Sir Hew Cathcart of Carleton, 1st baronet, was appointed a Commissioner of Excise and Supply for Ayrshire in 1684, and was among those appointed in December of that year to proceed against those in the county who were guilty of "ecclesiastick disorders," and on 27 March, 1675, to proceed against "desperate rebells sculking up and down in some southern and western shires." But at the Revolution he raised troops for the Protestant cause and garrisoned Ardmillan.

He was a Member of Parliament for Ayrshire, 1703-7, and was created a baronet of Nova Scotia on 8 April, 1703, with remainder to his heirs male whomsoever. He died in March, 1723, "or thereby," and his will was confirmed at Glasgow on 8 September, 1746.

Sir Hew married in 1695 Anne Broun, daughter of Sir Patrick Broun of Colstoun, 1st baronet, and had issue.

In the Kirk Session minutes of Dailly there are various allusions to Sir Hew Cathcart. Some two years before his marriage a Dailly girl, Margaret Girvan, was "rebuked for the sin of fornication with Carleton" and had a child alleged to have been his. On 15 January, 1695, "the Laird of Carletoun" was one of four chosen to be elders, and was regular in his attendance at the Session's meetings up to 1711. On 2 January, 1698, he was appointed with the minister "to speak to Trochreg about the poor's money," and on 3 May, 1702, he was unanimously chosen to represent the Session in the Presbytery of Ayr.

Correspondence of the First Earl of Dundonald

Annie I. Dunlop, O.B.E., LL.D.

The thirty-nine letters here edited are contained in a volume of documents, largely correspondence, belonging to the muniments of the Earl of Dundonald. Last year, when they were temporarily in the custody of the Keeper of the Records in the Register House, his Lordship kindly granted permission to transcribe them as a contribution to the Collections of the Ayrshire Archaeological Society. For myself, and in name of the Society, I thank the Earl for making available these letters which combine a deep human interest with considerable political significance. In themselves they do not give a complete or continuous record of events, but they serve as a mirror of their times.

On the personal side we see how the declining fortunes of some ancient houses are counter-balanced by the rise of others. We see how men with good education, business ability and command of ready money can carve a road to success; we note how after the Union of the Crowns the Court at Whitehall becomes a magnet to attract many of the Scots nobility. Thus the young Duchess of Buccleuch keeps princely state in London while her Scottish patrimony is left in the hands of Commissioners and at the mercy of chamberlains and designing neighbours. We find men sometimes successful and sometimes frustrated in the fulfilment of their ambitions. In some letters we sense anxiety, carking care and perplexity. In the case of the Earl of Dundonald himself we can follow the different stages of a successful and honourable career, cast in an age of political and religious upheaval. His long life span (1605-1685) more or less coincided with the struggle for the Covenant; but his correspondence shows that other dynamic forces were also contributing to alter the whole fabric of society.

William Cochrane was descended from an old Renfrewshire family which issued in the female line on the death of his grandfather, William Cochrane, leaving a daughter as sole heiress. In 1603, Elizabeth Cochrane married Alexander Blair, a younger son of Alexander Blair of that Ilk, who on his marriage assumed the name and arms of Cochrane. William, afterwards 1st Earl of Dundonald, was the second son of Elizabeth and Alexander, but became the acknowledged head of the family in 1642, when his elder brother, Sir John Cochrane, resigned his Scottish estates on taking up a diplomatic and military career in the service of Charles I. His new status gave additional distinction to a position which William had already well established by his own
efforts. He in fact combined the lustre of ancient lineage with the qualities of a successful man of affairs; and in this respect he was a typical product of his age. The 17th century was a time of change and confusion, marked by intellectual and spiritual ferment, by the clash of religious opinions and economic upheaval. It gave scope to careerists of ability, character and ambition, such as William Cochrane.

He had the advantage of a good education at Paisley Grammar School and Glasgow University, and this emphasis on a secular education was in itself a sign of the new age. His mediaeval forebears would have carved their way to a patrimony by the sword or by marriage, but Cochrane’s correspondence shows that although he took an active part in the earlier stages of the Civil War, he was more essentially a man of peace, who made his reputation by his administrative ability and business capacity.

At the date of the earliest letter in this collection he had recently been knighted during the King’s visit to Scotland in 1641. He was already a man of considerable property and local influence as Sheriff-Depute of Renfrew and M.P. for Ayrshire. His correspondence shows that he threw his weight into public affairs, giving both financial and military support to the armies of the Covenant; but it also indicates that even at this early stage he inclined to moderation and steered a middle course in politics and religion. Thus even when he was supporting the cause of Parliament he was at the same time holding office of trust under such a noted royalist as James, Duke of Lennox. [No. 1.]

It is significant that in 1638 Robert Baillie had judged him to be “a sharpe and busie man” who was in favour “of altering, upon good conditions, some clauses of the Covenant.” In later years Grahame of Claverhouse, when wooing his granddaughter, Jean Cochrane, declared that Dundonald had “but one rebel on his land for ten that the rest of the lords and lairds of the south and west have on theirs,” and that “nobody offered to meddle with him till they heard I was like to be concerned in him.” Equally impressive is the fact that during “the Troubles” the Privy Council dealt leniently with him. Thus in 1678, although they ordered him to remove “an unlicensed pedagogue” from his grandson’s household, yet “out of the respect wee have to your lordship [we] doe not inclyn to proceid summarly against yow”; and they excused his dilitariness in taking the Test in 1681 on the ground of his “age and infirmity.”

1. It is noteworthy that he and his son founded bursaries in philosophy and theology at Glasgow University in 1673.
2. Letters and Journals, I, 84. (ed. D. Laing, 1841.)
3. Michael Barrington, Grahame of Claverhouse, 120.
Like many other moderates, in the later stages of the Civil War Sir William went over to the royalist side. He was created Lord Cochrane of Dundonald on 26th December, 1647; raised troops for the "Engagement" in support of Charles; but did not take any active part in the ill-fated campaign of 1648. His correspondence shows that he rallied to Charles II when he came to Scotland as a Covenanted King [No. VI], but like the majority of his countrymen he made his peace with Cromwell, and continued to represent Ayrshire under the Protectorate. [No. X.]

His real sympathies, however, are reflected in the action of his son, who hastened to Court after the Restoration and lost no time in kissing the King's hands and speaking of business. The Master of Cochrane's letter breathes the general air of expectancy, combined with uncertainty and fear of an outbreak of personal animosities. [No. XII.] Much of the apprehension was justified, but Lord Cochrane suffered less than many of his contemporaries. He received the reward of his loyal services in his elevation to an earldom; and the correspondence on this matter shows what stress was laid on legal formalities and the question of precedence. [No. XVIII, XIX.]

One of the interesting points about these letters is the light that they throw upon the changes in the Scottish peerage during the period. Many of the nobles mentioned in the correspondence were new creations: such as Lauderdale, Lothian, Balmerino, Southesk, Traquair, Tweeddale, Nithsdale, Winton, Kincairdine, and Dumfries. The holders of these new titles were men of ancient lineage whose elevation was due partly to the King's effort to win supporters, and partly to the need of filling the blank left by the disappearance of great feudal magnates. When the tallest trees of the forest had fallen, there was more air and space for the saplings to spring up. The old baronial houses which had given so much trouble to the earlier Stewart kings had disappeared or lost their territorial influence, and their passing left greater scope for smaller lairds.

The career of William Cochrane well illustrates this point. His fortunes rose, for example, with the decay of the House of Lennox. In this case the decline was due not to rebellion and forfeiture but to absenteeism and lack of heirs. It is clear from the Dundonald correspondence that the Dukes of Lennox continued to be great landowners and important magnates; but they had

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5. Lauderdale created Viscount 1616, Earl 1624, Duke 1672; Lothian created Earl 1606; Balmerino created Earl 1608; Southesk created Earl 1633; Traquair created Earl 1623; Tweeddale created Earl 1644; Nithsdale created Earl 1620, with precedence from 1581; Winton created Earl 1600; Kincairdine created Earl 1647; Dumfries created Earl 1633.
Great noblemen who were absentees, or minors, or unbusinesslike, obviously felt the pressure of economic circumstances, much as their successors are suffering to-day. Thus about 1664 Lennox solicited £20 from Dundonald "for I have not with me above forty shillings." [No. XV.] In 1673 Mr. Snell, Monmouth's agent, despaired of seeing the Duke and Duchess "out of debt" and able to live with "honour, satisfaction and content" [No. XXVIII]; and in the same year the Earl of Winton rendered "a million of thanks" to Dundonald for the offer of a loan and later begged him "not to grou wearie of my affairs though they may be tedious and burdensome." [Nos. XXIX, XXXIII.]

Winton, who wrote from France, was one of the many Scots nobles who went abroad to finish their education, to pursue a career, or to escape from troubles at home. A grandson of Dundonald was in Angers at the same time as Winton; Lennox became English courtiers, whose affairs in Scotland had suffered through being left in the hands of agents. The Earl of Angus who was another representative of an ancient family which had lost its earlier vigour and had ceased to be a menace to the throne.

Most conspicuous of all, however, is the change in the fortunes of the house of Buccleuch. In the years before the Union of the Crowns the "bold Buccleuch" had been a thorn in the side of James VI because of his escapades on the Borders. But his family had long been overshadowed by the might of the Douglases and of the Earls of Bothwell. The picture was changed, however, after James went to take possession of his English kingdom. The laird of Buccleuch became Lord Scott of Buccleuch in 1606; his son was created an Earl in 1619; and his grandson (dying at the age of twenty-five) left his daughter the greatest heiress in Scotland.

One factor in augmenting the family estates of the Scotts had been the purchase of heritable property, notably the lordship of Dalketh from the Earl of Morton in 1642. There was indeed at this time a brisk trade in the land market, partly due to the disendowment of the Roman Church and partly to the breaking down of the feudal economy. Payments in kind and feudal services were no longer adequate as a basis of social life. Currency was needed for the administration of Government, the financing of wars, the running of baronial households and the needs of common life.

It is noteworthy that William Cochrane owed much of his initial successes to his business ability and his command of ready money. The correspondence shows that in 1644 he was able to give a loan of 3,000 marks for the prosecution of the war in England and Ireland [No. II.]; to raise levies for Charles I in 1651 [No. VI.]; to advance money to impoverished noblemen; and to buy up landed property for a patrimony to his family. Indeed, the three baronies which he possessed upon his elevation to the earldom had all been acquired in his lifetime. He obtained a Great Seal charter of the lands of Dundonald in 1638, he purchased the estate of Ochiltree in 1647, and he bought the lordship of Paisley from the Earl of Angus in 1653. The case of Paisley, which changed hands twice within two years, is an interesting illustration of the way in which the property of the ancient Church passed into lay ownership. It is easy to understand, also, how the new proprietors would resent the efforts of Charles I to dispossess them by the Act of Revocation in order to provide endowments for the Episcopal Church. The Duke of Lennox seems to have embarrassed his estate when in his loyalty he "parted with" the temporalities of Glasgow. [No. XVI.]

There is a remarkable unanimity among the Earl's correspondents in their expression of gratitude for his helpfulness in their difficulties. It is true that in acting as agent or commissioner for magnates like Lennox, Angus, and the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, he was also building his own fortunes; but the letters leave the picture of a man conscientious and kindly as well as able and business-like.

Charles Duke of Lennox humbly thanked him for his "many civilities" [No. XIII, and his widow, "being satisfied of the kindness you had for my Lord and the great knowledge you had of all his concerns in Scotland," was importunate in seeking his assistance in her own affairs. [No. XXXX.] Huntly and Winton in foreign parts testified their thankfulness for his "extraordinary acts of kindness" [No. XXXIII], which in some cases at least consisted in affording financial help.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth reposed complete confidence in his "constant and unwearied diligence... with so great circumspection and prudence... very far above the rate of ordinary friendship and kindness." [No. XXVI.] In time of crisis he and his young wife found themselves "depending very
much, if not solely, upon your lordships wisdome and good conduct. [No. XXXIV.]

In part, these feelings of gratitude were aroused through self-interest. Several writers knew very well from experience "with hou great successe your lo. care is seconded in all you undertake" [No. XXXIII], and the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch had "just reason to feare that wee may suffer very much by your absence." [No. XXXVI.] Personal disappointments (as for example, the failure to receive the grant of Dumbarton Castle) did not effect his devotion to his patrons' interests. Age and the infirmity of advancing years did not weaken his "zeale and affection" for the house of Buccleuch [No. XXXV], among whose tenants he was obviously both well-known and respected.

He brought the same qualities of head and of heart to the help of individuals and into the service of the state, for the records of Parliament and Privy Council show that he was assiduous in attendance upon these bodies, and was a good committee man to whom they entrusted miscellaneous duties. No doubt he had his ill-wishers, such as the Dunoon slater who was cast into the Tolbooth of Edinburgh "for some alleged injurious expressions against the Earl of Dunderonald." [No. XXXVI]

Early in the religious struggles Baillie and the Presbytery of Ayr* doubted the strength of his devotion to the Covenants; when he was an old man he was slow in abjuring them by taking the Test; and he was suspect because of the divided allegiances of his family in politics and religion. He combined loyalty to the Crown with sympathy towards the Covenanters and worked for stability in the state. There is pathos, therefore, in the fact that his closing days were clouded by personal anxieties and the shadow of civil strife. His last letter in this collection, written to his grandson, Lord Cochrane, six months before his death, was penned when the country was taking measures to resist the invasion of Argyll in the interests of Monmouth and the Protestant Succession. His grandson was on service for the Government; his son was one of the leaders of the invasion. Lord Cochrane captured Argyll and sent him to Edinburgh in Dunderonald's coach. Sir John Cochrane was imprisoned and tried for treason. For the octogenarian Earl the outlook was indeed dark; but when his world seemed falling about him he still "trusted in the Lord's protection, Who Hath preserved me in many a difficult time." His letter reveals a strength of personal affection and Christian faith; and ends with a blessing.

1. Sir William Stewart was Captain of Dumbarton Castle in 1638 (Reg. of P.O., 2nd series, v, 77). In 1641 Parliament ordered the Marquis of Argyll to deliver the Castle of Dumbarton to the Duke of Lennox "to whom the same perteened and BtUl pertecnes" (A.P., v, 432). Dumbarton Castle was "an ancient and kindly-possession of the Earls of Lennox, standing in the county where they have their title, and where their Friends and Rising lie" (Calendar of Scottish Papers, v, 637).

2. Rebellion had just broken out in Ireland, entailing a massacre of Protestant settlers, with repercussions upon the relations of King and Parliament in England.

3. Sir William Cochrane was appointed Chamberlain to the Duke of Lennox about 1641, the year in which he was knighted (Scots Peerage, iii, 345).

4. James, fourth Duke of Lennox, was created Duke of Richmond on 8 August, 1641. He was of the royal Stewart stock and an ardent royalist, who is said to have offered to suffer in place of King Charles. Dr. David Mathew in Scottish under Charles I. writes that Lennox hardly knew Scotland, but was always welcome there. Everything was provided for him by James VI and I; his house and lands, his wife and religion. As a boy of twelve and acting through deputies he was already Lord High Admiral and Great Chamberlain of Scotland, Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, Sherif of Lothian and Lennox. Perhaps in regard to all his posts and lands in the northern kingdom he never gave over asking by deputy.
II.—Warrant of Committee of Estates to Sir William Cochrane

Edinburgh, 20 August, 1644.

At Edinburgh the [twentie] day of [August] 1644.

Forsameikle as by Act of the Estaitis of Scotland, dated the second day of February, the year of God, one thousand six hundreth forty four yeers, made for raising of Moneys for a present supply to the Armies sent to England and Ireland, it was ordaind, that the Lenders of Moneys for that use, should have assurance of their repayment from the Publick, out of the Moneys due from the Kingdom of England, or that should be raised upon the late Excise, which the Thesaurer or Collector should be bound to pay out of the first of his intromissions thereof, as the said Act more fully proports. And now forsameikle as [Sir William Cocherane of Coudoun], at the desire of us the Committee of Estates of Parliament of this Kingdom under-subscribing, hath presently Lent and Advanced to us for the present supply of the saids Armies (while the saids Moneys of Excise, and due by the Kingdom of England be ingotten) the sum of [three thousand marks Scots money] whereof we by thir presents grant the receipt. Therefore we the Committee of Estates of Parliament, do bind and oblige the Estates of this Kingdom, to pay to the said [Sir William Cocherane] his heirs, executors, or assignes, the said principal sum of [three thousand markes] Monie foresaid out of the first & readiest Monies due by the said Kingdom of England to the saids Armies, or that shall be gotten out of the said Excise, or out of the Taxations, Contributions, or any other thing whatsoever hereafter to be laid on this Kingdom: Together with the ordinary Annual-rent and interest thereof, conform to the Laws of this Realme, yeerly and termly from the date hereof, while the repayment of the same. And by thir presents ordains the Thesaurers of the Excise, or any other Thesaurers or publick Receivers of any of the Moneys foresaids due, or that shall pertain to the Publick foresaid of this Kingdom, to answer and pay the said [Sir William Cocherane] and his foresaids, the said principal sum, with the Annual-rent thereof, yearlie and termly from the date hereof, while the repayment of the same, out of the first and readiest of the saids Moneys, Excises, Contributions, and others foresaids, that shall happen to be up-lifted by them, whereament thir presents shall be a sufficient warrant to the saids

Signed: LAUERDAILL.
LOTHIAN.
BALMERINOC.
SIR M. BALFOUR.
G. RAMSAY.
I. SEMPIIL.
ARCHIBALD SYDSEF.

This is a printed form with the words within square brackets filled in by hand.

III.—John Reid to Lady Cochrane.

Irvine, 28 April, 1646.

Madam,

I have resaved for the Lairds accompt threttie two seekes of meill. To witt from William Stewart in Barrassie six, from Georg Craig and Petter Handle twentie thrie and from Galrix men thrie. The Laird writt to me to receave yesterday 8 barrell of match and one in a seek and four barrell of powder, bot the treuth is the carrieres hes broght bot thrie barrell of powder with them, therfor if the bark go not away this evinie tyd your Ladyship wold do well to send down one and lykwyse some ball, for the officer that cam yesternight to our toun regrates much the want of it and sayes it will hinder the wholl service, which wer much pittie. I have puttin neir thrie scoir seeckes my self, wherof I sal give your Ladyship mor certain knowledg quhen the receapt of the wholl comes to me, till which tym and evir.

I remain,

Uour Ladyships servant,

JOHN REID.
Irwin, April 28th, 1646.

I Jhon Miller in Knoikindsill declare I have received one hundredth sheals of melle to be sent to Inneraray for the use of my Lord Marquess of Argyll, & from Sir William Cochrane, which shalbe shipped and sent within 8 days, winn and weather serving, by these marked with my mark because I cannot writy.

At Achans the 2 of May 1646.

Addressed: For the right honorabill The Ladie Cowdoun, These Trace of seal.

IV.—Duke of Lennox to Sir W. Cochrane.

Sir William Cochrane,

I being informed that my friends in Scotland who doe me the favor to take care of my affaires ther, whereof you are one, have thought fit to appoint Anna Stuart for her dowrie the summe of eight thousand marks Scotch, which I have often bine solicited in by this bearer Mr Murray (who, I now heare, is husband to Anna Stuart) to give my assent therunto, & to direct my order unto you for the payment thereof out of the first mony that shall be coming unto me in Scotland, which I hereby doe, as well in regard to the act of my friends, as for any other reason, & I desir you in the performance therof, that you take such course & assurance that I may be noe farther troubled with any pretence of the said Anna Stuart, or her husband, and herewith I intrate you to acquaint my friends ther, that this businesse may be soe ended. What I have farther to say unto you is concerning your selfe, to let you know that I take kindly your readiness to serve me by a bill of exchange, though I have not yet receaved the benifit of it, nor know whether I shall or noe by that way, therefore if you can thincke of any other you will expresse farther your affection therein to

Your very loveing friend,

J. LENOS & RICHMOND.

November the 14th.

1646.

To my loveing friend Sir William Cochrane of Cowdon att Edenbrough, these.

Seal.

Autograph signature.

5. The Earl of Argyll was created a Marquis on 15 November, 1641. Montrose and his Irish auxiliaries had harried Argyllshire in 1645.

VI.—Charles II to Lord Cochrane.

Woodhouse, 5 August, 1651.

Charles R.

Rght trustie and well-beloved, wee greet yow weell. Wee have seene your lettere to the Duk of Hamilton9 wherein yow give us encouragements to hope that sometyme this weik the horse imposed upone the Shirifdames of Air and Renfrew sail be in redlines. And haveing bene engaged to give to Generall Major Vandrosk10 the first Regiment of horse raised within our kingdome of Scotland wee could not posseble break our promise to so

9. William, second Duke of Hamilton, who died on 12 September, 1651, from wounds received at the battle of Worcester.
10. One of the Dutch officers who came to Scotland with Charles II in 1650. “Van Ruyske,” a “Dutchman,” was “said to have raised a regiment of horse in Scotland to go to England at his own expense.” (W. A. Douglas, Cromwell’s Scotch Campaigns, 25.) There is a reference to Major General Van Drosk (10 October, 1650) in Correspondence of Earls of Averem and Lothian, II, 501.)
deserving a persone. But seing your brother was apoynted to have
the command of one of the Regiments of foott before they war
converted into horse, he will now be disapoynted and lykwayes
Colonell Cunynghame of their expectations. Wee have therefore
thought fitt to desire you to hast your brother up to the armie
to ws, and we doe oblige us to tak him into our particular
care, and to give him the command of a Regiment either of horse
or foott. Wee desyre that you would be active in raising these levies and continow
from our Camp royall at Woodhous the fyft of August, 1651.

Addressed: For our right trustie and weel beloved
The Lord Cochrane. 2

Endorsed: King Charles letter to Lord Cochrane. 3

VII.—Warrant in favour of Lord Cochrane.

James and Johne Wallaces my factouris: Becawse in the
bargane off the lordschippe of Paislaye disponit be me to Williame
Lord Cochrane conforme to the subsor3^vitt rentalle maid and sette downe be me on the said bargane, he being to enter to the
uplifting all the hoille 1653 yeiris rente; yott because there ar severalle particularis in the said rentall quhilkis wer not sett to
the full for the yeire 1653 albeit he has keopt at the full rentall,
it is conditioned that he sail have refondit to him the deficiencie
of the said rentall in the particularis following the said yeir 1653.

1. Sir William Cochrane had at least four brothers who served in the royalist cause.
2. Sir William Cochrane was created Lord Cochrane of Dundonald on 20 December, 1647.
3. The tenth Earl of Dundonald commented upon this letter that it "marks the dawn of
that ingratitude towards his tried adherents of which Charles has been, not without reason, accused. Lord Cochrane's reward for raising
the first regiment of horse in Scotland" was the displacement of his brother from the command,
in favour of a Dutchman. (Autobiography of a Seaman, i, 145.)
4. After the Reformation the lands of the Abbey of Paisley were erected into a lordship in
favour of Lord Claud Hamilton, father of the first Earl of Abercorn. On 22 June,
1659, the second Earl sold Paisley to Archibald, Earl of Angus, who in his turn
sold it to Lord Cochrane on 3 August, 1663 (Charters and Documents of Burgh of
Paisley, nos. 37, 38; W. Metcalfe, A History of Paisley, 310).

To witt James Wallace in Landerd augmentation 171 lib. 13s 4d.
Honerie Lother in Killinstouns augmentation 100 lib.
Robertt in Merk augmentation 66 lib. 13s 4d.
William Snodgras in Inash his augmentation 33 lib. 6s 8d.
And Robert Blar in Auchistones augmentation 13 lib. 6s 8d.

extending in all to thrio hundrethe four score fyve pundz Scottis
mony. Thairfor those are to give warrand and direcion to paye
to the said William Lord Cochrane the said sowme of thrie
hundrethe fourscoire fyve pund money forsaid. And the samen
shall be allowit to you in the compt of the rents of the yaire 1652.
Qhahairment thir presents with his receipt sail be your warrant.

Subscrivit at Pasky 1 September 1653 be me

A. ANGUS. 5

VIII.—Earl of Angus to Lord Cochrane.

18 September [1654].

My Lord,

I have received yours with the inclosed to Albert Nisbet, who
shall receive satisfaction in that bond according to your Lordships
order to him, without the performance wherof the wytees shall
not be requyred from him, and I doe thank yow kyndly for the same. We have heer anent our fynes various reports. 6 Always
I will rest confident (if particular mens cases be noticed) your
Lordship may doe and will doe as much for my interest as for any
other of all your co-parteners in that busine. So wishing yow
good success and a safe return, I rest

Your Lordships affectionat servant,

ANGUS.

br.

Holyrood, 18 9

Addressed: For my Lord Cocherane.

Traces of seal.

6. Charles II created Archibald Earl of Angus in 1651, during his father's lifetime.
7. Archibald, Earl of Angus, was fined £1000 by Cromwell's government in April, 1654,
and died in January, 1655 (S. F. L. 200-7). Lord Cochrane was fined 6000 sterling,
and the amount was afterwards reduced to £1066, 13-4 (Ibid, iii, 346).
IX.—Inhibition in favour of Lord Cochrane.

17 March, 1656.

The House being informed that Walter Corbett of Towcors [Towers] hath raised letters of apprising against the Lord Cochrane as cautioner for Sir David Coningham and charged the said Lord Cochrane to appear at Edinburgh the [blank] day of April next and so his lands apprised.

Resolved by the Parliament.

That this proceeding against Lord Cochrane is a breach of privilege of Parliament.

Ordered by the Parliament that a letter be written by Mr Speaker to the Judges in Scotland to inhibit all further proceeding against the Lord Cochrane.

Ordered by the Parliament that Walter Corbet and John Stephenston his assigne be summoned to appear before them on twenty days sight to answer to the premises.

HEN. SCOBELL, Clerk of the Parliament.

Endorsed: Act Walter Corbett Order of the House of Commons in Oliver Cromwels time to the Judges in Scotland. 1656.

X.—Safeconduct to Lord Cochrane.

2 September, 1656.

Permitt the right honourable the Lord Cochrane Commissioner for the Shires of Ayre and Renfrow with his Servants, Horses, Swords for himself and Servants and necessaries, to passe to London and to return—without molestation.

Given under my hand and seal at Edinburgh the second day of September, 1656.

GEORGE MONCK.

To all Officers and Souldiers and others whom [whom] these may concern.

Autograph signature.

Seal intact.

XI.—Petition of Lord Cochrane and others to the Protector.

24 December, 1656.

To his Highness Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, etc.

The humble petition of John Earle of Traquaire and William Lord Cochrane for and on the behalf of Esme Duke of Lenox and Richmond.

Sheweth.

That the late King having in the years 1641 for a valuable consideration granted to the late Duke a lease of the Isle of Ila in Scotland for 19 years under the rents and duties therein mentioned, and by reason that in the late troubles the greater part of that term expired and no benefit accrued to the said Duke, the whole Isle being totally wasted, the said late King did in the year 1647 grant other 19 years after the expiration of the former, which being within the time of your Highness Declaration without your special favour for confirmation will become of no value to the said Duke now an infant.

It is therefore humbly prayed by your petitioners that forasmuch as they are Commissioners intrusted for the managery of the estate of the said Duke in Scotland and that he is an infant not able to consider his own affairs that your Highness will be pleased (the great debt left upon him considered and his inability to pay the same) to confirm the last grant.

And your petitioners shall pray, etc.

Endorsed on a fold of the paper: Whitehall December 24th 1656.

His Highness is pleased to refer this petition to the Consideracion of the Privy Counsell of Scotland to [consider] the case and certeifye theyre opynion here [in]. Fr. Baion.

On the opposite fold: To the Counsell of Scotland.

2. Esme, Duke of Lennox, succeeded his father in 1655, and died in Paris in 1660, aged eleven years.
3. Printed in A.P., p. 783 (being the record of "Oliver the Lord Protector's Third Parliament of Both Nations").
4. Lord Cochrane was appointed a Commissioner for the shire of Ayr under the Protectorate in 1656 (Scotsman and the Protectors, 805; Scottish History Society).
5. According to Baillie he obtained this appointment by his "diligence and wisdome" in forestalling Sir George Maxwell, (Letters, i, 322).
6. General Monck was Commander in Chief in Scotland.
7. Printed in A.P., p. 783 (being the record of "Oliver the Lord Protector's Third Parliament of Both Nations").
8. Lord Cochrane was appointed a Commissioner for the shire of Ayr under the Protectorate in 1656 (Scotsman and the Protectors, 805; Scottish History Society).
9. According to Baillie he obtained this appointment by his "diligence and wisdome" in forestalling Sir George Maxwell, (Letters, i, 322).
10. The tack, or lease, was made on 4 September, 1641, at Holyroodhouse, for an annual payment of £500 Scots from Lennox to the King (The Book of Islay, 408).
XII.—The Master of Cochrane to Lord Cochrane.

London, June 21, 1660.

My Lord

I wrote the last week to your Lordship I kissed the King's hands last week and I am not yet beginning to speak of business and within a few days your Lordship shall have a fuller account of business. We may expect all kindness from his Majesty but ther are some Scots men that are very high for fines and forfeitures of some persons. There will be a parliament shortly in Scotland and in the interim probably the Committee of Estates 1661 will govern. I intreat your Lordship hast up the money to Mr Miller for he has often been at me about it and if it be not heard once this month I will necessitate to provide it hear whilst it come. I have not yet found Mr Hoghoo do what I can but is searching for him. So I am my Lord.

Your Lordship's affectionate son and servant,

W. COCHRANE.

Addressed: For my Lord Cochran or to the Mistresse of Cochrane to be delivered to Jhon Sempill merchant at the Luckine Booths in Edinborough.

Scotland.

Holograph. Part of Seal.

Paper stained in parts.

XIII.—Charles Duke of Lennox to Lord Cochrane.

Whitehall, 17 January, 1663.

My Lord,

I shall begin my journey for Italy within six weeks or two months at the farthest, before which time I must desire your Lordship not to fail to send me a particular account of my estate, and whether the overplus thereof do not go towards the paying of my creditors partly for principle and partly for interest; and if not I desire your Lordships speedy directions which way in some few years my creditors may be satisfied both with principle and interest and my estate cleared. I humbly thank your many civilities and wish I could receive any commands from you that might give me an opportunity of making you a return here, which should be most readily performed by

My Lord

your most humble servant

C. RICHMOND AND LENOS.

Addressed: To my Lord Cochran.

Seal.

Holograph.

XIV.—Same to Same.

The 13 of Nov., '64.

My Lord,

To show your Lordship my respect to you I have sent this messenger expressly to wait on you, fearing it may be Wednesday noone before I wait on you, but that will be the finest. I will not give you any longer trouble since I shall see some wait on you myself, only beg that you will be assured I am most heartily yours and that you will oblige me that all things may be ready that I may wait on you to Lincolnshire, of which I will not fail that am your Lordships most humble servant.

C. RICHMOND AND LENOS.

I pray send for Mr Begortafe and desire him to be with you and to have all things ready likewise.

Addressed: To my Lord Cochran.

Seal.

Holograph.

3. Fines and forfeitures.

5. Charles, sixth Duke of Lennox, was nephew of James, fourth Duke.
XV.—Same to Same.

Nubery, 6 Thursday nite.

My Deare Lord,

I was the last nite to have waited on you but could not find you Mr Lockard is my witnes. I have now on request to make to you, the which I am confident you will not deny. It is that you will pardon my not taking my leave of you for foure dayes only and that you will cary this inclosed to the Earle of Bath' at Whithall early in the morning for it concernes me much. My Lord, I have had see many proofs of your kindnes to me that I question it not in this. I beg that you will have all things ready for me against my return for God willing I will waite on you on Munday sennit into Lincoln shire. My deare Lord, I again beg you will pardon this, and if you can, I pray let me have twenty pound starling by this bearer, for I have not with me above forty shillins. Let me have one line from you and you will obleidg

Your most humble servant,

C. RICHMOND & LENOS.

Addressed: For my Lord Cochran.

Seal.

Holograph.

O O O

XVI.—Same to Same.

24 May, 1666.

My Lord,

My Lady Arrans 8 portion now groweing nerte due and some of the debts wherewith my land is charged presssing hard upon me, I am obleigd by all honorable meanes to endeavour the payment of both according to their tymes; and to that purpose I have pitcht upon my estate in Scotland and your Lordships kindness as the best and surest meanes of helpinge me. Though my Lord Macdonnell has not deserved well from me, in regard that contrary to his promise he attempted to pass to himselfe the reversion of my estate in lylla, yet at your Lordships request, and upon this exigency, I am willing both to assign my present interest to him, and to assist him in obtaineinge his pretences upon the reversion, if his Lordshipp will pay me in London 000 £ in Michaelmas Tearme next. His Majestie has been pleased to grant me whatever I can finde in Scotland undisposed by the Crowne in satisfaction for what my uncle parted with to the Bishopprick of Glasgow, 9 therefore I earnestly desire your Lordshippe wilbe pleased to make it your business to discover somethinge of that nature, wherein aswell your owne advantages as myne may be reaped. I would be gladd that upon the credit of the rest of my estato in Scotland your Lordshipp might make up my Lord Macdonnells money 20 000 £ upon the same tearmes that my debt I now owe there was borrowed, of all which I desire your Lordshippes answer.

*I remain your Lordshipps humble servant,

C. RICHMOND & LENOS.*

May 24, 1666.

Addressed: For my Lord Cochrane.

Seal broken.

* * Holograph.

O O O

XVII.—Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth to Lord Cochrane.

18 June, 1667.

My Lord,

So soon as I receved your Lordshipps of the 26 of May I was comanded by the King for Harwich and have ever since ben so horried about in this confusion upon the arrival of the Dutch 10 that I have no had time to *answer* your Lordship, to hom I doe acknowlege my selfe very much obliged for your care of my

9. Keith states that about 1581 Archbishop Robert Montgomery 9 gave bond to Lennox that he should dispose to this Duke and his heirs all the income of his see, how soon he should be admitte Bishop, for the yearly payment of £1,000 Scots, with some horse, corn and poultry.” (Scottish Bishops, 312-2, edition 1824.) Charles I granted a charter to James, Duke of Lennox, of the lands and barony of Glasgow, "keeping in mind how close a connection there is between the noble family of Lennox (from which we are sprung ...) and the sees and hereditary seants of the Archbishopric.” (Glasgow Charters 1, Part 2, 403-10; 9th September, 1641.) Burnet said that Lennox sold the lordship of Glasgow to the King (History, edited 6, Ayr, i, 29).
10. The Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames and along the Medway to Rochester. An attack on London was feared and panic ensued.

6. Among his other titles, Lennox was Lord Stuart of Newbury.
affairs, and if it lies in my power to acknowledge it otherwise than in words your Lordship shall ever find me really to be

My Lord,

Your Lordship's real friend
and servant,

MONMOUTH AND BUCCLEUGH

June 18, 1667

Addressed: These for my Lord Cochrane.

Trace of seal.

An unscholarly hand.

* * Twice written and first scored out.

XVIII.—Sir Robert Moray to Lord Cochrane.

Whitehall, 15 April, 1669

My Noble Lord,

It falls out that your titles are not as yet clear, else you should not have heard from me till your patent had been sent. You cannot have the title of Renfrew, because of the very reasons you allege, and you have not as E. Laud. [Earl of Lauderdale] and I both think the titles of the Baronries right, nor pitch on the fittest title for the Earldom. You state them thus: E. of Cochrane lord Dundonald of Paisley and Ochiltree. We think Cochrane to be your surname only, and not the name of a kirk or town, and that your title cannot be L. Dundonald of Paisley, for Dundonald is not your surname. And are both of opinion that it is much more proper and will sound better to have them run thus: Earl of Dundonald Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree, for the other way Dundonald, Paisley and Ochiltree are 3 baronies whereas there should be but 2, and this way the number is right and the eldest son of the house will be Lord Cochrane of Paisley, as he ought to be called. Do but declare how you like this title of E. of Dund. L. Coch. of P., etc.; or *if you put another for the Earl of Dundonald* send another in stead of Ochiltree and let the Baronries be alwais L. Co. of Paisley, etc. So there will be no more delay in your matter.

I am most really

My very noble Lord

Your faithful servant,

R. MORAY. 2

Your letters were all carefully addressed.

Addressed: For the Lord Cochrane.

Seal.

* * Above the line.

XIX.—Earl of Lauderdale to Lord Cochrane.

Whitehall, 18 May, 1669.

My Lord,

It hath pleased his Majestie to signe the warrant for the creating of your Lordship an Earl, which you will receive heir inclosed. 3 I presented it as soon as I knew your title, and I am sure you have no prejudice by delay seeing none hath come before you. When I can doe you any other service you can freely command.

My Lord,

Your Lordships humble servant,

LAUDERDALE. 4

Addressed: For The Lord Cochrane one of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesties Thesaurie. 5

Seal.

Autograph signature.

2. Sir Robert Moray, one of the founders and first President of the Royal Society, was soldier, diplomat and scientist. Bishop Burnett called him the "wisest and worthiest man of the age," and Pepys "a most excellent man of reason and learning." He was appointed Deputy Secretary for Scotland on 5 June, 1663. From then till 1670 the King, Lauderdale and Moray "virtually ruled Scotland." 3. It was dated 12 May, 1669, and conferred the title Earl of Dundonald, Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree.
5. The office of Lord High Treasurer was put in commission in 1667 (Recs. of P.C., 3rd series, 294).
XX.—Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth to Dundonald.

22 March, 1669-70.

My Lord,

I have yours of the 7th instant and by it see the effects of your care in my concerns, in giving Sir Stephen Fox the assurance hee required of 6000 sterl. for the yeare to come. I must likewise desire your Lordshipp to joine affectually with my Lord Rothes, and my Lord Tweedale, to command the chamberlains and tenants to pay in the sums, now in their hands, in arrearage to soe considerable a value as 3000 sterl. or neare it, at which I the more wounder, because I am told that my concernes (as to my Lord Niddsdale particularly) soe require monies to be in the hands of the Receiver Generall to be disposed off, on severall occasions, and seeing most of the tenants (if not all) have payd the rents to the chamberlains, who little regard the summons have bin given them, but I hope the time will not be long before I shall personally inspect the services of every particular person, for the next year (April 1671) I shall be major, and will begge the Kings leave to visit my estate and take such order that such as shall at present disobey the summons of my curators and the officers employed by them shall not serve, at this rate, as they please, while they make use of my revenue, and let mee suffer in my affairs there. I cannot doubt your Lordshipps care in this, and shall therefore only desire your pardon for the trouble of it and soe rest.

My Lord,

Your really affectionate and humble servant,

MONMOUTH.

XXII.—Same to Same.

Whitehall, 18 January, 1670-1.

My Lord,

I am very glad to finde by Mr Ross that your Lordship is returned in health to Edinburgh, where I hope you will consider my affairs with some freinds, in order to the setting of my estate in April next, when I shall bee at age. I desire your Lordshipp to give your opinion and directions in it, that if the King doe not yield that I come my self into Scotland I may bee guided by your judgement, and other by freinds, in what is to bee done; but I shall write to none untill I heare from you, which I desire may bee as privately and speedily as may bee, by which you will further oblige.

My Lord,

Your very humble servant,

MONMOUTH.

Addressed: These for the Earle of Dundonald.

Seal broken. Autograph signature.

* * Above the line.

6. Two fellow-curators with Dundonald of the Duke of Monmouth. The Earl of Rothes was uncle of the Duchess Anna.

7. Sir Stephen Fox was appointed a tutor of his children under Monmouth’s will. After the Duke’s death he took on hand the clearing of the Buccleuch estates from debts incurred by Monmouth in the promotion of his political schemes (Scotts of Buccleuch, i, 455-8).

8. John Maxwell, third Earl of Niddsdales. The dispute with Monmouth was over claims to the barony of Langholm (Ibid, i, 242-3).

9. The double date is used because, officially, the year was reckoned to begin on 25 March. In 1662 the Gregorian reformed Calendar made the year to begin on 1 January. The system was adopted first in Catholic Counties, was introduced in Scotland in 1600, and in England, officially, in 1751. Lack of uniformity in practice could lead to much confusion.
take this into your immediate consideration, by which you will very much oblige

My Lord,

Your affectionat friend and humble servant,

MONMOUTH AND BUCCLEUGH.

Whitehall,
Apr. 13, 1671.

Slip of paper attached:

April 13, 1671. Ordered by his Grace and Commissioners.

To enquire into the entail of Francis Earle of Buccleugh and to aske counsell on these following queries:—

1. Whither my Lady Dutches, when of age, can dispose of the estate (notwithstanding the entaile) by vertue of the Act of Ratification of the contract of marriage.  
2. Whither the provision of 40,000 sterl. to bee made by the King for the purchasing of an estate in Scotland, not being yet fulfilld, according to the contract of marriage, doth not exervate the Act of Ratification.
3. What settlement there is subsequent to the Act of Ratification, or if any.

Addressed: These for the Earle of Dundonald.

Seal. Autograph signature.

0 0 0

XXIII.—Same to Same.

Whitehall, 2 May, 1671.

My Lord,

This is expressly to begge your Lordshipps pardon, that I writ not to you by the person that brough thee my comission to set my lands, in which I was confident to put your Lordshipp and my

Lord Cochrane's names, being assured that neither your self nor any of your family would deny mee the favour of your assistance in the management of my estate, which I have now taken into my owne possession, as advised by my friends, and hope to see good effects of it. I beseech your Lordshipp to give my service and excuse to my Lord Cochrane, and tell him I hope hee will bee noe worse a friend to mee then you have bin, who I must acknowledge have oblied mee ever to bee

My Lord,
Your very humble servant,
MONMOUTH AND BUCCLEUGH.  

Whitehall. 
May 2nd, 1671. 
Lord Dundonald. 

Addressed: These for the right honorable 
The Earle of Dundonald &c.

Seal.

0 0 0

XXIV.—Same to Same.

Whitehall, 25 May, 1671. 

My Lord,

I know not how to express my thanks to your Lordshipp for the trouble I have put upon you, in your journey to Braxholme, where your presence hath bin of that advantage to my affairs as could not, without you, have bin expected. I thanke your Lordship most heartily for this and all other your kindnesses to mee, and particularly your advice concerning Orkney &c., and to refraine the signing of any thing, but what shall bee most maturely advised by your Lordship and such other my friends, to whose counsell and advice (as always faithfull to mee) I shall firmly adhere, and constantly remain

My Lord,
Your very affectionate friend and humble servant,
MONMOUTH AND BUCCLEUCH.

Whitehall, May 25, 1671. 

Addressed: For the right hon-
ble 
The Earle of Dundonald.

Seal.  

* * Added above the line.

2. 3 October, 1662.

4. This letter and nos. xxiv, xxv, xxiv, xxxv, xxxvi, are printed with modernised spelling in Autobiography of a Seaman, i, 22-26.
5. There was a tradition that Monmouth was created Duke of Orkney before he was made Duke of Monmouth (Scotts of Buccleuch, i). Perhaps Orkney was the estate which he contemplated buying with the £40,000 promised in his marriage contract. It may be noted that a Mr. George Scott was Steward of Orkney in 1671 (Roy. of P.C., 3rd series, 379).
XXV.—Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth to Dundonald

October 31, 1671.

My Lord,

Being very sensible of your constant care and industric to promote and advance all the concerns, and interests in Scotland, and receiving daylie demonstrations of your particular kindness and freindshiph to us: We are the more confident on all occasions to depend and rely upon you, for resolution in doubtfull, and assistance in difficult cases. Mr. Snell hath wright at large to your Lordshipp and Langshaw of severall particulars with which he hath acquainted us: And wee doe entreat your Lordshipp to take them seriously into your consideration, and weighing all circumstances deal freely and candidly with us, and declare to us truely your opinion, what you doe conceive fitt for us to doe to extricate ourselves out of these dangers both wee and our estate lye under, now wee are both of us so nere the tyme of our majority. Wee are told, that it is very necessary for us to undertake a journey to Scotland this next Spring. If your Lordshipp therefore bee of the same judgement, wee must (if possible) finde out some expedient, to effect it. My Lord, wee are informed that many of our late Chamberlaynes are resolved to stand tryall with us for three thousand pounds yett remayning in their hands upon the ballance of their accounts, unles they may have such discharges as they please. Wee doe therefore very earnestly recomend it to your Lordshipps care, to proceed vigorouslie against them, bot only for that, but also for the great waste and destruction the[y] have made of our woods. And a letter is also written to the Lord President Staire to entreat his and the rest of the Lords of the Sessions favour for a speedy dispatch of our concernes before them. If wee doe take a journey to Scotland, we shall have the satisfaction that in the place where wee have received so great obligations from your Lordship and the rest of our freinds, even there wee shall express with very much sincerity that wee are

My Lord,
Your Lordshipp very affectionate and humble servants,
BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

ANNA BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

Addressed: To the right honourable William Earl of Dundonald, Scotland.

Seal.

Autograph signatures, both in same hand.

6. John Snell (1629-1679), Secretary to Monmouth and Commissioner for the management of his estates in Scotland. He was the son of Andrew Snell, blacksmith in the parish of Colmonell, and founded the Snell Exhibitions for sending Glasgow graduates to Oxford.

7. Patrick Scott of Langshaw, law-agent of the Scotts of Buccleuch (Scots of Buccleuch, I, 87).

XXVI.—Buccleuch and Monmouth to Dundonald.

Whitehall, 22 January, 1671-2.

My Lord,

I received yours of the 18th of December last, whereby I perceive your constant and unwearied diligence in prosecuting and advanceinge my affaires and intrest in Scotland, with soe great circumspection and prudence that I must needs confess my selfe obliged to your Lordship very far above the rate of ordinary freindshiph and kindness. My Lord, I neede not tell you what doubtfull and unsound foundations my title to that estate committed to your care and conduct seems to stand, your Lordshipp I perceive being already very sensible thereof. I doe therefore principally depend upon your great wisdome and sagacitie to finde out and direct proper remedies for such threatninge dangers. I have sent Mr Snell downe, of purpose to attend your Lordshipp that when you and the rest of my faithfull freinds shall meete together you may seriously consider what is expedient to bee done. It will bee impossible for mee, as things stand here, to get leave from his Majestie to come to Scotland this Springe. I doe therefore desire your Lordship to take all my concernes into your consideration that they may suffer noe detriment by the absence of

My Lord,
Your Lordshipps most affectionate and most obleiged servant,
BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

Whitehall,
January 22th,
1671/2.

Addressed: To the Right Honoble
William Earl of Dundonell in Scotland.

Seal broken in opening. Autograph signature.

8. England was on the point of war with Holland and the political situation was critical.
XXVII.—Same to Same.

London, the 24 October, 1672.

My Lord,

I have instructed Mr Snell to write to your Lordship long since, concerning that business of Orkney. I am now so pressed by my affairs, being to go into France very speedily, that I must needs beg your lordship with all expedition to send me the true state of it, by which you will oblige

My Lord,

Your very humble servant,

BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

No address or seal. Half of page gone.

Autograph signature.

XXVIII.—John Snell to Dundonald.

Exeter House, February 22th, 1673.

My very good Lord,

I received your letter about Dunbarton Castle, and I could wish with all my heart that you had written immediately upon the death of the Duke of Lennox about it, for things of that nature do not long lie undisposed of, for I do find that within four and twenty hours after the news of his death Colonel McNaughtan got the grant of this Castle and kissed the King's hand upon it, since when about the beginning of this month, Mr MoNaughtan had the misfortune to have some servant or dependant in the company when that unfortunate man the Earl of Home endeavoured to make his escape, and where he received his death's wound, which occasioned the poor Colonel to keep him selfe private for a few days for fear of arrests and imprisonment. In the meantime I finde that a grant of it is given to the Earl of Wigton, which was immediately dispatched (as I am informed), but upon the receipt of your letter I immediately went to the Dutchess of Monmouth and acquainted her Grace with the contents thereof, and she as well as myself were very heartily sorry that we knew not your Lordships mynde sooner, for I am very certaine that it would not have been denied to her Grace, and it was very ill done that it was not sooner thought upon. My lady Dutchess is exceedingly sensible of those obligations both my lord Duke and her selfe have received from your Lordship in all their cares, and I doe know that they doe take a very pleasure when any offer or opportunity falls out to serve your Lordship or any other of their friends but especially your Lordship, whose endeavours and study has been so constant to promote their interests both by your selfe and family. My Lord, her Grace lately received a letter from your Lordships her Commissioners about her affairs now before you and that suite before the Lords of the Session. Your Lordship knows I have written at large her Graces sentiments in those affairs, nor have I written one word to your Lordship, Langshaw or Mr Standsfeld but her Grace has not only read the letters but approved of them, by all which, if I mistake not, I wrote that her Grace did looke upon this suite in the case of Stormont rather to bee to follow the advice and opinion of her friends and Council then that she did ever lay any stress or weight upon it, whether it goe for or against us; since it hath pleased Almighty God to bless her with a son, and I hope she will have many more, which will be a greater security to the establishment of her estate than any decree of Sessions or Act of Parliament ever can or will do. There is such a dispute amongst heritiers of tailie and heires of line and the nearest and remotest to bee found, and a hundred such like questions that I finde decrees of Sessions very difficult to bee had, and when these decrees or Acts of Parliament are obtained (so far as I can see) are not so very secure but they may bee shaken if not quite overturned. My Lord, I hope you have now in your prospect a journey into the South to lett the lands, for the yeare ensuing. With humble submission to your good Lordship, I think you have improved the estate very considerably and well, only I doubt it is not so equally valued and balanced as might bee wished, some people being rated too high, and without all preadventure some are even yet too low. But my Lord Sir Stephen Fox finds him self exceedingly uneasie in not receiving the 7000 which was wholly to have been paid now at Candlemas last by Langshaw's letter wrote to me a good while agoe, and yett I am told there is not much above 4000 paid thereof to Mr Standsfeld. I was in good hopes to have seen their Graces out of debt by this time, and Sir Stephen gave mee good hopes thereof, and shewed mee how hee had propounded and layd downe his method to effect it, but now really his disappointament in the receit of that money and some other unseen accidents which has faile out here makes mee despayre to see them out of
debt, and I am certayne while they are thus in debt, they can
never live with that honour satisfaction and content either to
themselves or others as could bee hoped for and expected by all
those who heartily and cordially wish their Graces flourishing and
happiness, therefore I doe begg of your Lordshipp so farr as you
can to enquire where this neglect lyes—whether in the Receiver,
the Chamberlaynes or tennants, and apply such remedies for the
future that so farr as is possible Sir Stephen Fox may have no
cause to complayne, or any just pretence or reason to offer why
at last their Graces are not free of debts. I heare that Mr Standsfeild
intends a journey hither. I hope your Lordshipp will instruct me
in all things that may any way conduc to their Graces service,
which cannot bee so well done by letter. My lord Duke is safely
returned from Trance. Upon Thursday last he arryved here,
but I doubt hee will returne very speedily back againe, some say
within a moneth, so that if your Lordship or any other of the
Commissioners have any thing of moment to be done by or
communicated to his Grace before hee goe hence, I pray that it
may bee immediately dispatched hither before hee goe.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordshippes most faithfull and most obedient humble servant,

JOHN SNELL.

Addressed : To the Right honorable and my very good Lord William
Earle of Dundonald at his lodgings in Edinburgh,
Scotland.

To be sent by the Postmaster of Edinburgh as above.

XXX.—Earl of Winton to Dundonald.

Angers, 6 June, 1673.

My Lord,

Pitmeden 3 has informed me of your so kind offer for the loan
of (omitted) if I should stand in need; for which I render you a
million *of* thanks. I have desired him, if be necessitie of paying
of principall soumes, to speake to you in it; your care & kindnes
is so much testified tawards me that I con say nothing hear which
is suitable to *what* they deserve, but onelie assuring your lo.

4. Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden was appointed a Senator of the College of Justice
under the title Lord Pitmedden. Dundonald and Pitmedden were two of a
number of commissioners appointed by Winton (Family of Seton, 1, 241).

5. As Duke Charles died childless, King Charles was retoured heir to the dukedom. On 22 December, 1673, he made a life grant of the Lennox estates to Frances Stewart,
"la belle Stuart," widow of the Duke. This letter was written before the deed
had been signed. Frances Stewart was a granddaughter of the first Lord Blantyre.
She bequeathed the house Lennoxlove near Haddington to her nephew to signify "Lennox love towards Blantyre." She was the model for Britannia on various
medals and color

6. Alexander Bruce, second Earl of Kincardine, was one of the King's commissioners
for the Government of Scotland.

that whenever it shall be in my power to give a requisall uther
to you ore to anie of your relations it shall not be neglected by

My Lord,

Your lo. most obliged humble servant,

WINTOUN. 4

Addressed : For the Earle of Dundonald in the Kingdome of
Scotland, thes

Seal. Holograph.

XXX.—Duchess of Lennox to Dundonald.

Whitehall, 12 July, 1673.

My Lord,

The King haveing bine pleased to grant my life rent in all my
Lord's estate in Scotland that came unto his Majesty as heire male
and of tailie by my Lord's death, 5 and accordingly hath signifird
his pleasure therein by the Earle of Kincardin 6 unto the Lords
of the Treasury of Scotland to prepare a signature to that effect,
and I being satisfied of the kindness you had for my Lord, and the
great knowledg you had of all his concerns in Scotland, do desire
the favore of your Lordshippes particular inspection and care of
care of this signature, that it may be drawed so largely as to comprehend
all lands few dutyes, castle rents of Dunbarton, casualityes,
juridictions of regality and shrifaldry, and all thinges what so
ever that came to his Majesty do afforesaid (excepting only
Admirality Chamberlany and government of Dumbarton Castle).
I must also desire your Lordshipp to permitt my advocate and
John Stuart (as my agent) to attend the Lord Advocate with what
information they can give in this matter, and further that you will
please to allowe them a view and coppyes (if needfull) of all such

4. George Seton, fourth Earl of Winton, completed his education in France.
5. As Duke Charles died childless, King Charles was retoured heir to the dukedom. On 22 December, 1673, he made a life grant of the Lennox estates to Frances Stewart,
"la belle Stuart," widow of the Duke. This letter was written before the deed
had been signed. Frances Stewart was a granddaughter of the first Lord Blantyre.
She bequeathed the house Lennoxlove near Haddington to her nephew to signify "Lennox love towards Blantyre." She was the model for Britannia on various
medals and color
6. Alexander Bruce, second Earl of Kincardine, was one of the King's commissinoners
for the Government of Scotland.
writeings (as doe any way conserve this estate) that were in my Lords charter chest when opened in the Counsell Chamber.

I am,

Your Lordshipps humble servant,

F. LENOX AND RICHMOND.

For my Lord Cochrane these.

Black seal, broken. Holograph.

XXXI.—Duchess of Lennox to [Dundonald].

Whitehall, 14 July, 1673.

My Lord,

I yesterday received yours of the 12 instant and am much concern'd to find that any persons should endeavour to obtaine from his Majesty any parte of what he was pleas'd voluntarily to bestowe upon me immediately upon the news of my Lord's death. I cannot yet say more in relation to the bayliery of Glasgow or sheriffship of Dumbarton. And I will consult advocates whether the Commission to the Lords of the Treasury for retoining the superiory of the vassalls, at least for their admitting and entring them, be to my prejudice, for I am informed that although it be neither profitable nor practicable for a life rent to receive heretale vassalls, yet I desire that I may have a power in my signature to me & my commissioners or assignes to compound & agree for all the casualtys with the vassalls & that the Kings Commissioners as heire male to my Lord may admit & receive none but what my commissioners shall allow under their hands, the sense of all which, I desire may be fully & legally inserted in my signature. I have & shall give further order to John Stuart & others carefully to consult my lawyers upon the whole, that the signature may be fully drawn according to your Lordships most friendly advise to me, by which you have obliged me to be

*Your humble servant,

F. LENOX & RICHMOND.*

No address or seal.

** Autograph.
lordships and to give you the result of what we shall apprehend or be advised as fit or convenient to be done by

My lords and gentlemen,

Your very affectionate friends,

BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.
A. BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

Addressed: To the right honourable my Lords and others our commissioners appointed for the management of our estate in the Kingdom of Scotland.

Endorsed: Duke and Duchess letter to there Commissioners the 17th Nov., 1673, concerning the discharges to be granted to the late tutors of the Countess Mary, and there Grace's Curators, and concerning the Earl of Tweeddale's debt and other particulars.

Right Honorable,

I have written to your Lordship several times since my coming to Paris but having now an occasion by master Sharp who goes from this for Scotland I cannot omit to give you new testimonies of my thankfulness for the extraordinary acts of kindness you have in all encounters shown to me in all businesses wherein I am interested calls for your help and assistance. Let me intreat your Lordship not to grow weary of my affairs though they may be tedious and burdensome, for I am very sensible that I should lose more if you refused your concurrence then by all those who are joined in the commission, for there is not one among them in whom I have greater confidence, and I know very well with how great success your Lordship's care is seconded in all you undertake. I have got this day a letter from your grand child the master of Rose shewing me that he is in good health at Angers, where I hope to see him shortly. I hope your Lordship will be persuaded that I am with all affection and sincerity.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obliged humble servant,

WINTOUN.

Addressed: For the Right Honourable the Earl of Dundonald this.
unwearyed care and industrie to doe all good offices which may any wise conduce to our profit and advantage: And in truth, the great paynes you have taken about our Charter-Christ, in stateing and adjusting of our accompts with Langshaw, and the trouble you tooke upon you of an inconvenient journey to bee at our land setting are sufficient assurances of your zeale and affection for our well-fare and prosperity, for which wee owe you a particular acknowledgment. And I doe assure your lordshipp I am so extreme sensible of these and all other the kindnesses which you have done for us, that it shall never bee my fault, if I doe not make it appeare how much I am

My Lord,

Your lordshipp's most affectionate friend and servant,

BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

Addressed: To the Earle of Dundonald, these deliver, Scotland.

Seal. Autograph signature.

XXXVI.—Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth to Dundonald.

Whitehall, March, 19th 1676.

My Lord,

Wee are truely sorry to understand by your letter to Mr Snell that your are unable to ryde by reason of your age & weakness, & that you cannot goe all the way in your coach to our land setting. Wee know very well, & have had long & great experience, how usefull & active you have been in that affayre, for many yeares together. And wee may have just reason to feare that wee may suffer very much by your absence from that service, so many of our roomes lying at this tyme waste. And our tenants will bee apt to bee discouraged when they want your countenance, to whome they are so well known. But, my Lord, wee doe not think it reasonable to pressie you with arguments to undertake anything, how necessary soever it may bee for our service, if it bee in the least prejudicial to your health & safetie. Therefore if your infirmities cannot well dispence with your owne going that journey, wee doe entreat your Lordshipp to prevayle with your sonn my Lord Cochran to supply your place, for wee are very sure that there is not any one related to you but will have a great influence upon our tenants, & next to your soffe, wee can desire none more considerable than your sonn. Wee need not tell you how much the present necessity of our affayres requires all the prudence, all the countenence & authority, & all the diligence of our selves & of my Lords our Commissioners to bring our estate out of that waste, rwynous & scandalous condicion under which it has lyen these two yeares last past, & wee doe know that your Lordshipp will contribute as much paynes & bee as instrumentall to bring this to pass as any person whatsoever. And in this assurance wee doe subscribe our selves, as in truth wee are, My Lord,

Your Lordshipp's most affectionate friends and servants,

BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

Addressed: To the Right Hon ble William Earle of Dundonald at his House at Paseley, nere Glasgow these in Scotland.

Seal. Both signatures in same hand.

XXXVII.—Same to Same.

Whitehall, July 13th, 1676.

My Lord,

Wee are very sensible of the trouble and paines you have been pleased to take in our affaires and how effectuall the same hath been. And we would intreat you to continue to contribute your assistance in over-seeing all our concerns, especially att present our law suits and the setting of our wast lands which are of very great consequence to us, in doeing of which you shall very much oblige

My Lord,

Your Lordshipp's humble servants,

BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

Addressed: For the Earle of Dundonald at his ludgings in Edinburgh over against the Crose, These.

Seal. Date and address in different hand from text.

Both signatures by one hand.
XXXVIII.—Marquis of Huntly to Dundonald.

My Lord,

If I were capable to do your Lo. service I would do it of my own motion and my own heart, which I would think a great favour. Any thing that lays in my power that I might in some way testify my thankfulness to your Lo., for your obligasions of which I am so sensible that all my life, I shall think myself happy if I can aprop my self by some service what I really am with much kindness.

Your lo. most humble servant,

HUNTLY. 1


Addressed: For the Earl of Dundonald Scotland.

Holograph. Seal.

XXXIX.—Dundonald to Lord Cochrane.

Dearest Grandchild,

I thank you for your very faithful advice in this difficult time. I resolve to stay here so long as I may & trust to the Lord's protection. Who hath preserved me in many a difficult time. I think you did well that stayed there seeing you were not ordered to come west. I have sent you William & my groom & three of my best horses. The rest are dear of the taking for age & they are abroad with my Lady Montrose. I wish the rest be able to bring home the empty coach, for I have directed the.

Pasley, May 18, 1685.

Addressed: For my Lord Cochrane.

Seal.

NOTE: It had been hoped to check these printed transcripts against the originals, but this was found impossible as the volume of documents was no longer accessible.

1. George, fourth Marquis of Huntly, was created Duke of Gordon, 1 November, 1684. In 1668 he went to France to be educated and travelled extensively abroad until 1672. From 1673-1675 he served in the French Army, and fought in Flanders under William of Orange in 1675.

2. On the death of Charles II on 6 February, 1685, he was succeeded by James VII and II. A treaty in Holland immediately set about making plans for invasion in the name of the Protestant religion and the native rights and liberties of the Kingdoms. A was proposed that Monmouth should land in England and Argyll in Scotland. Argyll set sail on 2 May, 1685, but his attempt came to nothing. He himself was captured at Inchinnan and taken by way of Renfrew and Glasgow to Edinburgh, where he was executed 30 June.

3. Duke of Queensberry.