

## 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 Covenants; 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.<sup>1</sup> 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."<sup>2</sup> 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."<sup>3</sup> 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 proceed summarly against yow"; and they excused his dilatoriness in taking the Test in 1681 on the ground of his "age and infirmity."<sup>4</sup>

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*, 125.

4. *Reg. of Privy Council*, third series, V, 584; VII, 269.





This reproduction of the portrait of the 1st Earl of Dundonald has been extracted from Miss Dibbin's own copy of "My Ladie Dundie", (Katherine Parker) for which publication the picture was photographed. Unfortunately this illustration does not show the good painting of the face, nor—in the absence of colour—is the decorative effect of the robe apparent: crimson crossed by bands of fur.

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, Balmerinnoch, Southesk, Traquhair, Tweeddale, Nithsdale, Winton, Kincardine and Dumfries.<sup>5</sup> 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

5. Lauderdale created Viscount 1616, Earl 1624, Duke 1672; Lothian created Earl 1606; Balmerinnoch a Lord 1603; Southesk created an Earl 1633; Traquhair an Earl 1633; Tweeddale an Earl 1644; Nithsdale an Earl 1620, with precedence from 1581; Winton an Earl 1600; Kincardine an Earl 1647; Dumfries an Earl 1633.



become English courtiers, whose affairs in Scotland had suffered through being left in the hands of agents. The Earl of Angus 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 Douglasses 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 Dalkeith 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 impecunious 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 life time. 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.]

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 shillins." [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 grow 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 went to Italy in 1663; Angus had at different times gone abroad "perhaps in unwillingness to appear in opposition" to the king;<sup>6</sup> and Huntly "went to France to be educated, and thereafter travelled in Italy and other countries."<sup>7</sup> This heir of a princely family had known the pinch of straitened circumstances and testified his thankfulness to Dundonald for his good offices. [No. XXXVIII.]

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 knowledg you had of all his concerns in Scotland," was importunate in seeking his assistance in her own affairs. [No. XXX] Huntly and Winton in foreign parts testified their thankfulness for his "extraordinary acts of kindnes" [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 soe great circumspection and prudence . . . very farr above the rate of ordinary freindshipp and kindness." [No. XXVI.] In time of crisis he and his young wife found themselves "depending very

6. *Scots Peerage*, i, 206.

7. *Ibid.*, iv, 549.



much, if not solely, upon your lordshipps 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 how 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 Dundonald."<sup>8</sup>

Early in the religious struggles Baillie and the Presbytery of Ayr<sup>9</sup> 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 Dundonald's coach. Sir John Cochrane was imprisoned and tried for treason.<sup>10</sup> 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.

8. *Reg. of Privy Council*, 3rd series, v, 604.

9. Paterson, *Ayrshire Families*, II, 261.

10. In the *Autobiography of a Seaman* the tenth Earl of Dundonald deals at considerable length with the episode of Sir John Cochrane's insurrection and his father's exertions to secure his release.

# I.—Duke of Lennox and Richmond to Sir William Cochrane.

18 November, 1641.

Mr. William Cochran,

I desir you to goe to my Castle of Donbarton and receave it \*with all ammunition etc therin\* from the present keeper<sup>1</sup> therof, and leave it in the hands of Daniell Clarke untill I shall appoint some fitt keeper for the same, and I farther appoint you to send all the powder presently in my said Castle with 100 Musketts, & sixtie pikes & Corsletts with bullet, match & other nescessaries therunto belonging unto Sir Robert Stuart Commander of Kilmore Castle in Ireland for his Majisties service,<sup>2</sup> for the doeing wherof this shalbe your warrant.<sup>3</sup>

November, the 18  
1641

J LENOX &  
RICHMOND.<sup>4</sup>

*P.S.—[Along left hand margin].*

You must also send bulletts for greate ordnance of saker bore & lesser.—J.L.R.

*Addressed:* For Sir William Cochran of Cowdoun, these.

*Endorsed:* My L. Duks warrand to receive Dunbartane Castell.

*\*\* added above the line.*

*N.B. Explanatory details added by the editor have been printed in italics throughout the series.*

1. Sir William Stewart was Captain of Dumbarton Castle in 1638 (*Reg. of P.C.*, 2nd series, vii, 77). In 1641 Parliament ordered the Marquis of Argyll to deliver the Castle of Dumbarton to the Duke of Lennox "to whom the samene perteneed and still 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 living lie" (*Calendar of Scottish Papers*, v, 617).
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 *Scotland 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, Sheriff of Lothian and Lennox. "Perhaps in regard to all his posts and lands in the northern kingdom he never gave over acting by deputy."



## II.—Warrant of Committee of Estates to Sir William Cochrane

Edinburgh, 20 August, 1644.

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

Forsameikle as by Act of the Estatis of Scotland, dated the second day of February, the year of God, one thousand six hundreth fourty four yeers, made for raising of Moneys for a present supply to the Armies sent to England and Ireland;<sup>5</sup> It was ordained, 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],<sup>6</sup> 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 Scotese money] whereof we by thir presents grant the receipt. Therefore we the Committee of Estates of Parliament, do binde and oblige the Estates of this Kingdom, to pay to the said [Sir William Cocherane] his heirs, executors, or assignies, the said principall sum of [three thowsand 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 termely 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, whereanent thir presents shall be a sufficient warrant to the saids

5. *A.P.*, vi, Part I, 80. These were the forces sent to the help of the English Parliament under the military agreement in the Solemn League and Covenant. They contributed to the victory of Marston Moor in July, 1644.

6. Sir William Cochrane acquired the lands of Coudoun in 1634 (*Scots Peerage*, iii, 344).

Thesaurers of the Excise, or any others Thesaurers, or publick Receivers foresaid.

Signed: LAUDERDAILL.  
LOTHIAN.  
BALMERINOCH.  
SIR M. BALFOUR.  
G. RAMSAY.  
I. SEMPILL.  
ARCHIBALD SYDSERF.

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

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## III.—John Reid to Lady Cochrane.

Irvine, 28 April, 1646.

Madam,

I have resaved for the Lairds accompt threttie two seckes of meill.<sup>7</sup> 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 seck 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 evineing tyd your Ladyship wold do well to send down one and lykwyse some ball, for the officer that cam yesternight to our town regrates much the want of it and sayes it will hinder the wholl service, which wer much pittie. I have puttin neir thrie scoir seckes my self, wherof I sall give your Ladyship mor certain knowledg quhen the receipt of the wholl comes to me, till which tym and evir.

I remain,

Uour Ladyships servant,

JOHN REID.

7. In January, 1646, Cochrane was ordered by Parliament to furnish meal and malt for the people in Argyll and to be paid for meal already supplied (*A.P.*, vi, part I, 87).



Irwin, April 28th, 1646.

I Jhon Miller in Knokindaill declairs I have received ane hundrethe bolls of mele to be sent to Inneraray for the use of my Lord Marquesse of Argyll,<sup>8</sup> from Sir William Cochrane, whiche salbe shipped and sent within 8 days, winn and weather serving, by thes marked with my mark because I cannot wryt.

At Achans the 2 of May 1646.

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

o o o

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

14 November, 1646.

Sir William Cochran,

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 therof out of the first mony that shalbe comming 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 cource & 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 readinesse 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. LENOX & RICHMOND.

November the 14th.  
1646.

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

*Seal.*

*Autograph signature.*

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

#### V.—Precept to Sir W. Cochrane.

November, 1646.

Sir William Cochrane of Cowdon knyght. These ar to requyre yow to maik thankfull payment to Mr David Buchanane of the soume of one hundreth and four pound sterling for a yeires interest of the principall soume of threttane hundreth pound sterling, due to him conforme to a band maid to him by the Duck of Lennox his grace theranent. The presents with his discharge sall be a sufficient warrand to have the same allowed to your accompts.

Givin att Edinburgh the [blank] day of November 1646.

GLENCAIRN.

SOUTHESK.

ANGUS.

TRAQUAIRE.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE.

Receaved by me under wrettin the some of one hundreth and four lib. sterlin according to the precept above wrettin, from the above named Sir William Cochran of Coudon. In witnes heirof I have wrettin and signed this acquittance with my hand att Edinburg this 20 day of October 1647.

DAVID BUCHANAN.

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#### VI.—Charles II to Lord Cochrane.

Woodhouse, 5 August, 1651.

Charles R.

Ryght trustie and weel-beloved, wee greet yow weel. Wee have seene your lettre to the Duk of Hamilton<sup>9</sup> wherein yow give us encouragments to hope that sometyme this weik the horse imposed upone the Shirefdomes of Air and Renfrew sall be in reddines. And having bene engagded to give to Generall Major Vandrosk<sup>10</sup> the first Regiment of horse raised within our kingdome of Scotland wee could not posseblie 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 Ruske," 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 Ahermar 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 haist your brother<sup>1</sup> up to the armie to ws, and we doe obledge ourselves to tak him into our particular care, and to give him the comand of a Regiment either of horse or foott. Wee lykwayes \*find yow\* desyre the removeing of the garisone from Neuquark, bot haveing advysed therin with our Committee of Estate wee find it is not for the good of the service to remove the said garisone, bot wee ar content that the strenth of it be reduced to the number of threttie sojourns onlie. Wee sall desyre that you would be active in raising these levies and continow in your care in all publict dueties as you may be in the continuance of our respects to yow. So wee bid yow verie heartilie fairweele from our Camp royall at Woodhous the fyft of August, 1651.

*Addressed:* For our right trustie and weel beloved  
The Lord Cochrane.<sup>2</sup>

*Endorsed:* King Charles letter to Lord Cochrane.<sup>3</sup>

\*\* *Written above the line.*

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## VII.—Warrant in favour of Lord Cochrane.

*Paisley, 1 September, 1653.*

James and Johne Wallaces my factouris: Becawse in the bargane off the lordschippe of Paislaye dispoit be me to Williame Lord Cochrane<sup>4</sup> conforme to the subscrivitt rentalte maid and sette downe be me on the said bargane, he being to enter to the uplifting all the hoille 1653 yeiris rente; yett because theire ar severalle particularis in the said rentall quhilkis wer not sett to the fulle for the yeire 1653 albeit he has kept at the full rentall, it is conditioned that he sall 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 26 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, 14).
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, 1652, the second Earl sold Paisley to Archibald, Earl of Angus, who in his turn sold it to Lord Cochrane on 3 August, 1653 (*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.  
Henrie Lothar in Killinstouns augmentation 100 lib.  
Robertt in Merk augmentation 66 lib. 13s 4d.  
William Snodgras in Insh his augmentation 33 lib. 6s 8d.  
And Robert Blar in Auchistones augmentation 13 lib. 6s 8d.

extending in all to thrie hundrethe four scoire fyve pundis Scotts monye. Thairfor these are to give warrand and direction to paye to the said William Lord Cochrane the said sowme of thrie hundrethe fourscore fyve pund money forsaide. And the samen sall be allowit to you in the compt of the rents of the yeire 1652. Quhairanent thir presents with his receipt sall be your warant.

Subscrivit at Pasley 1 Septmeber 1653 be me

A. ANGUS.<sup>5</sup>

o o o

## 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 wrytes shall not be requyred from him, and I doe thank yow kyndly for the same. We have heer anent our fynes various reports.<sup>6</sup> 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 busines. So wishing yow good succes and a safe return, I rest

Your Lordships affectionat servant,

ANGUS.

br.

Holyrood, 18 9

*Addressed:* For my Lord Cocherane.

*Traces of seal.*

5. Archibald, eldest son of William, eleventh Earl of Angus and first Marquis of Douglas. Charles II created Archibald Earl of Angus in 1651, during his father's life-time.
6. Archibald, Earl of Angus, was fined £1000 by Cromwell's government in April, 1654, and died in January, 1655 (*S.P.*, i, 206-7). Lord Cochrane was fined £8000 sterling, and the amount was afterwards reduced to £1666, 13-4 (*Ibid.*, iii, 346).



## IX.—Inhibition in favour of Lord Cochrane.

17 March, 1656.

Tuesday the 17th of March 1656.

The House being informed that Walter Corbett of Towcours [Towers] haith raised lettres of apprising against the Lord Cochrane as cautioner for Sir David Coningham and charged the saide Lord Cochrane to appeare att Edinburgh the [blank] day of April next and see his lands appraised.  
Resolved by the Parliament.

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

Ordered by the Parliament that a lettre bee written by Mr Speaker to the Judges in Scotland to inhibit all further proceeding against the Lord Cochrane.<sup>7</sup>

Ordered by the Parliament that Walter Corbet and John Stephenston his assigne bee sommoned to appeare before them on twenty dayes sight to answer to the premisses.

HEN. SCOBELL, Clerk of the Parliament.

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

o o o

## X.—Safeconduct to Lord Cochrane.

2 September, 1656.

Permitt the right honourable the Lord Cochrane<sup>8</sup> Commissioner for the Shires of Ayre and Renfrew 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 seale att Edenburgh the second day of September,  
1656.

GEORGE MONCK.<sup>9</sup>

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

Autograph signature.

Seal intact.

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 Ayre under the Protectorate in 1656 (*Scotland and the Protectorate*, 309; Scottish History Society). According to Baillie he obtained this appointment by his "diligence and wisdom" in forestalling Sir George Maxwell, (*Letters*, i, 322).

9. General Monck was Commander in Chief in Scotland.

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

24 December, 1656.

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

The humble peticion of John Earle of Traiquaire and William Lord Cochrane for and on the behalfe of Esme Duke of Lenox and Richmond.

Sheweth

That the late King having in the years 1641 for a valuable Consideracion granted to the late Duke a lease of the Isle of Ila in Scotland for 19 yeares<sup>10</sup> 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 beig totally wasted,<sup>1</sup> the said late King did in the year 1647 grant other 19 yeares after the expiracion of the former, which being within the tyme of your Highnes Declaration without your speciall favour for confirmacion 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 managary of the estate of the said Duke in Scotland and that hee is an infant<sup>2</sup> not able to consider his owne affaires that your Hignes will bee pleased (the greate debt left upon him considered and his inability to pay the same) to confirme the last grant.

And your petitioners shall pray, etc.

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

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

On the opposite fold : To the Counsell of Scotland.

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*, 403).

1. *Book of Islay*, lxxxvi-vii.

2. Esme, Duke of Lennox, succeeded his father in 1655, and died in Paris in 1660, aged eleven years.



## XII.—The Master of Cochrane to Lord Cochrane.

London, June 21, 1660.

My Lord

I wrot the last week to your Lordship I kissed the Kings hands last week and I am bot yet beginning to speak of business and within a few days your Lordship shall have a fuller acompt of business. We may expect all kindnes from his Majisty bot ther ar som Scots men that ar very high for fins and forfalteris<sup>3</sup> of som persons. There will be a parliament shortly in Scotland and in the interim probably the Comittee of Estaits 1651 will governe. I intreat your Lordship hast up the money to Mr Miller for he hes often been at me about it and if it be not hear once this month\* I will necessitat to provyd it hear whill it come. I hav not yet found Mr Heghoe do quhat I can bot is searching for him. So I am my Lord.

Your Lordships affectionat sone and servant,

W. COCHRANE.<sup>4</sup>

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

*Holograph. Part of Seal.*

*Paper stained in parts.*

o o o

## XIII.—Charles Duke of Lennox to Lord Cochrane.

Whitehall, 17 January, 1663.

My Lord,

I shall begin my journey for Italy within six weekes or two moneths at the farthest, before which time I must desire your Lordship not to faile to send me a particular account of my estate, and whether the overplus thereof doth not goe 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 yeares my creditors may be satisfied both with principle and interest and my estate cleered. I humbly thanke your many

3. Fines and forfeitures.

4. William, afterwards Lord Cochrane, who predeceased his father in 1679.

civilities and wish I could receive any commands from you that might give me an opportunity of makeing you a returne here, which should be most readily performed by

My Lord

\* your most humble servant

C. RICHMOND AND LENOS.\*<sup>5</sup>

Whitehall,

January 17th, 1663.

*Addressed* : For my Lord Cochrane.

*Seal.*

\*\* *Autograph.*

o o o

## XIV.—Same to Same.

The 13 of Nov., '64.

My Lord,

To show your Lordshipp my respect to you I have sent this messenger expresly to waite on you, fearing it may be Wednesday noone before I waite on you, but that will be the finest. I will not give you any longer troubel since I shall soe soone waite on you my selfe, only beg that you will be asured I am most hartiely yours and that you will obleidg me that all things may be ready that I may waite on you to Lincolnsheire, of which I will not faile that am your Lordshippes most humbel servant.

C. RICHMOND AND LENOS.

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

*Addressed* : To my Lord Cochran.

*Seal.*

*Holograph.*

5. Charles, sixth Duke of Lennox, was nephew of James, fourth Duke.



## XV.—Same to Same.

Nubery, <sup>6</sup> Thirsday 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<sup>7</sup> at Whithall early in the morning for it consernes me much. My Lord, I have had soe many proofes 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 Lincole sheire. 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 &amp; LENOS.

Addressed: For my Lord Cochran.

Seal.

Holograph.

o o o

## XVI.—Same to Same.

24 May, 1666.

My Lord,

My Lady Arrans<sup>8</sup> portion now groweing nerre due and some of the debts wherewith my land is charged pressing hard upon me, I am obleidg by all honorable meanes to endeavour the payment of both accordinge 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 Iylla, yet at your Lordships request, and upon this exigency, I am willing both to assign my present interest to him,

6. Among his other titles, Lennox was Lord Stuart of Newbury.

7. John Grenville, created Earl of Bath in 1661.

8. Mary, daughter of the fourth Duke of Lennox, married Richard Butler, Earl of Arran in the Irish peerage, and died in 1667, aged seventeen (*S.P.*, v, 360).

and to assist him in obtaineinge his pretences upon the reversion, if his Lordship will pay me in London 000<sup>9</sup> 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 Glascow,<sup>9</sup> 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 estate in Scotland your Lordship might make up my Lord Macdonnells money 20 000<sup>10</sup> upon the same tearmes that my debt I now owe there was borrowed, of all which I desire your Lordships answer.

\*I remain your Lordships humble servant,

C. RICHMOND &amp; 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 received your Lordships 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<sup>10</sup> 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 "gave bond to Lennox that he should dispoine to this Duke and his heirs all the income of his see, how soon he should be admitted Bishop, for the yearly payment of £1,000 Scots, with some horse, corn and poultry." (*Scottish Bishops*, 261-2, edition 1824.) Charles I granted a charter to James, Duke of Lennox, of the lands and barony of Glascow, "keeping in mind how close a connection there is between the noble family of Lennox (from which we are sprung . . .) and the vassals and hereditary tenants of the Archbishopric." (*Glasgow Charters* 1, Part 2, 403-10; 6th September, 1641.) Burnet said that Lennox sold the lordship of Glascow to the King (*History*, edited O. Alry, 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.



affairs, and if it lies in my power to acknowledge it otherwise than in words your Lordship shall ever find mee ready to bee

My Lord,

Your Lordships reall frind

and servant,

MONMOUTH AND BUCCLEUGH <sup>1</sup>

June 18,  
67

*Addressed:* These for my Lord Cochrane.

*Trace of seal.*

*An unscholarly hand.*

*\*\* Twice written and first scored out.*

o o o

#### 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 alledge, and you have not as E. Laud. [Earl of Lauderdale] and I both think stated the titles of the Barronries right, nor pitcht on the fittest title for the Earldom. You state them thus: *E. of Cochrane lord Dundonnald of Paisley and Ochiltry*. We think Cochrane to be your sirname only, and not the name of a kirk or toun, and that your title cannot be L. Dundonnald of Paisley, for Dundonnald is not your sirname. And are both of opinion that it is much more propper and will sound better to have them run thus: *Earle of Dundonnald Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltry*, for the other way Dundonnald, Paisley and Ochiltry are 3 barronries whereas there should be but 2, and this way the number is right and the eldest sun of the house will be Lord Cochrane of Paisley, as he ought to be called. Do but declare

1. James, Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II, was married in London in April, 1663, to Anna, Countess of Buccleuch, then the greatest heiress in Scotland. Monmouth assumed his wife's surname of Scott and was created Duke of Buccleuch. Lord Cochrane was one of the curators nominated by the Duke during his minority. (*Scotts of Buccleuch*, i, 312, 412.)

how you like this title of E. of Dund. L. Coch. of P., etc.; or \*if you put another for the Earld. than Dundon.,\* send another in stead of Ochiltry and let the Barronries be alwise 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. <sup>2</sup>

Your letters were all carefully addressed.

*Addressed:* For the Lord Cochrane.

*Seal.*

*\*\* Above the line.*

o o o

#### XIX.—Earl of Lauderdale to Lord Cochrane.

Whitehall, 18 May, 1669.

My Lord,

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

My Lord,

Your Lordships humble servant,

LAUDERDAILL. <sup>4</sup>

*Addressed:* For

The Lord Cochran one of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesties Thesaurie. <sup>5</sup>

*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 Dundonnald, Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree.  
4. John Maitland, second Earl, created Duke of Lauderdale in 1672.  
5. The office of Lord High Treasurer was put in commission in 1667 (*Recs. of P.C.ii.*, 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<sup>6</sup> the assurance hee required of 6000<sup>u</sup> sterl. for the yeare to come. I must likewise desire your Lordshipp to joine affectually with my Lord Rothes, and my Lord Tweeddale,<sup>7</sup> to command the chamberlains and tenants to pay in the summes, now in their hands, in arreare to see considerable a value as 3000<sup>u</sup> sterl. or neare it, at which I the more wonder, because I am told that my concernes (as to my Lord Nidsdale particularly<sup>8</sup>) see 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 shal. 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 Lordshipp's care in this, and shall therefore only desire your pardon for the trouble of it and see rest

My Lord,

Your really affectionate and humble servant,

MONMOUTH.

Marc. 22,

16<sup>70</sup>/<sub>69</sub>

Addressed: These for the right hon<sup>ble</sup>  
The Earle of Dundonald.

Seal broken in opening.

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 Nithsdale. The dispute with Monmouth was over claims to the barony of Langholm (*Ibid*, i, 242-3).
9. The double date is used because, officially, in England the year was reckoned to begin on 25 March. In 1582 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.

## XXI.—Same to Same.

Whitehall, 18 January, 1670-1.

My Lord,

I am very glad to finde by Mr Ross<sup>10</sup> 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 Aprill 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.

Whitehall, Jan. 18,  
1670/1.

Addressed: These for the Earle of Dundonald.

Seal broken. Autograph signature.

o o o

## XXII.—Same to Same.

Whitehall, 13 April, 1671.

My Lord,

I have commanded Mr Ross to tell your Lordshipp at large the reason which moves mee to desire your Lordshipp at present to give mee your assistance to finde out some way for mee to induce the King to make good to mee that part of my contract of marriage which obliges his Majesty to give 40 000<sup>u</sup> sterl. to purchase an estate in Scotland.<sup>1</sup> I know your Lordshipp's son well skilld in the revenue their<sup>2</sup> that none can better find out a way to make it feasible to the King. I therefore entreat your Lordshipp to

10. Mr. Ross was Governor to Monmouth (*Scotts of Buccleuch*, i, 412).

1. The contract is printed in the *Scotts of Buccleuch*.

2. Lord Cochrane was acting as one of the commissioners of the estates of the Duke and Duchess on 3 April, 1672 (*Scotts Peerage*, iii, 350).



take this into your immediate consideration, by which you will very much oblige

My Lord,

Your affectionat friend and humble servant,

MONMOUTH AND BUCCLEUCH.

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.<sup>3</sup>
2. Whither the provision of 40 000<sup>u</sup> ster. 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.*

o o o

#### XXIII.—Same to Same.

*Whitehall, 2 May, 1671.*

My Lord,

This is expressly to begge your Lordships pardon, that I writt not to you by the person that brought you my comission to set my lands, in which I was confident to put your Lordships and my

3. 3 October, 1663.

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 obliged mee ever to bee

My Lord,

Your very humble servant,

MONMOUTH AND BUCCLEUGH.<sup>4</sup>

Whitehall.

May 2nd, 1671.

Lord Dundonald.

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

*Seal.*

o o o

#### 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<sup>5</sup> &c., and to refraine the signing of any thing, but \*what\* shall bee most maturely advised by your Lordshipp and such other my friends, to whose counsell and advice (as alwayes 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<sup>ble</sup>  
The Earle of Dundonald.

*Seal.*

\* \* *Added above the line.*

4. This letter and nos. xxiv, xxv, xxxiv, 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 (*Reg. of P.C.*, 3rd series, 378).



## XXV.—Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth to Dundonald

October 31, 1671.

My Lord,

Being very sencible of your constant care and industrie to promote and advance all the concerns, and interests in Scotland, and receiving daylie demonstrations of your particular kindness and freindshipp to us: Wee are the more confident on all occasions to depend and relye upon you, for resolution in doubtfull, and assistance in difficult cases. Mr. Snell<sup>6</sup> hath wrott at large to your Lordshipp and Langshaw<sup>7</sup> of severall particulars with which hee hath acquainted us: And wee doe entreat your Lordshipp to take them seriouslie into your consideration, and weighing all circumstances deale 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 Lordshipp's care, to proceed vigorously 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 Lordshipp and the rest of our freinds, even there wee shall express with very much sincerity that wee are

My Lord,

Your Lordshipps very affectionate and humble servants,

BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

ANNA BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

*Addressed*: To the right honourable William Earle 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 (*Scotts of Buccleuch*, i, lii).

## 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 needes confesse my selfe obliged to your Lordship very farr above the rate of ordinary freindshipp 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 seemes to stand, your Lordshipp I perceive being already very sencible thereof. I doe therefore principally depend upon your great wisdome and sagacitie to finde out and direct proper remedies for such threatning 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,<sup>8</sup> 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 Hon<sup>ble</sup>

William Earle 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 buisnesse of Orkney. I am now soe pressed by my affaires, being to goe into France very speedily, that I must needs begg 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.*

o o o

## XXVIII.—John Snell to Dundonald.

Exeter House, February 22th, 1673.

My very goode 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<sup>9</sup> about it, for things of that nature doe not long lye undisposed off, for I doe finde that within foure and twenty houres after the newes of his death Colonell McNaughtan gott the grant of this Castle and kissd the Kings hand upon it, since when about the beginning of this moneth, Mr McNaughtan had the misfortune to have some servant or dependant in the company when that unfortunate man the Earle of Home endeavoured to make his escape, and where hee received his deaths wound,<sup>10</sup> which occasioned the poore Colonell to keep him selfe private for a few dayes for feare of arreasts and imprisonment. In the meane tyme I finde that a grant of it is given to the Earle of Wigton,<sup>1</sup> 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 my selfe

were very heartily sorry that wee knew not your Lordships mynde sooner, for I am very certayne that it would not have been denyed to her Grace, and it was very ill done that it was not sooner thought upon. My lady Dutchess is exceedingly sencible of these obligations both my lord Duke and her selfe have received from your Lordship in all their concernes, 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 freinds but especially your Lordship, whose endeavour and study has been so constantlie to promott their interests both by your selfe and family. My Lord, her Grace lately received a letter from your Lordships her Commissioners about her affaires 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 affaires, nor have I written one word to your Lordship, Langshaw or Mr Standsfeild 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 freinds and Counsell then that shee did ever lay any stresse or weight upon it, whether it goe for or against us: since it hath pleased Almighty God to blesse her with a sonn,<sup>2</sup> and I hope she will have many more, which will bee a greater security to the establishment of her estate then any decree of Sessions or Act of Parliament ever can or will doe. There is such a putther amongst heyres of taylie and heyres of lyne 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 obtayned (so farr 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 Lordships, I think you have improved the estate very considerably and well, only I doubt it is not so equally valued and ballanced as might bee wished, some people being rated too high, and without all peradventure some are even yett too low. But my Lord Sir Stephen Fox findes him selfe exceedingly uneasie in not receiving the 7000<sup>u</sup> which was wholly to have been payd now at Candlemass last by Langshawes letter wrott to me a good while agoe, and yett I am told there is not much above 4000<sup>u</sup> payd thereof to Mr Standsfeild. I was in good hopes to have seen their Graces out of debt by this tyme, 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 disappointment in the receipt of that money and some other unforeseen accidents which has falne out here makes mee dispayre to see them out of

9. Charles, Duke of Lennox, was drowned at Elsinore on 12 December, 1672.

10. *The Scots Peerage*, iv, 479, has no reference to this incident, and simply states that Alexander, fourth Earl of Home, "died without issue in 1674."

1. His commission was dated 5 February, 1673.

2. Charles, born 24 August, 1672, died in infancy.



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 flowrishing 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 him in all things that may any way conduce to their Graces service, which cannot bee so well done by letter. My lord Duke is safely returned from France. Upon Thursday last hee 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 bee 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 Lordshipps 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 Edenburgh as above.

o o o

**XXIX.—Earl of Winton to Dundonald.**

Angers, 6 June, 1673.

My Lord,

Pitmeden<sup>3</sup> 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 can say nothing hear which is sutable to \*what\* they deserve, but onelie assuring your lo.

3. 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*, i, 241).

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

My Lord,

Your lo. most obliged humble servant,

WINTOUN.<sup>4</sup>

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

*Seal. Holograph.*

\*\* *Added above the line.*

o o o

**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,<sup>5</sup> and accordingly hath signified his pleaseur therein by the Earle of Kincardin<sup>6</sup> unto the Lords of the Tresury of Scotland to prepare a signature to that effect, and I being satisfyed 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 Lordshipps perticulier inspection and care of this signature, that it may be drawed so largely as to comprehend all lands few dutyes, castle rents of Dunbarton, casualities, juredictions of regality and shriffaldry, and all thinges what so ever that came to his Majesty do afforesaid (excepting only Admirality Chamberlanry 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 vew and coppies (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 coins.

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



writings (as doe any way conserne this estate) that were in my Lords charter chest when opened in the Councell Chamber.

I am,

Your Lordships humble servant,

F. LENOX AND RICHMOND.

For my Lord Cochrane these.

*Black seal, broken. Holograph.*

o o o

**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 newes of my Lord's death. I cannot yet say more in relation to the bayliery of Gloscow or sherifship of Dumbarton. And I will consult advocates whether the Commission to the Lords of the Tresury for reteining the superiority of the vassalls, at least for their admitting and entring them, be to my preiudice, for I am informed that although it be neither profitable nor practicable for a life rent to recieve heretable 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 casualities with the vassalls & that the Kings Commissioners as heire male to my Lord may admitt & recieve 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 drawne 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.*

**XXXII.—Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth to their Commissioners.**

Whitehall, 17 November, 1673.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Wee have by your letter of the 8th of August last received a very large and ample informacion of the great care and paynes which you have taken in revising, auditing, and exactly stating all the accompts of our estate in Scotland for these twelve yeares last past, which is a very great pleasure and satisfaccion to us, for which wee doe give your lordships our hearty thanks. In truth wee looke upon it as a considerable peece of service every way very acceptable to us, for by this as by all things else which you have done since you have been concerned in our affayres, you doe give us full assurance of your great prudence and industrie to promote anything which may tend to our profitt or contentment: hereby you have given us a full prospect of our estate as to charge and discharge in a more exact manner then ever hitherto wee have had it, so that wee doe very cherefully approve of all that you have done in this matter. Onely wee must desire your lordships not to take it amiss, if wee doe not yett signe these discharges to the tutors and curators which you mention in your letter, because wee are resolved to prosecute the Earle of Twedale by due course of law for the whole debt which hee did owe to us in our minorities, a part whereof some of your lordships may remember wee were then perswaded to forgive him upon very frivolous and untrue suggestions: And therefore now wee are of age wee doe revoke what wee then did to our hurt and detriment. And wee doe entreat your lordships to use your utmost endeavours for us and in our names to recover that our just right, which wee doe very seriouslie recomend to your particular care: probably there may bee cause for some other suites with chamberlaynes or others for things done during our minority, yett wee doe declare that wee will not trouble nor molest the tutors or curators for anything they have done in execucion of the trusts reposed in them, but wee are advysed, that if wee doe yett give them discharges wee shall thereby cutt ourselves off from those severall claymes and demands from the Earle Twedale and others unto which wee think wee have a very just title. But of this and other our affayres wee have discoursed with the Earle of Dumfreis and Sir John Standsfeld more at large, as also with Sir George Lockhart our Advocate, who when you all meet together will consult and advise amongst you what is further fitt for us to doe, and wee shall command Mr Snell from tyme to tyme to correspond with your



lordshippes and to give you the result of what wee shall apprehend or bee advised as fitt or convenient to bee done by

My lords and gentlemen,

Your very affectionate freinds,

BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

A. BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

*Addressed* : To the right honourable my Lords and others our commissioners appoynted for the management of our estate in the Kingdome of Scotland.

*Endorsed* : Duke and Dutches letter to there Commissioners the 17th Nov., 1673, concerning the discharges to be granted to the late tutors of the Countess Mary<sup>7</sup> and there Graces Curators, and concerning the Earle of Tweddals debt and other particulars.

o o o

### XXXIII.—Winton to Dundonald.

Paris, 10 Januarie, 1674.

Right Honorable,

I have written to your lo. severall times since my comming to Paris but having nou ane occasion by master Sharp who goes from this for Scotland I cannott ommitt to give you neu testimonies of my thankfullness for the extraordinarie acts of kindnes you shou in all rencounters whe[n] anie busines wherein I am interested calls for your helpe and assistance. Let me intreat your lo. not to grou wearie of my affairs though they may be tedious and burdensome, for I am verie sensible that I should lose more if you refused your concurrence then by all those who are joyned in the commission, for ther is not one among them in whom I have greater confidence, and I knou verie well with hou great successe your lo. care is seconded in all you undertake. I have got this day a leter from your grand child the master of Rose<sup>8</sup> shewing me that he is in good health at Angers, where I hope to see him shortlie. I hope your lo. will be persuaded that I am with all affection and sinceritie.

My Lord,

Your lo most obliged humble servant,

WINTOUN.

*Addressed* : For the Right Honorable the Earle of Dundonald this.  
*Seal. Holograph.*

7. Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, elder sister of Duchess Anna, died in 1661, in her fourteenth year.

8. William, son of Dundonald's daughter, Grizel, and of George, Lord Ross.

### XXXIV.—Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth to Dundonald.

March 14th, 1674.

My Lord,

The great assurance wee have had of your affection and kindnes to us, which upon all occasions you have given sufficient testimonies off, in your adherence to and promoting of our interest and concerns in Scotland, encourages us to intreat, and indeed earnestlie to desire you continuance thereof, but especially at this tyme, when wee find our tennants like to bee rwynd and undone by the severity of a continued frost and snow.<sup>9</sup> And how mischievous the consequences thereof may bee unto us, wee are not able at this distance to conjecture, onely wee have just reason to feare the worst. But wee depending very much, if not solely, upon your lordshippes wisdome and good conduct in this juncture of tyme, and very well knowing how prevalent your countenance and authority will bee among our tenants. and what encouragement they will receive by your presence, wee must needs desire and entreat your lordship that you will not fayle to bee at the next land setting, for it is your discretion and prudence that shall bee our gwide and measure in the regulation of our owne interest : or yett of that of any of our tennants, who shall bee held fitt objects of our consideracion and favour in so generall a calamity, if they bee recomended by your lordship unto.

My Lord, Your Lordshippes most affectionate freinds and servants,

BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

A. BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

*Addressed* : To the right honourable the Earle of Dundonald, one of our Commissioners for manageing our Estates in the Kingdome of Scotland, these. Scotland.

*Autograph signatures. Seal.*

o o o

### XXXV.—Buccleuch and Monmouth to Dundonald.

September, 29th 1674.

My Lord,

Upon all occasions my wife and I doe receive new testimonies and proofes of your continued kindnesse to us, and of your

9. On 20 February, 1674, "a heavy fall of snow, accompanied by vehement frost, set in, which lasted for thirteen days. This was afterwards remembered by the name of the *Thirteen Drifty Days*. There was no decided improvement of the weather till the 29th of March." The damage fell heaviest on the south of Scotland, where it was estimated that nine-tenths of all the sheep perished (Chambers *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, ii, 366).



unwearyed care and industrie to doe all good offices which may any wise conduce to our profitt and advantage: And in truth the great paynes you have taken about our Charter-Chist, 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 extremly sencible 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 appeire how much I am

My Lord,

Your lordshippis most affectionate freind and servant,

BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

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

*Seal.* Autograph signature.

o o o

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

Whitehall, March, 19th 1676.

My Lorde,

Wee are truly sorry to understand by your letter to Mr Snell that you 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 presse you with arguments to undertake anything, how necessary soever it may bee for our service, if it bee in the least prejudiciall 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 selfe, 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 countenance & 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 Lordshippis most affectionate  
friends and servants,

BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.  
A. BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.

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

*Seal.* Both signatures in same hand.

o o o

**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 effectuell the same hath been. And we would intreat you to continue to contribute your assistance in over-seeing all our concernes, 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 oblidge

My Lord,

Your Lordshippis humble servants,  
BUCCLEUCH AND MONMOUTH.  
A. 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.

*Paris, 22 August [before 1684].*

My Lord,

If I vear capable to dooe your Lo. service I vould dooe my self the honour to vrit oftner to you to beege that you vould comand me (which I vould taek as a gret favour) annay thing that lays in my power that I might in som maner testify my thanckfulness to your lo. for your obligasiones of which I am so sensible that alle my life, I shall tihnek \*my self\* hapie if I can aprou my self by som service what I really ame vith much kindnes

Your lo. most humble servant,

HUNTLY.<sup>10</sup>*Paris, 22 Aug.*

*Addressed :* For the Earll of Dundonald  
Scotland.

*Holograph. Seal.*\* \* *Above the line.*

o o o

## XXXIX.—Dundonald to Lord Cochrane.

*Paisley, 18 May, 1685.*

Dear Grandchild,

I thank you for your verie faithfull advice in this difficult time.<sup>1</sup> I resolve to stay heir so long as I may & trust to the Lords protection, Who hath preserved me in many a difficult time. I think you did weel that stayed ther seeng you were not ordered to come west. I have sent you William & my groome & 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 emptie coach,<sup>2</sup> for I have directed the

10. 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.

1. On the death of Charles II on 6 February, 1685, he was succeeded by James VII and II. Exiles 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. It 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.

2. "In 1685 Lord Cochrane was made a Commissioner of Supply for Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, and during that year, while acting as captain of a troop of militia on the occasion of the Argyll invasion, he captured the fugitive Earl, and after taking him to the Place of Paisley, he sent him on to Edinburgh in his father's coach." (S.P., iii, 352.)

nood head horse and the last bought young horse & the best riding horse for you, & though you have not writt any thing to me for money I have writt to Enterkin & in his absence to Hugh Cunynghame to lett you have 900 or 1000 marks when you call for it. I pray you wait upon my Lord Commissioners<sup>3</sup> orders & attend himself as well as you can that you may see if you can ingratiat with him & tell him I am verie sore vexed I am not able to wait upon his Grace but I shall send out all the men horses I have or can command. I shall be glad to see you so soon as your convenience can allow you but doe not streaten yourself except your occasions cast you heirauay. I long to hear what you resolve to doe with your Lady<sup>4</sup> for I hear my Lord Duke and his lady goes for England shortlie. Pray God direct you and praserve you, to whos protection with my blessing I committ you.

I am,

YOUR LOVING GRANDFATHER.

*Paslay, 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.

3. Duke of Queensberry.

4. Lord Cochrane married Susannah, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton. He succeeded his grandfather as second Earl of Dundonald in November, 1685.