowager of Rothemay 50000 merks Scots, in compensation of the slaughter, which,
of which, it is said, was truly paid
But it seems the price of blood does
not prosper, for that family is now
extinct.

Upon the 27th of September
this year, Robert Crichton of
Conclaw, when Frendraught was
in company with him, shot James
Lesly son to the laird of Pitcapele
through the arm. Upon which
he was carried to his father's
house, and Frendraught put
Crichton out of his company.
Soon after Frendraught went to
visit the earl of Murray; and in
his return made a visit to the mar-
quis of Huntly, at the bog of
Gight, now Castle Gordon. Of
this Pitcapele getting notice, con-
veens
veens about 30 horsemen, fully armed, designing to be revenged of Freendraught for his son's wound; he came to the marquis's palace before Freendraught was gone. The marquis being told of his arrival, desired Freendraught to sit with his lady, till he should go down and talk to Pitcaple. Pitcaple complained grievously of the harm done to his son, and vowed he would be revenged of Freendraught, before he returned home. The marquis said all he could to excuse Freendraught, and appease Pitcaple, but to no purpose; he went away in a rage still vowing revenge. The marquis communicated all that had past to Freendraught
HISTORY of draught, and kept him at his house a day or two more, and when he would stay no longer, suffered him not to go alone, but sent along with him, his son John Gordon, viscount of Melgum and Aboyne with some others, among whom was John Gordon of Rothemay son to him who was lately slain, lest Pitcaple should lay in ambush for him.

They convoyed Frendraught safely home and dined with him. After dinner Aboyne pressed earnestly to be gone. But Frendraught as earnestly urged him to stay, until he complied. They were well entertained, passed the evening very cheerfully, and went to bed.
The viscount was laid in a room in the old tower of the hall, standing upon a vault, thro' which was a round hole under his bed. Robert Gordon and English Will, with two of his servants, were laid nigh him. The laird of Rothemay and some servants by him, in a room above Aboyne. And above that, in another room, George Chalmers of Noth, and another of the Viscount's retinue; all of them in rooms one above the other. About midnight, when they all were asleep, the tower was set on fire, and burnt so furiously, that this nobleman, the laird of Rothemay, English Will, Colin Ivat and other two were burnt to ashes, none offering
offering to deliver them, altho' the laird and lady were looking on all the time. Robert Gordon, who was in Aboyne's chamber escaped, as ('us said) Aboyne might have done, if he had not run up stairs to awake Rothe-
may; for while he was a doing that, the wooden passage and the flooring of the room were kindled, so that none of them could get down stairs. They went to the wind-
dows that looked into the court, and called out many times to the laird and lady, Help for God's sake; but all to no purpose. Wherefore at last seeing no offer of help made, they recommended themselves to God, embraced one another, and yielded
yielded themselves to the flames. Thus perished that noble lord John Gordon viscount of Melgum and Aboyne, and John Gordon of Rothemay, a very brave youth. This viscount was a very accomplished gentleman, both in body and mind, and was much lamented by the whole country, but especially by his father, mother and lady, who lived a melancholy retired life ever after. This was the reward the marquis of Huntly, got for his kindness to Frendraught, says Mr. Spalding, who lived not far from the place, and had the account from eye witnesses. When the account of this lamentable accident came to the
HISTORY of
marquis, he sent some friends to
gather up what of their ashes and
bones could be found; and, as
far as it was possible to distinguish
them, to put them into different
coffins, and ordered them to be
buried in the kirk of Gartly. The
day after the burning, the lady
Freendraught in a very homely
dress, and with no more retinue
but one servant leading her horse,
went to Gordon-castle weeping,
and asked access to the marquis,
but it was refused. William earl
of Errol, brother to the unhappy
young widow, and some other
friends of the family, convened
to consider of this tragical affair.
After serious consultation they con-
concluded that the fire could not have come by chance, or carelessness; but that it must have been premeditated and designed, and that Freendraught or his lady, or his friends, must have been in the knowledge of it. Huntly persuaded of this, but being unwilling to revenge himself by force, resolved to prosecute Freendraught, and accordingly went to Edinburgh, anno 1637, attended by a great body of his friends, and gave in a petition to the council. The council was earnest to discover the incendiary, and granted commission to the bishops of Aberdeen and Murray, the lord Carnegy and colonel Bruce, to go to the house of Freendraught.
164. \textit{HISTORY} of

drought; and there enquire how
the tower took fire, whether by
accident, or if it was wilfully kind-
lid; if it begun within the house,
or if it was conveyed into it by
the windows; or other passages
from without, by men's hands, or
by means of engines.

These commissioners convened
at the house, April 13th 1631,
and the lord Gordon earl of Ern-
zie, the lord Ogilvie, the lord
Desktord, with many other Gen-
tlemen, met them there; they sur-
veyed the house, the burnt tower
and vault under it, within and
without with much attention, and
unanimously concluded, and so
wrote to the council, that this fire
could
could not have been conveyed into the house from without except by great force, such as that of waslike engines; that neither could it come by accident or neglect; but that it must have been raised in the vaults below, or in the chambers, by men's hands. Huntly staid at Edinburgh till the commissioners returned their report, and then he returned home; his suspicion of Frendraught being strongly increased. Frendraught, for his own vindication, seized upon one Meldrum a nephew of Pitcaple's, and carried him to Edinburgh, where he was tried. The man confessed nothing, nor was anything proved against him; nev-
vertheless he was condemned and executed, denying to the last. This was all the satisfaction that the marquis ever had; but, the true incendiaries were never found.

About the beginning of June, the marquis finding himself in a very declining state of health, left Edinburgh, and made all the haste he could to get home. He was carried from the Canongate to Leith upon a bed laid in his coach, and from thence in the same manner to Dundee, where his strength quite failing, and death drawing near, he declared his will to his lady and such friends as he had about him; and, having prepared himself for the other, left this world, June
June 13th anno 1636, and of his age 74. He was buried in the cathedral church of Elgin, the burial place of his illustrious ancestors. To give an idea of the pomp at a burial of a chief of the Gordons, I have described this in the appendix.

This first marquis of Huntly had by his wife lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter to Esmeus duke of Lennox, four sons,

1 Lord George Gordon earl of Enzie, his successor.
2 Lord Francis, who died in Germany, and left no issue.
3 Lord John, who was created viscount of Melgum and Aboyne, he married lady Mary, daughter to the
HISTORY of
the earl of Errol, and dying as above mentioned, he left no issue.

4 Lord Laurence, who died also without issue.

Daughters.

1 Lady Anne, married to James earl of Murray.

2 Lady Elizabeth, to Alexander earl of Linlithgow.

3 Lady Mary, to William marquis of Douglas.

4 Lady Jean, to Claud Hamilton, lord Strabane, a peer of the kingdom of Ireland.

George the II\textsuperscript{d} marquis of Huntly was lord lieutenant of all the north of Scotland, and knight of the most honourable or-
der of Bath. When his father died, he was in the king of France's service, captain of the Scots Gens d'Arms of the household. The marquis, (then lord of Enzie) when he solicited for this command upon the death of his uncle the duke of Lennox, was strongly opposed by his other uncle the new duke of Lennox. But he at last (a) obtained it, and had the lord Gray for his lieutenant. So this post, which had been long in the family of Lennox and Aubigny, was now transferred to the family of Gordon. I have inserted a copy of the patent in the appendix, with a copy of the oath which the

(a) Etat de la gendarmerie de France.
HISTORY of
marquis of Huntly took before
the French ambassador, when he
delivered him his patent. He had
also a commission from the king
of France to raise and command
for his service a Regiment of 2000
men.

In 1624 the king of France sent
the Scots Gens d'Arms into Lorain,
to serve in the Marishal de la
Force's army. This was the brav-
est company that ever had been
seen in France. It consisted en-
tirely of genteel young gentlemen,
all well appointed. After Lorain
was brought under the French o-
bedience, they were sent with the
marishal into Alsace. That great
general very much confined in
their
their valour, they having on all occasions given him signal proofs of it. When the town of Spires was taken by the French, the brave lord George Gordon, son to the marquis of Huntly, he who thereafter, to the great loss of his king and country, was killed at Alford, tho’ he was wounded in the thigh, as he was fighting in the breach with his pike, (a) never left his ground until the city surrendered.

Anno 1636, George second marquis of Huntly after his father’s death, having obtained leave of the king of France, because of the necessity of his domestick affairs,

(a) Campaign of the Marishal de Turenne.
returned home, and with him lord Gordon his eldest son.

In 1637, the Scottish covenant being framed, incredible numbers of all ranks embraced it; and the recusants were pressed to it by military force and ecclesiastick censure. The marquis of Huntly and his friends were so far from complying, that it appeared they would oppose it with all their might, and stand firm in the king's interest. However, the covenanters would try to gain him over; and knowing that he had spent much money abroad in the French service, and had incumbered his fortune with a heavy load of debts, they sent colonel Robert Monro
Monro to him, to tell him in their name, "That the noblemen co-
venanters were desirous that he should join with them in the
common cause; which if he did and took the covenant, they
would yield him the first place, and make him their general:
that they would make his estate
greater than it had ever been,
and give him 100,000 l. sterling
to pay his debts: that they and
their associates were an hundred
to one against the king, and
therefore it were in vain for him
to oppose them: If he rejected
their offers, and declared against
them, they would find mean;
to disenable him to help the
king,
king, to undo himself and ruin his family and estate; which he might expect and lay his account with.” To which he resolutely answered, “That his family had rose and stood by the favour of the kings of Scotland; and if the event proved the ruin of this king, he was resolved to bury his life, honours and estate under the rubbish of the king’s ruins.” (a) Of all this Huntly advertised the king, advising him what was like to happen soon, if not prevented. All that the king’s friends communicated to him, was quickly imparted, about this time, to the covenanters by treacherous

(a) Strathloch’s MS.
servants, who even made free with his pockets in the night time, for copying out what they thought for their purpose from his letters. (a)

To settle the commotions in Scotland, the king made the marquis of Hamilton his high commissioner. On his coming to Edinburgh, the marquis of Huntly waited on him, but was obliged quickly to return by the sickness and death of his lady, Ann Campbell daughter to the Earl of Argyle, which fell out on 14 June at Old Aberdeen, where she was buried in the cathedral church.

The marquis of Hamilton was not so happy as to suppress the

(a) Strathloch's MS.
commotions and reduce the coven" 

Therefore at last the king was obliged to raise an army and march towards Scotland, in the spring of the year 1639. He gave commission to the marquis of Douglas, the earl of Nithsdale, and lord Harris to raise forces in the south of Scotland. The earls of Airly and Southesk had the command of the middle parts of the kingdom; and the marquis of Huntly was made the king's lieutenant in all the rest of Scotland by north of the Grampion hills. Two or three thousand men, and arms for 5000 more were promised to be sent him, but never any such thing came, but only arms
arms for 3000 foot and for 100 horse, sent him by Dr. Morton bishop of Durham on his own charges. The disappointment blasted the hopes he had conceived from his friends in the north; for the highlanders, and others the king’s friends in those parts, had promised their concurrence on that express condition, that they should be joined by a body of trained soldiers; and, this having failed, they would not stir. Mean-while, the covenanters had provided arms, and listed and regimented soldiers, and disposed them under different commanders, in the different parts of the kingdom; and Montrose and Sir Alexander Lef-
A HISTORY of
ly were sent with an army of
3000 men to fall upon Huntly,
before he should be joined by
those promised him from Eng-
land. Yet no action ensued, be-
cause Huntly, though he conveen-
ed his friends and followers, had
express orders from the king to
keep on the defensive, and that it
was of importance for the king’s
service not to enter into blood, by
fighting the covenanters. In con-
sequence of this, Huntly and
Montrose entered into a capitula-
tion at Inverary, importing, (a)
"That Huntly should subscribe
a paper, by which he obliged
himself to maintain the king’s
(a) Strathloch’s MS. Spalden’s MS.
Burnet’s MS.

au-
authority, together with the liberties and religion of the kingdom, which he did accordingly; and that Montrose should withdraw his army from the North; and that Huntly should immediately disband the remainder of his army, and should not leave any of the covenanters within the bounds of his feu-tenancy." This treaty being concluded, they parted seemingly good friends, Huntly to Strathbogie, where he disbanded what men he had in arms; and Montrose with his army marched back to Aberdeen.

There he was joined by the earl of Argyle and a great num-

ber
HISTORY of
ber of other covenanters, who held a numerous and solemn counsel for some days, and concluded that it was necessary, by any means fair or foul, to make Huntly prisoner. Wherefore, under pretence of settling the affairs of the North by his advice and concurrence, as king's lieutenant, he is prevailed upon, contrary to the advice of his friends, to go to Aberdeen, upon the faith of a safe conduct, signed and sealed by Montrose, as commander in chief, and some other lords with him. Being there, with his two eldest sons lord Gordon and James viscount of Aboyne, after a day or two's communing upon trifles, he and
and lord Gordon are made prisoners, Aboyne being allowed to go home to provide money for his father's subsistence, upon promising to come to Edinburgh in a few days.

The unhappy consequences of this imprisonment are observed upon by the learned Strathloch, in these words. "And for Montrose's going along with this action, it is most certain, to the best of my knowledge, (for I write this knowingly,) it bred such a distaste in Huntly against Montrose, that afterwards when Montrose fell to the king, forook the covenanters; and was glad to get the assistance of Huntly..."
HISTORY of

Huntly and his followers, the marquis of Huntly could never be gained to join cordially with him, nor to swallow that indignity. This bred jars betwixt them in carrying on of the war; and that which was pleasing to the one was seldom pleasing to the other. Whence it came to pass, that such as were equally enemies to both (who knew it well enough) were secured, and in end prevailed so far as to ruinate and destroy both of them, and the king by a consequent.

Huntly and lord Gordon, were brought prisoners into Edinburgh April 19, and next day the chief covenanters solicited him to leave the
the king's side, join with them, and subscribe the covenant, with the offer of very advantageous terms. He gave his answer in writing, which was afterwards printed and copied by Strathloch, who inserted it in his memoirs, with this title,

The marquis of Huntly's reply to certain noblemen; dated April 20, 1639.

"To be your prisoner is by much the less displeasing to me, that my accusation is for nothing else but loyalty, and that I have been brought into this estate by such unfair means as can never be made appear honourable in those who used them.

"Whereas
Whereas you offer me liberal
conditions upon my entering
into your covenant, I am not
so bad a merchant as to buy it
with the loss of my conscience,
fidelity and honour, which, in
so doing, I should account to be
wholly perished.

I have already given my faith
to my prince, upon whole head
the crown by all law of nature
and nations is justly fallen; and
will not falsify that faith by
joining with any in a pretence
of religion, which my judgment
cannot excuse from rebellion;
for 'tis well known, that in the
primitive church no arms were
held lawful being lifted by sub-
jects
jects against their lawful prince,

tho' the whole frame of christianity was then in question.

Whereas you would encourage me to be a partaker with you by your hopes of supply from France and other foreign nations, together with your so good intelligence in England, as that no danger can come from thence: Let me tell you, that, in my opinion, these reasons are but vain; the French being now more strictly tied than before to uphold the authority of our sovereign, whereby their interest in his majesty will ever balance you, tho' your cause were better. Other foreigners are
are merely unable by their own

distractions; and the English

have been ever strong enough

for us, when only their own

king and not ours did lead them.

For my own part, I am in

your power, and not resolved

to leave the foul title of traitor,

as an inheritance on my poster-

ity. You may take my head

from my shoulders, but not my

heart from my sovereign.”

Upon this resolute answer, he

was so closely confined in the

castle of Edinburgh, that lord

Gordon was not allowed to lodge

in the same room with him; nor

his daughters, lady Henrietta af-

terwards lady Seaton, and lady

Jean
Jean afterwards countess of Haddington, were permitted to visit him, without express leave from the green-tables.

On the 25 of April the king had come the length of York with his army; and on the first of May the marquis of Hamilton arrived in the Frith with a fleet of about 28 ships, having on board 5000 land forces, and money and ammunition for more. The covenanters, having drawn their army together, gave the command of it to Sir Alexander Lesly as captain general; and the king having brought his army as far as Newcastle about the beginning of May, Lesly marches towards the borders,
orders, having given the charge of the affairs of the covenanters in the north to Montrose, to whom Marischal was joined.

When Huntly was carried prisoner to Edinburgh, Montrose and Lesly had entrusted the command of Aberdeen and Banff-shires to the Forbeses, Frazers, and Crichtons, with assurance of being supported. These judged it to be the first point of their business to restrain and quite reduce the Gordons. For this purpose they convened in great numbers from all quarters at Turreff. The Gordons, having none of the family of Huntly to head them, for Aboyne had gone to the king in Eng-
England after his father's imprisonment, put themselves under the command of Sir John Gordon of Haddo, and Sir George Ogilvy of Banff, entered into an association, expressed, (by the advice of Alexander Gordon of Cairnburrow,) to this purpose, "For the main-tainance of the king's preroga-tive; for the duty, service, honour, and safety of Huntly and his family; and for their own mutual preservation." And being joined by several other gentlemen of Aberdeen and Banff-shires, they marched in a body of two troops of horse, all gentlemen, and five or six companies of foot, and drove the covenanters out of Tur-

reft
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repeal on the 14th of May. Then they
gave a check to the covenanters
on the north-side the Spey; and
returning with a greater force to
Aberdeen, with intent to march
against Marischal, who was raising
forces in the Mearns to oppose
them, they were prevented attack-
ing him or wasting his lands by
the interposition of the great
Strathloch, who brought matters
to an accommodation; and they
turned their course against the co-
venanters in Murray, whom they
brought to terms, not to come by
fouth of the Spey.

On the 2d of June, Aboyne came
to Aberdeen, having a commission
of lieutenancy from the king,
which
which he caused be proclaimed at the cross; and thence went to Strathbogie, and in a short time got together 3000 foot and 500 horse of his father's friends and followers, with which he returned to Aberdeen. The earl Marischal levied forces to oppose him, and was soon joined by Montrose sent with foot and horse to support him. Aboyne's men behaved with surprising bravery in different encounters with the enemy at Stonehaven and the bridge of Dee, the particulars of which are to be seen in the learned Strathloch's manuscript. But this expedition came to no account, being marred by colonel William Gun;
an experienced officer, whose directions Aboyne was ordered to follow, and had been sent rather to impede than forward the king's service; wherefore he was commonly called traitor Gun; and William Gordon of Arradowle, a gentleman of singular courage in Aboyne's army, told him to his face that he was a villain and arrant traitor, which Gun very quietly endured. Colonel Johnston, who likewise served under Aboyne in this expedition, charged him with the same treachery in the king's presence at Berwick, and challenged him to a combat, but Gun was supported by his employers, and conveyed away.
way to Holland. However, At
boyne's appearance in the north
struck such terror among the co-
venanters army, that had marched
against the king, who lay at Ber-
wick with his, that it obliged them
to press the treaty of pacification,
and condescend to articles not ve-
ry advantageous to them, and
which they would not otherwise
have agreed to. This treaty was
concluded in the middle of June;
and on the 24th of that month the
king dismissed his army and recal-
led his fleet. A pinace had been
sent express from Berwick to A-
berdeen, with letters from the
king and the chief of the covenan-
ters, to intimate the pacification,
and order all hostilities to cease. Peace was proclaimed in that City on the 20 of June, 1639.

June 22d the castle of Edinburgh was delivered to the marquis of Hamilton for the king; and next day the marquis of Huntly and lord Gordon were set at liberty. Huntly immediately went to Berwick to the king, as did the lord Aboyne his second son, and both accompanied his majesty to London; but Argyle got lord Gordon into his hands and kept him.

How the covenanters requited the king's condescensions to them, and their proceedings till the year 1644, the histories of those times shew at large. On the 15 January 1644,
1644, the flame of rebellion openly burst out, by the sending into England an army under the command of Leven as general, John Baillie as lieutenant-general of the foot, and David Leslie as major general of the horse.

The king had sent the marquis of Huntly into Scotland; and as soon as the rebellion broke out openly he levied forces of his friends and followers for the king's service, and marched them to Banff, there to wait for the succours the king had promised to send him. The covenanters sent colonel Bickerton with forces against him; but tho' the viscounts of Freindraught and other coven-

naters
HISTORY of

Nanters in Aberdeen-shire joined him, they were beat back by Huntly. Hereupon the marquis of Argyle, by the appointment of the committee of estates, was sent to suppress him. He had with him three regiments of foot; a body of horse, consisting of the covenanting gentry of the shires of Fife, Angus and Perth; and the earl of Marischal with seven companies of his own regiment of foot; and was joined by the Forbeses, Fraizers, and other covenanters of Mearns and Aberdeen-shires. Huntly being disappointed of the succours he expected from the king, and not finding himself a match for these united forces, by the advice of
of his friends, discharged those he had got together, and himself retired to Strathnavern.

Upon Huntly’s disbanding, his friends went to their own houses; and Sir George Gordon of Gight garrisoned his, as Sir John Gordon of Haddo did his at Kelly; to which Argyle laid siege with his whole army, April 16. Haddo made a brave defence for six or seven weeks. At last being advised by his cousin Marischal, that Argyle was positive never to depart from the house till he was in possession of it, and assured that he should have safe and honourable terms, he surrendered; but was brought prisoner, with captain
tain Logie and others to Edinburgh, and there he was shut up in the nastiest prison in town, ever since called Hadda's hole. The house was plundered and all the cattle of his tenants killed or drove away. He was excommunicated along with Huntly, Drum, and others, by the general assembly, then sitting at Edinburgh. At their solicitation, the parliament made an act, (a) with a retrospect, upon which he and Captin Logie were condemned to be headed, July 10, 1644, at the cross of Edinburgh. On the scaffold he shewed the same magnanimity and loyalty, as in the course of his life, and with

(a) Releaved acts, 1644. June 29.
sentiments of Christian courage and piety, he and Captain Logie died, the first martyrs of loyalty in those times. They were interred by their friends in the Gray-friars church-yard.

Montrose had left the covenanters, and heartily espoused the king's interest. By the king's orders, after many difficulties, he at last got into Scotland, and was in Perthshire very private with a few friends, when Alexander M'Donald landed in the west highlands with 11 or 1200 Irish sent by the earl of Antrim, on the 3d of August 1644. No one, who is not an utter stranger to the history of Scotland, is ignorant of the incredibly
dibly great exploits of the heroick Montrose, and the bravery of the intrepid Alexander M'Coll, as M'Donald was called from his father's name. Therefore it is needless to take notice, in this concise history of the family of Huntly, of any of them, but such as those of that family were remarkably concerned in.

When Montrose took the field, and when he gained his three first victories, at Tippermuir, Aberdeen and Inverlochy, (a) Aboyne was in England with the king, lord Gordon, and lord Lewis, a youth of only 24 years of age, were detained unwillingly by their uncle

(a) Wishart's Montrose's wars.
uncle Argyle; and, as both bishop Wishart and Strathloch observe, the Gordons having never been in use to serve under any other general, but their own chief or some of his family, they did not then take arms in a body, because there was none of the family to command them. However, Alexander McDonald soon after his landing, was joined by 3 or 400 of Huntly's vassals and tenants in Badenoch; the brave colonel Nathaniel Gordon, on the 22d of April 1644, commanding a party of Huntly's men, with the laird of Drum and some of his friends, broke into Montrose, made himself master of the town, and nailed up the can-

\begin{itemize}
    \item [\textbf{C c}]\textit{nons}
\end{itemize}
nons the covenanters had sent into it; for which, both he and Alexander Irvine of Drum were outlawed and had a price set upon their heads by the illegal parliament of that year, sitting at Edinburgh. At the battle of Aberdeen, fought September 12 of the same year, colonel Gordon commanded the right wing of Montrose's army, and began the victory, by the furious charge he made against the left of the enemy. He had ordered his men, after the first fire, to fall in sword in hand; which was done with such success, that many of the enemy's horsemen being brought down by the fire and the broad swords, and by the cutting the
the Gordons. 203
the sinews of the hind-legs of the horses, as the colonel had ordered, they were not able to keep their ground, but retreated in disorder; and this happy beginning made the rest of the victory easy. In Montrose's encounter with Argyle at Fyvie, in the end of October of the same year, there was a good number of Huntly's vassals from Strathbogie with Montrose, who continued in the army with him, tho' about a dozen of foot in highland cloaths of the common men deserted from that place, as Strathloch, who saw those few defectors, asserts against bishop Wishart, who alledges that all deserted.

After the memorable battle of

C c 2

In-
Inverlochie Montrose having come to Elgin, February 14 1645, was there joined by lord Gordon, Huntly's eldest son, who, says Wishart (a) on this occasion, can never be sufficiently praised for his extraordinary qualifications. About the same time lord Lewis Gordon, Huntly's third son, having likewise made his escape out of his uncle Argyle's hands, came to the army, which, by the interest lord Gordon and his family had in the shires of Banff and Aberdeen, soon increased to 2000 foot, and 200 horse, which last Montrose wanted much, never having had before much above

(a) Montrose's wars, p. 212.
40 horses. Thus reinforced, Montrose marched into Angusshire, where he made that honourable retreat from Dundee, April 5, which, for courage and conduct, is allowed to be one of the greatest of all his exploits, and which bishop Wishart assures to have often heard in foreign nations preferred before his greatest victories. Here the horse, that lord Gordon brought him, were of signal service, and lord Lewis Gordon, (a) with extraordinary courage defended a pass against the enemy; and killing the most forward of them, gave time to Montrose's men to gain so much advantage of

(a) Burnet's MS.
the way, as to put them out of the reach of the pursuers; a piece of singular service, and as bold an action as happened in all Montrose's wars.

After this retreat, it was determined, that Lord Gordon should go north to his own country with most of the horse and a party of foot, to raise more forces among his father's vassals, and Montrose to harass the enemy and gather up more forces, marched southward; and when he lay encamped at Balwhidder, in the highlands of Perthshire, on the 19th of April, Aboyne having made his way good from Carlisle through many dangers, joined him, accompanied
cled with a few horse. They soon had int. iligence that Urry lieutenant general of the rebels horse, with a strong body of horse and foot, had marched north to sup-
press lord Gordon and stop his le-
vies. Montrose with all speed marches after him; in Glenmuick, lord Gordon meets him with 1000 foot and 200 horse, and both hal-
ten into Murray, where by that time Urry was at Elgin. But find-
ing Montrose so unexpectedly ad-
vanced upon him, he hurries a-
way to Inverness, where he had ap-
pointed his chief rendezvous, while Montrose pursued close in
his rear from Elgin to Forres and
Oldern, where at last Montrose
encamped. At Inverness Urry was reinforced with the forces of Sutherland, Ross, Caithness and Murray, and the clan of Frazers; which, with those he had brought from the south, made an army of 4000 foot and 500 horse, as Spalden relates. The same author tells us Montrose had about 3000 horse and foot. Both were determined to fight; Urry encouraged by the great superiority of his numbers, and Montrose to prevent Urry's being joined by Baillie, who was coming in all haste from the south with a much stronger army especially in horse, than Urry had.

Montrose drew up on a strong ground, and gave the command of
of the right wing, in which he placed the royal standard, to colonel M'Donald, with 400 foot, ordering him not to stir from the advantageous post, secured by banks, ditches, shrubs, and great stones; judging well, that the flight of the standard would draw the best of the forces of the enemies against that wing, where the disadvantage of the place would make them almost useless. He commanded the rest of the foot himself, and the lord Gordon commanded the horse. Most of Urry's horse and old soldiers were set against M'Donald; but not daring to attack him, while he kept in his ground, they by their insults and provocati-
tion, which his high spirit could not bear, drew him forward out of it. Mean time the action was hot in the other parts of the battle, when one whispers Montrose, that M'Donald and the right wing were beat and fled. But he, to cover the matter, cries aloud to lord Gordon, My lord, what are we about; M'Donald on the right has routed the enemy; and shall we as idle spectators stand by, while he carries away the honour of the day? and with that desires him to charge, which he did with such vigour, that the enemy's horse immediately fled, leaving the foot naked, which nevertheless, being old soldiers, made a brave resist-
ance for some time; thus did lord Gordon begin the victory. Montrose charged so furiously sword in hand upon the foot, that they flung their arms and took to their heels. M'Donald, finding his mistake, and that the left wing of the enemy was too strong for him, had retreated again to his fastness, covering the rear himself, with his target on his left arm, and doing great execution with his broad sword in his right hand. Montrose came to his aid. 'The enemy's horse on that wing were soon put to flight, but the foot being many of them old soldiers, were almost all cut down in their ranks. This battle was fought May 14 1645.
The rebels lost about 3000 men, and Montrose one man on his left wing, and 14 private men on the right; but had a great many wounded. Urry, the earls of Seaforth, Sutherland, and Findlater, with many other gentlemen that were with him in the battle, got to Inverness.

Montrose after resting his men, marched back to Elgin. When the wounded were cured, he marches into Strathbogie, where Baillie, who was now joined by Urry, met him with so superior a force, that Montrose declining so unequal an engagement, retreated into Badenoch, and thence turned his course into Angus, whence he
sent colonel M'Donald to conduct new forces into the army from the remote highlands; and colonel Nathaniel Gordon, and after him the lord Gordon, to the north to bring men from thence. Meanwhile he retires among the mountains to the castle of Corgarff. Thither lord Gordon and his brother Aboyne returned to him with what forces could be raised in haste. But that brave lord did not long survive. Baillie, after having harrassed Huntly's lands, came within four miles of Alford while Montrose lay there, being determined to fight him while colonel M'Donald was absent in the highlands with a strong party of the
HISTORY of
the army. Montrose, upon so
near an approach of the enemy,
drew up his army to a little hill,
went himself with a troop of horse
to view the foords of Don, which
run betwixt him and the enemy,
and leaving that troop to bring
him intelligence, returned to range
his army. Soon after they brought
him advice that Baillie with his
whole army had past the river.
He gave the command of the right
wing to lord Gordon, opposite to
whom was the strength of Baillie's
horse, and appointed colonel Gor-
don with the foot under his com-
mand, to support him. The left
wing was led by Aboyne, to whom
was joined Sir William Rollock.
The
The main body was given to Glengary and Drummond, of Balloch, to whom was added George Graham, master of the camp. The body of reserve, which was posted behind the hill whereon the army was drawn up, was committed to the master of Napier. Both armies were near equal in foot, each of about 2000; but Baillie had 600 horse, and Montrose only 250, all mostly gentlemen. Lord Gordon gave the first charge, briskly closing in upon the enemy. Mean time colonel Gordon made his foot, which interlined the horse; charge sword in hand, sheath their swords in the bellies of the horses and cut the sinews of their hind legs.
HISTORY of

legs. Aboyne (a) on the left made
his attack with the same vigour
as his brother did on the right,
where he had routed the enemy.
So that Baillie's right, not able to
stand against Aboyne; and seeing
their other wing fled and them-
selves deserted by the horse, run
in great confusion. Napier bring-
ing up the reserve, their appearance
so surprised and terrified the ene-
my, that they all instantly took
the flight. Baillie (b) and some
part of the horse made their es-
cape; but very few of the foot
escaped, most part were killed on
the spot or in the pursuit; 12 offi-
cers only were taken prisoners. On

(a) Spalden's MS. (b) Ibid.

Mon-
Montrose side few were killed, except the lord Gordon, who rushing fiercely in into the midst of the enemies, was shot dead with a musket ball; also Mowat of Balwholly. Many were wounded, in that number were George Douglas brother to the earl of Morton, who carried the king's standard, Sir William Hay of Delgaty, Sir George Gordon of Gight, and colonel Nathaniel Gordon. The enemy left upon the field of battle their cannons, their arms, much ammunition, and a great deal of money. This battle was fought at Alford, July 2 1645.

The death of lord Gordon was so much lamented, that it seemed to
to overbalance the joy of the victory. Bishop Wishart says in his history, "that the loss of lord Gordon made so deep an impression on the minds of all, that they had rather the looks of a vanquished than of a victorious army: they bewailed his loss with sighs, sobs and floods of tears; with watered cheeks they bemoaned heaven, earth and fate, for depriving the kingdom, the age, and themselves of such a man; and forgetting their victory, they fixed their eyes on his lifeless body; and commending his singular beauty, kissed his face and hands; compared the nobility of his descent, the plenitude
fulness of his fortune, and the multitude of his friends, with his personal qualifications; reckoning it an unfortunate victory, which had cost them so dear. Montrose could not restrain himself from bewailing with tears the sad and bitter fate of his dearest and best friend. He lamented much, that the honour of his nation, the ornament of the Scottish nobility, the pow
erfulst assertor of the royal authority in Scotland, and so intimate a friend to himself, should be cut off in the flower of his age. I need add no more to the character of this brave man given us by the excellent and judicious
HISTORY of dicious bishop Withart. I shall only take notice that he gave early signal proof of his valour, under the great Marshal de la Force at the siege of Spires, and other occasions serving in the Scots Gens d'Arms, then commanded by his father. The marquis of Montrose, after the battle, ordered to embalm the body of the lord Gordon; and the day after conveyed it to Old Aberdeen, accompanied with the viscount of Aboyne and many other gentlemen, under an escorte of 100 horse, and interred it with the military honours, in St. John the evangelist's isle, in the cathedral church, where his mother had been buried; which ever since retains
retains the name of the Gordons.

After the battle of Alford, Montrose marched into Angus and Perth-shire, and Aboyn went to recruit in the north; whence he soon brought to Montrose, then at little Dunkeld, 200 horse and 120 dragoons, in courage and valour, says bishop Wilhart, far above their numbers; Airly and his son Sir David came up likewise with 80 horse: So that Montrose, having now a body of about 500 horse, marched to harrass the enemy in Fife. As he passed along he detached colonel Gordon and Sir William Rollock, with a small party of horse to observe the enemy's mo-
These two officers sent their party through the country for intelligence, and kept only 10 horse with themselves, when on a sudden they fell in with 200 of the enemy; and finding it impracticable to retreat, they two, with their 10 horsemen, engaged the 200, beat them, killed some and took others prisoners; an action of incredible valour.

They had soon after occasion of exerting their courage at the battle of Kilsyth, which was fought, August 15th, 1648, betwixt Montrose and Baillie. This last had an army of 6000 foot and 800 horse, and Montrose of 4400 foot and 500 horse, the greatest
greatest part of which Aboyn had brought him. Never did men fight with more fierceness than Montrose's army did in this engagement. His foot, by their general's orders, stript to their shirts and fought; when some of them by their excessive boldness, were almost surrounded by the enemy; but were brought off by the timely support of Airly with a troop of horse, sent to their relief by Montrose. The victory on the side of the royalists was so compleat, that the rebels, having flung their arms away, were pursued and cut down for full 14 miles; so that of all their foot, not above 100 escaped. Imme-
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diately after this victory, the ma-
ster of Napier and colonel Natha-
niel Gordon were sent to reduce
Edinburgh to the king's obedience,
and relieve the prisoners, which
they very quickly effected.

At this time Sir Robert Spotif-
wood brought orders from the
king to Montrose, to make all
haste to the Tweed, to join Rox-
burgh and Traquair, and with
them to fight David Lesly, who
commanded the horse of the re-
bel army on the borders; and
withall Sir Robert delivered to
him the king's commission of cap-
tain general of his majesty's forces
in Scotland, and of governor of
the kingdom; in virtue of which
he
he immediately knighted colonel M' Donald, and issued a proclamation, calling a parliament to meet at Glasgow on the 20th October. Unluckily it came to be understood at Sir Robert Spotiswood's coming, that Montrose, in all the accounts he had sent the king of his victories, had never mention'd M' Donald, the Gordons and others, nor the assistance they had given him; which they took as a piece of great injustice, and very much resented. Therefore Sir Alexander went off to the remote highlands, taking with him 3000 men, and 120 of the best Irish, promising to return in a few weeks with greater numbers; which
which however he never did, and nothing could afterwards prevail upon him to see Montrose again; and Aboyne went north with all his men, and neither he nor most of the highland clans heartily joined with him thereafter; which unhappy misunderstanding and absence contributed not a little to the defeat of Montrose's small army at Philiphaugh, in October 1645. Amongst the prisoners taken there by David Lesly, were Sir Robert Spotiswood and colonel Nathaniel Gordon, who, being brought to St. Andrews, where the rebels parliament fat, were condemned merely for their attachment to their king, and were be-
beheaded, January 6th 1646. Colonel Gordon's character appears by the history of those times to be, a most zealous and steady loyalist, an intrepid soldier, a brave and experienced officer, the unseparable partner with the great Montrose in all his dangers and victories in the king's cause; and, like that noble hero, fell a sacrifice to the fury of the covenanters for his loyalty.

Montrose, after his defeat at Philiphaugh, having pickt up by the way about 200 of his horse, hastened to the north to raise a new army, and at Drumminor Aboyne joined him with 1500 foot and 300 horse, and told him
that his brother lord Lewis was bringing the rest. But at this time Huntly returned from Strathnavern, and declared he would take upon himself the burthen of the war against the rebels in all the extent of his lieutenancy of the north; wherefore he called Aboyne with the men under his command to attend him, who obeyed immediately his father's orders. Montrose came to Gordon­castle, in order to concert measures with Huntly about the prosecution of the war, and in consequence of their agreement, both marched into Murray; whence Huntly was obliged to return before anything of importance could be done,
by advice he received, that Middleton came with an army of 800 foot and 600 horse, in order to lay waste his lands, and were advanced already to Aberdeen. Middleton turned his course to Inverness, where Montrose then lay; and Huntly (a) marched, with 1500 highland foot and 600 horse, to drive colonel Montgomery out of Aberdeen, which he held with 400 old soldiers, besides a great many of the barons and gentleman of the country, who had joined him with their retinues. In Huntly's army was a body of very brave men from Strathdon, under the command of Forbes of (a) Spalden's MS.
230 *HISTORY* of Skellater, the stock and chieftain of the name in that country. They had never joined with the rest of that surname, who sided with the covenanters against the king, but joined their standard to that of the Gordons, both in this civil war, and afterwards in the struggles after the revolution 1688. Whence they came to be distinguished from others of their name, by the appellation of the *Gordon Forbeses*, and great friendship was ever entertained betwixt them and the family of Gordon. Huntly came before Aberdeen, May 14 1646, and summoned Montgomery to deliver up the town to him, the king's lieutenant in the north.
Montgomery answered that he would defend the town to the last extremity. Huntly ordered a party of his foot to force their barricades, which was soon accomplished; and then turning the enemies' cannon's against themselves, at divers places entered the city sword in hand. The party, which attacked the Gallowgate, was twice repulsed, but being supported by a strong party of horse, they made their way into the body of the city, and Montgomery fled with about 40 horse. Several gentlemen and officers were made prisoners, whom the marquis dismissed on taking their word of honour, they should never more carry
carry arms against the king. Of both sides only 80 were killed; and of these, few belonged to Huntly. The town having been taken by storm, the soldiers, while in hot blood, could not be restrained from plundering; but few or none of the citizens were killed. While this was a doing at Aberdeen, the king who had put himself on the 5th of May into the hands of the rebell Scots army, then besieging Newark in England, had made a treaty with them, in consequence of which he sent his orders to Huntly and Montrose, to lay down their arms and disband their troops. The message came to Montrose May 31.
while he was recruiting his army at Inverness; and much about the same time to Huntly.

Montrose very reasonably suspecting the king's orders to have been only extorted, he and Huntly sent each a messenger express to the king, to know his royal pleasure and real intention. They both received his answer in these terms; That the condition of his affairs, at this time, required immediate obedience from both, to the commands he had already sent them. Upon which both disbanded their forces. Montrose, as had been stipulated at Newark, by the king's orders, retired into France; but Huntly, who would never

G g

sub-
submit to the usurping governors of Scotland, nor apply for a treaty with them, kept some men about him, for his own safety; the mock parliament and committee of estates, having set a price of 1000 l. Sterl. on his head, and excluded him and Aboyn, with several others, from all future hopes of pardon or terms of submission.

In the close of January 1648, the king was delivered up to the English army at Newcastle, in consequence of a determination of the Scots parliament passed January 16th, of the same year: without any conditions for him, in consideration of the sum of 200,000 l. Sterl. payed them in hand. Huntly
ly was sensibly grieved at the base-
ness of his countrymen, and the
inhuman treatment he daily met
with from the English, who at last
compleated the barbarous tragedy
by murdering him on a scaffold.
In April 1647, he raised new for-
cses, and put strong garrisons in his
houses of Strathbogie, Gordon-
castle, Auchindown and Ruthven
of Badenoch. Middleton, who
had been sent against Huntly last
year, and not been able to do any
thing to purpose, had in Novem-
ber called for a reinforcement from
the parliament then sitting at Edi-
dinburgh, which had sent him 3
regiments more; but these as yet
not proving sufficient, general Da-
g g 2
vid Lesly, with a strong body of horse and foot, was sent to join Middleton to suppress Huntly; who now seeing so much superior force set against him, was obliged to seek for a place of retirement and safety in his own highland countries.

The two generals besieged his houses, which being destitute of hopes of relief, surrendered to the discretion of their enemy: in the castle of Strathbogie, they made prisoners lord Charles Gordon afterwards earl of Aboyn, and predecessor of the present family of the name, and James Gordon of Newton: in castle Gordon, James Gordon of Letterfurie, a cadet of Huntly's
Huntly's family, Thomas his brother, and several gentlemen of the name of Gordon; in that of Wardes Patrick Leith of Harthill. The private men in all these places were set at liberty; but the Irish, with their officers, were all immediately hang'd. The gentlemen prisoners were brought to Edinburgh, where James Gordon of Newton and Patrick Leith of Harthill were sentenced by the committee of estates and beheaded; Harthill on the 29th October, and Newton a few days after.

The marquis of Huntly himself was apprehended soon after, having often shifted the places of his retirement. In the beginning of Dec-
December 1647 he came into the lordship of Strathdown, and lodged privately in the house of John Grant of Dalnabo his Tenant, having with him only ten gentlemen, and some servants of his retinue, the rest of the country people being in no apprehension of danger. He had not been many days there, when lieutenant colonel Menzies, moved either by the reward promised for catching the marquis, or zeal for the rebellious cause, having got exact intelligence of him, came to the place at midnight, with a strong detachment of horse, surrounded the house, and filled it with his troopers. The few gentlemen in the house with him made
made all the defence they could: Six of them were kill'd, and the other four, among whom was John Grant the landlord, mortally wounded: of Menzies's troopers, three were kill'd with their guide, and Huntly was made prisoner. To prevent his being rescued, Menzies hurried away with him to the castle of Blairfindie in Glenlivet, at four miles distance from Dalnabo. Grant of Carron suddenly got together 4 or 500 of Huntly's men, who were all determined to die to the last man of them or to rescue their lord, of which they gave him advice by a gentlewoman, spouse of Gordon of Munmore, and desiring the mar-
HISTORY of marquis's orders. He returned them for answer: "That now almost worn out with grief and fatigue, he could no longer live in hills and dens: that he hoped his enemies would not drive things to the worst: that be it as it would, he would not chuse to outlive the sad fate he fore-saw his royal master was like to undergo: and that he doubted not, but the just providence of God would restore the royal family to its former state, and his with it," and discharged his men from attempting to rescue him, which undoubtedly they would otherwise have effectuated.

Menzies
Menzies brought him to Strathbogie, where Middleton was with a great force, (a) and there the few Irish, that had been taken in the barns of Dalnabo, were shot dead by Middleton's orders. An express was dispatched to the committee of estates at Edinburgh, with the news of Huntly's being taken; and they ordered to send him up thither immediately under a strong guard. He was kept two days at Leith, till the committee should resolve what to do with him. The deliberation was (b) whether he should be immediately executed or imprisoned till the sitting of the parliament.

(a) Spalden's MS. (b) Guthry's memoirs.
last was determined; and then he was brought from Leith on horse-back to the netherbow port of Edinburgh; where he was met by the provost and some of the bailies, obliged to alight from his horse and conducted to the tolbooth of Edinburgh.

Colonel Menzies applied immediately for payment of the reward of 1000 l. sterling, and obtained an order for it by an act of seederunt, dated at Edinburgh January 6, 1648. The earl of Argyle took possession of Huntly's estate, at that time worth more than 100,000 merks Scots, or about 6000 l. sterling yearly, which he enjoyed full 12 years, from the
beginning of this year 1648, till
the restoration in 1660.

The king very soon got the
news of Huntly's being taken, be-
ing then in the isle of Wight, and
immediately wrote the following
letter to the earl of (a) Lanerck
then at London.

Lanerck,

Hearing that the marquis of
Huntly is taken, and knowing the
danger he is in, I both strictly com-
mand you as a master, and earnestly
desire you as a friend, that you will
deal effectually with all those whom
you have any interest in, for the sav-
ing his life. It were I know lost
time to use arguments with you for

(a) Burnet's memoirs, p. 333.
HISTORY of this; wherefore I judge these lines necessary to add to your power, tho not to your willingness to do this most acceptable service for your most assured real con-
Caristbrook, 17th \textit{stant friend}
December 1647. Charles R.

But in those times the king could find no mercy for his loyal subjects, having met with no regard nor mercy for himself. After the worst of treatment ever a crowned head met with, from the time of his going into the Scots army at Newark on May 5th 1646, for twenty months, he was at last brought to the scaffold and beheaded, as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and publick enemy, before his own
own palace of Whitehall on Monday the 30 January 1649, or by the English stile 1648.

The news of this bloody tragedy was the cause of the death of the brave lord James Gordon viscount of Aboyne. (a) When the king ordered the disbanding of his forces in Scotland, and there was no more service to be done for his majesty, Aboyne, with Mr. William Gordon son to Strathloch, who had been his companion all the time of the war, retired to France; and being at Paris when the melancholy news of the king's murder came to their ears, they were both so overwhelmed with grief,
HISTORY of grief, that, not being able to support it, they both died, the one three or four days after the other.

The rebels in Scotland had not, says bishop Withart, in their power another king to murder, and therefore they pitched upon one of his greatest subjects, the marquis of Huntly the chief of the Gordons; whom they beheaded most unjustly, after a long imprisonment. He had been prisoner at Edinburgh since December 1647; and on the 16 March 1649 sentence was past upon him to be beheaded at the market cross of that city, on Thursday the 22 March; and the committee of estates, by their order dated March 21st directed to the Magistrates of
Edinburgh, commanded them to receive the person of George Gordon, late marquis of Huntly, (as they were pleased to design him,) from his excellency the earl of Leven, or the laird of Lamberton, constable of the castle of Edinburgh, to-morrow, being the 22 instant; and to cause the foresaid George Gordon, in obedience to the order of parliament, to be brought to the said place of execution, and there to see the foresaid sentence duly executed, &c.

At the hour appointed, March 22d 1649, he was brought upon the scaffold, and being asked by one of the ministers if he desired to be absolved from the sentence of excommunication, which had been pro-
pronounced against him? He answered that he was not accustomed to give ear to false prophets, and therefore desired him not to trouble him. Then turning to the spectators, he told them, "That he was to die for having employed some years of his life in the service of his master; that he was sorry, that he was not the first of his majesty's subjects who had suffered for his cause; a cause so glorious in itself, that it sweetened to him all the bitterness of death. He exhorted all the king's good subjects not to be discouraged by what happened to him; but rather to consider the scaffold as a theatre of
of honour; and to abhor the doctrine of those, who would divert them from that obedience, which all laws, divine and human, oblige them to pay to their sovereign prince. He declared that he, in charity, forgave those, who had voted for the sentence of death against him, who was so far from being guilty of treason, that they could never convict him of having done any thing against the laws; although he acknowledged he was a great enough sinner against God; and therefore he begged to be assisted by the prayers of all those, who had good intentions for the king;
not valuing the prayers of such as were otherwise affected."
Then he put off his doublet with his own hands, put up his hair under his night-cap, and having made his prayer and embraced such friends as were about him on the scaffold, he addressed himself to the block without any emotion of spirit, and, with a cheerful air; bid the executioner do his office; upon which his head was severed from his body. Thus having lost both life and fortune he verified that resolute and prophetic answer he gave Sir George Monro in the beginning of the rebellion, which is related before. His head was put in a coffin with his body, and
and was buried in the new church of Edinburgh.

This marquis of Huntly as above mentioned, served several years, with much honour and reputation, in Lewis XIII. th king of France's army, when he was captain of the Scots Gens d'Arms; from whom he had also a commission to raise a regiment of 2000 Scots to serve under his command in France, if he could obtain permission from king Charles I. How great esteem the king of France had of him, is shewn by thirteen letters wrote to him by Lewis XIII. th: and because in them he does much honour, not only to this marquis of Huntly, but
but to the whole nation of Scotland in general, I have inserted some of them in the appendix. He was a great patron of learning and learned men, and kept correspondence with the learned doctors of Aberdeen in his time. He had got such an education, under the eye of that learned prince king James VIth, along with his own two sons, the princes Henry and Charles, that he acquired no mean stock of learning himself. He was the author of that so pretty an energick distich to be seen to this day on the royal palace of the Louvre at Paris. (a)

(a) Present state of the universe, printed at London 1794.
Non orbis gentem, non urbe gent
habet ulla,
Urbis domum, dominum, nec du
mas ulla parem.

Bishop Wishart, who by misin-
formation, has fallen into several
mistakes, to be rectified from
Strathloch and Spalden's M.S.S,
Guthrie's memoirs and others, in
regard of this marquis of Huntly
and some of his children and
friends, which give but an indif-
ferent character of them; in a
great measure makes amends by
the character he gives the marquis
at last. *This marquis, (says he, af-
ter the words cited above,) besides
his noble birth, in which he was infe-
rior to no subject, was one of that
c **power **
power in the north, that he was feared by all his neighbours. He had a
great estate, many friends, vassals and
followers, was of a comely personage and bright spirit, and had stuck
close to the king's interest from the
beginning of the troubles. On this
account, and on this only, he was so
hated by the fanaticks, that they re-
solved to make him a sacrifice. If
we do but except that unlucky diffe-
rence he had with Montrose, which
indeed was hurtful to king and coun-
try, the marquis had very few e-
quals.

He left issue by his wife, lady
Ann Campbell daughter to the
earl of Argyle, six sons and five
daughters.
1 George lord Gordon, kill'd at Alford.
2 Lord James viscount of Aboyne, who died in France without issue.
3 Lord Lewis his successor.
4 Lord Charles, afterwards earl of Aboyne.
5 Lord Henry, who served several years in very honourable military employments in Poland, and came home and died without issue.
6 Lord William, who died at Inverness, and left no issue.

Daughters,
1 Lady Anne, married the earl of Perth.
2 Lady Henrietta, was married to
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to the lord Seaton, and afterwards
to the earl of Traquair.

3 Lady Jean, to the earl of
Haddington.

4 Lady Mary, to the laird of
Drum chief of the name of Irvine.

5 Lady Katharine, the young-
est, was married to the count de
Morestain, lord high treasurer of
the kingdom of Poland.

The marquis of Huntly was
not the only of his name, who
suffered in life and fortune in the
cause of loyalty at this time. As
all the Gordons in the north were
steady in the same principles, ma-
ny of them lost their lives fighting
for the king, and numbers of them
had their fortunes so ruined, that
to this day some of them are not recovered. No family nor name in Scotland suffered so much for their loyalty as the Gordons did at this time. Amongst those who lost their lives on the scaffold, was Sir John Gordon of Haddo, who was indicted of high treason, for what he had done at Turreff and elsewhere in the king's service, and was (a) beheaded at Edinburgh as mentioned before. He was representative of an ancient family, which sprung originally (b) from the illustrious house of Gordon, and has been for many years possess of a large estate in the county.

(a) History of Scotland by Scot. (b) Crawford's peerage.
of Aberdeen. He was succeeded by his son Sir John Gordon of Haddo, who died without issue, and this last was succeeded by his brother George.

Sir George Gordon of Haddo was in great favour with King James the Seventh of Scotland and second of England, by whom he was created earl of Aberdeen, viscount of Formartine, lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarves, and Kelly. Afterwards he was declared in open council, lord high chancellor of Scotland. He was also made high sheriff of the sheriffdoms of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. He was succeeded by his son William who left issue by his first wife lady Su-
Susanna Murray, daughter to the duke of Athole, a son, George the present earl of Aberdeen, and a daughter lady Katharine, who was married to his grace Cosmo George duke of Gordon. Secondly, he married lady Anne Gordon, daughter to his grace Alexander duke of Gordon; by whom he had four sons and a daughter,

2. Cosmo
3. Alexander
4. Charles, and
Lady Henrietta.

Lewis the IIIrd marquis of Huntly succeeded his father, but not to the possession of his estate.
HISTORY of state, which Argyle kept from the year 1647, till the restoration in 1660.

In 1650 king Charles II, having got invitations and great promises from Scotland, landed with a small retinue at Speymouth, and lodged the first night at Gordon's castle, which was disfurnished, no body residing in it. Some gentlemen in Enzie hearing of his arrival at that place, waited upon him and ordered provisions and necessaries for entertaining and accommodating the king; who being told by some of them, that if the true landlord of the house had been in it, his majesty would have had better entertainment. To which
which the king replied, *That he was very sure, if the very stones of that house could speak, they would cheerfully make him welcome.*

On the 1st January 1651, the king was crowned at Scoon, and on the 5th of March held a parliament at Perth, wherein he restored the marquis of Huntly to his honours and estate. But the king's army being totally defeated at Worcester on the 3d September of the same year, the hopes of the restoration were blasted for that time, and Huntly's distressed circumstances continued; under which he died in 1653, when 1000 crowns only were allowed to his lady, for her own maintainance and
and that of her children. This marquis left issue by his wife, daughter to the laird of Grant, a virtuous lady, whom he had married at the low ebb of his fortune, a son, George lord Gordon his successor, and three daughters:

1 Lady Ann married to the count of Crolly.
2 Lady Mary, first married to Adam Urquhart of Meldrum, and afterwards to James Drummond duke of Perth, lord high chancellor of Scotland.
3 Lady Jean, to the earl of Dumfermling.

George the Vth marquis of Huntly, in his youth went into
into France to be educated in the exercises of a man of quality. Afterwards he visited several courts of Europe, returning to Paris where he spent a winter. In 1672 he returned by London into Scotland. The year after he was in the king of France's army at Oudenard and at Maasricht, which was then taken by the French. The year after, he was in the same army at the conquest of Burgundy and the siege of Strasbourg. He ended the campaign in the army commanded by the great Marishal de Turene, and returned by London to Scotland. In 1675 he went over to Flanders, to serve a campaign in the prince of Orange's
range's army, from whom he met with many civilities. After the campaign he returned to London, where a marriage was treated of betwixt him and lady Elizabeth Howard, eldest daughter to Henry Duke of Norfolk, great Marishal of England. And the marriage was solemnized in October 1670. Being precluded by his religion from any publick employment, he retired home with his lady during the peaceable reign of Charles second.

King Charles being mindful of the eminent services performed by the illustrious family of Gordon to his royal ancestors, to testify the esteem he had for the family, and in
in particular for this marquis; by his letters patent, dated at Whitehall November 1st 1684, conferred on George Gordon marquis of Huntly the title and honour of a duke, creating him duke of Gordon, marquis of Huntly, &c. with the priviledge of regality over all his own lands and vassals.

George the 1st duke of Gordon was in great favour with king James the VIIth of Scotland and the IIth of England. He made him a privy counsellor and one of the lords of the treasury, and created him knight of the most honourable order of the thistle.

In 1685, the earl of Argyle, with some few ships from Holland
HISTORY of land invaded Scotland, and landing in the west highlands. The king sent a commission of lieutenancy of the north to the duke of Gordon, dated at Whitehall 10th of June 1685, and ordered him to take the command of the northern forces, and retard Argyle's progress, until the earl of Dumbarton should come up. Some time after the beginning of this rebellion, the king, to give some marks of his favour to the family of Gordon for their past services to the royal family, and for their recent loyalty and sufferings in his father Charles I's time, made the duke governor of the castle of Edinburgh, a post of more honour than profit,
profit, but of great consequence, and which was never trusted to any body, in whose fidelity the king could not firmly confide.

In November 1688, Great Britain was threatened with an invasion by the prince of Orange, and upon the 5th of November he landed with an army of upwards of 12,000 horse and foot. The 19th the duke of Gordon, being informed that there was a tumult in the city on that account, retired into the castle, which was extremely ill provided for a siege. There were many in the garrison he could not trust, and he had not the least hopes of any relief from without, the king being deserted by
by all, and, for the safety of his life, obliged to fly with the queen and the prince his son into France.

The duke, notwithstanding his being unprovided for a siege, resolved to signalize his fidelity, and to let the world see that he inherited the loyalty of his illustrious ancestors. Upon the 20th of December, the council sent one to tell the duke, that they had appointed some of their number to talk to him; and the same day the president and three counsellors came to the castle, and told him that it was the council's desire, he should deliver up the castle to them. But he returned for answer, that he was bound to obey the king
king only, and justified the answer by reading the king's commission to him; and further told them, that he was obliged, in conscience and honour, to make good the trust reposed by his majesty in him, and that he could do nothing without his positive order. The next day the earl of Dumfries (who had married the Duke's sister) came to him, and told him, that all things were like to go against the king in the convention, and that therefore he had resolved to leave it and go north. Upon which the duke, after he had concerted measures with him, gave him a writing, whereby he desired all his friends, and commanded all his
his vassals, to obey Dumfermling in all things for the king's service. He gave also an order to Mr. Innes, his master of horses, to deliver to him such of them as the earl should call for, which order was obeyed.

The 16th of March the convention sent two heralds and two purveyors, and they, in their solemnities, approached the gates of the castle, with two trumpeters sounding before them, and there read the summons, whereby the duke with all other papists, was ordered to remove thence immediately, upon pain of treason. The duke spoke to the heralds and told them, that he held the castle by
by commission from their common master, and was resolved to defend it to the last extremity, and having given them some guineas to drink the king’s health and all his loyal subjects, he jeeringly advised them, not to proclaim men traitors, with the king’s coats on their backs, or at least to turn them first.

The 18th of March the convention placed guards about the castle, to hinder the entry of any provisions, and to intercept all communication with the city, and immediately it was blocked up by some thousands of the Camerons. At this time the duke of Gordon wrote to the duke of Hamilton
HISTORY of
milton president of the convention, the following letter which he desired to be recorded, but that was refused to him.

May it please your grace,

THE singular proofs your grace, and the states have been pleased to give me of kindness, heighten, if possible, the concern I have always had for the good of my country and countrymen; permit me then to lay before your grace and the states, the imminent danger to which this poor kingdom is exposed, to become very soon the theatre of the most bloody and irreconcileable war, that has been in Europe this Age, if not prevented by extraordinary prudence.

Per-
the GORDONS. 273

Permit me likeways to represent, that of all the nobility and gentry, of which this illustrious assembly is composed, perhaps there is not one whose self or predecessors has not received reiterated marks of his majesty's or ancestor's bounties and clemency; should we therefore, for the misfortune of four years reign forget the benefits we have received from 110 kings and queens. For my own part, 'tis known to several of the states, and particularly to your grace, the severe usage I have had from the court these three years, yet I would lay down my life to procure a good understanding between his majesty and his subjects, as I most sincerely and affectionately offer my endeavours for pro-
HISTORY of curing it. And if the states will think fit, I shall wait on his majesty, who is now in Ireland. I hope as all Scotland will most dutifully assert the just prerogative of the crown, so the king will be pleased to settle the property of religion and liberty of his subjects on such sure foundations, that they shall never be shaken by the avarice or ambition of evil ministers.

May it please your grace, I thought myself bound in conscience to represent to you and the states, what this paper contains; and it is with much respect that I am, &c.

This letter had no effect.

The garrison being reduced by desertion and distempers, it consisted now of the governor, the deputy-
deputy-governor, the ensign, four serjeants, one of whom was sick, and about 120 centinels, without any gunner excepting captain Dunbar their engineer. There were besides a few gentlemen, retainers to the duke, who came in voluntiers, resolving to run all hazards with him, and they being resolute and loyal, did him good service. When the duke visited the magazines, he found them as ill provided as his garrison. All the artillery in the castle consisted of one 42 ponderer, one 36 ponderer, four 24 pounders, one 18 ponderer, and two 12 pounders; all these of brass. Besides them, some of iron, some little field pieces,
ces, and one mortar of 14 inches calibre, and only 15 bombs. The 19th of May, the enemy having got their artillery planted, about ten at night they began to fire on the castle with their great bombs in pairs, and did some damage to the nearest houses. The castle returned some great guns against the bomb battery, but without any considerable success. After this the besiegers threw up trenches in the corn fields on the north-side of the castle-hill. Both besiegers and besieged for divers days and nights fired incessantly upon one another. Upon the 1st of June, the besieged having no intelligence from the town, one John Grant was
was conveyed over the wall opposite to the west port, to learn if there was hopes of succour or not, and to inform them accordingly by a signal.

The following day John Grant appeared at the place appointed, and signified that there was no hope of succour. The duke, having now remaining, no hope of relief, his soldiers deserting every day, his ammunition spent, more than 20 sick men in the garrison, and their number daily increasing, and no medicines for them, so that there were scarce 40 men in the garrison able to do duty, the water bad, and no victuals, for more than ten days, except some small
small quantity of mouldy bread and spoil’d salt herrings; for these reasons thought it necessary, upon the 7th of June, to beat a party; and about 6 o’clock the white flag was put out, and major Somervel, with another officer, came to the draw-bridge; but after a long conversation, the duke and they could not agree, and so the fire continued again for some days. At last colonel Winram represented to the duke the bad state of the garrison, and the impossibility to hold out longer, and intreated him, for his own safety and that of his garrison, to renew the capitulation; to which at last the duke was obliged to condescend, and sent
sent the articles, which after some small alteration, were signed by
the duke of Hamilton as president of the council, and the earl of
Crawford. They stipulated that the garrison should march out
with their swords and baggage, and the military honours &c. Upon
the 14th of June, three months after the siege began, the castle
was surrendered, and the garrison marched out the day after. It is
to be noticed that at the time of this siege, the duke of Gordon was
obliged to pay the garrison, and defray the other charges of it out
of his own pocket. The brave defence that this duke made is to
be found in several of our histo-
ries,
280 HISTORY of
ries, and it would be needless to
lay more about that brave man,
who so remarkably inherited the
loyalty of his illustrious ancestors.

He left issue by his wife lady
Elisabeth Howard, daughter to
the duke of Norfolk, a son and a
daughter.

Alexander Gordon, marquis of
Huntly, his successor.

Lady Jean, who married James
Drummond duke of Perth.

Alexander the II\textsuperscript{d} duke
of Gordon while his father
was alive went abroad and visited
several of the courts of Europe,
and figured considerably in them.
He was honourably entertained
by
by the sovereigns, and contracted friendship with several of them, in particular with the king of Prussia, and Cosmo de Medicis great duke of Tuscany. This grand duke asked of him, when he left his court, to give him the compliment of the name of the first son he should have; and, for that reason, when the marquis of Huntly was christened, he received the name Cosmo.

After duke Alexander returned home he always held correspondence with these princes, and received several presents from them. The king of Prussia sent him his picture at full length, in the Prussian dress, which is reckoned a good
good painting. The great duke of Tuscany sent him his bust in white marble, and to his god-son the marquis of Huntly he sent a silver fount for his christening, and a very fine suit of steel armour gift; and pope Clement XIIth sent his picture, with several other presents of great value. All these things may be seen to this day at Gordon Castle.

He was also honourably entertained at the court of the prince of Anspach, the late queen Caroline's father. And this queen had always a very great regard for him. He was not bred to arms, nor concerned himself with politics, and so lived mostly at home in the tranquility of the arts of peace.
peace. As he was naturally affectionate and humane, it was his
greatest pleasure to make his ten-
ants and dependents happy and
easy under him, and to be friendly
and obliging to all his neighbours;
which drew upon him, in a man-
ner, the adoration of his own
people, and the love and respect
of the generality of the nobility
and gentry throughout the king-
dom; and this, joined to his
known integrity and principles of
honour, gained him great veneration
and a powerful extensive in-
fluence at home, as his connecti-
ons with foreign princes made him
well known and respected abroad.
He had so hearty a regard and af-
fection
HISTORY of
fection for justice and equity, sweetened with compassion and le-
nity, that it was observed of him, that, in all his life, he never did an
unjust, oppressive, or harsh action with his knowledge; and was ever
ready to redress any such things done by those, who abused the
trust he reposed in them. He kept always a splendid princely
court at home, having a set of gen-
teel, well dressed, and well ac-
complished gentlemen and ladies
in the higher offices, a sumptuous
and numerous train of liveries,
and a great resort of his vassals and
strangers of all ranks making their
court to him; and yet nothing
could exceed the exact regularity
and
and order that was observed in his family. Being sparing of expences abroad, he loved to spend nobly at home, for the benefit of his own country, and the employment and support of the poor, upon whom principally he exerted his generosity. In all these things he was excellently seconded by his duchess, a lady of a most noble and magnificent spirit, bred at the court of queen Anne; of an uncommonly great genius, and refined taste and knowledge of architecture, which she employed in enlarging and decorating the lately pile of Gordon-castle, its fine gardens and offices. This duke was one of the handsomest men
286 HISTORY of
in Britain, of a healthy constitution, maintained with most exact sobriety and temperance. By this prudent management of his affairs, he lived with splendour, dignity and honour, and left behind him a very free and opulent fortune. He died 22d November 1728, of an inflammation in his liver, occasioned by a hurt he received at the overturning of his coach; most heartily lamented by all the friends of his family and his dependants, and much regretted by all that were acquainted with him personally or by reputation. In short as Alexander the third earl of Huntly, one of his illustrious ancestors, acquired the lovely
the G O R D O N S. 287

lovely appellation of Alexander
the good earl, so this duke may be
justly said to have merited the e-
pithet of ALEXANDER THE
GOOD DUKE.

He married lady Henriette
Mordaunt, daughter to the famous
earl of Peterborough, by whom he
had four sons, and seven daugh-
ters.

1 Colonel George Gordon mar-
quís of Huntly, his successor.
2 Lord Charles.
3 Lord Lewis.
4 Lord Adam.

 Daughters,
1 Lady Henriette.
2 Lady Mary.
3 Lady Anne married to the
right
HISTORY of
right honourable William Gordon
earl of Aberdeen.
4. Lady Elizabeth.
5. Lady Jean.
6. Lady Katharine, married to
the honourable Francis Charteris,
second son to the earl of Weems.
7. Lady Charlotte.

Cosmo George the 3rd duke
of Gordon was knight of
the most honourable order of the
thistle, and one of the Scots peers
in the parliament of Great Bri-
tain. He was naturally com-
passionate, affable and kind, a sincere
lover of justice and honesty; and
had submitted, in his youth, to a
regular study of the civil law at
Leyden,
Leyden, on purpose to be the better able to cultivate, in his dealings with mankind, the practice of that virtue, the most substantial ornament of persons of his high rank. He was born with a calm temper, a ready wit and a clear and penetrating judgment, capable of every improvement that makes a great man. But being cut off so early in the flower of his age, he had neither time nor opportunity enough to give such proofs of his abilities, as otherwise he might have done. He was of a well-made stately personage, comely features, a genteel air, and princely countenance; which inspired at the same time love and respect.

O o  His
His duchess was lady Katharine Gordon, daughter to the right honourable William earl of Aberdeen; a lady eminent for her great sense and understanding in affairs, who, on that account, being entrusted by the duke, in his will, with the chief management of his estate, during the minority of his heir, employs her great abilities in improving the fortune to the best advantage. He died near Amiens in France the 5th August 1752, of a fever, in the 33d year of his age, when he was upon a progress through that kingdom. He was embalmed there, and put into a leaden coffin, and brought to the chapel near Gordon-castle, from whence
whence he was carried to the cathedral church of Elgin, and laid in the burial place of the Gordon family. He left issue by his wife lady Katharine Gordon, three sons and as many daughters.

1. Alexander Gordon, marquis of Huntly, his successor.
2. Lord William.
3. Lord George; king George and the duchess of Somerset stood sponsors for him.

Daughters.
1. Lady Susanna
2. Lady Anne.
3. Lady Katharine.

Alexander the IVth duke of Gordon succeeded his father.
HISTORY of
ther in his estate and honours, in
August anno 1752, then only nine
years old. He gives all hopes of
proving a nobleman, every way
worthy of his high birth and great
ancestors.

Having brought the history of
the illustrious family of Hunt-
ly to a period, it is proper to sub-
join the pedigrees of the two near-
est branches, namely, that of A-
boyne and of Francville.

The
The pedigree of the right honourable the earl of Aboyne.

Lord Charles Gordon, fourth son to George second marquis of Huntly, in reward of his steady loyalty, and his firmly adhering to king Charles the second during the usurpation, was by him created earl of Aboyne and lord Glenlivet, September 10, 1661.

This Charles the 1st earl of Aboyne married lady Elizabeth, daughter to John earl of Strathmore; and left issue by her three sons and a daughter.

1 Charles
294. **HISTORY of**

1. Charles Gordon, lord Glenlivet his successor.

2. George, who was afterwards tutor to his nephew; he died at Ratisbon in Germany and left no issue.

3. John, still alive, and has no issue.

**Daughter.**

1. Lady Elizabeth, who was married to John, son of George earl of Cromarty.

**Charles the 11th earl of Abboyne** married his own cousin german, lady Elizabeth daughter of Patrick earl of Strathmore, and dying in 1705, left issue by her, a son, Charles Gordon lord Glen-
Glenlivet his successor, and three daughters.

1 Lady Helen, married to — Kinaird, Esq;
2 Lady Elizabeth, unmarried.
3 Lady Grace, married to Grant of Knockendo.

Charles the IIIrd earl of Aboyne married Mrs. Grace Lockart, and had issue by her three sons.

1 Charles, the present earl of Aboyne.
2 John Gordon of Glentanner.
3 Lockart Gordon.

Charles the IVth earl of Aboyne as yet unmarried.
The pedigree of the lord Andrew Gordon, baron of Franker, and count of Gordon in France.

Alexander IIIrd earl of Huntly left issue by his wife lady Jean Stewart, daughter to the earl of Athole, brother to king James the IIId, a son, John lord Gordon, who returning from France where he had been some time before upon his travels with the duke of Albany, died soon after in Murray, and was buried in the abbay of Kinloch. He left issue by his wife, the princes Jean Stewart, daughter to king James IVth, two sons:

1 George,
Alexander Gordon was named to be archbishop of Glasgow, but James Beaton obtained that archbishopric, anno 1552, and Alexander Gordon was made titular archbishop of Athens by the pope; and to support his dignity, was promised the first vacant benefice in Scotland; and in consequence became bishop of the Isles 26th November 1553, and obtained the abbacy of Inchafray in commendam. He was afterwards translated to the bishopric of Galloway in 1558. He was
HISTORY of one of the first bishops that embraced the reformation, and was a judge of the court of session till his death anno 1576. He married Barbara Logie daughter to the baron of Logie, by whom he had five sons and a daughter.

1 Laurence Gordon, lord of Glenluce.
2 George.
3 Henry.
4 Robert, who was slain in France, in a duel, when he was a captain in the service, and in great favour with Margaret queen of France.
5 John.

The Daughter, called Barbara, married Anthony Stuart Baron of Clary.
Clary. All his sons died without issue, except John, who was his successor.

John Gordon was lord of Glenluce, after the death of his brother Laurence. He was lord of the bed-chamber to Charles the IXth king of France: Afterwards he served Henry the IVth in the same station: he married in 1576, Anthoniette de Marolles, daughter to Renatus count of Marolles, a colonel in the French service, and lieutenant of the Cent sçvres of the king's household. He had issue by her, two sons and as many daughters; but the daughters died both in their infancy.
306  H I S T O R Y  of

1. Armand Claude, who got his christiant name from the great Armand Duplessis, cardinal and duke of Richelieu, who was prime minister in France, in the reign of Lewis XIIIth. The cardinal standing his god-father, and the duchess of Lesciguieres his god-mother.

2. George, who died in the college of Beauvais.

In 1594, he was a second time married, and chose for his wife lady Genevieve Petaw, daughter to the president Molé, first president of the parliament of Brittany; by whom he had Lucia Gordon, who was married to her kinsman Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston.
When James the VIth of Scotland went to be king of England, by the title of James Ist, John Gordon was called out of France by him. The king made him dean of Sarum in October 1603, where he had an episcopal jurisdiction over 80 parishes. When he was made doctor of divinity at Oxford, king James, who had a tender regard for him, honoured him with his presence. His lady was made lady of the bed-chamber of the princess Elizabeth the king's daughter. He died in Dorsetshire 3d September, 1619, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral church of Sarum.
A R M A N D C L A U D E G o r d o n ,

knights of Francville was cap-
tain of Cent-hommes d’Arms, in
the French service; and died as he
was returning to Scotland, of the
wounds he had received at the
battle of Pavia in Italy. He left
issue by his wife, daughter to Hen-
ry de la Bare, esq.; and gentle-
man ordinary of the bed-chamber
to the king of France, two sons.

1 Armand James, his succes-
for.

2 Alexander, who was knight
of the most honourable order of
Malta, and died without issue.

A R M A N D J A M E S G o r d o n w a s
colonel of horse in the French
fоr...
service, and served several campaigns in Italy, under the great Coûte marshal of Briscac. He was sent plenipotentiary by the marshal to the duke of Savoy, and had the honour to make a treaty, by which his royal highness obliged himself to furnish 6000 men to the French, and to maintain the tranquility of Italy, in which was the foundation of the peace of the Pyrenees; and, in recompence of that important service, Lewis XIV king of France, created him count (or earl) of Gordon, and made him governor of Guise. He was also created by king James the II of England, lord James Gordon,
This Armand James, Ist Count of Gordon, married twice, first Mary Ann Cousin, daughter to Hugh Cousin of Seneville, Esq; comptroller of the king of France's household. Secondly, he married Angelica de Fontenoy, daughter to Sir John de Fontenoy, major general in the French service, by his lady Barbara, daughter of Maximilien of Frankenstein, a sovereign prince of Germany. He died at Paris in December 1720, in the 83d year of his age, and was buried in the choir of the church of St. Lewis, in the Isle of Paris. He left issue by his first lady, one son and a daughter,
George lord Gordon, his successor, born 1691, the duke George of Gordon, and his sister the countess of Crolly, stood sponsors for him.

Lady Genevieve Gordon, who was contracted with her kinsman lord Drummond, eldest son to the duke of Melfort; but she died before the consummation of the marriage.

By his second lady he had a son, Andrew.

He had likewise a natural son, John Gordon, who was captain in the French service, and behaved with such courage at the battle of Guastalla in Italy, that the king of Sardinia took notice of him.
HISTORY of him, and recommended him to the marshal duke of Villars, but he died soon after, and left no issue.

George the II\textsuperscript{d} count of Gordon, was captain of carabineers in the French service, and dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother Andrew.

Andrew the III\textsuperscript{d} count of Gordon, was adjutant general in the army in Bohemia, under the command of the marshal duke of Broglie, and captain of horse. He is still unmarried.

This is taken from the pedigree of the Gordon family, which lies in the library of Gordon castle.

The
The preamble to the lord James Gordon's patent when so created, is as follows.

As it is the honour of subjects, who are descended from an illustrious family, to imitate the great examples of their predecessors; for which reason the glory and welfare of every nation very much depends upon making virtue and loyalty the ground of distinguishing men; with suitable marks of publick honour: And since our mostbeloved and faithful cousin Armand James Gordon, Esq; is sprung from an antient and noble family in Scotland, allied by marriage to our royal lineage; excited by the
examples of his illustrious ancestors, whose valour and loyalty, shown always conspicuous in the interest of their king and country, when our affairs required him in Ireland to extinguish the flame of civil war, which broke out into open rebellion, he has suffered himself to be withdrawn from his places in France, and, the war daily increasing, he expressed a great desire and readiness to discharge the employment of a soldier; But when we understood, that he had also a genius capable of managing political affairs, we sent him into France, with full commission to treat of the most important concerns in the administration of these kingdoms: he has approved himself with very great praise,
praise, and has given as signal instances of his ability in negociations, as of military valour: Since indeed, on both accounts, he is intituled to some mark of our royal favour, we have therefore thought fit to create the foresaid Armand James Gordon Esq; a peer of Scotland, by the title of James lord Gordon baron of Frank-er, that he may receive a title of honour from that very nation, which his illustrious ancestors so dearly loved, and so undauntedly fought for:

Know ye therefore, &c.

At Dublin, James Rex,
the 15th April 1690.
APPENDIX.
Charter Queen Mary to George Earl of Huntly, of the Earldom of Murray.

M A R I A, Dei Gratia, Regina Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae suae, Clericis & Laicis, salutem. Sciatis nos cum avifamento, consensu & autoritate charissimi nostri Consanguinei & Tutoris Jacobi Araniae Comitis, Domini Hamiltoni, regni nostri Protectoris & Gubernatoris, pro bono, fidei, honorabili, & gratuito servitio quondam charissimo patri nostro bonae memoriae (cujuis animae propitiatur Deus) per praeidileatum nostrum consanguineum & consiliarium Georgium, Comitatem de Huntlie, Dominum Gordon & Badzenach, &c. regni nostri Cancellarium, ac in ejusdem partibus Borealibus nostrum Locum tenentem, illufrissimique ordinis sancti Michaelis Archangeli in Gallia Equitem auratum, tam in pacis quam belli temporibus impenso, praecipue in justiciæ & tranquillitatis in regni nostri partibus universis inter subditos nostros, dum idem nostrer Pater charissimus apud Galliam remanseret, ipso nostro consanguineo ejusdem regni
A P P E N D I X.

ni nostri Regente capitali ac generali locum tenen. tune extante, observatione, ac in dicti regni nostri & libertatis ejusdem, adversus veteres nostros Angliæ hostes, in vita nostris patris prædicit. tutione, ipsò Comitè, tempore fui obitus, Locum tenen. generali Regni fui existente : Nec non pro bono, fidelī & honorabili servitio, per eundem Comitem nobis & præfato nostro Gubernatori, nostro nomine, in Regni nostri defensione adversus veteres nostros Angliæ hostes, prædict. & subditorum nostrorum in partibus Borealis sub sua curâ Locum tenentis commoran. ob justiciæ debitam administrationem, in pace & concordia inter seipsum, ac firma autoritatis nostræ obedientia, regimine ab hinc impensō ; in consideratione etiam quōd fæpe fatus noster Consanguineus nec subditi nostri sub cura fui offici prædict. nullam unquam cum hostibus nostris hujusmodi intelligentiam habuere, nec cum ipsis amicitiam ulla in nostrorum Regni & subditorum lætionem aut damnun contraxere, sed semper eorum opinioni ad vires restiterunt, cum nonnulli alii Scoti contrarium perpetrārunt ; & propterea quod servitiam fidelia & necessaria per dictum nostrum Consanguineum impensa, per nos minime oblita remaneant, sed potius illa (ut ex officio nostro reginali tememur) remunerare & recompensare, volen. Dēdīle, concessīle, &c.
APPENDIX.

First Letter under the King's Hand.

My good Son,

May on my Soul swear unto you, That
I sen your parting frae here, I was never an
Hour unhinking upon you, but when I was
sleepand, and scarcely then, I was sa laith
to tyne the Report of my Friendship in Ab-
sence. I had been out of this Town or now,
and met with you, gif the Examination of
this Letter-bearer had not stayed me. As
to your Diet in meeting with me, faill not
to do fully therein as the Bearer thereof
your Friend shall direct you. As for your
Information in all Things concerning you,
and my Mind therein, I remit it to the said
Bearer's Report, because ye know I desire
not to be prolix in my Letters. Always
trust fully this Gentleman, and obey what-
ever he bids you in my Name, whom I
have selected to send to you at this Time,
because he was the first Man that ever
spake good of you unto me. Farewel

JAMES R.

Because Patrick Murray takes Medicine
this Day for the Dregs of his Fever, I
have reserved his Voyage till he meet
you by the Way and bring you to me.

II. Letter.
APPENDIX.

II. Letter.

Good Son, according to my last speaking with you, I will the Morn send you a Direction of my full Mind concerning your Behaviour in all Things. I trust you will remember on your Vow made at your Bridal. Thus remitting all Things to my foresaid Direction, and willing you to take Resolution of naething in the mean Time, but only to remain where you are. I bid you Farewel.

JAMES R.

III. Letter.

Good Son, according to my Promise in my last Letter, I sent a Part of my Opinion to you twa Days syne, with sum of your awin Friends, and in respect of nae Answer yet, I send you here with the Bearer hereof, with farder of my Mind, gif ye never had Cause to plain of my Passion in your Particulars; and gif Nature (in a Manner) must move me to wish you weall, mair nor other common Folkis, use I pray you the Counsell that this gentle Minister gives you in my Name, for quhais intire Love towards you, I dare fully responde. I will upon Tyrday at
APPENDIX.

at the farthest advertised you of my Dyet, and quhair you shall meet me, by a Man they call Alexander Lindsay. In the mean Time not doubting of your Conformity in all Things, I bid you, Farewel.

JAMES R.

Ceremonies, which were performed at the burial of George Gordon 1st marquis of Huntly.

HE left this world at Dundee, June 13th anno 1636. He was embalmed there, and carried on the 25th to the chapel of Strathbogie, and from thence to a chapel erected for the purpose near Gordon-castle, which was adorned with the Gordons arms, and illuminated day and night: Here he was kept for 50 days, and constantly attended by two gentlemen of his vassals, who were relieved every two hours, guarding him with their swords drawn; every one, who entered the chapel to see him, was entertained with a variety of liquors, and all the time he lay there, there was kept at Gordon-castle an open table, for all the gentlemen of the name, the vassals and others; and the chamberlain did the honours of the table. To the burial all the gentlemen of the name, the vassals, and tenants were conveened, to the number of upwards of
of 500; who all in deep mourning accompanied the body, besides a numerous retinue of servants of all kinds, such as gentlemen, pages, valet de chambres, foot men, and others preceded by the master of the horse, all dressed in cloaks and deep mourning. The body was in a hearse drawn by six horses, covered with black, and upon it several escutcheons with the Gordons arms. In the coach, which preceded the body, was the marquis's heart and his coronet. Several coaches and six, closed the funeral pomp, which was illuminated by upwards of 300 torches. All in the same order, went from Gordon-castle to Elgin six miles distant, at ten o'Clock at night, and arrived about three in the morning; being come to the door of the cathedral church, he was received by the clergy, and laid with the usual ceremonies, in the burial place of his illustrious ancestors.

Copies of Two Letters from King James to the Duke of Gordon, when in Edinburgh-castle, 1689.

James R.

Right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counselor, We greet you well. Upon the Informations we have had of your excellent Deportment in our Serv-

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vice, We sent you Our Royal Thanks from St. Germain sometime ago; but now since Our Arrival into this Our Kingdom, We have been again informed of the Continuance of your Zeal for Us, and your despising the malicious Threats of that illegal Convention, and their wicked and unjust Attempts against you, that yet you are resolved to stand firm to Our Royal Interest; which, as it is an Action worthy of your Family, so eminent in their constant Services to, and Sufferings for the Crown, so it is worthy of our Royal Esteem and most hearty Thanks at present: And whenever it shall please Almighty God, to put us in a Condition, shall oblige us to make our Rewards equal your Services, of which you may rest most assured.

We think it fit for our Service, that our Castle of Edinburgh be kept from the Power of the Rebels, as long as may be; and we assure you, we shall not be very long, of bringing such a Force into that Kingdom, as shall quickly retrieve it; but we leave absolutely to you to stay there, or to go to the North to your Interest, to put them in Arms for our Interest; which that ye may the better do, we are resolved to send you our Commission of Lieutenant, as you had it before, so soon as we have a safe Conveyance for it. In the mean Time, it is our
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express Will and Pleasure, that the last Commission of Lieutenancy you had be revived; and it is hereby revived to all Intents and Purposes, during our Royal Pleasure, with express Orders to all whom it concerns, to obey you as our Lieutenant aforesaid. And you are hereby empowered, to act according to the Tenor thereof, and Powers therein contained, to suppress all who shall rise in Arms against our Authority, within the Limits of your Jurisdiction; and to send such Troops, as you shall think fit for our Service, to the Assistance of others.

We do nowise doubt, of your acting for us in this Conjuncture, as becomes yourself; and therefore we shall add no more to this, but to require you to send us your Advice, what you think may be best for our Service, in all the Branches thereof. And so assuring you of our Royal Favour, and declaring this to be a sufficient Warrant for what ye shall do in our Service, we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Dublin Castle, the 29th Day of March 1689, and the fifth Year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

M E I. F O R T.

Directed, To Our right truly and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, George Duke of Gordon.

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JAMES R.

Right trusty and right intirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, we greet you well. Some Time ago we wrote a Letter to you, a Duplicate whereof is here inclosed; but that we are informed fell into the Hands of our Enemies, together with the Officer that carried it to you. We do still find more and more Reason, to approve of your exemplary Loyalty and Service to us, shown in the Defence of that our Castle, of which whenever it shall please God to put it in our Power, you shall receive the Benefit due to your Merit.

And since we do not now think it fit, that you should leave our said Castle (where your Presence is so necessary for our Service) so long as you are in a Condition to defend it, we do hereby impower you, to make Choice of one or more Persons, such as you shall think fit, to be your Deput-lieutenants within the whole Bounds of your last Commission of Lieutenancy, with Power to them to act, as if you your self were present, that thereby our Service may suffer as little Prejudice as possibly can in your Absence. And for doing all that is above said, this shall be to you and all others a sufficient Warrant and Authority. So hoping you shall have good Success in all that is relating to
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to our Service, we bid you heartily farewell.
Given at our Court at Dublin-castle, the
17th of May 1689, and in the fiftth Year of
our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

MELFORT.

Directted, To our right truly and right in-
tirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor,
George Duke of Gordon.

The Certificate of the Oath, which the Lord
Gordon took at London in presence of the
French Ambassador, when the Patent as
Captain of the Scots Gens d'Armes was deli-
vered to him.

AUjourd huy le V.JI de Juin l'anne
1624. Monsieur le M. de Gordon a
fait & prest le serment qu'il estoit tenu
faire a cause de la charge de Capitaine de
cent hommes d'Armès des Ordonnances du
Roy de nation Esofoise, dont il a pleu a sa
Majesté le purvoir entre les mains de Mon-
sieur le Count de Tilliers son Consilier d'
estat & Embassadeur en Anglettre, et mon
son Secretaire present.

Signe Taneguy le Veneur.
Du Moulin.
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A Letter from the King of France to the Marquis of Huntly.

Mon Cousin,

Cette cy vous sera rendu par le Seur Marquis Doffat mon Ambassadeur, qui à chage tres expresse de moy de vous dire l'estime que je fais de votre vertu, & l' affection que je vous porte & quels sont mes sentiments, sur ce que je vous ay promis. Je vous prie de le croire, & que cest avecque regret que cela tarde & que j'en demeur-ja, je conçois pour vous bien des graces au des-fus celle la, & aux occasions vous le cognoistrez. Lesquelles attendant, Je prie ieu, mon Cousin, vous tient en sa sainte garde. Escript a St. Germain en Laye, ce 6 Aoust, 1624.

Signé Louis.

A mon Cousin le Marquis de Gordon.

By several Charters we find, that the first of the Family of Gordon, who mortified Lands to the Abbey of Kelso, is called Adam Filius Adae. This Abbey was built by David Ist, and it is probable that Adam the Father mentioned in the first Charter, was the first of the Name of Gordon that came from France into Scotland in Malcolm III'd's Time.

FINIS.