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Scotland

THE RULERS OF STRATHSPEY



Caroline

CAROLINE, COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.

THE
RULERS OF STRATHSPEY

A HISTORY OF THE LAIRDS OF GRANT
AND EARLS OF SEAFIELD

BY THE
EARL OF CASSILLIS

“ seasamh gu daingean ”

Inverness

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MAIN

TO
CAROLINE, COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD,
WHO HAS SO LONG AND SO ABLY RULED STRATHSPEY,
AND WHO HAS SYMPATHISED SO MUCH IN THE
PRODUCTION OF THIS HISTORY,
THIS BOOK IS
AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED
BY
THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE

THE material for "The Rulers of Strathspey" was originally collected by the Author for the article on Ogilvie-Grant, Earl of Seafield, in *The Scots Peerage*, edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms. A great deal of the information collected had to be omitted owing to lack of space. It was thought desirable to publish it in book form, especially as the need of a Genealogical History of the Clan Grant had long been felt. It is true that a most valuable work, "The Chiefs of Grant," by Sir William Fraser, LL.D., was privately printed in 1883, on too large a scale, however, to be readily accessible. The impression, moreover, was limited to 150 copies.

This book is therefore published at a moderate price, so that it may be within reach of all the members of the Clan Grant, and of all who are interested in the records of a race which has left its mark on Scottish history and the history of the Highlands.

The Chiefs of the Clan, the Lairds of Grant, who succeeded to the Earldom of Seafield and to the extensive lands of the Ogilvies, Earls of Findlater and Seafield, form the main subject of this work.

The more important cadet families are, however, dealt with in Appendices.

Acknowledgment is here made of the Author's indebtedness to "The Chiefs of Grant," and also to that able work on "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," by Mr William Mackay, who himself has shown great interest and sympathy in the production of "The Rulers of Strathspey." The thanks of the Author are due to Francis J. Grant, Esq., W.S., Rothesay Herald, himself a descendant of the Grants of Corriemony, who has kindly revised the proofs of this work. He also wishes to thank J. R. M. Macphail, Esq., K.C., for his kind assistance and advice; Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, and Mr David Douglas, Edinburgh, for permission to allow the materials of the article on the Scots Peerage to appear, and for the use of the block of the arms of Ogilvie-Grant, Earl of Seafield, for this work.

Lastly, his thanks are due to one whose name it is unnecessary for him to mention, without whose counsel and help this little volume would never have appeared.

CASSILLIS.

CULLEN HOUSE,

February 20th, 1911.

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ARMS OF LUDOVICK GRANT, EIGHTH OF FREUCHIE.

OGILVIE GRANT, EARL OF SEAFIELD

THE origin of the earliest Grants¹ is given variously by different authorities. Some have tried to establish a Gaelic or Irish origin for the clan, making the Grants a branch of the Macgregors, or rather, like them, a branch of Clan Alpin, a belief which was subsequently fostered for political reasons, and which the Macgregors in the days of their adversity took advantage of, and it is said a proposal was once made to reunite the two clans. Those who supported this theory derived the name Grant from the Gaelic *grannnda*, ugly, a name, they said, applied to the original ancestor of the Grants. They also point to the fact that several of the names among the Grants, such as Patrick, Duncan, etc., were common in Ireland, and that one sept of the clan bore the Irish appellation of *Cheran* or *Chiaran*. In an old Irish treatise on the "Law of Adamnan," of date 697 A.D., there is given a list of those chiefs and notables guaranteeing the observance of his famous "Law of the Innocents" exempting women and children from the duty of fighting in battle, in which occurs the name of Conall Grant rii deisint Brig, or King of Southern Bregia (Bray, near

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," pp. 1-3. "Skene's Highlanders of Scotland," Mac-Bean's edition, pp. 339, 340. See also Skene's "Celtic Scotland" (Edinburgh, 1890), III., pp. 349, 350.

Dublin), who was slain in 718. Others derived the name from a moor in Strathspey called Griantach or Sliabh Grianais, the mountain or range of the sun.

Others deduce a theory of Danish origin for the clan,¹ because they find such names as Suene, Alan, etc., in frequent use among them. To such lengths have they gone, that the Grants have been traced right up through one Hacken Grant, or the Big (Grand), to the mighty Odin, or Prince Wodine, the All-Father, who, it seems, reigned as the first King of the East Angles in the year 575.

Such fables, however, we can set aside,² and there is little reason to doubt that the progenitors of the chiefs of this clan were of Norman origin, although their followers who subsequently mainly composed the clan would be natives. The name is the French *grand*, great, big.

The name Grant, Le Graunt, or Le Graunt or Grand, is of very frequent occurrence in early English documents, such as the Calendar of Charter Rolls, Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, Calendar of Patent Rolls, Calendar of Close Rolls, and also Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland. A Thomas le Graunt de Depa (Dieppe) appears as early as 1224-5. We find a William le Graunt of Hucuth (Hertfordshire), 1290, and a William le Graunt in Ireland, 1230-1243. A Richard le Grant, Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, was in the year

¹ "Shaw's History of the Province of Moray" (Glasgow, 1882), vol. I., pp. 89, 90, and 94 (footnote). "Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections," by James Toshach Clark (published by the Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1900), vol. I., pp. 103-106.

² "Chiefs of Grant," pp. 3-7. "Nobiliaire de Normandie," by E. de Magny, 1864 (in British Museum), vol. I., p. 4.

1228 elected Archbishop of Canterbury, but only lived a short time after his consecration.¹

It seems exceedingly probable that the Grants came to Scotland from England on the return of Walter Bysset from exile, 1248-9.²

It is to be noted that the traditional accounts of the Family of Grant uniformly assert that at a very early period the Grants possessed lands in Stratherrick. Fraser quotes "Robertson's Index of Missing Charters," p. xxv., as showing that Walter Bysset was lord of that territory; though "Stratharkyk," as it is there called, looks more like Stratharkaig, quite a different place.

Of course there is a theory that the Grants were connected with the North of Scotland at a period long anterior to the settlement of Byssets in Moray, and in that case it may be contended that Walter Bysset became overlord of the Grants, who originally held the territory. But the presumption in favour of the migration of the Grants from England is very strong. In 1261 King Henry III.,³ at the King of Scotland's suggestion, pardoned an offence against the forest laws committed by "William le Graunt, who lately by the King's precept set out with Alexander, King of Scotland for that country," *i.e.*, Scotland. He was accused of taking venison in Sherwood Forest on the journey. He may be the same as the William le Grant who was one of a number of Norman knights to whom Henry III. in 1270 gave permission to go to the Holy Land.⁴

¹ See "Lleland's Collectanea" (1770), I., pp. 266-284; "Chronica de Mailros" (1835), p. 142.

² "History of Beaulieu Priory," pp. 47 and 53.

³ "Bain's Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland," I p. 442.

⁴ "Rymer's Foedera," by Holmes 1739) Tome I. pt II. f 114

A Thomas le Grant¹ at the time of the King of Scots' marriage in 1251-2 acted as his merchant, and for some reason was at his desire removed from his office of receiver or keeper of the English King's works at York Castle.

We have more certain ground when we come to

I. SIR LAURENCE LE GRANT, Sheriff of Inverness.

He appears as a witness, along with Robert le Grant,² in an Agreement between Archibald, Bishop of Moray and Sir John Bysset, 20th September, 1258. "*Testibus . . . dominis Laurentio et Roberto dictis Grant,*" by which the Bishop, in return for an annual payment, surrendered certain claims over lands in the Aird of Inverness-shire. Laurence le Graunt,³ as Sheriff of Inverness, rendered accounts to the Exchequer in 1263 and 1266, and in the latter year also as "Bailie of Inverchoich."

From Chamberlain Rolls, vol. 1, p. 21, we see it was Laurence le Grant⁴ and not Gregory le Grant who was Sheriff of Inverness in 1263, and in his accounts he credits himself with twenty-four merks for the ward of the land of Abernethy.

Between 1263 and 1266⁵ a question arose as to whether he or the Earl of Buchan is responsible for the feu of Invery.

¹ "Bain's Cal. Docs. Scots," I, pp. 348, 349. See also "Calendar of Patent Rolls," sub dates May 4, 1245, and Jan. 2, 1252.

² "The Chiefs of Grant," by Sir Wm. Fraser, vol. I, pp. xxiii. and 3 ; "Registrum Moraviense," pp 133-135.

³ "Chiefs of Grant," I, pp. xxiv. and lxxi. (footnote).

⁴ "Exchequer Rolls," vol. I, pp. 13, 19, 33.

⁵ *Ibid*, I, p. 18. "Chiefs of Grant," I, pp. 10 and 11.

Family tradition claims Laurence¹ to have been the elder brother of Robert le Grant, as he certainly was the more prominent of the two, and also asserts that he was the directer ancestor of the family of Grant. Sir Robert le Grant appears as a witness along with Laurence in the Agreement dated 20th September, 1258.²

In or about the same year he received a charter³ from John Prat of the lands of Clonmanache (Coulmony, on the Findhorn). To this charter Sir John Bysset is a prominent witness. These lands had been in dispute between the granter's father and Sir Robert le Grant, and this fact certainly indicates that the latter had resided some time in Moray.

Fraser quotes "Calendarium Genealogicum," p. 265,⁴ as showing that a family of the name of Prat also held lands in Nottingham. The Byssets, Prats, and Grants (in the person of William le Grant, who, in right of his wife, Albreda Bysset, one of the heiresses of Henry Bysset, held the manor of Athelington in the county of Lincoln, and also the manor of East Bridgeford in the county of Nottingham), were thus near neighbours in England as well as in Scotland, and further, the Byssets and Grants in England were allied by marriage.

There is a difficulty in deciding whether Sir Robert le Grant was a brother of Sir Laurence le Grant.⁵ Robert le Grant is the first of the two

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I, p. 8.

² See *supra* and "Chiefs of Grant," I, pp. xxiii. and 3; "Registrum Moraviense," pp. 133-135.

³ "Chiefs of Grant," vol. I, pp. xxiii. and 8. Cf. III, p. 5 ("Charters of Grants of Grant").

⁴ "Chiefs of Grant," I, pp. 4 and 9. "Cal. Gen.," II, p. 461, and Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, Edition (1677), p. 149.

⁵ "Chiefs of Grant," I, p. 8.

who can be in any way proved to have actually possessed land in Moray.

II. JOHN LE GRANT,

First of Inverallan.¹ Taken fighting at Dunbar (with the Earl of Mar and others) on 28th April, 1296,² imprisoned in Gloucester, and set free on 30th July, 1297, on condition of serving the King (Edward I.) against France, John Comyn, elder of Badenoch, and David de Graham being sureties for him and others.

From John of Inverallan, son of Gilbert, brother of Augustine, Lord of Inverallan and heir to his uncle through Gilbert's decease, he in 1316 received a charter of sale³ of the lands of Inverallan in Strathspey.⁴ On 18th October, 1316, William of Federeth, younger,⁵ a son or grandson of that William of Federeth who, between 1262 and 1294, married Christian of Moravia,⁶ a co-heiress of Freskin of Moravia, last of the old Lords of Duffus, acting as superior of the lands of Inverallan, confirmed this charter.

Between 1315 and 1325⁷ he affixed his seal to a charter by Sir Patrick Graham of Lovat, granting the Priory of Beaully a third part of his lands of

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 15-18; "Rot. Scot.," I., p. 45b.

² "Cal. of Docs. relating to Scotland," II., pp. 177, 241, and 242; "Hist. Doc. Scotland," II., p. 54. See also "Cal. of Close Rolls," sub date May 12, 1296 (he was allowed 3d a day during his imprisonment), and Memo. of 30th July, 1297.

³ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. xxix., 22, 23, and vol. III., pp. 257, 258.

⁴ Ancient transcript at Castle Grant made *circa* 1550.

⁵ "Registrum Moraviense," Preface, p. xxxvi.

⁶ See Article, "Bothwell," "Scots Peerage," edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King-of-Arms, vol. II., p. 122.

⁷ "History of the Priory of Beaully," pp. 78, 79.

Altyre in exchange for the multures of Lovat, Fingask, and Donaldston.

According to tradition he was a son of Sir Laurence le Grant.¹ Of this there is no proof.

He had issue

PATRICK LE GRANT OF LA GRAWNT of Stratherrick.

Robert or Ralph le Grant,² also taken at Dunbar on 28th April, 1296,³ was liberated on July 30th, 1297, from Bristol, where, according to most of the documents referred to, he was confined, on condition of serving the King in France, John Comyn, elder of Badenoch, and David de Graham being sureties.

One document,⁴ the Memoranda Roll (Treasurer's) 23 and 24, Edward I., m. 37, says he was confined in Gloucester Castle.

According to the traditional pedigree of the family, he was a brother of John le Grant, but there is no actual proof of any relationship between them and Sir Laurence, or that they were of kin to each other.

In the Ragman Roll,⁵ August 28th, 1296, Robert de Graunt del counte de Fyfe submitted at Berwick-on-Tweed. If this is the same man as the Robert le Grant above, he must have submitted while a prisoner. It is not improbable from the context, however, that this Grant was a churchman.

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 15.

² *Ibid*, I., pp. 15-18.

³ "Rot. Scot.," I., 45b. "Cal. of Documents relating to Scotland," II., pp. 177, 237, 242. See also "Cal. of Close Rolls," sub date May 16, 1296, and Memo. of 30th July, 1297.

⁴ "Hist. Doc. Scotland," II., p. 55.

⁵ "Cal. of Documents relating to Scotland," II., p. 203. "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 19. See also "Prynne," III., p. 657; "Nisbet's Heraldry," vol. II.; "Remarks on Ragman Roll," p. 37.

Patrick le Grant¹ was Castellan of John Comyn's castle of Clunie, in Perthshire. His accounts range from September 15th, 1291, until July 27th, 1292, and consist of receipts of salary. From the first of these accounts we find that he was castellan on 24th August, and from the last that he ceased to hold that office on July 28th, 1292, on which day he delivered over, as directed by a precept from the Bishop of Durham (Anthony Beck), the Castle of Clunie to Hugh of Erthe, Bailie of Sir John Comyn in the abthanage of Dull, and by whom Patrick Grant's salary had been paid.

David le Grant² was Sheriff of Stirling for King Edward I. in 1295 and 1296. On 8th September, 1296, however, he is ordered to hand over the custody of the Castle and the Sheriffdom to Richard de Waldegrave.³

(On 3rd May, 1335, we find David Graunte⁴ and William Graunt, esquires [armigeris], who are among the Irish subjects ordered by Richard III. to join him in Scotland.)

Andrew le Grant⁵ is named as a witness with the Fentons and others in Sir Patrick Graham's charter (see *supra*).

He and Sir Patrick Graham⁶ are again named together as witnesses in the charter conveying

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 18 and 19. "Cal. of Documents relating to Scotland," II., pp. 128, 133, 139, 140, 146. "Hist. Doc. Scotland," I., pp. 247-335 *passim*.

² "Cal. of Documents relating to Scotland," II., p. 264. "Hist. Doc. of Scotland," II., pp. 17 and 80. "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 19.

³ "Rot. Scot.," I., 30 b.

⁴ *Ibid*, I., 34.

⁵ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 24. "History of the Priory of Beaulieu," pp. 78, 79.

⁶ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 24, and III., p. 258.

Inverallan to John le Grant in 1316. He must, therefore, have been a person of some note. His name¹ appears in the accounts rendered to the Exchequer on the 30th November, 1331, and 8th March, 1332-3, by the Provost of Inverness.

Sir William Fraser thinks he may be identical with an Alan Grant² mentioned by English historians as being present at Halidon Hill, and that he may, as is traditionally alleged, have been a brother to John le Grant of Inverallan.

Maurice Grant may also have been a member of this family.³ He is first named as acting on behalf of the Provosts of Inverness⁴ in rendering their accounts to Exchequer, at Berwick-on-Tweed on 16th March, 1330-1, and at Scone, 8th March, 1332-3. He also rendered the account for the regality of the Earl of Moray within the Sheriffdom of Inverness at Aberdeen on 30th December, 1337. In 1340, if not for some time before that date, he filled the important office of Sheriff of Inverness, a post similar to that held by Sir Laurence le Grant.

Thomas le Grant,⁵ who is inserted in pedigrees of the Grants as a son of John le Grant, also appears at this time. All that is known of him is that in 1333 he was one of an assize⁶ held at the Hospital Hall of Aberdeen upon a recognition of the possession by Reginald of Rane of certain lands in the shire of Aberdeen. He was probably a burghess of Aberdeen.

¹ "Exchequer Rolls," vol. I., pp. 354, 417.

² "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 24, 25. See also "Memoires de la Maison de Grant," p. 41, par Charles Grant, Vicomte de Vaux, 1796.

³ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 25.

⁴ "Exchequer Rolls," vol. I., pp. 310, 417, 440, 465.

⁵ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 25.

⁶ "Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis," vol. I., p. 53.

This Thomas le Graunt¹ is claimed as the ancestor of the Grants of Normandy, through two sons ascribed to him, Tassin or Thomassin (a not uncommon variation of Eustace), and William, who are said to have settled in that country in 1359, having come for that purpose with their brother-german, John Grant, Ambassador of Scotland (see *infra*).

A Thomas le Grant,² who may or may not be the same as above, was in 1304-5 plundered and maimed of a hand, by outlaws resettled by Sir Duncan of Feringdraut in the liberty of Arbroath.

III. I. PATRICK LE GRANT

or le Grawnt of Stratherrick³ succeeded his father John of Inverallan in the lands of Inverallan (see *supra*).

In 1345 he witnessed a Charter⁴ by John, Earl of Moray to Robert le Chesholm.

As Lord of Stratherrick⁵ he granted about the year 1357 to his son-in-law William Pylche, burgess of Inverness, the lands of Kildreke and Glenbeg, lying within the lands of Inverallan, to be held by William Pylche and the heirs of his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick le Grant. He had issue

I. MALCOLM LE GRANT (see *infra*).

¹ "Memoires de la Maison de Grant," par Charles Grant, Vicomte de Vaux 1796, p. 41.

² "Cal. of Documents relating to Scotland," II., p. 469.

³ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 26 *et seq.*

⁴ "The Familie of Innes," pp. 59 and 60.

⁵ "Chiefs of Grant," Vol. I., pp. xxiii. and xxix. Vol. III., p. 10.

II. ELIZABETH LE GRANT,¹ who married about 1357 William Pylche, burges of Inverness, afterwards knighted. They had issue² apparently

SIR WILLIAM PYLCHE, Lord of Culcabok, and part of Inverallan, who died before 1427.

By his wife Elizabeth Pylche,³ who survived him, dying before 1453, he had issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Marjory Pylche. They were, about 1427, infest in their father's lands of Dreggie and Glenbeg part of Inverallan. In 1482 they, in their widowhood, resigned (with reservation of liferents) their Inverallan lands, and also their lands of Culcabok, &c., in favour of Hay of Mayne,⁴ whose successors sold Inverallan in 1587 to John Grant, fifth of Freuchie.

IV. MALCOLM LE GRANT,

apparently son of Patrick le Grant (see *supra*).

On 11th October, 1380,⁵ he was present at certain proceedings between Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, the "Wolf of Badenoch," and the Bishop of Moray, at the Castle of Ruthven.

On 25th September, 1394,⁶ he is named as the possessor of a twenty merk land near Inverness in an agreement between Thomas (Dunbar), Earl of Moray and Alexander of the Isles, Lord of Lochaber. He was probably the father of

ELIZABETH LE GRANT,⁷ Lady of Stratherrick, grand-daughter, and in 1433 nearest heir, of Patrick le Grant.

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. xxix., 26 and 27, Vol. III., p. 10.

² *Ibid*, I., pp. xxx., 34 and 35. III., pp. 20 and 22.

³ "Invernessiana," pp. 47, 186, 188. ⁴ See *infra*.

⁵ "Registrum Moraviense," pp. 183-187. ⁶ *Ibid*, p. 355.

⁷ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. xxiv., xxx., 29, 30, 31, 32, 33; vol. III., pp. 15 and 16.

She married — Mackintosh,¹ and had issue a son, James Mackintosh, who, on 28th August, 1419, had a grant of the lands of Stratherrick from his mother. Nothing further is known regarding him.

Elizabeth le Grant² had also a daughter, who married — Seres, as on 29th September, 1433, as grand-daughter and nearer heir of Patrick le Grant, Lord of Stratherrick, Elizabeth conveys to JOHN SERES, her nearest heir, *her grandson*, in “direct line,” all her lands. He had possession of Inverallan, and his son, Patrick Seres, in 1482, disposed these lands to John Grant,³ son of Sir Duncan Grant of Freuchie.

III.A. SIR JOHN LE GRANT, KNIGHT.

Sir William Fraser⁴ states that according to an English historian he was a prisoner at Halidon Hill at 16th July, 1333. He was in the Earl of Moray's division,⁵ and he is probably the same John Grant who received a charter of the lands of Dovely (Dunphail) from John Randolph, Earl of Moray, on 1st April, 1346, with the custody of the Castle of Darnaway, and also the forest beyond the park.

¹ It is very likely that Elizabeth's husband was James Mackintosh of Rothiemurchus (see “Chiefs of Grant” I., p. 32; “The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan,” by A. M. Shaw Mackintosh, 1903 edition, p. 409), son of the Shaw Mackintosh, who led the Clan Chattan in the famous conflict on the North Inch of Perth, and who, according to the Kirrara MS., married a daughter of “Gregor Grant,” but there is no evidence of a Gregor Grant at this period. From the same source it would appear that James Mackintosh fell at the battle of Harlaw, 1411, so that if Elizabeth was his wife she would be a widow in 1419.

² *Ibid*, Vol III., p. 259, and Vol. I., p. xxx.

³ See *infra*.

⁴ “Chiefs of Grant,” I., pp. 36-46, and Vol. III., p. 8.

⁵ See “MS. Scottish King's Household” in “Miscellany of Scot. Hist Socy.,” Vol. I., p. 27 note.

(John le Grant¹ was knighted before the battle of Poitiers, 19th September, 1356, but by whom is not stated). How long he enjoyed this office we do not know ; but on 6th January, 1368-9, King David II.² granted the same land of Dodely to one of his favourites, Richard Comyn, with the office of forester of the forest of Darnaway, but Fraser thinks they were out of the hands of John le Grant previous to that date.

He is repeatedly found in the train of the Earl of Mar,³ and had several safe conducts backwards and forwards from England to Scotland on the Earl's business, and also for across the seas.

(We find that contemporary with this Sir John⁴ is a Sir John le Grant of Hakusmith, who, on 10th April, 1345, is by a mandate from the Pope to the Archbishop of York to be re-inducted into the Church of Byrthorn Jorz, of which he had been despoiled by John de Bekingham, a rector in the diocese of Lincoln. On 10th March, 1358, we find John Graunt and Joan, his wife, of Lincoln, in a List of Persons to whom indulgences were to be given to choose confessors.)

Some historians, notably Dr Abercromby,⁵ in his "Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation," assert that Sir John le Grant was in 1359 appointed ambassador to France, along with Sir Robert Erskine and Norman Leslie, and that he was associated with them in the treaty signed in the New Hall of

¹ Fordun Skene's Edition, 1871, I., p. 377 note.

² "Reg. Mag. Sig.," 6th Jan., 1368-9.

³ "Rot. Scot.," I., pp. 815, 837.

⁴ "Calendar of Papal Registers." "Papal Letters," Vol. III., pp. 172 and 598.

⁵ Dr Abercromby's "Martial Achievements," etc., edit. 1715, Vol. II., p. 124.

the Palais Royal on 29th June, 1359.¹ It may be here noted that, as mentioned above, Tassin (or Thomassin) and William Grant² are said by Charles Grant, Vicomte de Vaux, in his *Memoires*, to have gone over with their brother-german, John Grant, ambassador of Scotland, in 1359, to settle in Normandy. If this can be relied on, he may be a son of the Thomas le Grant mentioned above, as the father of Tassin and William.³ Sir William Fraser, however, except that he admits he must be a cadet of the family, is quite uncertain as to his parentage; although he had been supposed to be by former genealogists the eldest son of John le Grant, first of Inverallan. As shown above, however, Patrick le Grant of Stratherrick seems clearly to have been the eldest son. He also considers that the balance of evidence⁴ is against Sir John's taking any part in the embassy to France.

On 5th December, 1363,⁵ he received a safe conduct for himself and ELIZABETH, his wife, with ten persons, horsemen and footmen, and also another for himself and his tenants of his town of Easter Gordon in "le Merskes" in Scotland to come into England with their goods, etc., and their business being done to return.

In a charter⁶ (confirmed by David II., 9th September, 1364), he appears at Kindromy Castle as witness to a charter by Thomas, Earl of Mar of the lands of Auchtererne, in Cromar, to Ego Fergusson. The date of the original charter was

¹ See *supra* and "Chiefs," I., p. 25.

² "Memoires de la Maison de Grant," 1796, p. 41.-

³ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 36, 37. ⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 41, 42.

⁵ "Rot. Scot.," Vol. I., p. 877. ⁶ R. M. S., 9th September, 1364.

probably before 1361, when the fortress of Kildrumie (Kildromy) fell into the hands of the Crown.¹

On October 13th, 1366,² he had a safe conduct to pass into England or across the sea.

On 23rd May, 1368,³ he is a witness to a charter by Thomas of Baliol, brother to Thomas, Earl of Mar, at Cavers, resigning certain lands of the barony of Cavers to William, Earl of Douglas. He had a brother, Richard le Grant, a churchman of the diocese of Moray.⁴ Alexander Stewart (the Wolf of Badenoch), Earl of Buchan, calls him his kinsman and fellow-commoner. He may be the same as a Richard le Graunt, chaplain mentioned in a license, dated at Eltham 16th January, 20 Edward III., granted to John de Bohun and Cecilia his wife.

He married a lady whose Christian name was Elizabeth,⁵ but whose surname has not been ascertained.

He died before 10th December, 1371, probably between 23rd May, 1368, and 6th January, 1368-9, when the lands of Dovelv and the office of Castellan were bestowed on Richard Comyn.

From charter⁶ of 10th December, 1371, we learn that he was the trustworthy follower not only of John, but of Thomas Randolph, first Earl of Moray, who died in 1332, and that his services extended back to the days of King Robert the

¹ "Fordun a Goodall," Vol. II., p. 365. "Scalaeronica," p. 202.

² "Rot. Scot." I., 905 A.

³ "Liber de Melros," vol. II. pp. 435, 436.

⁴ See "Calendar Papal Registers." Petitions I. pp. 379, 562, 572, sub dates 1361, 1381, 1389.

⁵ See *infra*. ⁶ See *infra*.

Bruce, so that it is most probable that he was at Halidon Hill.¹

He left issue

THOMAS LE GRANT,² who appears as a witness to a charter by Edua, one of the heiresses of Old Castle, dated 4th March, 1361-2.

He is also a witness to a charter by Nicholas of Forays (Forres), dated 4th February, 1363.³

He received from King Robert II.⁴ on 10th November, 1371, a charter narrating the grants of successive Earls of Moray to the late John le Grant, his father; and, further, for the latter's service in defence of the kingdom, conferring and confirming to the said Thomas the lands of Dollynduff and Dovaly (Dounduff and Dunphail), and the office of forester of the King's Park and Castle of Darnaway, with other privileges.

A Thomas le Grant⁵ rendered to the Exchequer various accounts connected with the Burghs of Inverness and Elgin. Thus, on 11th August, 1362, the account of Thomas Byset, Thomas le Grant and another, "custumars of Inverness and Elgin, is rendered at Perth."⁶ On 10th March, 1367, and 17th January, 1369, he and John Scot, as custumars, of Inverness, render their accounts at Perth. On

¹ In a fourteenth century manuscript ("Miscellany Scot. Hist. Society," vol. II., p. 27 and note) Sir John Grant and his son are mentioned as being prisoners at Halidon Hill. But instead of the expression Sir John le Graung le fitz, "Hemingburgh Chronicon" (Hans Claude Hamilton, II. 308), Signet Library, and Knighton (in "Twysden," p. 2564) have Alanus Graunt. It would, therefore, appear that Sir John's eldest son was called Allan. But Fraser thinks that this Allan is identical with Andrew Grant, and that he was a brother of John Grant, first of Inverallan. See "Chiefs," I., p. 25.

² "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 46 and 47. "Invernessiana," pp. 64 and 65.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 57 and 58. See also pp. 62 and 63.

⁴ "Reg. Moraviense," pp. 473, 474.

⁵ "Exchequer Rolls," vol. II., p. 97.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 248, 269, 320.

16th January, 1366-7, he, as bailie of Inverness, renders his accounts at Perth.

At Perth also on 12th January, 1367-8,¹ and 18th January, 1369-70, Thomas le Grant, also acting on behalf of the bailies of Inverness, renders his accounts. As Sir William Fraser observes, there is no further mention of Thomas le Grant in the Exchequer Rolls after January, 1369-70. It is not improbable, therefore, that the custumar of Inverness between January, 1369-70, and November, 1371, became castellan of Darnaway, and ceased to act in the former capacity.

(On 4th February, 1389,² the accounts of the bailies of Linlithgow are rendered at Perth by Thomas Graunt, but this very probably is not the same man as Thomas le Grant above.)

ROBERT GRANT,³ the Ambassador. He, as armiger or esquire,⁴ had a safe conduct into England and beyond sea from Edward III. of England, dated 11th February, 1379-80. On 18th October, 1380, he received a safe conduct from Richard II. to fight a duel with Thomas de l'Strother, an Englishman, at Liliattecross, on the Monday following the next St Martin's Day, the duration of the safe conduct to be fixed by John, Duke of Lancaster.

On the 18th February, 1380-1,⁵ he received a safe conduct into England to confer with Robert

¹ "Exchequer Rolls," vol. II., pp. 278, 328, 338.

² *Ibid.*, III., p. 313.

³ "Rot. Scot.," vol. II., pp. 20 and 29.

⁴ *Note.*—The word "armiger" not only identifies this Robert Grant as the same who was afterwards an Ambassador to France ("Rot. Scot.," II., pp. 30, 31), but also distinguishes him from another Robert Grant, who, about the same time, received a safe conduct permitting him to trade in England.

⁵ "Rot. Scot.," vol. II., p. 34.

Hales, the Prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, in England, touching the affairs of the said Hospital.

On 16th November, 1385,¹ he, as escuier (esquire), received £40 (francs d'or) from a sum sent from France to be distributed among the Scottish nobles.

In 1391² he received a sum of money as his expenses while engaged in the affairs of the kingdom. From an entry in the Exchequer Rolls, rendered 14th February, 1389-90, we learn that he, John (Peebles), Bishop of Dunkeld, Chancellor of Scotland, and John Ramorgny, had been on an embassy to France. As a result of their efforts, a truce was concluded³ from 18th June, 1389, until 16th August, 1392. In 1391 he, accompanied by Walter Trail, Bishop of St Andrews, and a herald called Douglas, had gone on a special mission to France, and it was to them that the large sum of £468 10s 4d was paid on 15th March, 1391-2. As a result of the mission, a solemn treaty⁴ was signed by the French King, Charles VI., on 30th March, 1391, in presence of Mr Duncan Petit, Archdeacon of Glasgow, and Robert Grant, who are described as "*Maistre Donquen Petit et Robert Grant, escuier, ambassadeurs et messages.*" Before the 22nd March, 1391-2, he got a fee of £20.

From accounts of 4th February, 1392-3, and 26th March, 1394, we see that this fee had been converted into a pension of £20,⁵ to be paid yearly,

¹ "Foedera," 16th November, 1385.

² "Exchequer Rolls," III., pp. 248, 275, 701, and also p. lxx.

³ "Foedera," 18th June, 1389.

⁴ Original Treaty in Register House, Edinburgh, printed in "Exchequer Rolls," vol. III., pp. xvii. *et seq.*

⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 312, 344.

for his services in France and elsewhere. After 26th March, 1394, we hear nothing more of him.¹

There is no proof as to his ancestry and descendants. Tradition assigns to him the position of a son of Sir John Grant. If this is so, he may have been a younger brother of Thomas Grant.

He was probably the father of

V. JOHN GRANT

(Ian Ruadh),² said to have been a knight and sheriff of Inverness in 1434.

The only evidence of a trustworthy nature³ is to be found in a MS. family history of the Mackintoshes called the Kinrara MS., preserved by the Mackintoshes. This MS. is stated to be written by Lachlan Mackintosh of Kinrara about the year 1679, and was partly founded on three earlier MSS. In the notice of Malcolm, the tenth chief of Mackintosh (who died 1463-4), it is recorded that he had five daughters, all married, of these "Muriel married John Mor Grant of Freuchie . . . Janet married Patrick MacIan Roy, brother of Sir Duncan Grant," thus implying that a John Roy Grant was the father both of Sir Duncan and Patrick.

He was most probably the husband of Matilda of Glencarnie,⁴ the daughter of Gilbert of Glencarnie, who, on 15th February, 1391-2, exchanged with Marjory, Countess of Moray, and Thomas of Dunbar,

¹ For fuller details of him see "Chiefs of Grant," vol. I., pp. 48-52.

² "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 53-61. See "The History of the Province of Moray," ed. by Lachlan Shaw. New edition by J. F. S. Gordon. 1882. Vol. I., p. 97. "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 59 and footnote.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 60. "The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan," by A. M. Mackintosh (Shaw). 1903 edn., pp. 6, 78, 82, 84. See "Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections," by James Toshach Clark. Vol. I., p. 183, and *infra*.

⁴ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. li, III., pp. 13 and 14.

Earl of Moray, her son, his paternal inheritance of Glencarnie for the lands of the two Fochabers on Speyside, and the life-rent lease of the lands of Mayne, near Elgin, to be held in feu and heritage of the Earls of Moray.

But on 26th March, 1398,¹ "Gilbert of Glencarnie, then Lord of Fochabirris tenand of that ilke land," entered into an agreement to sell these lands of Fochabers to Thomas of Dunbar, Earl of Moray, the former proprietor, for £100 sterling "of the usuale monay of Scotland."

The lords of Glencarnie² were descended from Gilbert, the third Earl of Strathern. Gilbert (most probably a younger son of the third Earl), who about the year 1232 is designed son of Gilbert, late Earl of Strathern, and is mentioned as patron of the kirk of Duthil, entered into an agreement on 12th September, 1232, with Andrew, Bishop of Moray, whereby it was provided that Gilbert and his heirs should hold, of the Bishops of Moray, the half davach of Kyncarny in feu farm.

It appears that this Gilbert had succeeded his brother, Gilchrist, who died in 1198, in these lands, as on 16th April, apparently about the year 1205, at Forfar, King William the Lion had confirmed a gift made by Earl Gilbert to his son, Gilchrist, of the lands of Kinnebethin (Kinveachy) and Glencarnin, to be held of the Earl in fee and heritage.³ A charter by King Alexander II., dated at Dunfermline on 12th February, 1220-6, confirmed this

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," III., pp. 14 and 15.

² *Ibid*, I., pp. xlvi. and xlix. See Strathern article, "Scots Peerage."

"Registrum Moraviense," pp. 89 and 93.

³ "Chiefs of Grant," III., p. 1.

grant.¹ King William the Lion had, about 1180, granted the lands of Kinbethach (Kinveachy) to Earl Gilbert.²

The date of Ian Ruadh Grant's death³ is uncertain, but Matilda of Glencarnie died before 31st January, 1434, leaving issue the following :—

I. DUNCAN GRANT, afterwards Sir Duncan Grant of Freuchie.

II. PATRICK MAC IAN ROY,⁴ brother of Sir Duncan Grant, is said by the Kinrara MS. to have married Janet, third daughter of Malcolm, tenth chief of Mackintosh. To him by some is attributed the position of ancestor to the Clan Phadruig or House of Tulloch Gorm.

Some, however, say he was illegitimate.⁵

On 28th July, 1473, Marjory Lude,⁶ a widow, styling herself "Lady of half the Barony of Freuchie," alienated her lands of Auchnarrows, Downan, Port, and Dalfour (Dellifure) to her son, Patrick Grant. He is also called Reoch. He died before 2nd December, 1508, leaving a son, — Reoch, who probably is the Patrick Reoch said to have died in 1513, in a Charter of Apprising of 1st May, 1585.⁷

(Now it is rather strange that Sir Duncan Grant should have the Barony of Freuchie, or rather apparently half of it, and that Marjory Lude, a widow, should leave half of the barony

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," III., p. 2.

² *Ibid*, p 1, from an original charter in the charter chest of the Duke of Atholl.

³ See *infra*, and "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 54 and 55.

⁴ See *supra* and "The Mackintoshes & Clan Chattan," p. 84. Macfarlane's "Gen. Coll.," Vol. I., p. 183. Shaw's "Moray," I., p. 97.

⁵ "Macfarlane," I., p. 109.

⁶ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 61.; III., pp. 30, 31.

⁷ *Ibid*, III., pp. 266, 395.

to Patrick Reoch (or Roy) Grant, her son. Could it be that she was the second wife and widow of Patrick MacIan Roy mentioned above, and that Sir Duncan and Patrick MacIan Roy each got half of the barony of Freuchie ?

Patrick Reoch Grant,¹ who died in 1513, had a grandson, Nicholas Cumming, from whom the lands in this charter were appraised by James Grant of Auchernach, and finally sold to John Grant, fifth of Freuchie, in 1589, the grandson and successor of John Grant, fourth of Freuchie, who had left 40 merks to Nichol Cuming, "ane pure man."

VI. SIR DUNCAN GRANT,

Knight, first called of Freuchie,² born on or before 1413. He was knighted between 1460 and 1464 (see Exchequer Rolls, VI., p. 657, and "Chiefs of Grant," III., p. 26). On 31st January, 1434-5, as Duncan le Grant, he received a Precept of Sasine from King James the First for infesting him as lawful heir of his deceased mother, Matilda of Glencarnie, in the fifth part of the Barony of Roth's Wiseman and Burnmuckty (Barmuckity), the two Fochabers, a half of Surestown (Sheriffston), and an annual rent of two merks from the town of Thornhill, all in the sheriffdom of Elgin. He was addressed as "Duncan le Graunte of Fruychy"³ in a Precept of 31st August, 1453, in which Archibald, Earl of Moray and Master of Douglas directs him to infest John le Hay of Mayne in a half of the town (ville) of Inverariane or Inverallan, a half of

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. lxxv., lxxvi., 152, and footnote. See *infra*.

² "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. xxxvi., li., 54, 55, 62-68, and III., p. 18.

³ *Ibid*, I., pp. xxxv., 63, and III., p. 22.

the town of Glenbeg, and a half of the town of Dreggie in the Earldom of Moray.

As Sir Duncan Grant, he was retoured first on 25th February, 1464-5,¹ and finally on 7th February, 1468-9, as heir in the lands of Congash of his grandfather, Gilbert of Glencarnie, who is said to have died about thirty years before. From the first of these Retours we see he must have been knighted before that date. On the 25th September, 1475, with consent of John Grant, his son and apparent heir, he granted a Precept for infesting James Douglas of Pittendreich in the fifth part of the half of Surastoun (Sheriffston).²

On the 26th March, 1479,³ he was one of the arbitrators who gave decree in the dispute between the Mackintoshes and Rose of Kilravock as to the lands of Urquhart and Glenmoiston. His son, John Grant, was also an arbitrator.

We find that Duncan Grant⁴ had a lease of Ballindalloch from 1456-1460.

Glencarnie was let to Sir Duncan Grant⁵ from 1475 till his death.

In the Exchequer accounts rendered 31st July, 1487,⁶ we see there is a question regarding a new lease to him, which seems to have been granted.⁷

He died 1485,⁸ as appears from a short Latin Chronicle relating to the Highlands, by James McGregor, Dean of Lismore, who died in 1542. It is said that he married Muriel Mackintosh, daughter

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. xxxvi., lii., 55, 64, 65, and III., pp. 26, 28, and 29.

² *Ibid.*, I., p. 66, and III., pp. 32 and 33.

³ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 67. "Family of Kilravock," p. 139.

⁴ "Exchequer Rolls," VI., pp. 378, 483, 657.

⁵ *Ibid.*, VII., pp. 367, 407, 523, 577; IX., pp. 47, 140, 267, 313, 362. ⁶ p. 499.

⁷ "Exchequer Rolls," X., p. 85. ⁸ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 68.

of Malcolm, tenth Chief of the Mackintoshes, but the evidence points to her having married John Grant, Sir Duncan's son.

Sir Duncan Grant had issue one son and two daughters.

I. JOHN GRANT,¹ younger of Freuchie, mentioned above with regard to a precept of his father in 1475, and also as an arbitrator in 1479.

On 8th September, 1478,² he received a grant from George, Earl of Huntly of the liferent only of the Earl's lands of Fermestoun, Kinrara, Gergask, and others, and is there described as son and apparent heir of Duncan Grant of Freuchie.

It seems most probable that he is the John Mor Grant of Freuchie³ who is stated by the Kinrara MS. to have married Muriel Mackintosh, daughter of Malcolm, tenth Chief of the Mackintoshes.

He predeceased his father, Sir Duncan Grant. He died before 16th September, 1483, and according to a Chronicle of the Highlands compiled previous to the year 1542, he is said to have died at Kindrochat in Mar on 30th August, 1482, and to have been buried in the Cathedral Church of Moray. He was infest in the lands of Inverallan⁴ in a precept dated 9th May, 1482, from the Superior, William Crawford of Federeth, on the resignation of Patrick Seres the same date.

He left issue three sons,

1. JOHN,⁵ who succeeded his grandfather as Laird of Freuchie.

¹ See *supra*. ² "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 69, 70.

³ "The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan," p. 84. Macfarlane's "Gen. Coll.," vol. I., p. 183. "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 69 and 70, and III., p. 34.

⁴ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. xxxi.; III., pp. 261, 262.

⁵ See *infra*.

2. A son, PATRICK, is also assigned to John Grant, younger of Freuchie, who is claimed as the ancestor of the older family of Grants of Ballindalloch (see Appendix I, Grants of Ballindalloch).
3. WILLIAM,
 who appears to have been the third son of John Grant,¹ younger of Freuchie, is named in a Royal Remission dated 13th February, 1527, and is said to be an ancestor of the Grants of Blairfindy. He may be the same as the William Grant who witnessed a Charter, 6th November, 1534.²

II. CATHERINE GRANT,

daughter of Sir Duncan Grant, first of Freuchie.

She became the third wife of Lachlan Mackintosh,³ called "Badenoch," and was the ancestress of the Chiefs of Mackintosh.⁴

She is also said to have married Alexander Baillie of Dunain and Sheuglie.⁵

III. MURIEL.

She married Patrick Leslie of Balquhain, and had issue. She died *circa* 1472.⁶

VIII. JOHN GRANT,

Second of Freuchie, called the Red Bard (Am Bard Ruadh).

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 70, 98 ; III., p. 72.

² R. M. S., 14th November, 1534.

³ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 68.

⁴ Original Paper at Castle Grant, dated 20th February, 1568.

⁵ "Invernessiana," p. 128.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., pp. 68 and 500 ; "Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff," Vol. I., p. 530.

On the 8th June, 1483, on a Precept from William Crawford of Federeth, he was infeft in the lands of Inverallan.¹ In 1511, after the death of Alexander Hay of Mayne, who also had a Charter of these lands, the non-entry of the lands was conferred by the Crown on one Robert Douglas, who pursued John Grant of Freuchie for the rents and dues thereof before the Lords of Council. In the action the Crown laid claim to the maills of half the lands of Gaich, half the lands of Glenbeg, and half the lands of Dreggie, but their Lordships decided in favour of John Grant of Freuchie on production by him of Charter and Sasine of the lands.

On 16th September, 1483, he received a gift from George,² Earl of Huntly of the lands of Kinrara and others in the lordship of Badenoch, in liferent for man-rent service.

On 15th September, 1484, he entered into a contract of marriage with Margaret Ogilvy,³ daughter of Sir James Ogilvy of Deskford.

On 17th June, 1489, he was infeft in the half lands of Freuchie and others as heir to his grandfather, Sir Duncan Grant.⁴ On the 14th and 20th June, 1491, the Earl of Huntly exchanged with him the lands of Corroo (Curr), Tullochgorm, and Clunie, for the lands of Fodderletter, Innerloquhies (Inverlochy), and the two Inverowries (Inverury) in Strathavon.⁵

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. xxxi. ; III., pp. 263, 264.

² *Ibid*, I., p. 71 ; III., pp. 34 and 35.

³ *Ibid*, I., pp. 71, 72 ; III., pp. 35 and 36 (Original Contract in Charter Room at Cullen House).

⁴ *Ibid*, I., p. 72 ; III., pp. 37, 39-41.

⁵ Original Charter dated 4th February, 1491. See *infra*, "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. lxxviii., lxxix., p. 76 ; and Act. Dom. Con. p. 398.

On 4th January, 1493-4, he, on his own resignation, received a Charter of Confirmation from King James IV. erecting the whole of his lands into a Barony, to be called the Barony of Freuchie.¹

John Grant, as early as 1488, must have acquired an interest in Urquhart,² as in a dispute between the Laird of Freuchie and Alexander, Lord Gordon, the rents (270 merks) of the lands of Urquhart and Glen Moriston are stated, 28th January, 1492-3, to be four years in arrear.

He subsequently accepted from the Crown a lease of the lordship of Urquhart and Glen Moriston for five years from Whitsunday, 1502, at the old rent of £100,³ of which, however, £20 a year was allowed to himself as his fee for keeping the Castle, and this lease is confirmed by entries in the Exchequer Rolls of 12th August, 1502; 4th July, 1503; 8th July, 1504; 28th July, 1505.

On 22nd October, 1495, there is a decree by the Lords of Council,⁴ that, within forty days after being charged to do so, he should infest the pursuer, Alexander, Lord Gordon, as desired, in the lands of Inverurie and Inverlochy in the Sheriffdom of Banff, and the lands of Fodderletter within the Sheriffdom of Inverness, and, in default of obedience, that his goods should be distrained for the 600 merks penalty he had incurred by non-performance of this obligation before Martinmas, 1494.

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. xxxvi.-xl., 77, and III., pp. 41 and 42; also Original Instrument of Resignation at Castle Grant and R. M. S., 4th January, 1493-4.

² "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. lxxx. and 75; Acta Dom. Concilii, p. 267.

³ Mackay's "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 74; King's Rental Book, 1502-1508, in Register House. See also "Exchequer Rolls," XII., pp. 61, 128, 218, 348, 659.

⁴ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 76 (see also p. 72); and Acta Dom. Con., p. 398.

On 4th February, 1498-9, the King, for the good and faithful service done by John Grant of Freuchie, bestowed on him the lands of Glencarnie and Ballindalloch, with the mills of the same within the shire of Elgin and Forres.¹ The lands were to be held of the King in fee and heritage for an annual payment of £71 Scots, with a proviso that if one term's rent was unpaid ere the expiry of a second term or half-year, the infestment should be null and void.

John Grant was infest in Glencarnie on the 8th April, 1499, in terms of a precept the same date as the Charter, which assigned Mullochard as the principal message of the lands of Glencarnie.²

On the same day Sasine of the lands of Ballindalloch was given at the place of Ballindalloch as the principal message.³

From a writ dated at Inverness, 26th October, 1499,⁴ we see that John Grant of Freuchie had, shortly after his acquisition of Glencarnie and Ballindalloch, been appointed one of the King's Sheriffs, specially deputed to see that the King's Writ ran against certain refractory Highland subjects.⁵

He purchased the lands of Nether Auchroisk, in 1505, from John Nairn, the Baron of Cromdale, and by his infestment therein, 16th April, 1505, obtained a footing in the Barony of Cromdale.⁶

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. liii., liv., and 78; R. M. S., 4th February, 1498-9.

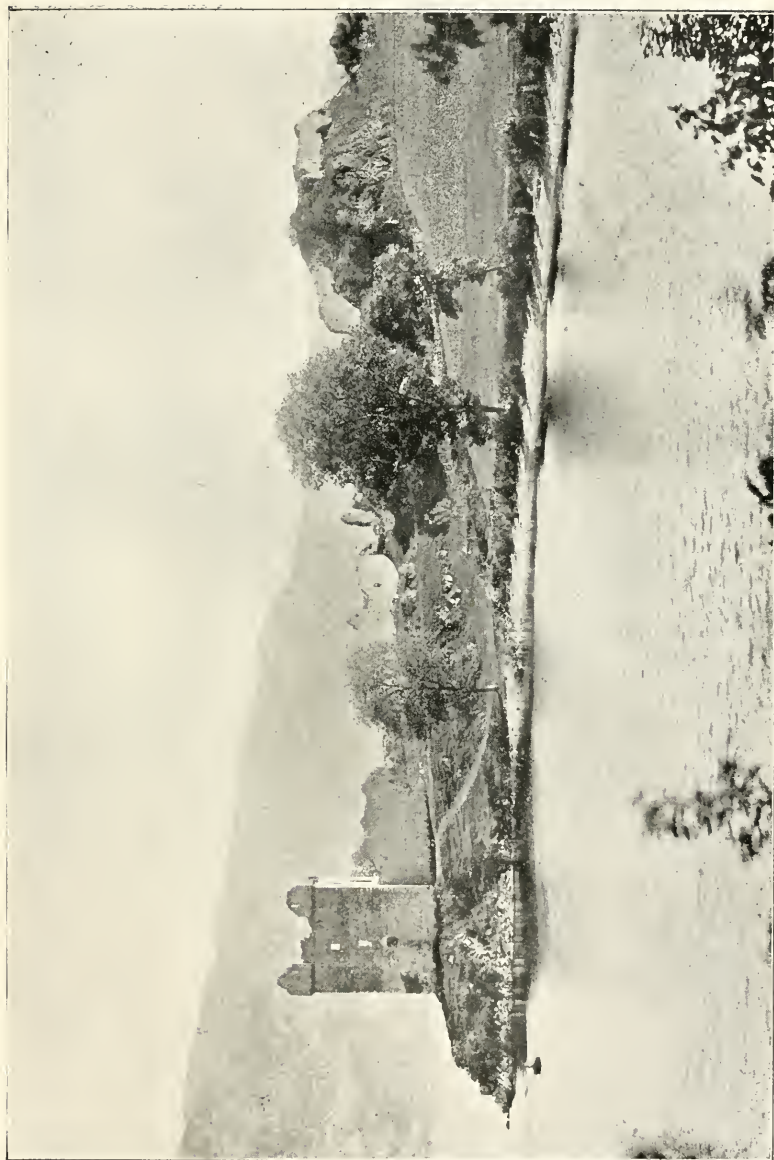
² Original Instrument of Sasine at Castle Grant. See "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. liv., 78; and III., p. 44.

³ Original Instrument of Sasine at Castle Grant. See "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. liv. and 78.

⁴ *Ibid*, I., pp. 79 and 80.

⁵ "Rose of Kilravock," pp. 168-170.

⁶ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 85 (Original Charter at Castle Grant); III., pp. 44, 45.



CASTLE URQUHART.

On 10th May, 1508 (Original Instrument at Castle Grant), and 8th November, 1508, he entered into a contract, dated at Altyre, with John Cumming of Erneside for the marriage of Margaret Grant, his daughter, to Thomas Cumming, younger of Erneside.¹ In terms of this contract, on 29th June, 1509, the half lands of Mulben and others in the Sherifffdom of Elgin were conveyed by John Cumming² to John Grant, who was duly infeft, and his title completed by a confirmation from the Crown, dated 31st July, 1509.

On 8th December, 1509, he received a Charter from King James IV. of the Barony of Urquhart.³

From an original Instrument of Sasine at Castle Grant, we learn that formal infeftment was taken therein 24th January, 1510-11.⁴

On 10th January, 1512-13, he had a Charter of Sale from Alexander Gaderer, a burgess of Elgin, of the lands of Auldcash in the shire of Elgin.⁵

On All Saints' Day, 1513, Sir Donald Macdonald of Lochalsh, who had been proclaimed Lord of the Isles, invaded Urquhart, seized the Castle, plundered the neighbourhood, and held the lands for three years.⁶

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," III., pp. 47-48; and R. M. S., 31st July and 18th August, 1509. See also R. M. S., 30th August, 1515.

² "It would seem that in exchange for these lands the Laird of Freuchie handed over to John Cumming the lands of Ordiquish, Garbity, and Sheriffston, in the County of Elgin" ("Chiefs of Grant," I., p. xxxviii.; R. M. S., 18th August, 1509). This statement of Sir William Fraser is borne out by a Confirmation of a Charter of Sale, of 29th June, 1509, of these lands and others, given by John Grant of Freuchie to John Cumming of Erneside.

³ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. lxxx. and lxxxi., and pp. 87 and 88; III., pp. 51-54; R. M. S., 8th December, 1509.

⁴ For the Charter see also "Exchequer Rolls," XIII., pp. 327, 328.

⁵ R. M. S., 27th June, 1609. See *infra*.

⁶ "Chiefs of Grant," I. pp., 88, 89; III., pp. 62, 371, 373.

On 16th October, 1514, John Grant of Freuchie got a grant from Alexander, Earl of Huntly of the non-entries of the lands of Auchanysse.¹

On 22nd October, 1520, he contracted a marriage between his daughter, Agnes Grant, and Donald, son of the Captain of Clan Cameron.²

In the account rendered 28th June, 1499,³ we find that John Grant had not only the fermes of Glenquharny (Glencarnie) allowed him, but also those of Abbirnethy (Abernethy).⁴

From *Rentulia Domini Regis* (Murray), 15th January, 1497-8, we find that he also had a three years' lease of Moreclune.⁵

He died on 1st May, 1528.⁶

By his wife, Margaret Ogilvie, he left issue two legitimate sons and five daughters.

I. JAMES, who succeeded him.⁷

II. JOHN GRANT of Corriemony (see Appendix II., Grants of Corriemony).

III. MARGARET Grant, eldest daughter of John Grant, second of Freuchie.⁸

Married (contract 10th May and 8th November, 1508) to Thomas Cumming, son and apparent heir of John Cumming of Erneside. The contract is alluded to above.

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 90 ; III., p. 60.

² *Ibid.*, I., pp. 99, 91 ; III., pp. 64, 65.

³ "Exchequer Rolls," XI., p. 174.

⁴ From original Discharges at Castle Grant, we find that John Grant had a grant of the lands and lordship of Abernethy in feu at a fixed rate of £40 Scots, and that this must have been as far back as 1516 ("Chiefs of Grant," I., p. lxxii.).

⁵ "Exchequer Rolls," pp. 390 and 446.

⁶ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 95 and 500.

⁷ See *infra*.

⁸ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. xxxviii., 85, 95, 105 ; III., pp. 47-48. See *supra*.

IV. ANNE,

who married, about 1512, Hugh Fraser, Master of Lovat, afterwards third Lord Fraser of Lovat,¹ and died before July, 1536. Her tocher appears to have been 1400 merks. (The name of this daughter is not discoverable from the Grant muniments, but it is said to have been Anne).²

She was the mother of Hugh, Master of Lovat, sometimes called Simon ("History of the Frasers," p. 98), killed with his father in the fight with the Clan Ranald called Blar-nan-Leine, in 1544.

After her death her husband married again, Janet, daughter of Walter Ross of Balnagown, being his second wife.³

V. AGNES,

married Donald Cameron, younger, Chief of the Clan Cameron.⁴ Contract dated 22nd October, 1520.

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I, pp. 90 and 95 : III, p. 58 ; R. M. S., 19th July, 1536. See "Scots Peerage," Title Fraser of Lovat, pp. 526, 527 ; see also "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," Vol. II, p. 93.

² (*Note*.—The "Polichronicon" calls her Katherine, and says she was a pretty young widow, relict of John Haliburton, Laird of Piteur, but Mackenzie, in his "History of the Frasers," calls her Anne). There are indications of another alliance between the Grants and the Frasers, a half brother of Hugh, Master of Lovat, is stated in the "Polichronicon" to have married Morella Grant, the Laird of Grant's daughter. His name is stated to be Andrew, but "he was vulgarly called McJohn. Of him descended a numerous tribe." Mackenzie makes Andrew "Anndra Ruadh a' Chnuic", killed at Kinlochlochry (Blar-nan-Leine), distinct from a brother of John, who married a daughter of Grant of Grant. If either of above statements is correct, John Grant of Freuchie had another daughter, Muriel or Morella, who married a brother of Hugh Fraser, Master of Lovat. ("Wardlaw MS.," pp. 123, 128, 129 ; "History of the Frasers," pp. 74, 98).

³ "History of the Frasers," p. 99 ; "Wardlaw MS.," p. 129.

⁴ "Chiefs of Grant," I, pp. 90, 91, 95 ; and III, p. 61. See also "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 89 and 90.

VI. ELIZABETH,

married John Mackenzie, ninth of Kintail, and had issue¹

Kenneth Mackenzie, tenth of Kintail, commonly known as "Coinneach na Cuire" (Kenneth of the Whittle), from his skill in wood-carving and general dexterity with the Highland "sgian dubh."

They were married before 24th June, 1526.²

On 13th September, 1543, we find a Charter from the Crown confirming a Charter to them dated 20th June, 1543.³

VII. CHRISTIANA,⁴ mentioned as a creditor of her brother James in the Testament of the latter dated 1st June, 1553.

VIII. Another daughter is said to have been married to Hector Mackintosh,⁵ temporary Chief of the Clan Mackintosh, but no evidence of this has been found.⁶

John Grant, second of Freuchie, also left a natural son,⁷

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 95 and 500 ; "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll." I., p. 62.

² "Exchequer Rolls," V., p. 247.

³ Mackenzie's "History of the Mackenzies," 1894 edition, p. 145 ; R. M. S., 20th June, 1543.

⁴ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 95 ; III., p. 109.

⁵ *Note.*—The Kinrara MS. says that Hector Mackintosh, temporary Chief of the Clan Mackintosh, married a daughter of John Grant of Freuchie, by whom he had one son, Ferquhard, who died an infant of two years. (See "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," Vol. I., p. 202). This statement receives some support from the fact that, although during his father's lifetime James Grant, third of Freuchie, had given a bond of man-rent to assist in defending Daviot against the Clan Chattan, he, John Grant of Ballindalloch, and John Grant of Culcabok, had found surety for assisting Hector and William Mackintosh in their attack on Daviot in 1534. (See "Chiefs," I., pp. 96, 101, 102 ; III., p. 59). James Grant had, only a short time before this raid on 13th May, 1534, been charged by King James V. to proceed against Hector Mackintosh under pain of treason. ("Chiefs," II., p. 1). Hector Mackintosh was a bastard, who, during the minority of William, the lawful Chief, had usurped the chieftainship of the Clan Chattan. (See "The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan").

⁶ "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," I., p. 202.

⁷ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. lxxxi., lxxxii., 87 ; and *supra*.

JOHN (called IAN MOR) GRANT. (See Appendix III., Grants of Glenmoriston).

IX. JAMES GRANT,

Third of Freuchie, called "Sheumas nan Creach" (James of the Forays).¹ He was retoured heir to his father in Freuchie, with its castle and fortalice, and other lands, in 1536 and 1539.²

SIGNATURE OF KING JAMES V.

On 24th July, 1543, he was one of those who signed the secret bond by Cardinal Beaton and others, which was directed against the designs of "our awld enymyis of Ingland" against Queen Mary and the Queen Regent.³

He was made bailie of the Abbey of Kinloss before the 20th June, 1544.⁴

From an original Discharge, dated 7th May, 1544, in Grant Charter chest, granted by Patrick, Bishop of Moray, we find that Laggan, Ardinch, Auchnabandat, Kinakyle, Auchehangen, Wester and Easter Daltulie, with the croft of Cardell, Arndilly with its croft, and Allachie, with the

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. xxxviii., 104; III., p. 80.

² See also "Exchequer Rolls," XVI., p. 619, with regard to Sasine to him of Glencarnie and other lands in 1536.

³ "The Hamilton Papers," Vol. I., pp. 630, 632; "Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic," Henry VIII., Vol. XVIII., Pt. I., 1543, p. 509.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., pp. 106, 107; III., p. 90.

fishings of these lands upon the Spey, and those also of the lands of Dalvey, Advie, Calledir, Tulchan, and Advoky, were all feu-farmed to James Grant, Laird of Freuchie.¹

Knockando, Glencumrie, and Brodland, in the parish of Knockando, were granted by Alexander Douglas, chaplain of St Andrews (Knockando), in 1545, with consent of the Dean and Chapter of Moray, to James Grant of Freuchie and Christian Barclay, his spouse.² On 27th July, 1545, James Grant acquired by purchase from John Grant of Ballindalloch the lands of Estir Urquhill (Easter Urquhart) and Cantradoun, within the barony of Clawach (Clava), in the Sheriffdom of Nairn.³

On 23rd April, 1545, at Elgin, a contract was signed between James Grant of Freuchie and Alexander Dolas of Cantray,⁴ whereby the said James becomes bound to infest Alexander Dolas and his heirs in the lands of Easter Urquhart, Cantra, Done, and Dalgramycht, in the shire of Nairn, and barony of Cloway (Clava), before Martinmas following, or else to repay him the sum of 1000 merks, and also to infest the said Alexander within seven years thereafter in the lands of Cloway; also, to pay him yearly, until he was infest in the lands of Cloway, 20 merks out of the lands of Clowie (Clurie) and Wester Curr, and 600 merks at the term therein specified. On the other hand, the said Alexander became bound to infest the said James in the lands

¹ See "Chiefs of Grant," pp. lxi.-lxvi. and 107-110; See also "Reg. Mor.," p. 411, for Charter of Feu-Farm, of 7th May, 1541.

² "Chiefs of Grant," I, p. lxxxv.

³ R. M. S., 21st August, 1546; "Chiefs of Grant," I, p. 118.

⁴ *Ibid*; and III., pp. 94-96.

of Rothiemurchus, in the shire of Inverness, and regality of Spynie, within eight days after he was infeft in the lands of Easter Urquhart, etc. A penalty of 1200 merks was attached to the non-fulfilment of this contract, 400 merks to be paid to the Crown, a similar sum to the Cathedral Church of Moray, and the remaining third to the party desirous of fulfilling the agreement.

At Elgin, on the 8th May, 1546, he received a Bond of Maintenance from George, fourth Earl of Huntly,¹ in which bond he and his son John are mentioned as being infeft in the bailiary of Strathoune (Strathavon), and keeping of the house of Drummyn (Drummin). For James Grant's Bond of man-rent, of same date, see the Gordon Papers.²

On the 4th May, 1548, Queen Mary conferred upon the Laird of Freuchie nine merk lands in Lochalsh which belonged to Ewen Donaldson, grandson and heir of Ewen Allanson of Locheil³; also thirteen merk lands of old extent in Lochcarron, with the Castle of Strome and the office of constable of the same, which also had belonged to Ewen Donaldson. By the same Charter were also granted lands in the neighbourhood belonging to Allaster MacKane MacAllaster (Alisdair MacIan 'Ic-Alasdair) and Angus his son. These were the life-rent right belonging to Allaster of Glengarry of twelve merk lands of old extent in Lochalsh with the fee of the same, belonging heritably to his son Angus; also lands in Lochcarron belonging to them, amounting

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I. p. 119, and III., p. 97; see also R. M. S., 14th August, 1549.

² "Spalding Club Miscellany," Vol. IV., pp. 214, 215.

³ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 113, 114; R. M. S., 4th May, 1548.

to four merks and 20d. of old extent. To these were added various lands in Lochcarron of the old extent of seventeen merks 20d. belonging to the same persons; also other lands including Glengarry, Dryanach, Sleismenach, and the fishings of the same; also twelve merk lands of Morar, belonging to Allaster of Glengarry. These and the other lands named, lying in Ross and Inverness-shire, belonging to Allaster MacCane MacAllister of Glengarry, Angus, his son, Ewen Allanson of Locheil, and his grandson, Ewen Donaldson, all held of the Crown for ward and relief, were all appraised to the Laird of Freuchie as assignee for his tenants in satisfaction of the "spulzie" of Urquhart, by the Macdonalds of Clan Ranald and Camerons of Locheil in 1544 and 1545, and were sold to him for the large sum of £10,770 13s 4d Scots. This Charter was subject to the debtors' right to redeem the properties by paying the amounts due within seven years; but as this privilege was not taken advantage of, on the expiry of the period of redemption the Charter became absolute.

This Great Raid here alluded to was one on the Lairds of Freuchie and Glenmoriston, when the Castle of Urquhart was taken, and it is said that these raids which occurred in 1544 and 1545, gave to the Laird of Freuchie the appellation of "Sheumas nan Creach." The Earl of Huntly, it is said, did, in 1546, by the aid of Mackintosh, succeed in apprehending two of the leaders of the insurrection of 1544, *i.e.*, Ranald MacDonald Glas of Keppoch and Ewen Allanson of Locheil.¹ They

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. 111-14; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 96-108; "Gregory's Highlands and Islands," p. 179.

were tried for high treason, condemned and beheaded. This raid was in revenge for the part the Grants had taken in Huntly's expedition in the summer of 1544 to assist Ranald Gallda, the rightful Chief of Clan Ranald, in his struggle with John of Moidart (Iain Muirdeartach) for the chieftainship, and which had ended so disastrously for the Frasers in the battle of Blar-nan-leine (the Field of Shirts).

On the 10th October, 1548, Ewen (Donaldson) Cameron of Locheil met his uncles, Sheumas nan Creach and Iain Mor (of Glenmoriston) at Convinth, in the presence of John Mackenzie of Kintail, Kenneth Mackenzie of Brahan, Alexander Mackenzie of Fairburn, and others.¹ Locheil undertook to keep "truelly his kindness and fidelity" to his uncle and his heirs, especially in connection with the lands of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, and to aid him in all manner of actions against all mortals, except the Queen, the Earl of Huntly, and the Laird of Mackintosh, to which last he had recently given his bond of man-rent; and the Laird of Grant agreed that during his nephew's good behaviour the latter should uplift and enjoy the rents and the profits of the lands appraised from him, and that they should not be alienated from him, except under the advice of Mackenzie of Kintail and his son Kenneth, the Laird's son—John Grant of Mulben, Iain Mor, and others, the Laird's well-advised friends.

From letters under the signet of Queen Mary, dated 27th November, 1549,² charging the royal officers to assist James Grant of Freuchie in dealing

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 120; *Ibid*, III., p. 102; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 109.

² "Chiefs of Grant," p. 114-115; Original Letters at Castle Grant.

with his refractory tenants and occupiers of his lands in Morane (Morar), Slos, Glengarry, the half of Lochbroom, the half lands of Lochcarron, the lands of Kessoryne and Strome, and the woods and fishings of these lands, it appears that these tenants not only paid him no rent, but without permission or right "daylie fishis in his watteris and fisclingis thereof . . . and distroyis his growand treis of his woddis . . . sua that the samyn woddis ar alluterlie failzeit," etc.

Four years later, on 24th June, 1553,¹ similar letters were issued commanding the keepers of the Castle of Strome to deliver up the Castle to the Laird of Freuchie on six days' warning, the reason assigned being that the Laird had learned that Makconill, with men from the Isles, and with the assistance of Clan Cameron, Clan Ranald, and others, intended coming to cast the Castle of Strome down, and so to withhold the lands from the Laird.

On the 22nd June, 1551, there is a contract between James Grant of Freuchie² on the one part, and Finlay Paterson, son and heir of William Paterson, burgess of Inverness, Janet Kar, his mother, tutrix to the said Finlay, and Farquhar McConquhy of Dunmaglass, her spouse, on the other part, by which the said Janet Kar, tutrix aforesaid, with consent of her spouse, agreed that the lands of Dollagrammych (Dalgrambich), in debate between the said James and Finlay, should be held and possessed by the said James Grant and his heirs; the said James and his heirs being bound to infest the said Finlay in the lands Mydbowne Leneth

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 115; Original Letters at Castle Grant.

² *Ibid.*, I., p. 120; III., pp. 104, 105.

(Middle Bunloit), in the lordship of Urquhart and shire of Inverness.

On 26th January, 1552-3, at Strathisla, he contracted his daughter Janet in marriage to Alexander Sutherland of Duffus.¹

He was apparently twice married, first to Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of John, sixth Lord Forbes.²

His second wife was Christian Barclay, who survived him and married Arthur Forbes of Balfour without issue.³

On 26th October, 1553, we have mention of the liferent reserved to her, and a contract between John Grant of Freuchie and her, dated 30th October, 1554, with regard to terce, etc.⁴ His will was made at his "place of Ballacastell" on the 1st of June, 1553. He directed his body to be buried as honourably as was fitting in his Parish Church of Duthil.⁵ In the confirmed Inventory and Testament of 22nd August, 1553, Ballacastell is called Freuchie. He is thus the first Laird of Freuchie as to whom there is authentic evidence of residence there or of burial in the parish.

He died 26th August, 1553, at Freuchie (now Castle Grant). He left issue four sons and five daughters.⁶

I. JOHN GRANT,
who succeeded to the estates of Freuchie.

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 121 ; III., pp. 106, 107.

² *Ibid.*, I., p. 123 ; Shaw's "History of the Province of Moray," I., pp. 92 and 99 ; Article—Forbes—"Scots Peerage," IV., p. 54.

³ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. lxxxv., 123, and 500 ; III., pp. 113, 114.

⁴ Precept and Instrument of Sasine at Castle Grant ; "Exchequer Rolls," XVIII., p. 561 ; "Chiefs," I., p. 128, and III., pp. 113, 114.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., pp. 121, 122 ; III., pp. 108-112.

⁶ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 121-126 ; III., p. 112.

II. WILLIAM,

who, as son of the Laird of Freuchie, received on 7th May, 1541, from Patrick, Bishop of Moray, a Charter of the lands of Finlarg or Muckrath.¹

He died without issue before 22nd December, 1560, when his brother John received a Precept of Clare Constat from the Bishop for his own infestment in these lands as heir of William.²

III. DUNCAN,

who also received from the Bishop of Moray, on 16th January, 1542-3, a Feu Charter of the lands of Easter Elloquhy (Elchies). But even previous to this date, on the 7th May, 1541, we have a Charter of Feu-farm by the Bishop, with consent of his Chapter, to him of these lands.³

He was engaged in 1568 in a dispute with his neighbour, James Grant of Wester Elchies, in reference to their marches, which was amicably settled by a submission to arbitration dated 6th April, 1568.⁴

For assisting in the rebellion of Huntly, he received a remission along with other members of the family, 9th July, 1569.⁵

He seems to be the Duncan Grant of Elchies who married Marjory Leslie, third daughter of Robert Leslie, fifth son of William Leslie of Aikinway.⁶

He died in October, 1580, leaving one son and one daughter.⁷

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. lxx., 123 ; III., pp. 90-93, 366, 367 ; "Reg. Mor.," p. 405.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 123 ; III., pp. 126, 127.

³ *Ibid.*, I., pp. lxx., 123 ; III., pp. 279, 371, 372 ; "Reg. Mor.," p. 403.

⁴ "Chiefs," III., pp. 385, 386. ⁵ III., pp. 137, 138.

⁶ "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," II., p. 72. ⁷ "Chiefs," I., p. 123.

1. JAMES GRANT OF EASTER ELCHIES,¹

who, as son and executor, gave up his father's testament on 26th October, 1602.

He was a member of the juries for the retour of John Grant fifth of Freuchie in 1582 and 1589. and came under an obligation with others of the Clan Grant to defend the Laird of Freuchie as their chief.² (Obligation dated 21st March, 1584).

At Cromdale on the 17th March, 1594, he entered into a voluntary obligation with other Grants in his neighbourhood to keep the peace under penalty of £1,000 Scots for breach thereof.³

On 30th March, 1619, he and other persons are denounced rebels for remaining obstinately at the horn.⁴

He died before 1620, and apparently *sine posteritate*, as the lands appear to have reverted to the Lairds of Freuchie as heirs of tailzie,⁵ and were bestowed on a younger son.

2. A daughter, MARY GRANT of Elchies,

who, about 1570, is said to have married a son of Leonard Leslie, Abbot of Cupar.⁶

Martin of Clermont's Genealogies state that Mr George Leslie, the Abbot's third son,

¹ "Chiefs, I., pp. 123, 506. ² *Ibid*, III., pp. 157, 158.

³ *Ibid*, III., pp. 185, 186. For other references in Regality of Spynie, 1594 and 1597, see "Spalding Club Miscellany," II., pp. 125, 135.

⁴ "Reg. Privy Council," II., p. 561. ⁵ See *infra*.

⁶ "History of the Family of Leslie," III., p. 347.

married Mary Grant, daughter of Grant of Rothes (Elchies?), who bore a son, Leonard, a captain under the King in Ireland, where he was killed.¹

IV. ARCHIBALD (see Appendix IV., Grants of Monymusk).

V. ISOBEL,

married before 1543 to Archibald Campbell, eldest son and heir of Sir John Campbell of Cawdor, and had issue.²

VI. MARGARET,

married to Thomas Cumming, grandson and heir of Alexander Cumming of Altyre. Their marriage contract is dated at Elgin, 15th September, 1552.³

VII. JANET,

married (Contract dated 26th January, 1552-3) to Alexander Sutherland of Duffus.⁴ She survived him, and married secondly (Contract dated 26th September, 1577) James Dempster of Auchterless.

She survived her second husband also, he dying before 7th January, 1591-2.⁵

She died between 17th and 31st October, 1600.⁶ (*Note.*—Mr James Fraser, Minister of Wardlaw, says in his *Chronology and Genealogy* that William Fraser of Struy, tutor of Lovat 1558-60, married as his first wife Janet Grant, daughter of the Laird of Grant).⁷

¹ "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," II., p. 46.

² "The Thanes of Cawdor," p. 170 ; Receipts for Tocher at Castle Grant. See also R. M. S., 16th August, 1545 ; "Chiefs," I., p. 124.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 124 ; III., pp. 377-8 ; Copy Contract at Castle Grant.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 121-124 ; III., pp. 106, 107 ; R. M. S., 10th January, 1578-9 ; For her terce see "Exchequer Rolls," XX., p. 551

⁵ R. M. S., 24th January, 1591-2.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., p. 500. ⁷ "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," II., p. 94.

VIII. AGNES,

after her father's death, married to David Ross, son of Alexander Ross of the Holm. Their marriage contract is dated 24th August, 1558, at Freuchie.¹

A Janet Grant was married to Alexander Gordon, Laird of Strathavon.² She is said to be the youngest daughter of John Grant of Freuchie and Elizabeth Forbes, John Grant being evidently a clerical error for James Grant. In the Gordon Papers we find a Bond by Alexander Gordon of Strathavon, dated at Elgin, 5th November, 1539, which talks of "Janet Grant my spouse and Alexander our son."³ John the Grant of Culcabok and John the Grant of Ballindalloch are among the witnesses, and there is good reason for believing she was a daughter or sister of John Grant of Ballindalloch. See writs of transactions between her and Grant of Ballindalloch.⁴

X. JOHN GRANT, FOURTH OF FREUCHIE,
called "The Gentle."

During his father's life designed "of Mulben."⁵ Date of birth uncertain, but probably before 1520, as he married before 19th February, 1539-40, Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, third Earl of Athole, and she on that date received a Crown Charter of the lands of Mulben and others in the shire of Elgin and Forres, with the lands of the two Culfoichs and others, in the shire of Inverness, in life-rent, and she was duly infeft in these lands on the

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 124 ; III., pp. 125, 126.

² *Ibid.*, I., p. 124 ; "Burke's Commoners," IV., p. 8.

³ "Spalding Club Miscellany," IV., pp. 203-204.

⁴ Protocol Book of J. Christison, pp. 61, 62.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., p. 125 ; III., p. 103.

3rd and 10th November following.¹ She predeceased her husband in the year 1555, as appears from the Armorial Stone of John Grant of Freuchie, Lady Margaret Stewart, his wife, and their son, Duncan Grant, in Grant burial place at Duthil Church.² On 9th July, 1552, he received from Queen Mary a remission for joining Matthew, Earl of Lennox on Glasgow Moor in May, 1544.³

He was retoured heir to his father in the lands of Glencarnie and Ballindalloch, in the lordship of Glencarnie and Sheriffdom of Elgin and Forres, at Elgin, on 6th October, 1553.⁴ Sasine followed, taken on the soil of these lands in the ensuing month. In the same month (October) John Grant was retoured heir to his father in the lands which belonged to him in Inverness-shire,⁵ consisting of the lands of Freuchie, comprehending the town of Freuchie, with its mill, Dalfour, Auchnagall, and Glenloch, the lands of Urquhart, namely, Brodland, with its fortalice and the other lands comprehended, the half lands of Lochbroom, the half lands of Lochcarron and Kessoryne, including Strome Castle, the half lands of Lochalsh, including Glengarry and the lands of Morar. The Precept from the Crown, in terms of this retour, is dated 26th October, 1553, and Sasine of the lands of Urquhart was given on the soil of the lands of Brodland on 8th November the same year.⁶ Sasine of the lands and barony of

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 152 ; III., pp. 83, 84 ; Original Charter and Sasines at Castle Grant.

² *Ibid.*, I., Illustration opposite p. 152. This stone is now at Castle Grant.

³ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 125, 126 ; III., p. 106.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I., p. 126 ; III., p. 112 ; Original Precept and Sasine at Castle Grant. See also entry, dated at Edinburgh, in "Exchequer Rolls."

⁵ *Ibid.*, I., p. 126 ; See "Exchequer Rolls," XVIII., p. 561, 562.

⁶ Precept and Instrument of Sasine at Castle Grant.

Freuchie was given at the "castle and fortalice of Ballachastell," under reservation of the two Congashes, Auldcharn, and the two Culfoichs, held in liferent by Margaret Stewart, wife of John Grant, and of a reasonable terce to Christina Barclay, relict of James Grant.

On 3rd November, 1553, George, Earl of Huntly, as Sheriff of Inverness, issued a Precept for infesting John Grant in the lands of Lochbroom, Lochcarron, Lochalsb, Glengarry, and others, but there is no evidence extant of any formal infestment in these lands.¹ In regard to the lands of Freuchie, Urquhart, Lochalsb, and others above referred to, it may be stated that John Grant of Freuchie received a gift from the Crown of the relief duty due from the lands of Freuchie, Lochalsb, Kessoryne, Lochcarron, Lochbroom, Glengarry, and Morar, held for ward and relief on 3rd April, 1554, and on 6th April he received a gift of the double feu-duty exigible on his entry to the lands of Glencarnie and Urquhart held of the Crown in feu farm.²

In the same year the Laird obtained a Precept of Clare Constat from Patrick, Bishop of Moray, for infesting him as heir of his father³ in the Church lands of Laggan, Ardinch, and other lands and fishings in the Bishop's Barony of Strathspey and Regality of Spynie, upon which Precept infestment was duly given; and on another similar Precept he was infest in the lands of Nether Auchroisk.⁴

¹ Original Precept at Castle Grant.

² Original Gifts at Castle Grant.

³ Original Precept and Sasine, dated 30th March and 8th May, 1554, at Castle Grant. Charter by the Bishop with consent of the Chapter at Elgin, 7th May, 1541, "Reg. Mor.," p. 411.

⁴ *Ibid.*, dated 20th and 27th June, 1554, *ibid.*

On 30th October, the same year (1554) Robert (Reid), Bishop of Orkney and his nephew Walter, the lately-elected Abbot of Kinloss, appointed the Laird of Freuchie as successor to his father in the office of bailie of the Abbey of Kinloss. The document was signed at Kinloss by Bishop Reid, and no fewer than nineteen monks or brethren.¹

About this time the Laird of Freuchie added to the Grant possessions the lands of Muldares, Wester Muldares, and Bogbain, with mills, etc., in the earldom of Rothes, within the Sheriffdom of Elgin and Forres. These he received from George, Earl of Rothes, and Andrew Leslie, Master of Rothes, as fiar of the earldom, by Charter dated 12th December, 1554. These lands were to be held blench of the granters.²

On 30th November, 1555, he had a nineteen years' tack of the teinds of Advie and Cromdale from John Thorntoun, younger, parson thereof, following on a Contract dated 4th October, 1555, between Freuchie and James Thorntoun, the granter's elder brother and predecessor in the parsonage.³

On the 25th October, 1557, he got from the Queen a Charter of the lands of Parkhill in the County of Fife, which John Leslie, formerly of Parkhill, had forfeited.⁴

On the 8th March, 1557-8, he married Lady Janet Leslie, daughter of the Earl of Rothes.⁵

On 3rd December, 1562, acting on an Order of 4th November, 1562, of Queen Mary, he demanded

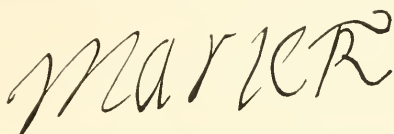
¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 127 ; III., pp. 114, 115.

² *Ibid.*, I., p. 128 ; Original Charter at Castle Grant.

³ *Ibid.*, III., pp. 379, 380. ⁴ R. M. S., 25th October, 1557.

⁵ See *infra*.

and took the custody of Drummin Castle, the keepers having fled. This Order of the Queen is the first authoritative document in which the Laird of Freuchie is denominated Laird of Grant.¹



SIGNATURE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

From a document we learn that the Laird was one of the Queen's party at Holyrood on 9th March, 1565-6, when David Rizzio was slain, and with Huntly, Atholl, Bothwell, and other nobles and officers, tried to prevent the Earl of Morton getting possession of the Palace after the murder.²

On 14th July, 1567, the fifth Earl of Huntly, at Huntly, in fulfilment of a Letter of Obligation, dated 18th February, 1566-7, executed a Charter of the lands of Rothiemurchus to John Grant of Freuchie, which Charter was confirmed by Patrick, Bishop of Moray, at Elgin, the 17th July, 1567.³

Huntly and the Laird of Freuchie are the first whose signatures appear to a Bond, of 1568, which pledged them to maintain the Queen's authority, and to acknowledge no other usurped authority.⁴ Acting as the Queen's Lieutenant, Huntly, by a letter of gift signed and sealed by him at Aberdeen, 18th February, 1568-9, bestowed upon the Laird the Abbacy of Kinloss, escheated because Walter

¹ "Chiefs," I, pp. 133-136; II, p. 3; III, p. 127.

² *Ibid*, I, pp. 136-138; see Cottoniarum MS. Caligula B. IX., 265 *et seq.*, especially 274, British Museum.

³ "The Mackintosh and Clan Chattan," p. 151; see also "Chiefs," II, p. 36; III, pp. 384, 385.

⁴ "Chiefs," I, pp. 139, 140; "Spalding Club Miscellany," IV., pp. 156, 157.

Reid, the Abbot, had been proclaimed rebel for not finding surety to underly the law for the slaughter of a person named Fraser.¹

On the 31st March, 1569, John Grant of Freuchie offers to submit to the Regent.²

Huntly, Crawford, Cassillis, and other peers and gentlemen, including John Grant of Freuchie, sign the Bond of 15th April, 1569, drawn up by the Regent's Privy Council, and signed at different times and places, by which the subscribers acknowledged the authority of King James VI. and the Earl of Moray as Regent, and swore to obey them in all points.³

SIGNATURE OF GEORGE 5TH, EARL OF HUNTLY.

The Laird of Grant with many others of the clan had been with Huntly's Army, in August, October, and December, 1568, and March, 1569,⁴ which went through the country with "displayit banners," now marching through the streets of Inverness, now disturbing the sober citizens of Aberdeen, or creating terror among the peaceable inhabitants of Fetteresso and the Haugh of Meikleour.⁵

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 140 ; III., p. 284 ; Original Gift at Castle Grant.

² "Calendar of Scottish Papers," Vol. II., p. 637.

³ "Register of the Privy Council," II., p. 654 ; "Calendar of Scottish Papers," III., p. 166.

⁴ "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 122 ; "Chiefs," III., pp. 136, 137, 138.

⁵ See Submission and Obligation to the Regent by John Grant, 7th June, 1569 ; Precept for a Remission to John Grant of Freuchie and others for accession to the Earl of Huntly's Rebellion, 3rd July, 1569 ; and Composition and Remission by King James the Sixth to John Grant of Freuchie and his Clan, 9th July, 1569.

On 26th July, 1570, by a Contract concluded at Elgin betwixt the Laird of Freuchie, for himself and his daughter, Barbara Grant, on the one part, and Colin Mackenzie, son and heir of the late Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, with consent of his curators, on the other part, the Laird binds himself to pay with his daughter 2,000 merks of tocher, and also to infest Colin Mackenzie in the half lands of Lochbroom in the Sheriffdom of Inverness.¹

On 17th November, 1571, in a Contract also concluded at Elgin betwixt himself and Angus MacAlister of Glengarry for the marriage of his daughter, Helen Grant, with Donald, the son of Angus MacAlister of Glengarry (Macdonald of Glengarry), the Laird of Freuchie consented to Angus enjoying the nine merk land of Lochalsh, appraised from the Clan Cameron, until he should obtain possession of the lands of Auchindrone. The Laird also bound himself to infest Glengarry and his heirs male in the lands of Glengarry, Morar, part (twelve merk land) of Lochalsh and Lochcarron, formerly appraised from Angus and his father for the raid of Urquhart. A penalty of no less than £10,000 Scots was to be incurred by Angus Macdonald if he failed to implement the Contract. A Charter of Sale in these terms was given by Freuchie to Glengarry next day.²

By a deed dated at Ballachastell on 30th August, 1584, he made over, owing to his increasing ill-health, a great part of his lands and estates to John Grant, his grandson and apparent heir.³ The lands

¹ "Chiefs," I, p. 143 ; III., pp. 383-390 ; see *infra*, sub. Barbara.

² "Chiefs," I, pp. 143, 144 ; III., pp. 143-149 ; See *infra*, under Helen ; R. M. S., 8th July, 1575, and 19th July, 1574.

³ "Chiefs," I, p. 150 ; Original Disposition at Castle Grant.

made over were the whole of his lands of Freuchie, his lands in Lochalsh, Strome and its castle, Lochbroom, Glengarry and others in Inverness-shire, with Easter Urquhill, Cantraydoun and other lands in Nairn, and Mulben and other lands in Elgin. The Laird reserved to himself a liferent right in these lands, and to his wife, Janet Leslie, her reasonable terce. His latter will and testament was made at Ballachastell, 24th November, 1584.¹ He appointed his body to be "bureit in the kirk of Dowthall in Bogbegis Yll." Among the legacies was one of 40 merks to Nichol Cumming, "ane pure man." * This Nichol Cumming is evidently the grandson of Patrick Grant Reoch of Auchnarrow, the *grandson*, and *not*, as Fraser says in his footnote, the son of Marjory Lude.

This Testament was confirmed 15th March, 1586-7.² He was twice married; first, as we have seen, to Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, third Earl of Atholl. She died 1555.

He married, secondly, before 15th May, 1557, Janet, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Rothes, and widow of David Crichton of Naughton.³

On the 8th March, 1557-8, a Crown Charter was granted them of the lands of Mulben.⁴ She is designed "Lady Jeane Leslie, Lady of Naughton," in a nineteen years' lease granted her by Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of Dunfermline, of the teind sheaves of Bogie, Benochie, Smeatoun, and Bal-

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 151, 152; III., pp. 286-292.

² Edinburgh Testaments, 15th March, 1586.

³ "Reg. of Deeds," II., p. 157.

⁴ "Chiefs." I., pp. 152, 153. R. M. S., 8th March, 1557-8.

susnie, in the Shire of Fife, dated in the year 1568.¹ She had the liferent of these lands. The "Manuscript of the Surname of Lessly done in the 1695"² says that she was a daughter by her father's first marriage with Margaret Crichton, daughter to William, Lord Crichton, and niece to King James II., and that Norman Leslie, Master of Rothes, forfeited for killing Cardinal Beaton in 1546, and himself killed at the battle of Renton, in Picardy, 1554, was her brother. Margaret Crichton was a natural daughter of William, third Lord Crichton, and the Princess Margaret Stewart, youngest sister of James III. The MS. says Janet Leslie's first husband was Crichton of Naughton, and we find that he was in fact David Crichton of Naughton.³ Their marriage took place before 11th March, 1540-41.⁴ David Crichton died about 1553, and on 6th January, 1553-4, the non-entry duties were gifted to David, Bishop of Ross, who on 25th January regranted them to his "lovit sister," Janet Leslie, relict of David Crichton.⁵ The Historical Records of the Family of Leslie, however, say that she was a daughter of her father's third marriage with Agnes Somerville, relict of John, Lord Fleming, and Wood's "Douglas" supports this view.⁶ The fact, however, that her first husband was a Crichton, and that

¹ Confirmation by Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of Dunfermline, of 10th January, 1583-4, with consent of the Convent, of a Charter of Alienation and Sale of 21st December, 1583, by Alexander Crichton of Naughton; Lease at Castle Grant; "Laing's Charters," pp. 265, 266.

² "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," II., pp. 428, 441, 442, 459.

³ See Campbell's "Balmerino and its Abbey," p. 501.

⁴ See "Scots Peerage," title Rothes, and "Reg. of Deeds," II., p. 159.

⁵ "Acts and Decrees," XXVI., pp. 243, 244.

⁶ "Historical Records of the Family of Leslie," II., pp. 64, 65.

David Pantar, Bishop of Ross, styles her his sister, shows that she was a daughter of Margaret Crichton.

For the chequered career of Margaret Crichton,¹ who married, first, William Todrick, burgess of Edinburgh, secondly, George Halkerstoun, also a burgess of Edinburgh, previous to her marriage with Rothes, which marriage was dissolved on 27th December, 1520, for Lord Rothes' subsequent marriages to Elizabeth Gray, the widowed Countess of Huntly,² Agnes Somerville, John, second Lord Fleming's widow, and Isobel Lundy, widow of David, eighth Earl of Crawford, see titles Crawford, Crichton, and Rothes in the "Scots Peerage." The alleged reunion in wedlock of Margaret Crichton with the Earl of Rothes does not appear to have taken place.

Lady Janet Leslie³ was, by letters under the Royal Signet, dated 26th November, 1586, charged to deliver up certain heirship moveables to her husband's grandson and heir.

She married as her third husband, before 6th August, 1587, James Elphinstone,⁴ brother-german of Robert, third Lord Elphinstone. But she did not long survive her third marriage, having died in Kirkcaldy on 17th December, 1591. On 10th June, 1589, John, fifth of Freuchie, finds caution not to harm James Elphinstone, or Jean Leslie, Lady Grant, his spouse.⁵

¹ "Riddell's Remarks upon Scotch Peerage Law," pp. 193-195.

² "Historical Records," II., p. 66.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 151 ; III., p. 400 ; Original Letters at Castle Grant.

⁴ "Edinburgh Testaments," 28th June, 1593 ; "Scots Peerage," title Elphinstone.

⁵ "P.C. Register," IV., pp. 393, 394.

This Laird of Freuchie died at Ballachastell on the 3rd June, 1585.¹

By his two marriages he had two sons and seven daughters.

JOHN GRANT, FOURTH OF FREUCHIE.

I. DUNCAN GRANT,

younger of Freuchie (by first marriage), predeceased his father; and his eldest son, John, succeeded his grandfather.

II. PATRICK GRANT. (See Appendix V., Grants of Rothiemurchus).

III. ELIZABETH, ELSPET or ISOBEL,

a daughter of the fourth Laird of Freuchie by his first marriage. Elizabeth is named after Grissel in her marriage contract dated 17th March, 1558-9.²

On 19th January, 1560-1, and again in November, 1561, Elspet Grant, daughter of John Grant of Freuchy, was contracted to William Fraser of

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 150. ² *Ibid.*, III., pp. 397-8.

Strowie,¹ but there is no evidence that the marriage was completed.²

On 15th February, 1564-5, at Ballachastell, Elizabeth was contracted to marry John Leslie, younger of Balquhain, and on 16th February, 1564, at Ballachastell, a Precept was given by William Leslie of Balquhain, to infest John Leslie, his son and heir, and Isobel Grant, his future spouse, in the lands of Auchlyne, etc.³

By this marriage there were two children.⁴

1. JOHN, who succeeded his father as eleventh Baron of Balquhain ; and

2. WILLIAM, who succeeded his nephew John as thirteenth Baron of Balquhain.

(Martin of Clermont, however, calls William the eldest son of his father's third marriage).⁵

On 23rd July, 1574, the Commissaries of Edinburgh assigned a term to Elizabeth Grant to prove

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 153 ; III., p. 381

² With reference to ELIZABETH being contracted to William Fraser of Struy, the Polichronicon says William Fraser of Struy, tutor of Lovat, was married to Janet Grant, the Laird of Grant's daughter, a woman of grace and of good parts. ("Wardlaw MS., Fraser Chronicles," p. 148).

Mackenzie in his "History of the Frasers" says:—"It is not known whether the marriage was celebrated or not. If so, he must have divorced her soon after." The Contract with William Fraser of Struy is a peculiar one, for "oddly enough it anticipates a divorce and makes certain provision for it." ("History of the Frasers," pp. 638, 639).

Allusion is made to the causes of either consanguinity or affinity. ("Chiefs," III., pp. 380, 381).

Now it appears that there was no blood relationship, merely affinity. William Fraser of Struy, whose original Christian name is said to have been Andrew, is put down in the "History of the Frasers" as son of Hugh, Lord Lovat, killed at Blar nan Leine, not by his first marriage with Anne Grant, but by his second marriage with Janet, daughter of Walter Ross of Balnagown. (Mackenzie's "History of the Frasers," p. 99).

³ "Chiefs," III., pp. 381, 382 ; I., pp. 131, 132.

⁴ "Historical Records of the Family of Leslie," III., p. 73.

⁵ "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," II., p. 13.

the Precept of divorcement pursued by her against John Leslie of Balquhain.

In a document dated at Edinburgh, 5th March, 1576-7, in connection with this process of divorce, she is called Isobel.¹

Her husband married, secondly, Lady Elizabeth (Isobel) Hay, daughter of George, seventh (not sixth) Earl of Erroll, by whom he had a daughter. But she divorced him (Decree dated Edinburgh, 9th March, 1597).²

John Leslie married, thirdly, on 6th July, 1598, Jean Erskine, daughter of Sir Alexander Erskine, Baron of Gogar, and sister of Thomas, first Earl of Kellie. Jean Erskine obtained a decret of adherence before the Commissaries at Edinburgh the same year.³

It is said that all the three wives of John Leslie of Balquhain were alive at the same time, and that on one occasion they were all in the same kirk or Chapel of Garioch.⁴

He also appears to have had a natural son by another lady.⁵

On 21st January, 1580, William Cumming of Inverallochy granted to her (Isobel, daughter of John Grant of Freuchie), in liferent, and to the heirs male to be born betwixt himself and her, his lands of Inverallochy, in terms of a marriage contract of the same date.⁶

This Isobel is apparently identical with Elizabeth, as the latter is called by both these names.

¹ "Chiefs," III., pp. 391-393.

² "Historical Records," III., pp. 73-4. ³ *Ibid*, III., pp. 74, 75.

⁴ *Ibid*, III., p. 75. ⁵ *Ibid*, III., p. 76.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., p. 153 ; Copy Charter at Castle Grant.

IV. GRISSEL,

daughter by first marriage, married Patrick Grant, younger of Ballindalloch.¹

She died before 1576.

Fraser seems wrong in giving in the text 30th November, 1565, as the date of the contract, as on 25th July, 1586, we have a summons by John Grant, fifth of Freuchie, against Patrick Grant, now of Ballindalloch, for registering a Contract of Marriage, dated 17th March, 1558, between him and Grissel Grant.²

V. MARGARET,

by first marriage. She married (Contract dated 20th February, 1560) Alexander Gordon, son and apparent heir of George Gordon of Beldornie.³

VI. KATHERINE,

by first marriage, named after Margaret in a document dated 1559. No further trace of her has been discovered. She probably died before 20th January, 1561.⁴

VII. MARJORY,

by first marriage, named after Margaret in a document quoted as of date 20th January, 1561, but no further information regarding her has been ascertained.⁵

VIII. BARBARA,

daughter by first marriage, named after Marjory on 20th January, 1561, contracted in marriage on 16th November, 1568, to Robert Muuro, younger of

¹ "Chiefs," I, p. 154 ; See also III., pp. 397, 398, and R.M.S., 7th March, 1565-6.

² "Chiefs," III., pp. 397, 398.

³ *Ibid.*, I, p. 154 ; Receipt for Dowry at Castle Grant.

⁴ "Chiefs," I, p. 154. ⁵ *Ibid.*, I, p. 154

Foulis.¹ This arrangement may not have been completed, as in April 18th, 1572, she was contracted to and married Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, and had issue.² The original contract had been dated 26th July, 1570, and on the day following Colin Mackenzie gave his bond in manrent in favour of the Laird of Freuchie, specially obliging him to defend the Laird against the Clan Ranald. The contract of April 18th, 1572, ratified the contract of 1570, with this addition, that, if Colin Mackenzie repudiated Barbara Grant, the Laird of Freuchie, her father should again have access to the lands of Lochbroom.³ Colin Mackenzie also bound himself to act against Lachlan Mackintosh of Dunachton, and all others, the King and the Earl of Ross excepted; the Laird of Freuchie on his part excepting the Earl of Huntly.

Eight days afterwards, at Ballachastell, on 26th April, two more contracts were signed by the parties, the first relating to the rents of Lochbroom and an arrangement to be made with Angus Macdonald of Glengarry as to the lands of Auchindrone. The second contract is a solemn renewal by both parties, under "pane off' pejure and diffamatioun," of their former bond of mutual manrent and service. Special clauses were inserted that Colin should assist Grant against Mackintosh, and that Grant should aid Colin against invasion by Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat.

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 143, 154; III., pp. 133, 134.

² *Ibid.*, III., pp. 149, 152; R. M. S., 18th May and 10th July, 1574.

³ "Chiefs," III., pp. 142, 143; See also "Chiefs," III., pp. 388-390; see *supra*.

IX. HELEN,

daughter by first marriage. Contracted in marriage at Elgin on 17th November, 1571, to Donald MacAngus Vic Alestir, younger of Glengarry.¹

This marriage was probably a handfasting in accordance with Celtic custom. The contract was evidently an endeavour by John Grant of Freuchie to make the marriage a legal one, as by it Angus MacAlestir of Glengarry binds himself to cause Donald MacAngus, his son and apparent heir, to solemnize and complete the bond of matrimony in face of holy kirk with Helen Grant, lawful daughter of the said John Grant of Freuchie, betwixt the date above-named and the feast of St John the Baptist, called Midsummer next immediately thereafter, and to infest Donald and Helen Grant in certain lands.

In return for the restoration of the Glengarry lands, the bridegroom's father obliged himself to deliver to the Laird of Freuchie "ane sufficient bond of manrent quhillk may justly stand by the law of this realme,"² and by which Glengarry and his successors and kindred would be bound to serve Grant and his heirs in their quarrels, and especially to protect the lands and inhabitants of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, and also to hinder all thefts of cattle from Strathspey.

Alexander MacKenzie states that Donald MacAngus refused to marry Helen Grant, but his reasons for this statement are very much confused, and the confirmation, of 8th July, 1574, of the

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 143, 154; III., pp. 143-149; see *supra*.

² "See the Article on Lord Macdonell and Aros in "Scots Peerage," V., 561-562.

Charter of 18th November, 1571, and the Crown Charter of 19th July, 1574, to Donald MacAngus, throw considerable doubt on this story.¹ MacKenzie also states that he had a natural son Angus, or Aonghas Mac Dhomnuill mhic Aonghas, by Helen Grant, Freuchie's daughter (with whom he cohabited at Strome), who was legitimated by the following Precept, and that had he lived he would probably have succeeded to Glengarry:—*“Preceptum legitimationis Angusij McDonald Vc Angusij bastardi filij naturalis Donaldi McAngus de Glengarrie, Reliqua in comuni forma. Apud Halierudhous decimie quinte die mensis Aprilis anno dni millesimo quingentisimo octuagesimo quarto. Per Signitum.”*² That Helen Grant resided with Donald in his castle of Strome as his wife, and was evidently regarded as such, appears from a complaint made to the Privy Council in 1602 (Letterfearn MS.), that he lived in habitual and constant adultery with the Captain of Clanranald's daughter, and had put away the Laird of Grant's daughter, his married wife.

We find that this Angus entered into a contract of marriage, 24th April, 1590, with Margaret, daughter of Lachlan “Mor,” sixteenth Chief of Mackintosh.³ This contract was, with the consent of the respective fathers, who “have in view herein the strengthening of the friendship between the two houses, and it provides that the marriage is to take place when Angus attains his fifteenth year. In

¹ “History of the Macdonalds and Lords of the Isles,” pp. 307, 308, 330, 332; see also “Clan Donald” (1904), III, p. 310; see R. M. S.

² “Reg. Privy Seal,” L., folio 119.

³ “The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan,” p. 192 and footnote.

this contract of marriage he is described as son and apparent heir. He was killed at Kyleakin, in Skye, by the Mackenzies, before 17th March, 1607, when he is referred to as deceased and also as a bastard.¹

Donald married subsequently Margaret, daughter of Allan Macdonald of Moydart, Captain of Clanranald, and grand-daughter of the famous John Moydartach, and had issue.

His last wife was Katherine, a daughter of Lachlan, sixteenth Chief of Mackintosh.²

John Grant of Freuchie seems also to have had a natural son John, who is mentioned "P.C. Register," XII., 244, 245, as a natural brother of Patrick Grant of Rothiemurchus. He and one John McAllaster were fined, the first £40, the second £20, by the Privy Council, on 30th March, 1620, for shooting deer.

XI. DUNCAN GRANT, YOUNGER OF FREUCHIE, predeceased his father.

To improve the position of the young Laird in the country, and to enable him to assist his father in the management of his extensive territories, and also probably as a provision on his marriage, John Grant of Freuchie, in or about the year 1565, provided his son Duncan with the lands of Abernethy.³ In 1563 and 1564 the receipts for the rent of Abernethy are in name of John Grant, fourth of Freuchie, but the rent for Whitsunday and Martinmas, 1566, is paid by Duncan Grant, younger of Freuchie, to the Earl of Moray, showing that he had entered into possession of the lands before that

¹ R. M. S., 17th March, 1607.

² "The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan," p. 192. ³ "Chiefs," I., p. 155.



AVIEMORE BRIDGE & CRAIGELLACHIE ROCKS.

CRAIGELLACHIE, AVIEMORE.

date.¹ Duncan Grant obtained a fifteen years' lease from the Earl of Atholl of the Mains of Clawalg (Clava), Drumcrov, and Drumtaynwall, lying in the Parish of Croy, 20th March, 1575.²

On 22nd June, 1577, Robert Douglas, Earl of Buchan, as donator of the ward of George, Earl of Huntly, gave to his "veil belovit friend," Duncan Grant, apparent of Freuchie, a lease of the Earl of Huntly's lands of Candillmoir and Culquheich, lying in the Lordship of Strathavon and Sheriffdom of Banff, with power of bailziery over the lands rented.³ The yearly rental to be paid during the lease, or during the ward or non-entry of the Earl of Huntly, was £17 15s 4d in full of all dues from the lands.

About this time also Duncan Grant acquired the lands of Ardneidlie, Corsairty, and Cowperhill, in the Parish of Keith.⁴ They formed part of the possessions of the Earls of Huntly, but had been disposed to the family of Baillie, and sub-feued by them to the Meldrums of Eden. William Baillie of Ardneidlie disposed the lands on 3rd April, 1578, to Duncan Grant, who came to an arrangement with John Meldrum, then designed portioner of the Ord, on 28th August, 1579.⁵ On the same day as this arrangement was made for their alienation,⁶ there was also subscribed at Banff a curious document by

¹ Original Discharges at Castle Grant.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 156; Original Lease, dated 20th March, 1575, at Castle Grant.

³ Original Lease, 22nd June, 1577. ⁴ "Chiefs," I., p. 156.

⁵ R. M. S., 22nd December, 1581 (The lands are here called the Hauchis de Killeismond).

⁶ "Chiefs," III., p. 286.

Meldrum, in which he says he had been informed "be sinister report and informatioun," that John Grant of Freuchie and Duncan Grant, his son and apparent heir, were "participant in the spuillzies of horse, nolt, and scheip" from the lands of Ardneidlie and others, about midsummer and September respectively, in the year 1578. Meldrum had therefore raised a summons against the Grants, which had been duly executed, but he now asserted that "because it is cleirlye knawin to me sensyne that they ar innocent and na way was participant of the said spuillzies," he, therefore, not being willing to "trowbell thame be the law for the saymn," renounces all action against them for all time coming. After obtaining the lands, the young Laird issued a warning against Thomas Meldrum and others, pretended tenants of the lands of Corsairty, Cowperhill, and Ardneidlie, with the mills and mill lands, charging them to remove from these lands at the next term of Whitsunday, that his own tenants might peaceably enter and enjoy them.¹ Ardneidlie and the other lands remained in the possession of the family of Grant until the year 1700, when they were disposed to Alexander Duff of Braco, ancestor of the Duke of Fife.²

By resignation of John Grant, Laird of Corriemony, of the four-merk lands of Corriemony and others into the hands of the Crown, in his favour, Duncan Grant, apparent of Freuchie, added these lands also to the property. He received a Charter

¹ Original Warning, dated 24th February, 1579-80, at Castle Grant

² "Chiefs," I., p. 157.

under the Great Seal, 19th August, 1580, and was duly infeft. The Laird of Corriemony reserved his own liferent in the lands, and another part of the agreement secured that the Laird of Freuchie would bestow upon him the half town and lands of Cluny, in the lordship of Badencch and shire of Inverness.¹

Duncan Grant died at Abernethy sometime between 19th February, 1581-2, and 1st May, 1582. His will, of which only a copy, much mutilated, is preserved, was made at Abernethy on the first of these dates, and an inventory of his moveable goods was made on the 1st May (Beltane) after his decease.² He seems indeed to have made two wills, or a short will and a long codicil, which is dated in March, 1581-2. From the fact that on the Armorial Stone above referred to the date of his death is given as 1581, it seems he must have died before the 25th March, 1581-2. In his will he appointed his father, the Laird of Freuchie, and his wife, Margaret Mackintosh, his executors. His chief residence seems to have been Abernethy. He was buried at Duthil.³ He married Margaret, daughter of William Mackintosh of that ilk, or of Dunachton, before 20th February, 1568-9.⁴ She married, secondly, in 1584, as his third wife, Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo;⁵ thirdly, Alexander Gordon of Abergeldie, who died in 1601; and fourthly, William Sutherland

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 157; R. M. S., 19th August, 1580; see "Exchequer Rolls," XXI., p. 127; "Chiefs," III., pp. 393, 394.

² *Ibid.*, III., pp. 155, 156. ³ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 155, 158.

⁴ "The Mackintoshes," p. 140; "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," I., p. 223.

⁵ "Chiefs," III., p. 285.

of Duffus.¹ Contract dated 21st December, 1604. Charter thereon 29th December, 1604.²

Of the marriage of Duncan Grant and Margaret Mackintosh there was issue five sons and two daughters.

I. JOHN,

who succeeded his father in Corriemony, and his grandfather as Laird of Freuchie.

II. JAMES.

To him his father bequeathed Ardneidlie.³ He was more commonly known as James Grant of Logie, and was ancestor of the Grants of Moyness, in the Parish of Auldearn, Nairn. He is also designated of Edinville. He was still alive 27th August, 1622, but dead before July 8th, 1623.⁴

He married Catherine, second daughter of William Rose, eleventh of Kilravock, 8th June, 1602.⁵ After his decease she married Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat. She died September 19th, 1658, at the age of 77. She seems to have had issue by her second marriage also.⁶

In the "Wardlaw MS.," where she is called Katherine Ross, Lady Moyness, we are told that this second marriage took place in 1624.⁷

¹ Kinrara MS. The marriage with Pitsligo does not appear in the Forbes genealogy in "Macfarlane's Collections," but on 8th July, 1585, a Precept is issued under the Privy Seal for the confirmation of a Charter by Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo to Margaret Mackintosh, *his spouse*, in liferent, of Davoch Maynach, etc. ("Scots Peerage," article Forbes of Pitsligo, "Reg. of Deeds," cclix., 21st May, 1617, "Reg. Sec. Sig.," lii., 155).

² "Scots Peerage," article Duffus; R. M. S., 25th November, 1608.

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 157, 158. Memorandum or Copy Will at Castle Grant.

⁴ See R. M. S., 5th June, 1597, 25th November, 1608, and 20th March, 1613; "Chiefs," III., p. 424; "Inquisitiones de Tutela."

⁵ "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," II., p. 491; "Family of Rose of Kilravock," II., pp. 84, 289.

⁶ Mackenzie's "History of the Frasers," p. 159.

⁷ "Wardlaw MS., Fraser Chronicles," pp. 248, 254; see also "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," II., p. 94.

James' son, John Grant of Moyness, parted with Logie before 5th August, 1646.¹

III. PATRICK OG of Easter Elchies received from his brother John, then Laird of Freuchie, a Charter of the lands of Strome,² dated at Ballachastell, 10th July, 1589, and confirmed at Holyrood House, 13th July, 1593.³ He appears frequently as a witness about 1620, under the designation of Easter Elchies.⁴

In 1622 he was appointed one of a commission to deal with Allan Cameron of Lochiel (Allan McEanduy of Lochaber).⁵

On the death of his elder brother, Mr James Grant of Logie, he was appointed curator and tutor to his children, and he and his son James granted a bond to Sir John Grant of Freuchie for his relief as security to him as curator to them.⁶

He sat on the inquest for the retour of Sir John Grant of Mulben, in Lethen, on 19th February, 1623-4; entered into a contract for the marriage of his daughter in 1634; in which year he was appointed a Justice of Peace for Elgin and Forres; and in a document of 1640, relating to the tocher of 1000 merks which should have been paid on that marriage, he is referred to as deceased.⁷ He and

¹ R. M. S., 5th August, 1646.

² His brother, by a Contract dated 14th June, 1586, had obliged himself to infest Lachlan, Laird of Mackintosh, in these, and in other lands, but the contract does not appear to have been carried out. ("Chiefs," I. pp. 162, 163; III., pp. 158-165, 176, Note).

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 158, 162; III., pp. 402, 403.

⁴ NOTE.—In an Ante-Nuptial Marriage Contract, of 25th December, 1604, he is designated of Camdell. (R. M. S., 25th November, 1608).

⁵ "Chiefs," III., p. 220.

⁶ See "Inquisitiones de Tutela," July 8th, 1623.

⁷ "Reg. Privy Council," Second Series, V., p. 387.

his son, James Grant, fiar of Elchies, are both referred to as deceased in another document, dated 8th August, 1640. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Innes of Balvenie.

He was the ancestor of the second family of Grants of Easter Elchies, to which family belonged Patrick Grant of Easter Elchies, Lord Elchies, whose son, John Grant of Easter Elchies, Baron of Exchequer, by a Disposition, of 9th December, 1758, recorded the 13th of the same month, sold all his lands of Easter Elchies, Rothies, Edinville, and Keithock, to James, fifth Earl of Findlater and Seafield.¹

IV. ROBERT GRANT of Lurg,
ancestor of the Grants of Lurg.

On 19th May, 1613, he was fined, along with other members of his clan, for the reset of the Macgregor outlaws.²

In 1620 he obtained from his brother, John Grant of Freuchie, a lease of the lands of Clachaig to him and his spouse. In 1628 he was appointed by Sir John Grant of Freuchie, his nephew, bailie of the Grant Baronies, and joint chamberlain of his estates, and held these offices till his death in 1634. (He was alive on 21st June, 1634).³

He married before 1620 Catherine, daughter of Stewart of Kilcoay (Calcowy), who survived him, and was alive in 1662, and left issue. On 21st December, 1604, he is described as Robert Grant

¹ "Chiefs," I, pp. xxii., lxxiv., 437 ; II., pp. 269, 270.

² 25th February, 1615, is the date of extract discharge by Archibald Primrose, writer ; "Reg. Privy Council," X., p. 53 ; "Chiefs," III., pp. 314-316.

³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 225 ; III., p. 446.

of Inverlochy, and put after Duncan Grant de Dandaleith.¹

On 17th March, 1609, in a complaint of Sir Thomas Hamilton, King's Advocate, against the fifth Laird of Freuchie, his brothers, and others, for reset of the Earl of Atholl, Robert's name is also put after that of Duncan, so it is very likely that Duncan of Dandaleith was the elder of the two.²

V. DUNCAN of Dandaleith, in the Parish of Rothes. He appears as a witness to several deeds between 1607 and 1616. He died before 24th February, 1620, leaving two sons, John and James. His eldest son, John, succeeded him in Dandaleith, and parted with it before 30th December, 1643.³

JAMES STEWART OF NEWTON AS JAMES LORD CHANCELLOR.

VI. ELIZABETH,
married Alexander Cumming, younger of Altyre. Contract of marriage dated at Altyre, 27th April, 1594.⁴

VII. A daughter, name unknown, mentioned in her father's testament, but no other trace of her has been discovered.⁵

¹ R. M. S., 25th November, 1608. ² "P.C. Register," VIII., p. 790.

³ "Cluifs," I., p. 158 ; III., p. 236.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I., p. 158 ; III., pp. 403-405. ⁵ *Ibid.*, I., p. 158.

XII. JOHN GRANT, FIFTH OF FREUCHIE, grandson of the fourth Laird, and son of Duncan, younger of Freuchie. He appears to have been born about the year 1568.

The 27th February, 1582-3, is the date of a Precept by King James VI. for infesting John Grant, as son and heir of his father, Duncan Grant, in the lands of Corriemony.¹

Upon that Precept infestment was given in the following May.²

He succeeded to his grandfather on the death of the latter, 2nd June, 1585. On 2nd of October, 1589, James Grant of Auchernack gave him a Charter of Sale of the lands of the two Auchernarrows, Downan, and Port. These lands had been in 1473 the property of Marjory Lude, "Lady of half the barony of Freuchie," who sold them to her son, Patrick Grant, called also Patrick Reoch, who died in 1508.³

His son, Patrick Reoch, died in 1513, and the lands were in non-entry for the long term of sixty-seven years, up to 1580, when they were appraised to James Grant of Auchernack.⁴

Thus John Grant became Laird of the two halves of the original barony of Freuchie.

The Crown Charter of Confirmation of this Charter also confirms a Charter, dated 26th June,

¹ "Chiefs," I, p. 159; III, p. 156.

² Instrument, dated 17th May, 1583, at Castle Grant.

³ "Chiefs," I, p. 160; *ibid.*, III, pp. 400, 401; R. M. S., 14th February, 1592-3; see *supra*, and "Chiefs," I, p. 61; III, pp. 30, 31, 266, and 395.

⁴ Letters dated 21st January, 1581-2; Crown Charter of Confirmation, 1st May, 1585.

1587, for the sale, in accordance with a Contract, of the land of Inverallan, Glenbeg, Gaich, Craggan, and Dreggie, by Alexander Hay of Easter Kennet, the Lord Clerk Register as fiar and William Hay of Mayne as life-renter, to John Grant of Freuchie. There had long been a dispute about these lands, and the fourth Laird had been negotiating with William Hay of Mayne and the Lord Clerk Register about their purchase in 1538.¹

He signed three bonds, one along with the King in person, John, Master of Forbes, George (Abernethy), seventh Lord Saltoun, Ogilvie of Findlater, Lachlan Mackintosh of Dunachton, and other northern barons, dated at Aberdeen 30th April, 1589, in defence of the true religion and His Majesty's Government, against the Roman Catholic conspiracy, and the Earls of Huntly and Errol in particular.²

On the 5th November, 1590, four days after the attack by the Earl of Huntly on the house of Ballindalloch, the Earls of Atholl and Moray, Simon, Lord Lovat, the Laird of Freuchie, John Campbell of Calder, Thomas Stewart of Grandtully, Patrick Grant of Rothiemurchus, Sutherland of Duffus, and Archibald Grant of Ballintomb, at Ballachastell, entered into a mutual bond for offence and defence.³

A week later, on the 12th November, 1590, Lachlan Mackintosh of Dunachton and the Laird of Grant entered into a solemn compact at Forres.⁴

¹ R. M. S., 14th February, 1592-3; Original Charter at Castle Grant; "Chiefs," I., p. xxxii.; II., p. 36.

² *Ibid.*, I., pp. 163, 164; "P.C. Register," IV., pp. 375-377.

³ See *supra*, and "Chiefs," I., pp. 165, 166; Copy Bond in Monymusk Charter Chest, printed in "Spalding Club Miscellany," Vol. II., p. 93.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., p. 167; III., pp. 171-176.

Certain clauses of this bond refer to a mutual transfer of lands betwixt the parties, but the article of most importance is a stipulation that the Laird and Mackintosh shall assist each other against "any erle within this realm" who should "wringouslie" invade or trouble them. Each party is bound in the strictest manner to assist the other against "ony sic erles" upon forty-eight hours' warning, if necessary. This Bond was evidently against Huntly. Sir John Campbell of Cawdor was a witness to this Bond; he is described as the author of the coalition against Huntly.¹ At the same place were also met the Earls of Atholl and Moray and the Dunbars.² On Huntly himself advancing on 22nd November, 1590, all fled to Darnaway. Thither they were followed by Huntly, on whose approach all again fled, except Moray. Huntly lost one of his principal followers, John Gordon, brother of Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny, who had married, as his third wife, Margaret Gordon, widow of Patrick Grant, third of Ballindalloch, and finding that most of his opponents had escaped, and that the Castle was well furnished to resist a siege, he disbanded his forces on 24th November, 1590.

On the 23rd January, 1590-91, we have a supplication by the Earl of Huntly, in the matter of the execution of his commission against John Grant, sometime tutor of Ballindalloch, and his accomplices.³

But Moray, Atholl, Freuchie, and the others had already obtained from the Lords of Council and

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 168, 169.

² "History of the Earldom of Sutherland," pp. 215, 216; "P. C. Register," IV., pp. 569, 570; "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," I., pp. 248, 249; *supra*; "Wardlaw MS.," pp. 212, 213.

³ "P. C. Register," IV., pp. 569, 570.

Session a Decree in their favour, exempting them from the execution of Huntly's commission. Huntly was temporarily reconciled with Freuchie and Mackintosh on 22nd October, 1591, but the atrocious murder of the Bonnie Earl of Moray at Donibristle, on the 7th February, 1591-2, by Huntly and his adherents, caused the feud to break out again with fresh fury.¹

On the 6th June, 1592, a commission of justiciary was directed to the Lord Fraser of Lovat, Lachlan Mackintosh, the Laird of Freuchie, and the Lairds of Ballindalloch, Rothiemurchus, and Glenmoriston to proceed with fire and sword against various parties in Lochaber accused of murder, etc.²

The Laird of Freuchie joined the Earl of Argyll when he was sent north against Huntly and Errol, and at the Battle of Glenlivet, in which Huntly and Errol were victorious, the Grants were on the left wing of Argyll's army, 3rd October, 1594.³ On 28th April, 1597, Freuchie entered into a mutual Bond of Manrent with Donald MacAngus MacDonald (Domhnall macAonghais mhic Domhnuill) of Glengarry, in which, after the usual pledges to keep the peace towards each other, and to give mutual assistance in case of invasion, the question of the ownership of the lands of Kessoryne, Strome, and others is discussed.⁴ Finally, John Grant of Freuchie, on 19th April, 1600, conveyed the disputed lands to

¹ Decree dated 20th January, 1590-91; "Chiefs," III., pp. 176-179, 180, 181; "P. C. Register," IV., p. 725, note; V., p. 20, note, and pp. 46, 187, 188, 210.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 172; III., pp. 181-183; see *supra*.

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 173, 174; "History of the Earldom of Sutherland," pp. 227-229; "Shaw's Moray," III., pp. 124-126.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., p. 176; III., pp. 189-192.

Macdonald of Glengarry in feu-farm, and they solemnly renewed their alliance.¹

In the year 1602, Mackenzie of Kintail besieged the Castle, which soon surrendered, and he caused it to be demolished.²

At Inverness, on 1st May, 1606, Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail granted a receipt to the Laird of Freuchie for the charter of comprising granted on 4th May, 1548, to James Grant of Freuchie, which, with relative papers, was now handed over to Mackenzie in terms of a Disposition by the Laird to him of lands in Kessoryne, Lochalsh, Lochcarron, etc.³

On the same day a Bond of Manrent⁴ was executed between the parties, obliging them to refer any disputes to the decision of various Grants and Macdonalds, mutual friends of the parties.

On 23rd July, 1606, Allan Cameron of Lochiel entered into a bond of mutual assistance and defence with Ranuil MacAllan of Lundie and Allan MacRanuil, his son, chiefs of the Clan Ranald, and kinsmen of Glengarry, by which they were to assist and serve Lochiel, at the advice and consent of the Laird of Freuchie.⁵

ALLAN CAMERON OF LOCHIEL, 1612.

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 177 ; III., pp. 196, 197.

² "Gregory's Highlands and Islands," p. 302.

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 177, 178 ; III., pp. 297, 298 ; Cf. R.M.S., 17th March, 1607-1608.

⁴ "Chiefs," III., pp. 201, 202. ⁵ *Ibid.*, I. p. 181 ; III., pp. 303, 304

On 3rd September, 1597, the Laird of Freuchie obtained from John Stewart, Earl of Atholl, as the Earl's "guid friend," a Bond of maintenance in token of the "dewtie, amitie and friendship" formerly existing between the families, and at the same time obtained from his wife, Dame Marie Ruthven, Countess of Atholl, with consent of the Earl, a lease

The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink on a light-colored background. The signature is written in a highly decorative, cursive script. It consists of two lines. The first line reads "John Earl of Atholl" and the second line reads "Marie countess of Atholl". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid and elegant.

JOHN STEWART, EARL OF ATHOLL, AND LADY MARY RUTHVEN, HIS COUNTESS.

of Clawalge (Clava) in Nairnshire and of Kinnermony in Banffshire, for five years¹ in continuance of his present occupancy. His wise dealings earned for him the title of "John of Fruchy."²

¹ On 21st March, 1618, there is a Contract between William, Earl of Tullibardine, and John Grant of Freuchie, with regard to the lands of Clavalgis and also Dalcroty, Drummoir and Drumtemmel. Tullibardine for the sum of 2000 merks sells the above lands to Freuchie, and obliges himself to infest Freuchie therein. ("Chiefs," III., pp. 421, 422).

² "Chiefs," I., p. 179; III., pp. 192-194; "Shaw's Moray," I., p. 101.

On the 13th April, 1609, he obtained a Charter from James Earl of Moray of the lands and lordship of Abernethy, subject to continuing the annual payment of £40 Scots. The Charter was confirmed by King James VI. on 17th June the same year, and the Laird was infeft on 1st August.¹ It is to be noted that this annual payment is still made to the Earl of Moray.

Thomas Nairn of Cromdale sold the lands and barony of Cromdale to the Laird of Freuchie on 12th May, 1609, and immediately thereafter resigned them into the hands of the Crown, for a re-grant to the Laird.²


 A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James VI.", with a large, sweeping flourish on the left side.

KING JAMES VI.

The lands of the two Auchnarrows, Downan, and Port, with those comprised in the lordship of Inverallan, were resigned at the same time by the Laird of Freuchie, one procurator appearing for both before Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline, Lord Chancellor, who, as representing the Privy Council, received the resignation.³ Thereupon, on 28th June,

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. lxxii., lxxiii., 182; III., pp. 406-408; R. M. S., 17th June, 1609; Old Inventory at Castle Grant.

² "Chiefs," I., pp. lxxv. and 182; III., p. 408; Original Procuratory and Resignation at Castle Grant.

³ Original Instrument of Resignation, dated 27th June, 1609, at Castle Grant.

1609, King James VI. granted to John Grant of Freuchie¹ a Charter of all these lands, erecting them into one entire and free barony, to be called the Barony of Cromdale,² of which the manor and fortalice of Lethindie was appointed the principal messuage, and one sasine taken there was to suffice for all the lands of the entire barony. The new barony was to be held of the Crown in fee for the usual services.

On 27th June, 1609, he had a Charter of Novodamus from the King of the lands of Auld-cash, originally bought in 1512 by John Grant, second of Freuchie.³

On the 24th March, 1612, at Edinburgh, the Laird of Freuchie, in a Contract between him and Alexander Gordon of Strathown or Strathavon, gave up any claim he had to the lands of Drummin, Fodderletter, Inverouries, and others, and the forest of Glenavon.⁴

He received numerous bonds of manrent from members of his clan, and entered into various contracts with neighbouring barons, such as the Earl of Atholl, Lords Lovat and Forbes, Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, John Leslie of Kininvie, Patrick Grant of Carron, and Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch.⁵

In 1613 he took part against the MacGregors, and apprehended Allister MacAllister MacGregor,

¹ "Chiefs," III., pp. 408-410 ; R. M. S., 28th June, 1609.

² Three days earlier we have Letters of Publication of the Burgh of Barony of Cromdale. "Chiefs," III., pp. 298-300.

³ R. M. S., 27th June, 1609.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., p. 183 ; III., pp. 419, 420.

⁵ *ibid*, I., p. 179 ; III., pp. 193-205, 209, 210 ; Original Bond by Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, dated 22nd November, 1612, at Castle Grant.

one of "the specialles" of the clan, who is described as that "notorious and rebellious Hieland man," and the same year he and his clan received a remission for all offences, including the reset and the intercommuning with the Clan Gregor.¹ Allister died in the Laird of Grant's custody. In spite of this he had to pay, for himself and various members of his clan, the sum of 16,000 merks, as a composition of all the sums in which they were mulcted by

COLIN MACKENZIE, LORD KINTAIL.

decree of the Privy Council.² There is in the Grant Papers an Extract Acquittal, dated 25th February, 1615, for 16,000 merks. His original fine had been 40,000 merks, and although sometimes forced to act against the MacGregors under Government pressure, he seems to have done what he could to befriend that unfortunate clan. As we see from a discharge, of 7th May, 1624, to his son and successor, this Laird was cautioner for Grant of Rothiemurchus, who had been fined, in July, 1613, 2000 merks.³

On 31st July, 1616, John Grant of Freuchie was granted by the King a Charter of the lands of

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 187; III., pp. 214, 215; See "P.C. Register," X., pp. xx., xxii., xxiii., xxvi., xxviii., 53, 71, 133, 152, 364, 810, 816, 820, 821; XIV., pp. 631, 646.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 189; Extract Submission and Decreet, dated at Edinburgh, 27th August, 1614, and February 3rd, 1615, at Castle Grant; "Chiefs," III., pp. 314-316, 417, 418; "P.C. Register," X., p. 143; XIV., p. 646.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 189; III., pp. 435, 436.

Corriemony, which John Og Grant of Corriemony had resigned.¹ On 17th May, 1613, he gave a Charter of feu-farm to Hector Mackintosh, son and heir of Alexander MacEachan Mackintosh of Wester Largs, of the half davoch of the lands of Eichter-urquhill (Easter Urquhill), with its shootings and pastures, in the Barony of Clavalg.²

On 20th March, 1613, he had given in feu-farm to Alexander Ross, in Auchnabechin, the town and lands of Drummoir, with its shootings and grazings in the same Barony, and on 11th May, 1613, he gave in feu-farm the town and lands of Clavalg (and Delroy), with its sheilings, grazings, and fishings, to Donald MacAngus MacPherson, in Clavalg.³

On 26th May, 1620, he and his son, Sir John Grant of Mulben, were appointed deputy commissioners against the gipsies. On 30th May, 1620, he sold to Alexander Ross of Cantray the towns and lands of Cantraydoun, Delligramiche and Drumtunnel, with the sheilings, grazings, holdings, etc., also the superiority of Clavalg, Delroy, Drummoir, and Easter Urquhill, and the feu-farms thereof.⁴

We find on the 13th April, 1598, a Charter of Sale to John Grant of Freuchie by Sir Walter Ogilvie of Findlater, knight, of the towns and lands of Nether Kinmenitie, Over and Nether Tarmore, Over and Nether Killeismond, and the Hauch, and the Craigscroft, to be held of the Crown in feu-

¹ R. M. S., 31st July, 1616. ² R. M. S., 16th July, 1614.

³ R. M. S., 23rd July, 1614.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., p. 192 ; III., p. 216 ; see also "P. C. Register," XII., p. 313, and *infra* ; R. M. S., 20th June, 1620.

farm. Sasine was given the same day by the Laird's brother, Mr James Grant, of Ardneidlie, bailie.¹

On 19th July, 1598, William Young, fiar of Over Kinmenitie, granted John Grant of Freuchie the lands of Over Kinmenitie, to be held blench of the granter, and of the King in feu-farm.² On 12th January, 1621, Grant of Freuchie arranged to pay off a number of the debts of his son-in-law, Sir Lachlan Mackintosh, in consideration of receiving a wadset of the Lochaber and Brae Lochaber lands, including Glenloy, Locharkaig, Glenshean, and Glenroy, redeemable for 18,000 merks. He also had a wadset of some of the Moy lands for 5000 merks.³ In 1620, Lachlan Mackintosh of Strone was infest in the lands of Laggan, near Grantown, on assedation by John Grant of Freuchie.⁴

"John of Freuchie" died Friday, 20th September, 1622, and his remains were interred in the family burial-place at the church of Duthil, where twenty-one years afterwards his widow desired to be laid beside him.⁵ He is the Laird who started the system of wadsetting portions of the Grant Estates.⁶ He married Lady Lilius Murray, second daughter of Sir John Murray of Tullibardine, knight, who, in 1606, was created Earl of Tullibardine, and his wife, Catherine Drummond, daughter of David, Lord

¹ "Laing's Charters," Nos. 1343-1345.

² *Ibid.*, 1357, 1358.

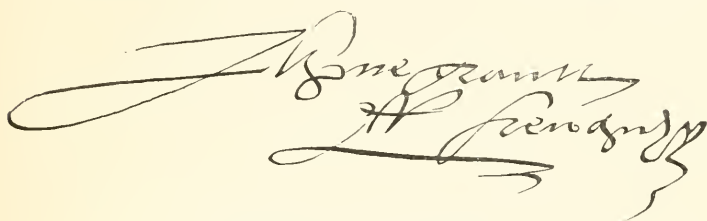
³ "The Mackintoshes," pp. 212, 243; R. M. S., 6th February, 1621; see also "Chiefs," III., pp. 423, 424.

⁴ *Ibid.*, III., p. 393.

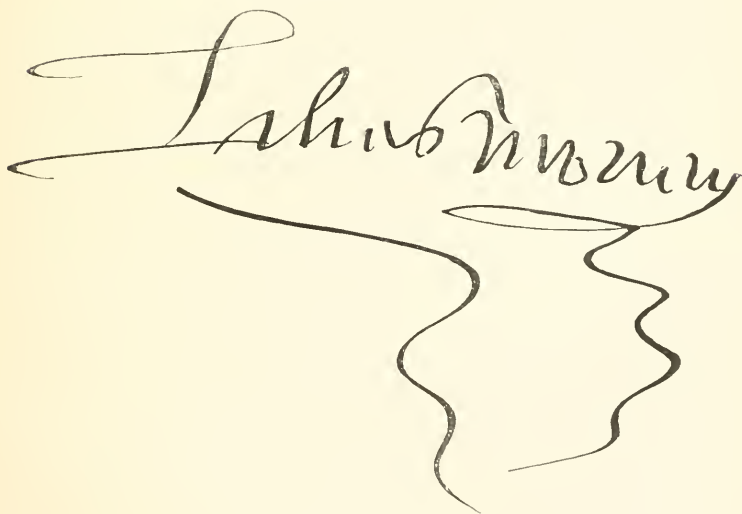
⁵ "Chiefs," I., p. 192; III., pp. 221, 236.

⁶ *Ibid.*, I., p. 209; III., pp. 293-296; see Contract of Wadset between John Grant of Freuchie and Patrick Grant in Tulloch over the lands of Wester Tulloch, 3rd November, 1593.

Drummond.¹ The Marriage Contract of Lilius Murray and the Laird of Freuchie is dated at Gask on 15th April, 1591, and King James the Sixth and his Queen are said to have honoured the marriage with their presence.² Her husband purchased the



JOHN GRANT, 5TH OF FREUCHIE.



LADY LILIAS MURRAY.

barony of Lethen, and bestowed it on her in conjunct fee, apparently 26th February, 1606.³ She survived her husband for twenty-one years, dying at the end

¹ "Chiefs," I, p. 192, and "Scots Peerage," titles Atholl and Perth.

² *Ibid*, III, pp. 401, 402; Shaw's "Moray," I, p. 102.

³ "Chiefs," I, p. 210; III, pp. 221-223; Cf. pp. 437-439, and R. M. S., 12th July, 1634.

of 1643 or the beginning of the following year. Her testament and later will is dated on 30th December, 1643, at Ballachastell. She was greatly respected, and she seems to have had much force of character. Taylor, the Water Poet, visited her and her husband at Castle Grant, and was very much struck with her charms and attainments.¹ From a list given in her own hand we see she had a good library, and poems in her handwriting show her poetical tastes.²

By this marriage there was issue one son and four daughters, who all survived their father.³ The son was

I. JOHN GRANT,

born on 17th August, 1596.⁴ He was knighted by King James VI., and was during his father's lifetime known as Sir John Grant of Mulben.

The daughters were

II. ANNAS or AGNES,

born about Michaelmas, 1594. She married Lachlan, afterwards Sir Lachlan Mackintosh of Dunachton, 17th Laird of Mackintosh, then a minor.⁵ The Marriage Contract is dated at Ballachastell, 16th August, 1611,⁶ the amount of dowry to be paid by the Laird of Freuchie being 10,000 merks.⁷ Lady Mackintosh had issue by her hus-

¹ "Chiefs," I. pp. XLIX., 192-194; Works of John Taylor, the Water Poet, edited by Charles Hendley, 1872, p. 55.

² "Chiefs," II., p. 54. ³ *Ibid.*, III., p. 221.

⁴ See *infra*.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., pp. 195, 196; III., p. 221; "Pitcairn's Criminal Trials," III., p. 14N.

⁶ There seems to have been another and a later Contract at Auldearn, 21st November, 1611 ("The Mackintoshes," p. 212).

⁷ "Chiefs," III., p. 410; see also "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," I., p. 275; see also "Act. Parl.," VII., p. 296.

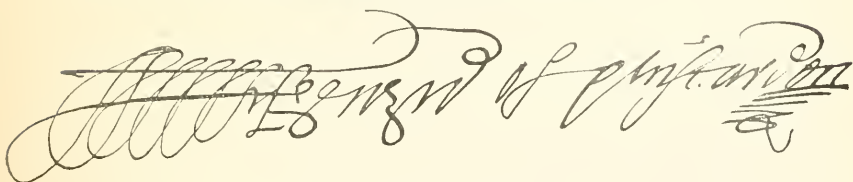
band, whom she survived. He died on the 22nd June, 1622, in his twenty-ninth year.¹

She married, secondly, Lachlan Mackintosh, younger of Borlum. Her husband's name, however, is given as William in her will. If this is not a mere clerical error, it is possible that she may have married, as his second wife, her first husband's uncle and former tutor, William Mackintosh, founder of the Borlum branch. Her will is dated 9th October, 1624, and she probably died soon after.²

III. JEAN or JANET,

born about Michaelmas, 1597.

On 19th September, 1612, at Duffus, she was contracted in marriage to William Sutherland, younger of Duffus, the tocher being 9,500 merks.³ Her husband, the Laird of Duffus, died 21st October, 1626, leaving issue by her. She married, secondly, Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscarden.



THOMAS MACKENZIE OF PLUSCARDEN.

IV. LILIAS,

born in 1599.

She married, after 1622 and before 9th October, 1624, Sir Walter Innes of Balveny, and had issue. She was still alive 30th December, 1643.⁴

¹ "The Mackintoshes," p. 210; "Macfarlane," I, p. 287.

² "Chiefs," III., p. 337; "The Mackintoshes," I., pp. 212, 378; "Mackintosh Writs."

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 196; III., pp. 221, 337, 411, 412; see also "P.C. Register," Second Series, I., p. 449; and "Scots Peerage," III., p. 206, article Duffus.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., p. 196; II., pp. 53, 54; III., pp. 221, 236, 237.

V. KATHERINE,
born in 1604.¹

She married, after 9th October, 1624, Alexander Ogilvie of Kempcairn, who was second son of Walter, son of the first Lord Ogilvie of Deskford. He was nominated by his nephew James, seventh of Freuchie, as one of the tutors and administrators of his children.²

The Laird had also a natural son,

DUNCAN GRANT,
designed of Clurie, who was legitimated 18th February, 1615.³

He married (Contract dated 4th July, 1615) Muriel Ross, daughter of George Ross of Balnagowan, relict of Duncan Grant of Rothiemurchus, and was ancestor of the Grants of Clurie.⁴

He was still alive 9th March, 1647.⁵

XIII. SIR JOHN GRANT, SIXTH OF FREUCHIE, KNIGHT. He was born on 17th August, 1596.⁶ Before he had attained his eighteenth year he was contracted in marriage to Mary Ogilvie, daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Findlater, Knight, afterwards first Lord Ogilvie of Deskford.⁷ By this Contract, made at Elgin on 11th December, 1613, the Laird of Freuchie, elder, agreed to infest his young son and his future wife in the lands of Mulben, Muldares, Forgie, Auldcash, Bridgeton of Spey, and neighbouring lands, with others in Strathisla, the whole guaranteed to be worth forty

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 196; III., pp. 221, 237; "Scots Peerage," IV., p. 27, article Findlater.

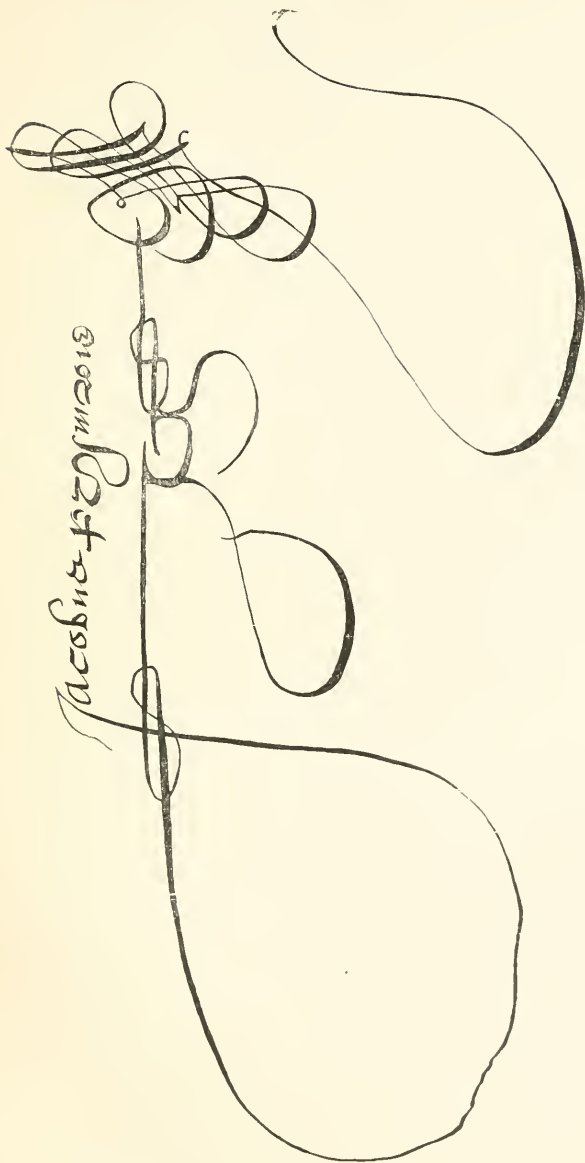
² See R. M. S., 26th March, 1622; and "Chiefs," I., p. 289; II., pp. 86, 87; III., pp. 349, 352, 353.

³ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 190, 196; R. M. S., 18th February, 1615.

⁴ "Chiefs," III., pp. 418, 419, and *supra*.

⁵ "Chiefs," III., p. 459. ⁶ *Ibid.*, I., p. 197; III., p. 221.

⁷ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 197, 198; III., pp. 413, 415; see "Scots Peerage," IV., p. 27, article Findlater.



James Prymrois

JAMES PRYMROIS, CLERK TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND. 1615.

chalders of victual yearly, with other casualties. The entry to the lands was given at the term of Whitsunday following, and the marriage was probably celebrated about that time. On 31st July, 1616, on the resignation of his father, he and his wife had a Royal Charter erecting the lands of Mulben with its castle, "Mekle Ballinbreiche," with fishings, etc., the lands of Cardeny, Auldcash, and Forgie, into the free barony of Mulben.¹ He was knighted by King James VI., probably when he visited Scotland in 1617. On 10th May, 1617, the young Laird of Freuchie, as such, granted a Bond for four hundred merks to John Abernethy, while on 19th August, 1618, he signed an Agreement with James, Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, for the purchase from him of the lands of Auchindaren, in Strathisla, as Sir John Grant of Mulben, thus clearly shewing that the knighthood was conferred sometime between these dates.²

On 26th May, 1620, he was conjoined with his father in the commission against gipsies.³

He succeeded his father, 20th September, 1622.⁴ Among other infestments he was infest in the lands of Muldaries on a Precept from John, Earl of Rothes, also in the baronies of Ballindalloch, Lethen, Corriemony, and the lands of Glenloy, Locharkaig, Glenspean and Glenroy⁵ in Lochaber, and the office

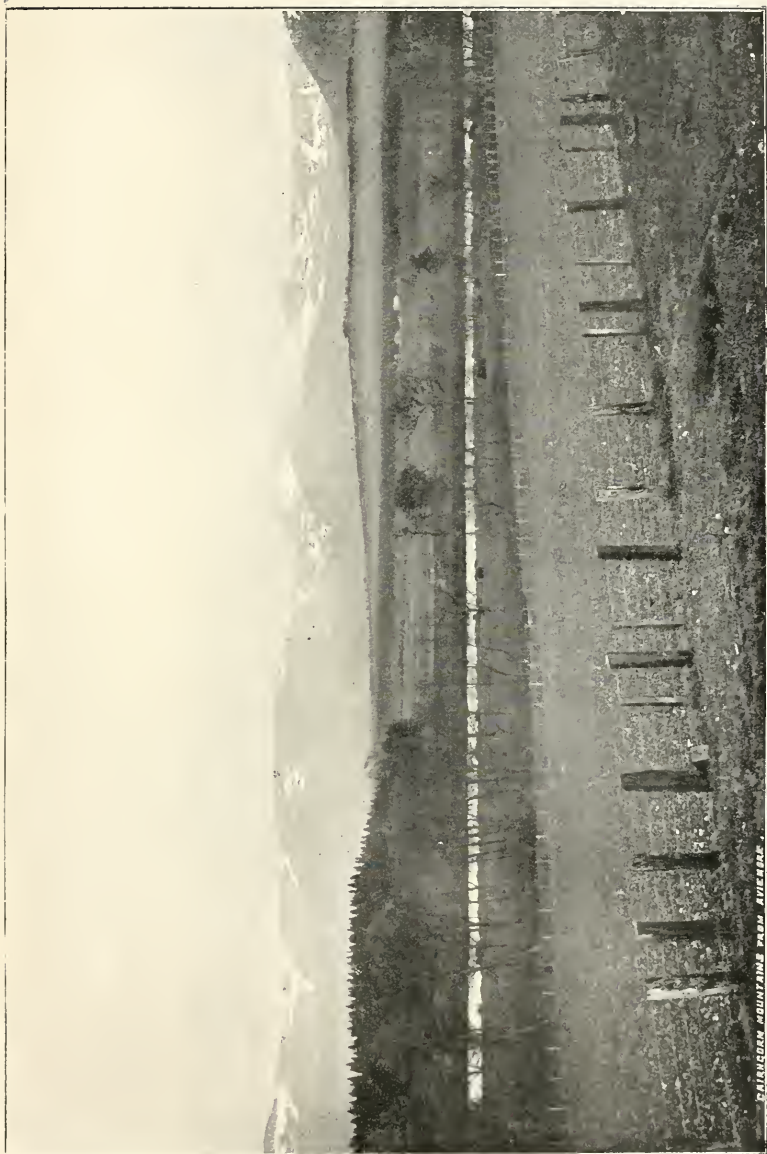
¹ R. M. S., 31st July, 1616.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 198; Original Bond at Castle Grant; Original Contract *ibid.*

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 192; III., pp. 216, 217, and *supra*.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., p. 203.

⁵ He assigned the wadset of these lands, Glenloy and Locharkaig, obtained by his father, to John Cameron, younger of Lochiel, in 1635, for on 21st September, 1623, he had bound himself to lease Glenloy and Locharkaig to Allan Cameron of Lochiel and John, his son. He is described as acting on behalf of William Mackintosh of Torchastell. The rent was to be 1200 merks. On obtaining majority, Mackintosh would have the right of redemption within



CAIRNGORM MOUNTAINS FROM AVIEMORE

THE CAIRNGORMS, FROM AVIEMORE.

of bailie and Stewart of Lochaber, and Sasine was taken in May.¹

On February 19th, 1623, he was retoured heir to his father in the lands of Lethen.² On 26th March, 1623, he entered into a Contract with James Moray, master mason, for the repair of the Castle of Urquhart.³

On 24th December, 1622,⁴ Sir John negotiated a Contract with Alexander, Lord Spynie, for the purchase from the latter of the patronages of the Churches pertaining to the chancellor and sub-chantry of Moray, situated in and around Strathspey, and also in Urquhart.⁵ Apparently for the purpose of giving these patronages a heritable form, they were attached to the 40s land of new extent of Easter Bunload in Urquhart. These lands were accordingly resigned by Sir John Grant, and the patronages were resigned by Lord Spynie for a re-grant of the lands and patronages to the Laird and his heirs male in terms of the Contract. A Charter thereof was duly obtained from King James VI. on 12th February, 1624, and Sasine was taken by the Laird the same year.⁶

a specified period. The woods were reserved to the Laird of Freuchie, but Lochiel would have a tenth of the price,—Freuchie to get remissions for the Camerons for all offences. ("Mackintoshes," I., pp. 225, 243; "Chiefs," I., pp. 215, 216; III., pp. 431-435).

¹ Original Precept dated 6th Dec., 1622; Original Precepts dated 6th Apr., 1623, at Castle Grant; Original Instruments of Sasine, *ibid.*

² "Retours Nairn."

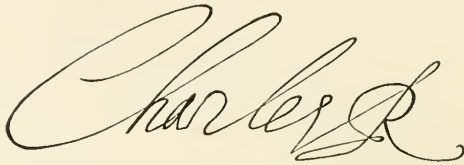
³ "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 143.

⁴ Three days previously, *i.e.*, the 21st, he had given a Bond to Colin Mackenzie, Lord Kintail, obliging himself to lease him the forest of Clunie and Glenloyne. ("Chiefs," III., pp. 427, 428).

⁵ "Chiefs," I., p. 205; III., pp. 428-431.

⁶ Original Procuratory of Resignation dated 30th July, 1623, at Castle Grant; R. M. S., 12th February, 1624; Copy Instrument of Sasine dated 25th August, 1624, at Castle Grant.

In the Church lands of Rothiemurchus and others the Laird was infeft in 1624, but a year later he resigned them into the hands of John, Bishop of Moray, and received a Charter of re-grant, which was confirmed in a Charter under the Great Seal by King Charles I.¹



KING CHARLES I.

On 20th February, 1627, Sir John Grant summoned John Grant, fiar (and younger) of Ballindalloch before the Lords of Council and Session, and produced a Contract of 23rd November, 1613, between Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch and Sir John, which obliged the former, among other things, to cause the heirs of George Grant in Inverernan and John Grant in Foyness (Ballindalloch's uncles) to renounce their claims on the Barony, and also to renounce any claim he might have himself thereon; and obtained an Order for its registration, with execution to follow thereon.²

A new Contract was made between the Laird of Freuchie and John Grant, younger of Ballindalloch, as a result of which Sir John Grant obtained infeftment in the Barony of Cardells, but he had

¹Original Instrument of Sasine dated 24th May, 1624, at Castle Grant; Original Procuratory of Resignation dated 17th May, 1625, *ibid*; R. M. S., 26th July, 1625; "Chiefs," I., p. 204.

²"Chiefs," I., pp. 207, 208; Bond dated 23rd November, 1613, in Extract Decree of 20th February, 1627, at Castle Grant; see *supra*.

previously to pay the sum of two thousand six hundred merks, which was due by young Ballindalloch in respect of the lands, to the Preceptor of Maison Dieu, and the Provost, Bailies and Council of Elgin.¹ At the same time the Lairds of Ballindalloch were obliged to renew their Bonds of Manrent, on every occasion of entry to their lands held of him as superior.² Sir John continued his father's practice of wadsetting portions of the estates, including the Barony of Lethen in 1626.³

Sir John Grant twice exchanged the jointure lands of his wife, first on 27th October, 1627, for the lands of Lethen and others, and afterwards on the 21st June, 1634, when Lethen was sold, for lands in the lordship of Urquhart and others.⁴

On 14th March, 1634, Sir John Grant sold Lethen, and some adjacent lands, to Alexander Brodie of East Grange, for one hundred and five thousand merks.⁵ To enable the sale to be effective, his mother, Lady Liliias, or Lady Lethen as she was then styled, renounced her right to the lands, and in return Sir John Grant secured to her rents in Duthil of the value of three thousand merks annually, and she took up her residence at Ballachastell.⁶

On 28th August, 1630, he entered into a Contract, by which he sold the pine woods of Abernethy, Kincardine and Glencarnie, to Captain John Mason,

¹ "Chiefs," III., pp. 440, 441; Instrument of Sasine dated 12th November, 1629, at Castle Grant; Original Discharge, dated 13th November, 1629, *ibid.*

² Extract Decree, 19th March, 1628.

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 209, 210.

⁴ *Ibid.* III., pp. 437-440, 444-446; R. M. S., 7th March, 1628.

⁵ Original Contract at Castle Grant; see R. M. S., 12th July, 1634.

⁶ Original Contracts, dated 19th March, 1634, and 21st December, 1635, at Castle Grant.

on behalf of the Earl of Tullibardine, for the space of 41 years. He repaired and improved the interior of Ballachastell.¹ He was tutor of Mackintosh during the minority of William Mackintosh.²

On 6th October, 1622, Sir John Grant had entered into an Agreement with Allan MacRenalt (MacRanald), apparent of Lundie, who sold to Sir John all the woods and growing trees on certain of his lands in Morar.³

On the 7th December, 1622, Sir John procured in his favour the gift of the escheat of Allan of Lundie (Ailean dubh MacRaonuill), who had been forfeited on the 28th June, 1622, for the Raid of "Cilliechriost."⁴ A decree of declarator was obtained 29th July, 1623, affirming Sir John's right to the escheat, but apparently with little effect.⁵ Lundie, on 29th August, 1626, granted a Bond of Manrent to Sir John, in which he declared that the Lairds of Freuchie had been the placers and maintainers of him and his predecessors in their lands, and had also defended them in their lawful affairs heretofore. Sir John afterwards granted an Assignment of the escheat, leaving the assignee's name blank, but a subsequent letter by Alexander Baillie of Dunean to a Law Agent in Edinburgh shows it to have been made in his favour. These later proceedings were occasioned by a second forfeiture incurred by Allan MacRanald, when Donald Bane (Domhnull Ban), Laird of Glengarry, purchased the escheat, though that acquired by the Laird of Grant had not yet

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 211 ; III., pp. 442, 443. ² I., pp. 216, 217.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 220 ; III., pp. 424-426.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 221, 222 ; III., pp. 426, 427.

⁵ Original Extract Decree at Castle Grant ; "Chiefs," III., pp. 224, 225.

been discharged.¹ Baillie and Grant were really acting in Allan's behalf. Sir John received various commissions against rebels, and on 18th June, 1622, had been joined with his father in a Commission against Cameron of Locheil.²



DONALD M'DONALD OF GLENGARRY.

On 4th January, 1636, he procured Certificates to the Privy Council from the Ministers of Cromdale, Duthil, and Abernethy, of his endeavour to carry out the desires of the Council with regard to rebels, and sent them to Edinburgh for their information.³ Among these rebels were the noted outlaws, James Grant of Carron (Sheumas an Tuim), Alexander or Allaster Grant, in Tulloch, and Gilderoy.

The Council, however, were evidently suspicious of his real desire to put down the lawlessness which was then prevalent in his district. He came to Edinburgh reluctantly, and probably under pressure from the Council, about March, 1637, and was there placed in ward on the charge of not pursuing the Clan Gregor, but, apparently on account of the state of his health, was set at liberty, but, we are told, died the same day in his own lodging.⁴

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 233; Original Assignation dated 22nd Nov., 1626, at Castle Grant; Original Letter dated 28th October, 1633, at Castle Grant.

² "P. C. Register," XII., pp. 742-745; XIII., 123, 124, 133, 390, 432, 772, 773; Second Series, Vol. II., pp. 96, 278, 517; III., pp. 239, 332, 496, 510, 518-520, 583; V., p. 362; "Chiefs," III., pp. 334-336.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 235; III., pp. 229, 311.

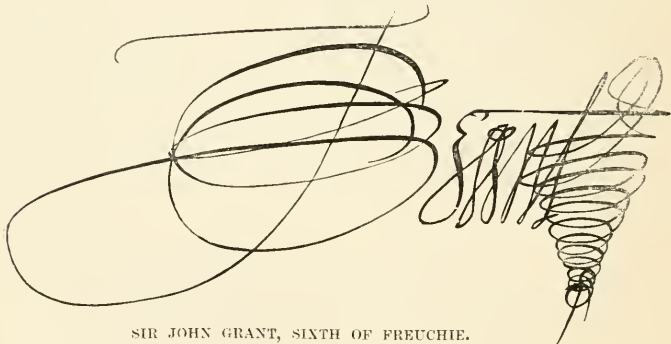
⁴ *Ibid.*, I., p. 237; "Spalding's Memorials of the Troubles," I., p. 76 (Spalding Club, 1850 edition).

He made his last will and testament on 31st March, 1637, at Edinburgh.¹

He died the next day, 1st April, and was buried in the Abbey Chapel at Holyrood.

As already stated, his wife was Mary Ogilvie. She survived her husband, and resigned her right of co-executry in her husband's estate in favour of her eldest son.²

At a later period she wished to sequestrate part of her marriage portion to provide for her younger children.³ This was objected to by her eldest son, but a reconciliation was effected by the interposition



SIR JOHN GRANT, SIXTH OF FREUCHIE.

of George, Earl of Seaforth. She resided at Urquhart, of which she had a liferent. Several letters written by Mary Ogilvie to her son James during the wars of Montrose are still preserved.

She did not sympathise with the Covenanters, by whom she was badly treated and driven out of Urquhart.⁴ She was alive in 1646, but died shortly

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 237 ; III., p. 330.

² "Chiefs," I., pp. 237, 242. Extract Discharge and Renunciation, dated at Freuchie, 11th May, 1637, at Castle Grant.

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 237, 238, 267, 268.

⁴ *Ibid.*, II., pp. 81, 82 : "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 154, 155, 161, 162, and *infra*.

afterwards. By her Sir John had seven sons and three daughters.

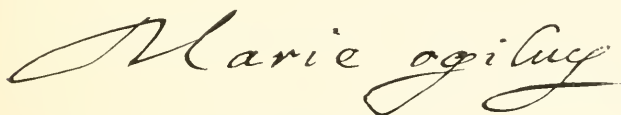
I. JAMES,

who succeeded his father as seventh Laird of Freuchie.¹

II. PATRICK,

called of Cluniemore and of Cluniebeg, but better known as tutor of Grant, which he became on the death of his brother James in 1663.²

He was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel,³ by his brother, of levies to the number of 1400, raised in 1651, and with them took part in the battle of Worcester, 3rd September, 1651.⁴



MARY OGILVIE. HIS WIFE.

Some years afterwards he obtained a lease from the Laird of the lands of Auchnahangon for seven years.⁵

He was appointed, 13th September, 1666, an additional Commissioner of Excise for the shire of Inverness.⁶ He had also been appointed one of the Commissioners for the apprehension of John McAudley, in Lesmuidry, and others, for contempt of horning, under which they lie on the charge of

¹ See *infra*.

² "Chiefs," I., pp. 238, 289.

³ He may be the Major Patrick Grant who is mentioned in a reference to the Committee of Estates anent the towns of Stirling and Perth and Lieutenant-Colonel Rough ("Acta. Parl.," Vol. VI., pt. I., p. 461).

⁴ "Chiefs," I., p. 266; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 167.

⁵ *Ibid*, I., p. 270.

⁶ "Reg. Privy Council," Third Series, II., pp. 126, 196, 197, 422.

theft and reset of theft, 4th January, 1666. He was, on 3rd March, 1668, one of these appointed to act as additional judges for the trial of persons apprehended by the Earl of Atholl.

He married, first, Anna Sutherland, daughter of the Laird of Duffus, by whom he had issue three daughters, the second of whom, named Mary, married Patrick Grant, or Macalpine of Rothiemurchus.¹ From this marriage is descended the present John Peter Grant, Esq., of Rothiemurchus, Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness-shire.

A disposition, dated 7th December, 1600, was granted to her and her spouse by her uncle, James Sutherland of Kinminitie, over Cluniemoir, Cluniebeg, and other lands. She was still alive in 1663.²

He married, secondly, Sibilla, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, already successively the relict of John McLeod of Harris and Alexander Fraser, tutor of Lovat. Patrick Grant had also a natural son, Robert. Patrick was still alive 21st June, 1672. There was no issue of the second marriage.³

III. ALEXANDER.

He carried on a litigation with his eldest brother with regard to the distribution of their father's effects.⁴ He had been placed by his brother, the Laird, in the Mains of Mulben, and other lands. On the 8th January, 1662, at Forres, he became bound to remove before the 24th of that month. A Notarial Instrument, 25th January, 1662, nar-

¹ "Chief," I., pp. 501, 509. See "Scots Peerage," III., p. 207, title Duffus.

² "Gen. Reg. Inhibitions," Fifth Series, Vol. VII., 9th January, 1664.

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 238, 509; III., pp. 472, 473; "Wardlaw MS.," p. 501.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., pp. 238, 270-276; III., pp. 342, 343, 353; Copy of Condescendence at Castle Grant.

rates the fulfilment of the agreement.¹ Alexander, however, immediately reinstated himself by taking forcible possession of the lands, and preventing the Laird's chamberlain sowing them.²

He is said to have married Isobel, daughter of Nairn of Morenge, by whom he left issue two daughters.³ He was alive in 1665.

IV. MAJOR GEORGE GRANT.⁴

William Grant of Cardells accused him to his brother, the Laird, in a letter dated 30th January, 1661, of being the author of the accusation on account of which a charge of high treason was laid against the Laird. The Laird does not seem to have believed William Grant, so probably his accusation was not true.

On 15th August, 1668, we find him Governor of Dumbarton Castle, which post he is said to have held for some time.⁵ He may be the Captain George Grant who, in an entry of 11th January, 1661, in the Minutes of Parliament, being then about thirty years of age, and on the *Eagle* frigate at the time the public registers were thrown overboard, swears that had this not been done the frigate must inevitably have perished.⁶ He is probably the Captain George Grant who, on his

¹ Notarial Instrument at Castle Grant.

² Notarial Instrument, dated at Delmaine, 13th March, 1662, *ibid.*

³ "Shaw's Moray," I., p. 102.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., pp. 238, 270, 283, 284; II., pp. 88, 89.

⁵ *Ibid.*, III., p. 467. See "Register of the Privy Council of Scotland," Third Series, Vol. II., pp. 488-491, for supplication by James Strachan and others, officers and soldiers in the Duke of Lennox's Company, in the Castle of Dumbarton, in which they charge the Lieutenant-Governor, George Grant, with withholding their pay. The charge was found not proven, 21st January 1669. See also pp. 607 and 608 for a ten weeks' furlough granted him that he may repair to London, 23rd February, 1669.

⁶ "Acta. Parl.," VII., App., p. 3.

own petition, was, on 11th October, 1666, granted a warrant to uplift and free the country of beggars, gypsies, and idle persons who cannot give an account of their ways of living, by apprehending them and carrying them beyond sea to the plantations.¹

In 1675 he received a commission to suppress robberies in the Highlands, in connection with which he is mentioned as having arbitrarily apprised a large amount of farm stock on Borlum-more, in Urquhart, without the authority of his brother Thomas, who was then Bailie of Urquhart. He died without issue.

V. ROBERT,

who is said to have married a daughter of Dunbar of Bennagefield, by whom he had a son, who was father of Robert Og of Milton of Muckrach.²

On 17th October, 1640, he witnessed the marriage contract of his sister Anne.³ He died before 22nd August, 1653, as he is mentioned, in the testimonial by the Laird of Freuchie's brothers and sisters as to the Laird's liberality in their settlements of that date, as being dead then; and it appears that to him also the Laird acted a liberal part.⁴

VI. MUNGO (see Appendix VI., Grants of Kinchirdie).

VII. THOMAS of Balmacaan, born 1637, was for some time Chamberlain of Urquhart to his nephew Ludovick. He was called Tomas Dubh.⁵

¹ "P.C. Register," Third Series, II., pp. xlix. and 205.

² "Shaw's Moray," Vol. I., p. 602; "Chiefs," I., pp. 238, 270.

³ *Ibid.*, III., pp. 455, 456. ⁴ *Ibid.*, III., p. 343. ⁵ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 239, 270.



GRANT, (*Dress.*)

On 10th October, 1678, he and his neighbours, John Grant of Glenmoriston, John Grant of Coin-eachan, and John Grant of Corriemony, and a host of "other heads and branches of families" throughout the Highlands, were required by royal proclamation to repair to Inverlochy, and give bonds for the peaceable behaviour of themselves and their tenants and servants, before the 20th November following.¹

He is said to have married, in 1682, Mary, daughter of Colin Campbell of Clunes, by whom he had two sons, Ludovick of Auchnastank and Patrick of Culvullin, and a daughter, who married Mungo Grant of Mullochard. In 1683 he is said to have been forty-six years of age.²

VIII. MARY,

who married, first, Lord Lewis Gordon, third son of the Marquis of Huntly, who afterwards succeeded as third Marquis of Huntly. According to tradition, Lord Lewis Gordon was concealed for some time in a cave in a rocky glen about two miles from Castle Grant. To that hiding-place the Laird of Grant's sister Mary carried supplies to the fugitive, and her attentions led to their marriage. The cave is still called "Huntly's cave."³

The marriage took place about October or the beginning of November, 1644.⁴ He had with her a

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 299, 300; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 195; Proclamation in "Antiquarian Notes," by Mr Charles Fraser-Mackintosh, pp. 185, 188.

² Shaw's "Moray," I., p. 102.

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 239, 258; III., p. 464; "Scots Peerage," IV., p. 548 (Title Huntly).

⁴ Spalding's "Memorials of the Trubbles," II., p. 428 (Spalding Club); The ceremony was performed by Mr George Hannay, minister of Alves. There is a curious account of his forcible abduction by Gordon in the middle of the night, and of his then marrying the couple under fear of death. (Records of Presb. of Elgin, 5th November, 1644.)

tocher of 20,000 merks. He died in December, 1653.¹

There was issue of this marriage, George, created first Duke of Gordon, and several daughters.

She married, secondly, James Ogilvie, second Earl of Airlie, as his second wife (Contract dated 31st October, 1668), without issue. As she had been excommunicated, her marriage was arranged with great difficulty.²

IX. ANNE,

married, as his second wife, Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch.³

Their Contract of Marriage is dated 17th October, 1640, at Kinloss. Her tocher was five thousand pounds Scots.⁴

She had issue.⁵

X. LILIAS,

married John Byres of Coittis (Coates), who was afterwards knighted. Their Post-Nuptial Contract of Marriage is dated at Cupar-Fife, 26th May, 1666.⁶

XIV. JAMES GRANT, SEVENTH OF FREUCHIE.

He was just of age when his father died, having been born 24th June, 1616, as he was six years old at Midsummer, 1622.⁷

¹ Sentence of excommunication "for obstinacie in Poperie" was pronounced against her in the Parish Church of Duffus on 17th October, 1658, and on 15th December following the sentence was appointed by the Presbytery of Forres to be intimated throughout their bounds. ("Chiefs," I., p. 287 : Session Records of Duffus ; Records of Presbytery of Forres).

² "Scots Peerage," I., p. 216 (Title Airlie).

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 239, 252 ; III., pp. 454-456.

⁴ Receipt and Discharge for full payment of dowry of five thousand merks, dated 3rd June, 1643, at Castle Grant.

⁵ See Mackenzie's "History of the Mackenzies," 1879 edition, p. 332.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., p. 239 ; III., pp. 463, 464.

⁷ *Ibid.*, I., p. 240 ; III., p. 221.

He had been engaged to marry Lady Jane Fleming, youngest daughter of John, first Earl of Wigtown. His friends seem to have opposed the match, and he broke it off. She died shortly afterwards at Lord Johnstone's house of Newbie on 21st December, 1637.¹

On 7th June, 1637, James Grant had been retoured heir to his father, and infest in the lands of the Crown in the counties of Elgin and Inverness.²

Of the church lands of Strathspey he received infestment in 1638, on a Precept by John, Bishop of Moray,³ and in the following year his right to the possession of all the lands in his own person was completed, by his infestment by James, Earl of Moray, in the lands and lordship of Abernethy.⁴

He was one of the commission appointed 24th September, 1638, to superintend the subscribing of the Covenant in the Sheriffdom of Inverness.⁵

He signed the Solemn League and Covenant, and was at the Conference between the Earls of Argyll and Montrose, Lord Couper, the Master of Forbes, and others, held at Perth on 14th March, 1639.⁶ James, Earl of Moray, his brother-in-law, as Colonel of the Moray Regiment of horse and foot, appointed

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 243, 244 ; Original Letter from his Law Agent, James Gibson, Edinburgh, to James Grant of Freuchie, dated 27th December, 1638, at Castle Grant.

² Retours, Elgin and Inverness ; Extract Retour dated 28th July, 1637, at Castle Grant ; Original Precepts and Instruments of Sasine dated 25th Oct. and 11th Nov., 1637, *ibid.*

³ Original Instrument of Sasine, 26th April, 1638.

⁴ Original Precept and Instrument of Sasine dated 28th June and 31st July, 1639, at Castle Grant.

⁵ "P. C. Register," Second Series, VII., p. 77.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., p. 245 ; II., pp. 67, 68.

him as his Lieutenant-Colonel,¹ at the same time making him a gift of the whole benefit, profit and pay of his place as Colonel, except only the expense necessarily incurred for supporting the regiment.

On the 8th September, 1640, the Laird's mother made a formal declaration within Urquhart Castle in presence of James Leslie, Notary Public ; Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston, Alexander Baillie of Dunain, and John Grant of Lurg, to the effect that her son "might by word and not by writ" do all things lawful for the furtherance of the cause of the Covenant in Urquhart. To a request also proffered by him that she would permit the lands of Urquhart to be stented for men to be sent south, or give the Laird her written authority to do it himself, she gave a refusal, as she had already given such authority to Major-General Munro, but she said that if the Laird came to Urquhart with the authority of the General or of the Tables, he might do what he pleased, without contradiction from her. Lady Grant also refused concurrence with her son's request, on the plea that she was not able "in respect of many gryte harms, injureis, and oppressions that my sone has done to me, his mother, unnaturallie." She adds that should he decline to

*For affinit good friend
Sand and Peter.*

JOHN SPOTTISWOOD, ARCHBISHOP OF ST ANDREWS. 1641.

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 256 ; III., pp. 236, 237 ; Commission dated at Freuchie, 1st April, 1644 ; see "Memorialls of the Trubbles," II., p. 323.

undertake the work of stenting her lands and collecting the tax without her concurrence, she is willing to do so herself, on receiving proper power and warrant from the Tables.¹

On the 16th of May, 1644, he was present at an important meeting of the Covenanting Leaders held at Turriff.²

In 1645 the Laird of Grant submitted to Montrose, and promised to serve the King and send Montrose 300 men.³ This was after the battle of Inverlochy, 2nd February, 1645, and Montrose, who was carrying fire and sword into the territories of his opponents, had burnt the Laird of Ballindalloch's three houses of Ballindalloch, Pitchaish, and Foyness, as well as other houses in the district. The Grants evidently thought it far better to be the plunderers than the plundered, and they took a leading part in pillaging Elgin,⁴ and left nothing portable (*tursabill*) uncarried away, and "brak down bedis, burdis, insicht and plenishing." The Earl of Seaforth and the Laird of Grant and some of the other lairds who had submitted, went with Montrose towards the Bog of Gight in the beginning of March, but they were sent back by Montrose to guard their own estates. The Laird of Freuchie had obtained a promise of indemnity⁵ for the losses he and his clan had sustained by the passage of the opposing armies through their country, and also an assurance that any lands taken by the Covenanting party would be

¹ Notarial Instrument, 9th September, 1640; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 148, 149; "Chiefs," I., p. 253; III., pp. 231, 232.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 256; "Memorialls of the Trubbles," II., p. 365.

³ "Chiefs," I pp. 259 260; "Memorialls of the Trubbles," II., p. 447.

⁴ *Ibid.*, II., pp. 449, 450.

⁵ "Chiefs," III., p. 237.

restored if he continued faithful and loyal to the King's service, signed at Garmoch (Garmouth) 3rd March, 1645.

Parties from the Covenanting regiments lying at Inverness came to the Place of Elchies, where the Laird of Grant was then dwelling, and pitifully plundered the same, sparing neither his lady's apparel nor jewellery, of which she had store.¹ In his support of Montrose he had the hearty approbation of his mother.² With the connivance of the Tutor of Glenmoriston and other gentlemen, a company from Inverness invaded Urquhart about Christmas, 1644, robbed her of her household and personal effects, and drove her out of the country. She found shelter at Lesmoir, and wrote from there on the 2nd of April, 1645, encouraging her son to persevere in the King's cause, and to avenge the wrongs which they both had suffered.

Montrose had issued a Proclamation³ dated at Pennyburn, 9th March, 1645, to those inhabitants of Badenoch, Glenlivet, Glenrinnes, and Moray

JAMES, FIRST MARQUESS OF MONTROSE.


generally, who had declared their attachment to the King's service, but had not yet risen in arms, desir-

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 261 ; "Memorials of the Troubles," II., p. 450.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 261 ; II., pp. 81, 82 ; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 154, 155.

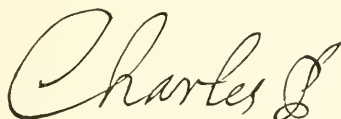
³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 261, 262 ; II., pp. 15 and 16.

ing them to concur with the Laird of Grant upon all occasions of the appearance of an enemy. On the 30th March, 1645, at Muckrach, the Laird entered into a solemn bond of combination with the principal men of his clan, by which they bound themselves to support the cause of the King, and on the 11th April, 1645,¹ he received a Commission, signed by Montrose at Glenmuick, to raise such loyal subjects as were not required at that time by the Marquis himself, and to use fire and sword

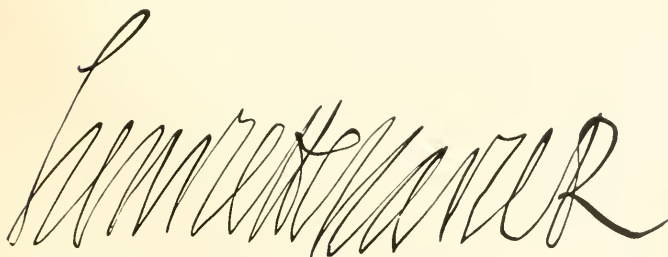


ARCHIBALD, MARQUIS OF ARGYLE.

against enemies and disaffected persons. After Montrose's defeat at Philiphaugh, the Laird's zeal for the King's cause began to cool.²



KING CHARLES II.



QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA.

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 262 ; III., p. 238. ² *Ibid*, I., pp. 262, 263.

Subsequently, however, the Laird appears to have sent renewed testimonies of loyalty and offers of service by the Earl of Crawford to Queen Henrietta and Prince Charles, both of whom were then at St. Germain, and he received grateful letters from both Queen and Prince. (Letters dated 26th and 28th October, 1646).¹

From Major-General Middleton, the military commander for the Estates in the North of Scotland, the Laird of Freuchie, with his friends and tenants, among many others, in the beginning of March, 1647, received a remission for the part they had taken with Montrose.²

The Laird was in no way concerned with the engagement for the deliverance of King Charles the First, or with the last attempt made by Montrose to restore the Royalist cause by arms and to avenge the death of that King, though it would appear that one of his brothers was implicated, which gave occasion to General David Leslie,

GEORGE, 2ND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 263 ; II., p. 889.

² "Acta Parl.," Vol. VI., pt. I., p. 670.

then in Huntly's territory, to write to the Laird to persuade his brother to withdraw from the rash enterprise.¹

The Laird of Grant sent Charles II. the regiment of which he was Colonel, and which he had raised, 1400 strong, under the command of his brother, Patrick Grant of Clunemore and Clunebeg. The regiment shared in the defeat of Worcester, 3rd September, 1651.²

On 10th February, 1657, he received from General Monck a permit for himself and his tenants to retain their arms.³

On 13th November, 1637, he gave a Charter, in terms of a Contract of Alienation, to James Ogilvy, Merchant in Keith, of the six oxgangs of the lands of Toirmoir.⁴

In 1644, in return for a sum of money paid to her by the Laird, his mother, Dame Mary Ogilvie, renounced in his favour her life-rent interest in the lands provided to her in the barony of Mulben.⁵ It seems that she made this renunciation most reluctantly, as she had wished to provide for some of her unprovided children. The Laird himself made provision for his brothers, who all seem to have been satisfied except Alexander.⁶ He redeemed a number of previous wadsets, and let the lands afterwards on lease.⁷ Other wadsets he renewed on receiving payment of an additional sum of money. Among

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 264, 265 ; II., pp. 18, 19.

² *Ibid.*, I., p. 266 ; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 166, 167 ; see also "Act. Parl.," Vol. VI., pt. II., pp. 623-625, 20th and 23rd Dec., 1650.

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 266, 267 ; III., p. 244. ⁴ Laing's Charters, No. 2227.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., pp. 267, 268 ; Extract Instrument of Resignation dated at Forres, 7th June, 1644, at Castle Grant.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., pp. 269-275 ; III., pp. 342, 343. ⁷ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 275, 512.

his new wadsets were those of Gartenmore in 1647, and Easter and Wester Duthilies or Ballintomb on 6th August, 1656, the latter being granted for fifteen thousand merks to Archibald Grant, great-grandson of Archibald, younger son of James Grant, third Laird of Freuchie, who had obtained these lands from his father as a residence. A portion of these lands had been wadset to him in 1639 for £1000.¹

By a Charter dated 22nd September, 1657, in discharge of a debt for which he was pressed, he sold the lands of Kinminitie to James Sutherland, Tutor of Duffus.² Sasine was given on 20th March, 1658, recorded at Banff, 12th April, 1658.

James Hay in Auchroisk, the representative of the Hays of Mayne, by an unjust claim, re-opened the Inverallan dispute.³ The Laird paid to him, in 1653, the sum of £800 Scots to denude himself of all title he had to these lands, and agreed to pay him other four hundred merks on the performance of the conditions stipulated, and to give him a four years' tack of the lands of Cummington, an estate on the Mulben property in Banffshire. Glenbeg was part of the Inverallan lands, the dispute about which was thus settled.

Allan Grant, son of the tenant of Western Tulloch executed at the close of 1636, for harbouring Gilderoy and a number of his Macgregor band, obtained a Precept for his infestment from Chancery, after the Laird had disposed the land to a member

¹ "Household Account," 1639, at Castle Grant.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 272; "Laing's Charters," Nos. 2510, 2511, 2522.

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. xxxiii., 276: Original Agreement at Castle Grant; see *supra*.



GRANT, (*Hunting*)

of the Glenbeg family.¹ Ultimately the Laird compounded with Allan Grant for his right, by granting a Bond for £666 13s 4d, but the amount was not paid until after the Laird's death.² After some protracted disputes with the Grants of Glenmoriston, the Laird also acquired the lands of Wester Elchies and Kinchirdie, which had been granted by the Bishop of Moray to the Grants of Carron.³ For a time Wester Elchies was disposed in wadset by the Laird, and so was Kinchirdie, but afterwards the former was left by James Grant to his younger son,⁴ Patrick, and the latter became the inheritance of Mungo Grant, the Laird's brother.⁵

On 1st November and 16th November, 1649, he instructed masons and slaters to put "the great house" (Ballachastell) in repair.⁶ He leased the "wood of Abernethy" to the Government, 1652. It is described as the best wood in all Scotland for tar, "a red fir and full of sap." It was to be felled by men sent by the State. Arrangements were made for taking the tar in waggons and carts to the mouth of the Spey. The timber was to be floated down in time of spate; charcoal was also to be made out of the burnt wood.⁷

He, with the Ministers and Heritors and wadsetter of Strathspey, about 1658, petitioned Parliament to appropriate the byrun stipends of the vacant

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 236, 276.

² *Ibid.*, III., p. 350.

³ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 276, 277.

⁴ See *infra*.

⁵ See *supra*.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., p. 279; III., pp. 459-461.

⁷ See letter from And. Sandelands to Robert Lillburne, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of Scotland, dated 14th January, 1652; "Calendar of State Papers," Domestic Series, 165, and 1652, pp. 103, 104.

parishes of Abernethy, Kincardine, Glencarnie, and Rothiemurchus, for the erection of a School in the district.¹ A commission was appointed to examine into the matter, 7th April, 1658.²

In 1660, the Laird and his wadsetters had to contribute men for the demolition of the Sconce erected near Inverness by Cromwell's soldiers, out of the material of several religious houses, and called Oliver's Fort.³

In February, 1661, he was threatened with an indictment for high treason, but his friends succeeded in averting immediate proceedings.⁴

In September, 1661, he went up to Edinburgh, accompanied by Lady Mary Grant and his children. He was excluded from the Act of Indemnity till he should pay a fine of £18,000 Scots.⁵

Lady Mary Grant died Thursday, 18th December, 1662, and was buried on the 30th at Duthil with considerable pomp and ceremony. She had lived and died a Roman Catholic, which fact occasioned the Laird some trouble with the Presbytery and Synod. On one occasion the Synod of Moray decided to excommunicate her.⁶ She was also a firm believer in witchcraft.

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 277, 278 ; III., p. 343.

² *Ibid.*, II., pp. 19.

³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 279 ; III., p. 344.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I., p. 283. Original Letter, dated 2nd February, 1661, at Castle Grant.

⁵ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 284, 285 ; "Acta. Parl.," 9th September, 1662, Vol., VII., p. 424. See also Account of Expenditure on visit to Edinburgh, 1661, sub-date 21st September, at Castle Grant.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., pp. 286-287 ; Diaries of the Lairds of Brodie ; Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1663, pp. 122, 123, 285 ; Records of the Presbytery of Forres ; Records of the Synod of Moray ; Original MS. at Castle Grant.

It was the intention of King Charles II. to make James Grant of Freuchie Earl of Strathspey and Lord Grant of Freuchie, but the Laird died in Edinburgh, 1663, before the Warrant was signed.¹ The story is told that, when he heard of his Sovereign's intention, he exclaimed, "Wha'd be Laird o' Grant?"

He was buried on the 10th October in the Chapel of Holyrood.² Testament dated 21st September, 1663, and confirmed 27th July, 1665.³

From the inventory of his effects we find that the whole amount of the effects and debts due to him was only about eighteen thousand pounds Scots, while he owed seventy-two thousand pounds Scots.

He married, apparently at Elgin, on the 24th or 25th of April, 1640, Lady Mary Stewart, only daughter of James, second earl of Moray, and his Countess, Lady Anne Gordon, eldest daughter of George, first Marquis of Huntly.⁴ His courtship of her had evidently begun before her father's death in August, 1638, if not prior to Sir John Grant's death in the previous year. Her father and her brother, the third Earl, had opposed the marriage, and neither her brother nor any of her friends were present.⁵

Previous to her marriage Lady Mary executed a deed by which she conveyed to her "very honourable and trusty friend, James Grant of Freuchie,"

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 288, 289; Copy Warrant indorsed 1663; "Chiefs," III., pp. 345-355.

² Account at Castle Grant. ³ Moray Tests.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., pp. 249-252; "Scots Peerage," titles Moray and Huntly.

⁵ See Spalding's "Memorials of the Trubbles," I., p. 263.

who, she says, "has undertaken to doe and performe certane bussines and affaires tending to my honour," her rights to the lands of Overlarust and Dalnazeild, provided to her by her deceased father, James, Earl of Moray.¹ All the witnesses to this deed were Grants and servants to the Laird.

On the following day, the 24th April,² and still before the marriage, the Laird granted a bond to Lady Mary Stewart with regard to her liferent portion.

The marriage was performed by Mr Gilbert Marshall, minister of Abernethy, who, for having performed the ceremony without proclamation, was suspended by the Synod of Moray "from his chairge for the space of three Sabbottis."³

The marriage relations, so far as property was concerned, between the Laird and Lady Mary, his wife, were amicably adjusted with the Earl, her brother, in a Contract made between them at Forres on 19th May, 1643, in terms of an earlier Minute of Contract relating to the same subject.⁴ By this Contract both the Bond granted at the marriage by the Laird and the Minute referred to were implemented, and James Grant obliged himself to infest his wife in liferent in certain of his lands able to yield an annual rent of sixty chalders, or, in money, three thousand merks; also, to provide his estate to the eldest heir male of the marriage, and

¹ Original Assignment, dated 23rd April, 1640, at Castle Grant.

² But from Contract of 19th May, 1643, the date of this Bond would appear to be 4th April (see "Chiefs," III., p. 456). This may, however, be a mistake for 24th April.

³ Records of the Synod of Moray.

⁴ "Chiefs," III., pp. 456-459.



JAMES GRANT, SEVENTH OF FREUCHIE, b. 1616, d. 1663.



LADY MARY STEWART, WIFE OF JAMES GRANT, SEVENTH
OF FREUCHIE.

make suitable provision for any daughters to be born. On the other hand the Earl of Moray paid with his sister a tocher of £22,000 Scots, getting from the Laird a renunciation of the lands assigned to him at the marriage by Lady Mary Stewart. Registered 10th June, 1648.

The Charter of Lady Mary's liferent lands was granted by the Laird the same day, according to Sir William Fraser, but according to the Register of the Great Seal, the date of this Charter was 14th May, 1643.¹

A few days after the making of the Contract he granted formal letters of obligation to give his wife twenty chalders of victual in addition to the annual rent of sixty chalders, and on 30th November, 1648, he implemented the contract by granting to Lady Mary Stewart the lands of Lethindie and tower thereof, with other lands in Cromdale, the lands of Glenlochry, and the manor place, tower, and fortalice of Freuchie or Ballachastell, all to be possessed by her if she survived her husband.² The above two Charters were afterwards confirmed in Edinburgh in 1653 by the "keepers of the libertie of England, by authoritie of Parliament."

Lady Mary died, as above mentioned, 18th December, 1662.³

The oldest family portraits at Castle Grant are those of James Grant and his wife, Lady Mary Stewart.⁴

¹ Original Charter, dated 19th May, 1643, at Castle Grant; see R. M. S., 13th December, 1653, for Confirmation.

² Charter of Confirmation, dated 13th December, 1653, at Castle Grant; and R. M. S., 13th December, 1653.

³ See *supra*. ⁴ "Chiefs," 1., p. 212.

They left issue, besides several children who are said to have died young,

JAMES GRANT, SEVENTH OF FREUCHIE.

LADY MARY STEWART, HIS WIFE.

I. LUDOVICK,
who succeeded his father as eighth Laird of Freuchie.

II. PATRICK,
who was provided by his father with the lands of Wester Elchies.¹

In 1675 Ludovick Grant of Freuchie, the elder son, and successor of James, calls Patrick Grant of Elchies his brother-german.

He held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Laird of Grant's regiment.

He married Janet, daughter of Forbes of Newton, who survived him. He died in January, 1693, leaving one son and three daughters, all in their minority. He was the progenitor of the second

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp., 276 277, 289-293, 503.

family of Grants of Wester Elchies, which became extinct on the death of Lewis Grant in September or October, 1783.

The daughters were

III. ANNA,

who married, in 1664, Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Boyne, in the county of Banff, and had issue.¹

An Armorial Stone, originally at Boyne, now at Cullen House, bears the arms of Ogilvie and Grant impaled with the date of 1668.

IV. MARY,

who married, before 1669, Sir Alexander Hamilton of Haggs, in the county of Lanark.² In that year Mary Grant, in conjunction with her husband, pursued her brother Ludovick before the Lords of Council and Session for her tocher of twelve thousand merks, and obtained decree in her favour.³ They had issue.

It appears that this was the Mary, daughter of the Laird of Grant, who is connected with the romantic story of Domhnall Donn MacFhir Bohuntuinn.⁴ Donald was a son of Macdonald of Bohuntin, in Brae-Lochaber, of good family, but who looked upon reiving and cattle-lifting as the proper calling of a Highland gentleman. Domhnall Donn (Brown Donald) was also a Gaelic poet of no mean order. He died with the reputation of never having injured a poor man, or imbued his hands wantonly in human blood.

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 290, 293, and III., pp. 350, 352, 353; Household Accounts for 1664 at Castle Grant.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 290; III., pp. 350, 352, 353.

³ Original Decree, dated 6th February, 1669, at Castle Grant.

⁴ Mackay's "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 187-190.

On one of his journeys he met and fell in love with Mary, daughter of the Laird of Grant, who resided at the time at Castle Urquhart. The lady reciprocated his tender feelings; but her father refused to have him for his son-in-law, and forbade all intercourse between them. They, however, found opportunities of meeting on the wooded banks of Loch Ness.

Donald had finally to flee, as the Laird of Grant, incensed at his cattle-lifting propensities, had sworn "*Bheir an Diabhal mise a mo bhrogan, mar teid, Domhnall Donn a chrochadh*"—"The Devil may take me out of my shoes if Donald Donn is not hanged."

Donald found refuge in an almost inaccessible cave, where for a time he was safe from his pursuers and their sleuth hounds—*coin dubh Eadailteach*—black dogs of Italy.¹ But his place of retreat was eventually discovered by his pursuers, who, unable to approach him in the cave, sent him a message purporting to come from Mary, proposing an interview at the house of a certain individual, who was represented to be her trusted confidant. He was hospitably received by the supposed friend, who promised that the lady would soon appear. The *cuach* (quaich) was passed round, and in his excitement he drank deeply. At last, at a signal from his treacherous host, his enemies, to the number of sixty-three, rushed in and endeavoured to seize him. He started up and fired on them, but his gun missed fire. Using the butt end of the weapon, he fought his way out of the house, and ran for his life. He

¹ For some of his songs describing his love, his life at this period, and his capture, see "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," Appendix E, pp. 487-489.

slipped and fell, was taken, and lodged in the dungeon of Castle Urquhart. He was convicted of cattle stealing. He begged that he should be beheaded like a gentleman, and not hanged. On being told his prayer was granted, he exclaimed, "The Devil will take the Laird of Grant out of his shoes, and Donald Donn shall not be hanged."

The short period which passed between his sentence and his execution at Craigmore was occupied by him in composing songs of exceeding sadness telling of his love and capture. To the last his thoughts were of his beloved; and the legend tells that as his head rolled from the block, his tongue uttered the appeal, "*Tog mo cheann, a Mhairi*"—"Lift my head, O Mary."

V. MARGARET,

who married Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle, and had issue.¹

A daughter, name unknown, died in 1650.

There is in the Grant charter-chest a document giving the names of the tenants who were each fined £5 Scots "for byding from the Laird's doghter, hir buriall." They were appointed to pay their fines within fifteen days after the 23rd December, 1650.

The Laird had also a natural daughter, married to Sweyne Grant in Ballintomb, to whom a legacy of £200 Scots was paid on the death of her father.²

XV. LUDOVICK GRANT, EIGHTH OF FREUCHIE AND FIRST OF GRANT.

He was retoured heir to his father, by special Precept, as he was a minor, on 23rd May, 1665.³

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 290; III., pp. 350, 352, 353.

² *Ibid.*, I., p. 290; III., p. 351. ³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 293.

He bought Pluscardine in 1677,¹ his father-in-law, Alexander Brodie of Lethen, providing the purchase money. The estate was to be a provision for the second son of Ludovick's marriage with Janet Brodie.

It is recorded that he took exception to certain measures proposed while James, Duke of York, was Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland,² and in the Legislative Assembly on one occasion desired that his protest might be recorded, on which the Duke of York remarked that the wishes of His Highland Majesty would be attended to. Laird Ludovick was afterwards popularly known as the "Highland King," and the designation was extended to his successors. He was fined by King James VII.'s Commissioners the sum of £42,500 Scots as a result of his sympathies with the Presbyterian faith and of his own and his wife's nonconformity with Episcopacy 11th February, 1685.³ On his petitioning against the sentence, the King fully exonerated and discharged him of the fine, 9th January, 1686.⁴ His remission was owing to the promptitude he displayed in raising his clan at the time of Argyll's invasion.

He was a member of the Convention of Estates called together by the Prince of Orange, which began its sittings on the 14th March, 1689,⁵ and in his place among the barons he subscribed the Minute which declared the Convention to be a "free and lawful meeting of the Estates," and their

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 298.

² *Ibid*, I., pp. xx., 301, 302. ³ *Ibid*, I., pp. 304-307.

⁴ *Ibid*, III., pp. 249, 357, 358.

⁵ *Ibid*, I., pp. 309-312; "Acta. Parl.," IX., p. 9.

resolution to "continue undissolved until they settle and secure the Protestant religion, the Government, laws, and liberties of the Kingdom." On the 18th March, the same day as John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee, made his famous exit from Edinburgh, the Laird of Freuchie was nominated as one of a Committee¹ to consider the condition of the Highlands and to report. At a previous meeting he had been appointed, with others, to consider what was fit for securing the peace. On the 23rd March he signed a congratulatory address to King William, and on the 26th he was one of those chosen by vote to act as a Committee for settling the Government.² The Laird was therefore one of the framers of that resolution of the Estates which declared that King James had forfeited the right to the Crown, and that the throne had become vacant.³ A perusal of this resolution, which explains the necessity of this action, shows how wicked and tyrannical was James's government, and that his deposition was absolutely necessary if national liberty and private rights were to be preserved.

The same Committee also framed the Claim of Right and the Offer of the Crown to the King and Queen of England, in terms of which the Estates proclaimed William and Mary to be King and Queen of Scotland.⁴

On the 19th April, 1689, the Laird of Freuchie is named among those who offered to levy men for the public service, having volunteered to raise and

¹ "Chiefs," pp. 10 and 12.

² "Acta. Parl.," IX., pp. 20 and 22.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 33.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 33-41.

equip six hundred men, and three days afterwards he was appointed colonel of his own regiment.¹

On the 24th April the Laird was appointed, during pleasure, Sheriff-Principal of Inverness,² in room of the Earl of Moray, a professed Papist, and on the 30th he, in common with other Northern Sheriffs, was commissioned to call together the heritors and other fencible men within his jurisdiction, as well armed as possible, to dissipate any rebel forces in that neighbourhood. The Laird of Grant took part in Major-General Mackay's campaign against Claverhouse, and in May Mackay took up his quarters at Culnakyle, in Abernethy, "a summer dwelling of Grant's."

On 18th May, 1689, he was made a member of the Privy Council of Scotland.³

In consequence of Grant's capturing and hanging some Camerons,⁴ stragglers from Dundee's army, who were found annexing "the most portable moveables they could fall upon," a party of Camerons invaded Glen-Urquhart, dispersed the Grants, and raided their cattle.⁵

After Claverhouse's death at Killiecrankie, 27th July, 1689, General Cannon became the commander of the Jacobite army, and in March, 1690, he was superseded by Major-General Buchan.⁶ With the

¹ "Acta. Parl.," IX, pp. 50 and 57; See also Cal. of State Papers, Domestic, 1689-90, p. 450, for his Commission, dated February 8th, 1690.

² "Acta. Parl.," IX., p. 62, and App., p. 2.

³ Cal. of State Papers, Domestic, 1689-1690, p. 109; see also *ibid*, 1691-1692, p. 167.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., pp. 315-317; Mackay's "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 198-201; "Memoirs of Sir Ewen Cameron of Locheil," Abbotsford Club, Edinburgh, 1842, p. 244.

⁵ See also Lord Macaulay's "History of England," 1858, Vol. IV., p. 355.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., lxxviii., and pp. 318, 319; Mackay's "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 208, 209.

young Glenmoriston, known as Iain a' Chragain, John of the Rock, the men of Glenmoriston and a few others, amounting, all told, to about eight hundred men, he went through Lochaber, Badenoch, and Strathspey, on his way to the country of the Gordons, where he hoped to obtain reinforcements. But his movements were watched by the garrison then posted at Ballachastell (Castle Grant). As his followers lay asleep, on the night of 30th April, 1690, they were surprised by Sir Thomas Livingstone and his dragoons, the Reay Highlanders, and three hundred of the Laird of Grant's regiment, and scattered naked over the moorlands. This battle has been celebrated in the ballad called "The Haughs of Cromdale."

Ludovick Grant was member for Inverness in Parliament until the Union in 1707. He made considerable additions to and consolidated his estate.

In March, 1691, he won a race at Leith, the prize being a plate of £30 sterling. The only other horse running was the Duke of Hamilton's, which started favourite, odds being laid on it, as it was accounted the best horse in the Kingdom.¹

Achmonie he acquired from Gillies Mackay, who, about the year 1670, had, when in liquor, slain a Grant, the Laird's chamberlain, who had been sent from Strathspey to Glen-Urquhart to collect the rents.² The Laird took no revenge at the time, but some months afterwards, when Achmonie was staying at Castle Grant, the Laird, with an armed band, entered his room, told him he knew of his guilt, and intimated he must yield his lands or his life.

¹ Cal. of State Papers, Domestic, 1690-1691, p. 312.

² "Uruqhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 191-193.

Mackay surrendered the estate on the understanding that it should be restored to him as a vassal of the Laird. The surrendered lands were, however, conferred by the Laird on William Grant, of the family of Glenmoriston, who had possession of them in 1677. Mackay barely escaped with his life after all, as he was attacked on his way home at Slochd-Muic by an illegitimate son of the Laird, whose mother had married the murdered chamberlain, and Achmonie and one follower alone escaped.

On the 21st July, 1674, the laird exchanged with John Grant of Corriemony the lands of Carnoch and Kerrownakeill, for Pitcherrell Croy and Auchatem-rach.¹

24th March, 1691, is the date of an Instrument of Resignation by Sir James Grant of Dalvey of the lands of Gartenbeg, in favour of Ludovick Grant of Freuchie.²

On the 28th February, 1694, he received from William and Mary a Charter³ erecting his whole lands of Freuchie and others into a Regality, to be called the Regality of Grant, and ordaining the Castle and manor-place of Freuchie to be called in all time coming the Castle of Grant; also the town formerly called Castletown of Freuchie, to be called the town and burgh of Grant. From this date the Laird of Freuchie changed his formal designation and became the Laird of Grant.

On the 10th July, 1695, Parliament took up the Petition of the Laird of Grant, who desired compen-

¹ "Chiefs," III., pp. 473-475.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 475, 476.

³ *Ibid.*, I., pp. xxxix., xl., and lxxxv., 321, 322; III., pp. 476-482; Original Charter at Castle Grant, confirmed by Parliament, 12th October, 1696; "Acta. Parl.," X., p. 93.



SOUTH FRONT, CASTLE GRANT, STRATHSPRY.

CASTLE GRANT.

sation for the losses he, his vassals, and tenants had sustained from the rebels, and also by the quartering of King William's troops on them in the years 1689 and 1690.¹ The whole sum of the losses sustained by them amounted to £120,486 3s 10d Scots.² Besides this, the Laird of Grant declared that, owing to the depletion of his tenants' stock, he had lost five years' rents of the barony of Urquhart, amounting to £30,000 Scots. Parliament accordingly recommended the Laird of Grant to his Majesty's gracious consideration. The ungrateful monarch ignored the recommendation, and notwithstanding repeated applications by successive Lairds of Grant down to the time of George III., no compensation appears yet to have been received for the damages and losses sustained by the Clan Grant. Treated in this niggardly fashion, the unfortunate Clan had to compensate themselves for their losses by plundering in their turn.

Ludovick Grant purchased Abriachan from Alexander Fraser of Kinneras on 10th June, 1695. The Instrument of Resignation is dated 12th June, 1695.³

He also purchased Culnakirk and Clunemore from John Grant of Glenmoriston, 27th June, 1696. Sasine took place thereon, 30th July, 1696.⁴

Having thus consolidated his possessions in the district of Loch Ness, he made them over in 1699 to his eldest surviving son, Colonel Alexander Grant, on the occasion of the latter's marriage with Elizabeth Stewart.⁵

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 322, 323; III., pp. 482-484; "Acta. Parl.," IX., pp. 426, 427.

² "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 212-214.

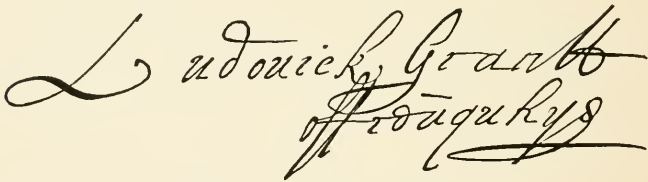
³ *Ibid.*, p. 227; "Chiefs," III., pp. 484, 485.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 227; "Chiefs," III., p. 485.

⁵ *Ibid.*, I., p. 501; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 227.

On Alexander's second marriage in 1709, the Laird resigned in 1710 all his estates to him, reserving to himself an annuity of £300 sterling, and a jointure to Jean Houston, his second spouse.¹ At the end of the same year the old Laird handed over, before the whole Clan, who were assembled at the ordinary rendezvous at Ballintome in full dress, the chieftainship to his son.²

He died at Edinburgh, November, 1716, and he was buried on the 19th of that month at the Abbey Church at Holyrood, in the same place as his father had been.³ He was twice married, first (Contract dated 20th December, 1671), at Ballachastle, to Janet Brodie, only child and heiress of Alexander



LUDOVICK GRANT, 8TH OF FREUCHIE.



JANET BRODIE.

Brodie of Lethen.⁴ Six days later the marriage took place.⁵

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 326, 327 ; Charter dated 9th July, 1710.

² MS. Anecdotes at Castle Grant.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 328 ; Burial Register of Holyrood.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., pp. 328, 329.

⁵ Diaries of the Lairds of Brodie, p. 323 ; Spalding Club, 1863.

She died in 1697, and the Laird married, secondly (Contract dated 1st March, 1701), Jean,¹ daughter of Sir Patrick Houstoun, Bart., and widow successively of Walter, second son of Walter Dundas, younger of that ilk, and of Sir Richard Lockhart of Lee. By this marriage the Laird had no issue. In 1727 she entered into an agreement with her stepson, Sir James Grant of Grant, by which she consented to modify the allowance of four thousand merks, to which she was entitled in terms of her marriage contract, to three thousand merks. She died 31st January, 1734.²

By his first wife, Ludovick Grant had issue six sons and five daughters.

I. JOHN,

who died young and unmarried on 11th April, 1682.³

II. ALEXANDER,

who became a Brigadier-General in the Army, and succeeded his father.⁴

III. JAMES,

who succeeded his brother, Alexander, as Laird of Grant, and became Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet.⁵

IV. GEORGE,

described in 1704 as third son of Ludovick Grant, his eldest brother, John, having predeceased his

¹ Shaw's "Moray," I, p. 104 ; "Chiefs," I, p. 329 ; Crawford's "Renfrew," p. 101 ; Macleod's "Dundas of Dundas," p. xxxviii. ; Memorandum of Contents of Contract at Castle Grant ; Extract Contract between James Grant of Grant and Mrs Jean Houstoun, dated 14th and 16th Mar., 1727, at Castle Grant.

² "Edin. Tests." 9th June, 1736.

³ "Chiefs," I, pp. 329, 371 ; Diaries of the Laird of Brodie, p. 467.

⁴ See *infra*.

⁵ *Ibid.*

father.¹ He became Major George Grant of Culbin, and was for a time Governor of the Castle of Inverness, or Fort-George, as it was then called. For surrendering it in the '45 he was tried by court-martial and dismissed the army.² In 1733 he acquired the lands of Culbin from his nephew, Mr Ludovick Colquhoun of Luss, afterwards Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, to whom, after the death of the Major in December, 1755, unmarried, they reverted.

V. LEWIS,

who became a Colonel in the Army.³ In a Petition to the King for preferment to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he states he had had the honour to serve the Crown twenty-nine years, particularly in Scotland during the Rebellion of 1715,⁴ and that during that time he had been twenty-six years a Captain in the Army, and thirteen years Major in the regiment of foot commanded by the Earl of Orkney. He married an Irish lady, whose name has not been ascertained. After his marriage he purchased the estate of Dunphail from the Dunbars, but with the express intention that it should not be settled on the heirs of that marriage.⁵ Having gone to Jamaica, he died at Kingston on 11th March, 1742. He left a daughter Anne, who married Mr Patrick Grant, Minister of Logie Easter, but the property of Dunphail, with the rest of his estate, passed to his nephew, Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant.

VI. DAVID,

born 27th January, 1693.

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 329.

² "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 291. ³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 329, 330.

⁴ Draft Petition, undated, at Castle Grant.

⁵ Letter at Castle Grant ; see "Chiefs," II., pp. 118-120, 129, 139, 429, 430.

VII. ELIZABETH,

married (Contract dated 23rd May, 1704) to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, in the county of Nairn.¹

They had issue.

VIII. ANNE,

married to Lieutenant-Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, a cadet of the Rothiemurchus family. The Contract for their marriage is dated 30th October, 1711. Her husband acquired the estates of Ballindalloch, Tullochcarron, and others, from John Grant of Ballindalloch and his creditors.² He and his wife were the ancestors of the present family of Ballindalloch. Anne Grant predeceased her husband in 1732. He died in May, 1733.

He was succeeded in 1733 by his son, Captain Alexander Grant of Ballindalloch,³ who married (Contract dated February, 1740) Penuel, the fourth surviving daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant, by whom he had issue. He was succeeded by his son, Major William Grant of Ballindalloch, who was served heir to him 18th July, 1751. He died without issue 12th July, 1770, and was succeeded by his uncle, General James Grant of Ballindalloch, who also died without issue, 13th April, 1806, aged 86. He was succeeded by a grandson of his second sister Grace, who had married (Contract dated 18th December, 1731) George, second son of John Macpherson of Invereshie. Her husband succeeded to the lands of Invereshie and Dalraddie, and became Chief of the "Sliochd Gillies." Their grandson,

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 330 ; III., p. 492.

² *Ibid*, I., pp. 330, 501, 511, and III., pp. 494, 495 ; Original Contract at Ballindalloch ; see *supra*.

³ See *infra*.

George Macpherson, was retoured heir of tailie and heir general of provision to his father's maternal uncle on 28th April, 1806. He succeeded, on the death of his uncle, William Macpherson of Invereshie, 12th April, 1812, to the Invereshie property also. In 1838 he assumed the name of Grant, and was created, on 25th July of that year, a baronet of the United Kingdom, and was thereafter styled Sir George Macpherson-Grant, first Baronet of Ballindalloch. He was the ancestor of the present Sir John Macpherson-Grant, fourth Baronet of Ballindalloch and Invereshie, who succeeded 1907. He married, 26th June, 1889, Mary, daughter of Alexander Dennistoun of Golfhill, and has issue George, born 15th May, 1890.

IX. JANET,

married before 1716 to Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Scatwell, and had issue.¹

X. MARGARET,

married in December, 1716, amid great rejoicings, to Simon Fraser, the notorious eleventh Lord Fraser of Lovat, by whom she had issue.²

She died after child-birth in July, 1729, and her husband bewailed her loss in tones of passionate grief.³

Lord Lovat was beheaded for high treason on account of his share in the '45, 9th April, 1747.⁴

XI. MARY,

born 17th March, 1691; perhaps the child buried in Greyfriars Churchyard, 31st December, 1691.

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 330 and 501.

² *Ibid.*, I., pp. 336, 351, 501. ³ *Ibid.*, II., pp. 298.

⁴ See "Scots Peerage," article Fraser of Lovat.

XVI. 1. BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALEXANDER GRANT OF GRANT,

succeeded his father, November, 1716. He represented Inverness-shire in the Scots Parliament, 1702-7.¹

He was one of the Commissioners appointed on behalf of Scotland to treat for a Union with England, 27th February, 1706.²

He signed his name with others to the Articles of Union on 22nd July, 1706, and attended the subsequent session of the Scots Parliament, voting always with the Government, and in favour of the Union.³ He was one of the thirty representatives of counties appointed by the Scots Parliament to sit in the first British Parliament.⁴

On the 4th March, 1706, he received a commission from Queen Anne appointing him Colonel and Captain of a regiment of foot in Scotland, formerly commanded by John, Earl of Mar, and which is said to have been raised in 1702.

In 1708 Colonel Grant was elected as member for the Shire of Inverness to sit in the British Parliament.⁶

He was a brave soldier and a capable officer, and saw much service in the wars of the Duke of Marlborough.⁷

On 24th August, 1710, he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by a French privateer. He

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 331, 332, 334 ; "Acta. Parl.," XI., App., p. 162.

² Original Commission in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

³ "Acta. Parl.," XI., App., 190, 201-205. ⁴ *Ibid*, XI., pp. 312-422 *passim*.

⁵ Commission and Draft Memorial at Castle Grant.

⁶ Original Commission at Castle Grant, dated 21st June, 1708.

⁷ "Chiefs," I., pp. 336-346.

was released soon after on parole, and finally an exchange of prisoners was effected.¹



ROBERT WALPOLE, SECY. OF WAR.

On 12th February, 1711, he was raised, "for his loyalty, courage, and experience," to the rank of Brigadier-General.²

On 24th September, 1713, Brigadier-General Grant was chosen Member of Parliament for the County of Elgin and Forres.³

On 11th January, 1715, he became Governor of the fortress of Sheerness, and on 19th August, 1715, he received a commission as Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Banff and Inverness.⁴

On the outbreak of the Jacobite insurrection, 1715, under John, Earl of Mar, he was appointed, 14th September, by John, Duke of Argyll, Captain of the Castle of Edinburgh, and was ordered to reinforce the garrison with two companies of his regiment.⁵ He was considerably annoyed by the fact that many men from Glen-Urquhart went and joined the Jacobite army.⁶

¹ Draft Memorial at Castle Grant.

² Commission at Castle Grant; see "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 227-228.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 347; Extract Minute of Election at Castle Grant. For other references to him see "Calendar of Treasury Papers," 1708-1714, as per index, and 1714-1719.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., pp. 355, 356; Commission at Castle Grant.

⁵ "Chiefs," II., p. 32.

⁶ "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 230.

Macdonald of Keppoch entered Glen-Urquhart with three hundred men, committed great ravages, and carried off a large booty.¹

The Brigadier succeeded, as we have seen, on his father's death, November, 1716.

On the 17th July, 1717, he was curtly informed that the King had no further occasion for his services.² This black ingratitude was not unexpected by him, as in June, 1716, John, Duke of Argyll, had been suddenly, without any known cause, deprived of all his offices. In the spring of 1719 he was seized with an illness which turned out to be fatal, and he died at Leith on his way north on 14th August, 1719.³ He was buried in the Chapel Royal at Holyrood, like his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather before him.⁴

He married, first, Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James, Lord Doune (son and heir of Alexander, fifth Earl of Moray), and Lady Katherine Tolle-mache.⁵

Their marriage contract is dated 30th September and 29th December, 1699, the marriage having been previously solemnised on 3rd December, 1698.⁶ She had a tocher of £5000 sterling, bequeathed to her as a legacy by the Duchess of Lauderdale, her grandmother. She predeceased her husband, dying on 22nd April, 1708, without surviving issue, and was buried at Duthil.⁷

¹ "Major Fraser's Manuscript," Edinburgh, 1889, II., p. 71; Arbuthnot's "Life of Lovat," London, 1746, p. 215.

² "Chiefs," I., pp. 366, 367, and II., p. 34.

³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 368. ⁴ Accounts for Funeral at Castle Grant.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., pp. 369, 370; see "Scots Peerage," VI., p. 323, article Moray.

⁶ "Chiefs," III., pp. 485-487

⁷ Register of Deaths of the Parish of Boharm in Office of Registrar-General, General Register House, Edinburgh.

He married, secondly, on 7th April, 1709, Anne Smith, daughter of the Right Honourable John Smith,¹ sometime Speaker of the House of Commons, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. She was a maid-of-honour of Queen Anne. Her tocher was also £5000. She also predeceased the Brigadier, dying in June, 1717, also without surviving issue.

Brigadier - General Alexander Grant was succeeded by his next eldest surviving brother.

BRIGADIER ALEXANDER GRANT OF GRANT.

ELIZABETH STUART.

ANNE SMITH.

XVI. 2. SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT,
second surviving son of Ludovick Grant of Grant.

He was born 28th July, 1679.² He was for some time designated of Pluscardine, as he was provided for with those lands. His father, Ludovick Grant, only managed this property for him as tutor and trustee for his son till the year 1709. In the following year James Grant sold the estate to William Duff of Dipple, ancestor of the Duke of Fife.

¹ "Chiefs," III., pp. 492-495.

² *Ibid*, I., pp. 371-373 ; III., pp. 253, 254, 487

In his twenty-third year he married, on 29th January, 1702, Anne Colquhoun, sole child and heiress of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, twentieth of Colquhoun and twenty-second of Luss, fifth Baronet of Luss (Contract dated at Edinburgh, 10th January, 1702).¹ Sir Humphrey had provided in the Contract that they and the children of their marriage should succeed to the Barony of Luss. Sir Humphrey also, two years later, resigned his Baronetcy into the hands of the Crown for a new patent. Queen Anne, by a re-grant and new patent, dated 29th April, 1704, granted, renewed, and conferred upon Sir Humphrey and his sons to be born, whom failing, upon James Grant of Pluscarden and the heirs male of his marriage with Anne Colquhoun, only daughter of Sir Humphrey, whom failing, upon the other heirs therein specified, the hereditary title, dignity, and designation of knight baronet, with all precedencies belonging thereto. It will be seen that the claims of the heir male, John Colquhoun, second of Tillyquhoun (Tillie-hewen), son of Alexander Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun and grandson of Sir Alexander Colquhoun, first Baronet of Luss, were completely set aside, although, next to Sir Humphrey, he was the rightful Chief of the Clan Colquhoun. After Sir Humphrey's death, he assumed the style and designation of "Sir John Colquhoun of that ilk, Knight and Baronett." His son and subsequent lairds of Tillyquhoun followed his example. But this re-grant by Queen Anne had deprived them

¹ "Chiefs," III., pp. 487-491; "The Chiefs of Colquhoun," by Sir William Fraser, Edinburgh, 1869, I., pp. 310, 311.

of their rights. The Colquhouns of Tillyquhoun became extinct in the male line in 1838.

After his marriage with the heiress of Luss, Sir James, in terms of an entail made in his favour, by his father-in-law, of the estates of Luss, dated 4th and 27th December, 1706, assumed the surname of Colquhoun.¹ He is subsequently mentioned as concerned in several transactions as to lands in the Barony of Luss.²

He also accompanied his father-in-law on what was known as the "Lochlomond Expedition," a movement made against the Macgregors in 1715, to secure the boats on Lochlomond, and thus hinder that Clan, who had joined the Earl of Mar, in their predatory excursions.³

Upon the death of Sir Humphrey in 1718, his title descended, in terms of the re-grant, to his son-in-law, who was then designated Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Baronet.⁴

He held the lands of Luss for only one year. In 1719 he succeeded to the estates of Grant on the death of his brother, the Brigadier-General. He was retoured heir to his brother by Special Service before the Bailie of the Regality of Grant on 24th October, 1720, and was infeft in the Grant estates on 10th November following. He thereupon dropped the name and arms of Colquhoun of Luss, and resumed his paternal surname of Grant, in accordance with the terms of a clause in the entail

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 371, 372; "Chiefs of Colquhoun," I., pp. 310-313. Bond of Tailzie recorded in the Register of Tailzies at Edinburgh, 26th February, 1707.

² "Chiefs of Colquhoun," I., pp. 323-324.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 324-327.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., p. 373; "Chiefs of Colquhoun," I., pp. 328, 329.

executed by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, which expressly provided that the Estate of Luss should never be held by a Laird of Grant.¹ In terms of the entail, Sir James Grant's second son, Ludovick, now became the possessor of the barony of Luss, Humphrey Grant, the elder son, being the heir-apparent to the Grant estates. On his succession to these estates, Sir James also discontinued for a time the title of Baronet, but he afterwards resumed it, and continued to hold the dignity till his death, in terms of the limitation in the re-grant in favour of him and heirs male of his marriage with Anne Colquhoun.

Sir James Grant was returned Member of Parliament for the County of Inverness on 12th April, 1722. He continued to represent that County till the year 1741, when he resigned, and was returned Member for the Elgin Burghs, which he represented till his death in 1747.²

When Prince Charles Edward landed in Scotland, Sir James Grant was in Morayshire, during one of his brief visits to the North.³ On learning the news, he at once went to Castle Grant, and concerted with his son Ludovick as to what should be done. He then returned to his Parliamentary duties in London. Shortly after he left, his son forwarded him through the post a letter from Prince Charles Edward summoning him to the Standard.⁴ This letter remained unanswered, as he sent it un-

¹ "Chiefs of Colquhoun," I., pp. 313 and 329.

² Return of Election of Members of Parliament, 1878, Part II., p. 60; and "Foster's Members of Parliament," p. 161.

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. 386-389.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I., p. 386, and facsimile, and II., p. 268.

opened to the Marquis of Tweeddale, then Secretary of State. Sir James was strongly opposed to the Government scheme of the Independent Companies, as he considered the best way of utilising the services of the clans loyal to the Government was to summon the whole clan under its Chief, after the usual Highland custom, and engage them in active service. Then, as now, such views were not acceptable to the Government, who much preferred sending the Highlanders in drafts or companies instead of in clans or battalions.

Sir James, on leaving Strathspey, counselled his son to remain passive unless he and the clan were called out together. It was not till the 12th February, 1746, that Sir James Grant's offer of his whole clan was accepted.¹

In the end of 1746 or beginning of 1747, while still in London, he was seized with gout in the stomach, and died there on 16th January, 1747.²

*Your own
Craigellachie*

SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT, BART., AS CRAIGELLACHIE.

By his wife, Anne Colquhoun, who died at Castle Grant on 25th June, 1724, Sir James Grant had fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters.³

¹ "Chiefs," II., p. 235 ; Letter from Mr Grant dated 16th February, 1746.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 390.

³ Leaf in old Bible at Rossdhu : Holograph entry by Sir James Colquhoun husband of Lady Helen Sutherland.

The sons were :

I. HUMPHREY,

who was born on Wednesday, 2nd December, 1702, and who died, unmarried, in September, 1732.¹

II. LUDOVICK,

who was born on Monday, 13th January, 1707, and who succeeded to the Estates of Luss, and afterwards to those of Grant.²

III. ALEXANDER,

who was born on Saturday, 8th September, 1709, and died 12th March, 1712.³

IV. JAMES,

who was born on Monday, 22nd February, 1714, and baptized on the 24th of the month. On the resignation of his brother Ludovick, who, through the death of their elder brother Humphrey, had become heir-apparent of the Grant Estates, he was, on 29th August, 1739, infeft in the lands and barony of Luss. He was created a Baronet of Great Britain on 27th June, 1786⁴

He married on 12th April, 1740, Lady Helen Sutherland, eldest daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver (eldest son of John [nineteenth] Earl of Sutherland), who had died, 1720.⁵ Their Contract of Marriage is dated at Edinburgh and at Castle Grant, the 3rd, 5th, and 10th of April, and 4th June, 1740. They had issue, and were the ancestors of the present Sir Ian Colquhoun, Bart. of Luss, lieutenant Scots Guards.

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 390 ; III., p. 254. ² See *infra*.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 391 ; III., p. 254.

⁴ *Ibid*, I., pp. 391, 397, 398 ; "Chiefs of Colquhoun," pp. 345-347, 372.

⁵ *Ibid*, I., pp. 347-349.

Lady Helen survived her husband a few years, dying 7th January, 1791. He died at Rossdhu on the 16th November, 1786, aged 72.¹

V. FRANCIS,

who was born on Saturday, 10th August, 1717.²

He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Black Watch, and afterwards a Lieutenant-General in the Army. He obtained the Estate of Dunphail in the County of Elgin, and was M.P. for that County from 1768 to 1774. He also held property in Hampshire, and is styled of "Windmill Hill" there, in his will, which is dated 5th July, 1781. He died on 30th December the same year, having married, 17th March, 1763, Catherine Sophia, daughter of Joseph Cox of Stanford Vale, Berkshire, and Catherine Sophia Sheffield, daughter of John, Duke of Buckingham and Normanby. By his wife he left three sons and three daughters.

VI. CHARLES CATHCART, of Cardeny, was born 3rd April, 1723, and became a Captain in the Royal Navy. He died, unmarried, on 11th February, 1772. His brother, Sir Ludovick, was served heir to him on 16th May, 1772.³

The daughters were :

VII. JANET,

who was born 31st May, and died 5th October, 1704.⁴

VIII. JEAN,

who was born on Friday, 28th September, 1705.⁵ She married, in 1722, William Duff, who was raised

¹ Luss Bible at Rossdhu ; Extract from a Bible at Dunrobin ;

"Scots Magazine," Vol. XLVIII., p. 571.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 391 ; III., p. 254. ³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 391 ; III., p. 254.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I., p. 391 ; III., p. 254. ⁵ *Ibid.*, I., p. 391 ; III., p. 254.

to the Peerage of Ireland by the Queen Regent, Caroline, under the title of Baron Braco of Kilbryde in the County of Cavan, on 28th July, 1735. On 26th April, 1759, he was advanced to the rank of Viscount Macduff and Earl Fife, also in the Peerage of Ireland. He died 30th September, 1760, and she on 16th January, 1788. She was his second wife, and bore to him seven sons and seven daughters. From their eldest son the present Duke of Fife, K.T., is descended.

IX. MARGARET, who was born on Monday, 19th January, 1708, and died on Wednesday, 7th September, 1709.¹

X. ANNE DRUMMOND, who was born 2nd May, 1711, and who married (Contract dated 9th October, 1727) Sir Harry Innes of Innes, ancestor of the present Duke of Roxburghe.²

She died in February, 1771.

XI. ELIZABETH, who was born on Monday, 22nd January, 1713, and died on 1st February, 1713.³

XII. SOPHIA, who was born on 12th January, 1716, and died, unmarried, at Banff, on 25th March, 1772.⁴

XIII. PENUEL, who was born on Thursday, 12th August, 1719, and who married (Contract dated February, 1740) Captain Alexander Grant of Ballindalloch.⁵ Penuel is called in the Contract fourth surviving daughter,

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 392, 502; III., p. 254. ² *Ibid*, I., p. 392.

³ *Ibid*, I., p. 392; III., p. 254.

⁴ *Ibid*; "Scots Magazine," Vol. XXXIV., p. 166.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., pp. 392, 502, 511; III., p. 254; see *supra*.

her three elder sisters, Janet, Margaret, and Elizabeth, having all predeceased her. Of the marriage of Penuel there was one son, William, who became a Major in the Army. He succeeded to Ballindalloch on the death of his father, 14th January, 1751. Penuel Grant survived her husband, and received in 1766 from her son a Bond of Annuity of 600 merks. She was alive in 1798, the last Codicil to her Will being dated 13th July in that year. She died at her house in George Square, Edinburgh.

XIV. CLEMENTINA,

who was born at Castle Grant, 12th April, 1721, and who married (Contract dated 13th October, 1737), Sir William Dunbar of Durn in the County of Banff.¹ She was then the fifth surviving daughter, and died 1st June, 1765. Of this marriage there was issue one surviving son, who became Sir James Dunbar, Baronet, and died unmarried in 1812.

XVII. SIR LUDOVICK GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET.

born 13th January, 1707, and as the second son of Sir James Grant by his wife, Anne Colquhoun, heiress of Luss, he, in terms of the entail by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, succeeded to the Luss Estates in 1719, when his father became Laird of Grant.² After the death of his mother in 1724, Ludovick Grant was, on the 27th March, 1729, retoured as nearest heir male of entail to her in the lands and barony of Luss and others.³ He therefore assumed the name of Colquhoun, and became the twenty-

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 392 ; II., pp. 137, 138 ; III., p. 254.

² *Ibid.*, I., pp. 373, 393 ; "Chiefs of Colquhoun," I., pp. 311-313, 334.

³ Copy Retour at Rossdhu.

second Laird of Colquhoun and twenty-fourth of Luss.

On the 6th July, 1727, he married, at Edinburgh, Marion Dalrymple, second of the three daughters of the Honourable Sir Hew Dalrymple, Baronet, of North Berwick, President of the Court of Session.¹ The parents of both parties were highly incensed, as their consent had not been obtained, but they were eventually pacified, mainly by the exertions of Patrick Grant, afterwards Lord Elchies, and the Contract was signed 13th August, 1728.² Ludovick Colquhoun studied for the Scots Bar, and was admitted a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in the year 1728.³ He resigned the lands and barony of Luss, etc., 22nd June, 1732, into the hands of the Commissioners of Frederick, Prince of Great Britain and Wales,⁴ for a re-grant of the same to him and the other heirs of entail, as required by the settlement of his deceased grandfather, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, and the same day obtained a Charter of Novodamus from Prince Frederick, with consent of his Commissioners, the Barons of the Exchequer, on which he afterwards received infeftment.⁵

In January, 1735, Ludovick Colquhoun's first wife died, and was buried in the Chapel Royal at Holyrood on the 18th of the same month.⁶ On 31st October following he married Lady Margaret

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 375, 393-396. ² *Ibid*, III., pp. 495, 496.

³ Faculty List.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., p. 397 : Original Instrument of Resignation at Rossdhu.

⁵ Original Charter, dated 22nd June, 1732, and Instrument of Sasine, dated 2nd August, 1732, at Rossdhu.

⁶ Accounts for Funeral of Lady Luss at Castle Grant, but Holyrood Reg., 1900 edition, Scottish Record Society, p. 11, says 21st January, 1735.

Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James, fifth Earl of Findlater and Seafield, and his Countess, Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Thomas, sixth Earl of Kinnoul.¹ In contemplation of this event, and as Ludovick had now become the eldest son through the decease of his elder brother, Humphrey Grant, in September, 1732, Sir James Grant settled upon him the Estates of Grant in fee, reserving to himself a life-rent interest. He finally, but not without great reluctance, and only because he was compelled to do so by a decree given against him in the Court of Session, denuded himself of the barony of Luss in favour of his younger brother James, by a Disposition dated 25th and 30th January and 9th February, 1738.² In that Disposition he is styled Ludovick Grant, younger of Grant. He now withdrew from practising at the bar, as his father had entrusted him with the management of the Grant Estates. He became a Member of Parliament for the County of Moray, which he continued to represent till the year 1761.³ As we have seen, after the news of the landing of Prince Charles Edward, Ludovick's father, Sir James, handed over the headship of the clan to his son, and went south to fulfil important Parliamentary duties. Mr Grant wanted to support the Government, but at first he found it was impossible, as by the Disarming Act of 1725, the Grants, with the other loyal clans, had been left without weapons.

Ludovick has been accused of sitting on the fence, and of only finally deciding after the battle

¹ "Scots Peerage," IV., p. 39, Title Findlater.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 398; "Chiefs of Colquhoun," I., pp. 311-313 and 347; see Charter by Frederick, Prince of Wales, dated 13th February, 1738, at Rossdhu.

³ Foster's "Members of Parliament," p. 161; see *supra*.



CULLENHOUSE & BRIDGE.

CULLEN HOUSE.

of Culloden which side he would support, and then of showing his zeal by pursuing and taking defenceless Jacobites.¹ It must, however, be remembered that his grandfather, Ludovick, had suffered much in the cause of William III., who had refused to compensate him in spite of the recommendation of Parliament. His uncle, the Brigadier, made large sacrifices for George the First during the Rising of the Fifteen, and got little thanks for his pains. Moreover, it was the duty of a Highland Chief to consider the interests of his clan, and on Ludovick Grant lay the responsibility of protecting his clan from such disastrous raids as had occurred during the Fifteen. It was known to him that there were several hostile clans only biding their time to wreak vengeance on the Clan Grant for the part they had taken in the events of 1715.

Even as it was, the Clan and their Chief were ready enough to help the Government cause, but the ardour of Chief and Clan had been damped in that they were only asked to raise one of the twenty independent companies formed at this time, while the Macleods were asked to raise five in all.² This was looked upon not only as a slight to a powerful clan, but as casting suspicion on its loyalty.

It was, therefore, very natural that Ludovick should determine not to fight—at all events for the present. His father, in a letter written from London, which was intercepted by the Jacobites (and who knows if its interception was an accident or not?), desired him “to stay at home and take

¹ “Urquhart and Glenmoriston,” pp. 246, 247.

² “Chiefs of Colquhoun,” I., p. 336 ; “Chiefs of Grant,” I., pp. 414-417.

care of his country, and join no party."¹ Grant, however, did raise his clan to prevent the Macphersons and Farquharsons invading Strathspey, and also to prevent their forcing men from Strathdon and Glenlivet to join the Jacobite Army.²

Towards the end of October, 1745, hearing that the Macdonalds, Frasers, and the men of Glenmoriston were threatening to destroy Urquhart if his tenants there did not join the Prince's army, he raised six or seven hundred men, and marched towards Inverness on his way to Urquhart.³ On the 26th October, 1745, the Factor of Glen-Urquhart and Grant of Dell met him in his camp, some miles from Inverness, and brought the agreeable news that the Jacobites had left Glen-Urquhart, and marched north to Assynt. Mr Grant, therefore, dismissed his men, but he sent soon afterwards the independent company he had raised, under Grant of Rothiemurchus, to join Lord Loudoun. The company arrived at Inverness on the 3rd November, and was employed governing the Castle under Ludovick's uncle, Major George Grant. In the following February the Major surrendered the Castle to the Jacobites, whereupon some of the Grants went over to the Prince.

Mr Grant was able at this time to prevent Lord Lewis Gordon, a son of the second Duke of Gordon, from pressing and harassing the Duke of Gordon's

¹ Letter, John Grant, Factor of Urquhart, to Ludovick Grant, dated 17th September, 1745.

² "Chiefs," I, pp. 408, 409; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 247.

³ MS. Narrative by Sir Archibald Grant and Lachlan Grant; "Culloden Papers," London, 1815, p. 430-433; "Chiefs," I, pp. 412, 414, and II, pp. 179-184; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 260-262.

tenants in Strathavon and Kincardine, with the intent of compelling them to join Prince Charles.¹

On the 12th December, 1745, Mr Grant marched with five or six hundred men to Keith, in order to co-operate with the Laird of Macleod, and cover his passage across the Spey.² He also occupied Cullen House, which was threatened by a small body of Jacobites.³ On the 18th December Mr Grant marched to Strathbogie, and caused the enemy to retire from that district towards Aberdeen. Here he received a letter from Lord Loudoun tacitly rebuking him for making this expedition without his commands, and intimating that it was impossible to take Mr Grant's clan into the Government's pay. Much against his will Ludovick was thus compelled to return to Castle Grant, leaving, however, a party of sixty men to protect the district. The folly of the Government was demonstrated when Lord Lewis Gordon, taking advantage of the withdrawal of the Grants, surprised and defeated Macleod on the 23rd December at Inverurie. The detachment of Grants left behind covered Macleod's retreat.

On the 15th February, 1746, Mr Grant received from the Duke of Cumberland instructions, dated 12th February, to raise his clan in arms for the King.⁴

On the 24th February, finding himself threatened by the Jacobites, and perceiving he could not stand a siege at Castle Grant, he, with his wife and

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 413 ; II., pp. 182, 185, 186 ; MS. Narrative by Lachlan Grant ; MS. Narrative by Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk.

² "Chiefs," I., pp. 418-425 ; II., pp. 193-206.

³ MS. Narrative by Sir Arch. Grant, and MS. Narrative of Lachlan Grant.

⁴ See *supra* and "Chiefs," I., p. 431 ; II., p. 235.

daughter, accompanied by Lord and Lady Findlater and by about four hundred men, left the Castle, the rest of the clan being instructed to defend the house and neighbourhood as well as they could.¹ Mr Grant and his party advanced through Strathavon, but on reaching Newe, finding that he was threatened by no large body of rebels, he retained about one hundred and fifty of his men to escort himself and his family, and sent the remainder back to take care of their houses and goods. He joined the Duke of Cumberland at Aberdeen on March 1st. On the 9th March he was ordered to proceed to Inverurie. On or about the 16th March he took possession of Castle Forbes.² On the 14th March Lord George Murray and Lord Nairn took Castle Grant, but it was soon evacuated.

Ludovick was also very much vexed by the fact that certain gentlemen of his clan, including Grant of Rothiemurchus and Grant of Dellachapple, having fallen into the hands of the Jacobites, signed a treaty of neutrality.³

Grant, after being checked at Ballindalloch by parties of Jacobites while endeavouring to return to Castle Grant, returned to Strathbogie, where he remained till the 10th of April. On the next day he joined the Duke's army at Cullen.⁴

He and his men took no part in the battle of Culloden, but on the way to Inverness after that

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 431-433 ; II., pp. 241, 242 ; MS. Narrative by Lachlan Grant.

² "Chiefs," II., p. 249.

³ *Ibid*, I., pp. 433-435 ; II., p. 253 ; MS. Narrative by Lachlan Grant ; Letter, by the Earl of Findlater to Mr Grant, at Castle Grant.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., pp. 433, 435-437 ; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 278-290.

event, they captured Lord Balmerino and others.¹ They then searched for Jacobites and arms in Strathnairn and the Mackintosh country, and afterwards in the country north of Inverness, the Aird and the Fraser country. A number of people who had been forced into rebellion were persuaded to surrender at discretion, and were marched under a strong guard to Moy. On the 4th May sixty-eight Glenmoriston men surrendered at Balmacaan, as did sixteen men of Urquhart, being persuaded by Ludovick's advice that they had nothing to fear from the Royal clemency. Contrary to their expectation, Ludovick did not intercede for them.² When he reached London he found all condemned his conduct, so he interceded, but too late. Grant of Shewglie, his son, and the minister of Urquhart, the Reverend John Grant, who had petitioned the Duke of Newcastle, were released from their cells at Tilbury Fort, and allowed to reside in London. The remainder were without trial shipped off as slaves to Barbados. Such was their treatment that only eighteen were alive in 1749, and of these only seven or eight returned home.

Ludovick Grant's zeal for the Government met with little reward.³ His request to be refunded £494 8s for his outlays when rebel-hunting was treated with contempt. Early in July his estate of Urquhart was overrun by Kingston's Light Horse, who burnt the houses and carried away the horses,

¹ Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 495-498, App. H; "Chiefs of Colquhoun," I, pp. 341, 342.

² "Chiefs," II, pp. 365-367.

³ "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 291, 292, and 499-502, App. I; Original Report at Castle Grant.

cattle, and household effects of the tenants.¹ In October a levy of one hundred blankets was made on Urquhart for the King's troops, and a similar demand for one hundred and fifty blankets was made on the people of Strathspey the following January. For these losses and exactions Ludovick and his tenants in vain sought redress. He succeeded as Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Baronet, 16th January, 1747.

When John Grant, Baron Elchies, decided to sell the estate of Easter Elchies, Sir Ludovick was anxious to purchase it that it might still belong to a Grant.² Although at the time he was disappointed, as the estate was sold to the Earl of Findlater, Easter Elchies reverted to the family of Grant on the succession of Sir Ludovick's grandson to the title and estates of Seafield in the year 1811.

In 1761 Sir Ludovick resigned his seat in Parliament owing to ill-health, but his son James succeeded him in the representation of Morayshire.

He died, much lamented, at Castle Grant, 18th March, 1773, after an illness of eight days, and was interred in the family burial aisle at Duthil Parish Church.³

By his first marriage with Marion Dalrymple Sir Ludovick had

I. A daughter ANNE,
born 1728.⁴ She died unmarried in London, 6th December, 1748, at the age of twenty.

¹ Memorial by Ludovick Grant to the Duke of Newcastle—Copy at Castle Grant.

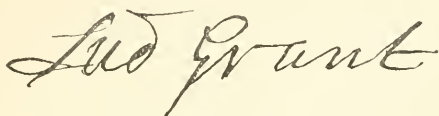
² "Chiefs," I., pp. lxxiv. and 437 ; II., p. 269, 270.

³ *Ibid*, I., p. 437.

⁴ *Ibid*, I., pp. 398, 439 ; II., pp. 132, 425 ; "Chiefs of Colquhoun," I., p. 345.

II. Another child who died in infancy.¹

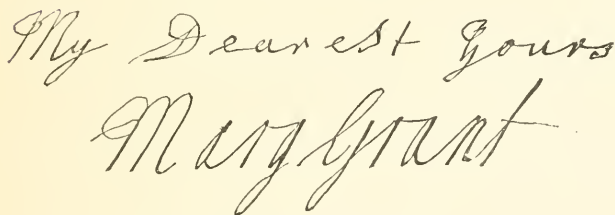
As we have seen, Sir Ludovick's first wife died January, 1735, and on the 31st October following he married, at Castle Grant, Lady Margaret Ogilvie.² Simon, Lord Lovat, Ludovick's uncle, in



SIR LUDOVICK GRANT OF GRANT.



MARION DALRYMPLE.



LADY MARGARET OGILVIE.

a letter dated from Beaufort, 1st November, 1735, alludes to the wedding festivities he celebrated then, and how he gave a ball "which concluded with most of the gentlemen's being dead drunk."³ Lady Margaret died at London, 20th February, 1757.⁴ The only son of this marriage was

¹ Account of Funeral Charges for a child of the Hon. Mr Colquhoun of Luss, dated 7th December, 1733, at Castle Grant.

² "Chiefs," I., pp. 439, 440. ³ *Ibid*, II., pp. 337, 338.

⁴ "Scots Magazine," XIX., p. 111.

III. JAMES,

who was born on 19th May, 1738.¹

He succeeded to the title and estates of Grant.

The daughters of the second marriage were

IV. MARIANA,

who died, unmarried, at Culnakyle, Strathspey, 28th March, 1807.²

V. PENUEL,

born at London, 20th September, 1750 ; died 3rd April, 1835 ; married on 6th January, 1776, Henry Mackenzie of the Exchequer in Scotland, author of the "Man of Feeling" and other popular works, and had issue.³

Joshua Henry, one of their sons, became a Lord of Session under the name of Lord Mackenzie.

VI. MARGARET,

born at London, 11th May, 1752. Died unmarried.⁴

VII. HELEN,

born May, 1754, who married on 9th September, 1773, Sir Alexander Penrose-Cumming Gordon of Altyre and Gordonstoun, First Baronet.⁵ When this match was announced to Mrs Penuel Grant of Ballindalloch, the aunt of Helen Grant, she wrote to Penuel Grant, sister of Helen, on 31st August, 1773 :—"I have not for a great while heard anything which gave me such joy, and it makes me particularly happy to hear he is a young man much to her brother's mind, which circumstance weighs like heavy gold with me for hopes of success and good luck in every part of the intended match."⁶

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 440. ² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 441. ⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.* ⁶ Original Letter at Castle Grant.

Lady Cumming died 1st January, 1832, leaving issue.

VIII. ANNA-HOPE,

born at London, 6th July, 1756, who married, 3rd April, 1781, the Very Reverend Robert Darly Waddilove, D.D., Dean of Ripon, and died in 1797, leaving issue.¹

IX. MARY,

who died, unmarried, at Edinburgh, on 12th, and was buried at Holyrood, 14th December, 1784.²

X. ELIZABETH,

who died, unmarried, on 27th March, 1804.³

XVIII. SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT,
BARONET,

commonly called "The Good Sir James."⁴ Born 19th May, 1738. Educated at Westminster and at Cambridge University.

He married, 4th January, 1763, at Bath, Jane Duff, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Duff by his wife, Lady Anne, eldest daughter of William Duff, first Earl Fife.⁵ After his marriage, Mr Grant resided chiefly at Castle Grant, his father having given up to him the management of the Grant estates.

He founded the town of Grantown in 1766, upon what was then a barren moor.⁶

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 440, 441.

² *Ibid*, I., p. 441, and "Holyrood Burial Reg.," p. 19.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 441. ⁴ *Ibid*, I., pp. 442-444.

⁵ *Ibid*, I., pp. 446, 447.

⁶ *Ibid*, I., pp. xci., 447, 448 : II., pp. 450, 451.

He also prepared plans, 1769, for the erection of a town on his Urquhart property, to be called Lewistown.¹

He represented in Parliament at different periods the counties of Moray and Banff.² On the death of his father, Sir Ludovick Grant, on 18th March, 1773, James Grant succeeded to the baronetcy, and to the Grant estates. He found the estates very heavily burdened, as a result of the loyal service of the Chiefs of Grant to the Government. He, therefore, gave up his seat in Parliament in order to avoid the expense of living in London, and as a chief means of relief Sir James determined to sell all the outlying portions of his possessions, retaining in the family only their territories in Strathspey.³ He sold, between 1774 and 1785, Moy, Mulben, Westfield, Dunphail, and Achmades, lands then representing a value of £52,500. His father, Sir Ludovick, and his grandfather, the first Sir James, had previously sold the estates of Pluscardine, Allachie, Alanbuie, Ballintomb, and Arndilly for £24,000. £20,000 was also obtained by selling Lady Grant's own estate. In spite of his difficulties he found himself able to gradually redeem the wadsets on the Strathspey lands as they expired.⁴ Among the wadsets thus redeemed was that on the lands of Tullochgorm, held by a branch of the Clan.

Sir James Grant made every effort to obtain from Government some compensation for the large

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. lxxvi., lxxvii., lxxxii., lxxxiii. 448, 449; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 443, 444.

² "Chiefs," I., pp. 449-451; see Foster's "Members of Parliament," p. 161.

³ Memorandum by Colquhoun Grant, W.S., Edinburgh, agent for Sir James, 22nd May, 1782, at Castle Grant.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., pp. lxix., xciv.

sums expended by his family in the public service.¹ His brother-in-law, Mr Henry Mackenzie, author of the "Man of Feeling," did his best to assist his application. On the 22nd August, 1784, Mr Mackenzie advised Sir James Grant to name a sum to be accepted in full of his claims, which were submitted to the Barons of the Exchequer to be reported on, and they reported that Sir James had a just claim for £12,540, for which no compensation had been made, save occasional releases for feudal duties, etc. Mr Mackenzie suggested that Sir James should, in default of a fixed sum, accept as compensation an office or pension of £500 or £600 yearly. The Grant papers and correspondence do not clearly show the result, but it is probable that the appointment of General Cashier for the Excise in Scotland, conferred upon and accepted by Sir James Grant in 1795, was intended as compensation for the losses of the family. On his receiving this appointment, he resigned his seat as Member for Banffshire, having been elected in 1790, and after this resided much in Edinburgh.

During his tour in the Highlands Robert Burns paid Sir James Grant and family a fleeting visit at Castle Grant. He brought with him a letter of introduction from Mr Henry Mackenzie.²

In 1793, when France declared war on Britain, he levied the first regiment of Fencibles, and in the following year he raised the 97th regiment. He

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 451, 452; II., pp. 474-477, 484, 485.

² *Ibid*, I., pp. 452, 453. Works of Rev. John Skinner, Aberdeen: T. Chalmers & Co.; 1809. II. p. 105.

was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness-shire in 1793, an office which he resigned in 1809.¹

Lady Grant died suddenly at Castle Grant on the 15th February, 1805, deeply regretted by her husband and by all who knew her.²

Her husband died on 18th February, 1811, at Castle Grant, and was buried at Duthil.³ A man of high character, he was greatly mourned, being



SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT.



JANE DUFF OF HATTON.

greatly respected and beloved by all around him. He was a Presbyterian, and a regular attendant of the Parish Churches of Cromdale and Inverallan.

Sir James and Lady Grant had a large family of seven sons and seven daughters. Of these several died young. The sons were

¹ See General Stewart of Garth's "Sketches of the Highlanders," Edinburgh, 1825, II., pp. 284, 285, 380-388, 488-490, and Browne's "History of the Highlands and Highland Clans," Edinburgh, 1848, Vol. IV., pp. 353 and 370, 371; "Chiefs," I., pp. 454-457. Printed Copies Royal Warrant dated 1st March, 1793, at Castle Grant.

² "Chiefs," I., pp. 457, 458; II., p. 281. Original Letter at Altyre.

³ General Stewart's "Sketches of the Highlanders," II., pp. 383, 384.

I. LEWIS ALEXANDER,

born 22nd March, 1767, who succeeded his father in the Grant Estates in 1811, and in the same year succeeded his cousin as heir general to the title and estates of the fourth Earl of Seafield.¹

II. ALEXANDER,

“second son,” the exact date of whose birth has not been ascertained, but who died in infancy at Castle Grant, 21st March, 1772.²

III. JAMES THOMAS,

born 10th August, 1776, was educated at Richmond, near London, went to India in 1792.³ He became a magistrate at Furruckabad, and in 1801 was appointed Registrar of the Provincial Court of Benares. He died in India, unmarried, on 28th July, 1804.

IV. THE HON. FRANCIS WILLIAM,⁴

born 6th March, 1778.⁵ In 1840 he succeeded his eldest brother in the Grant and Seafield Estates, and also as sixth Earl of Seafield.

V. THE HON. ROBERT HENRY,

occasionally described as “fourth son,” born 5th August, 1783.⁶ He died, unmarried, on 11th February, 1862.

VI. ALEXANDER HOPE,

born 8th August, 1784 ; died at Castle Grant, 22nd August, 1793.⁷

¹ See *infra*, and “Chiefs,” I., p. 460.

² “Chiefs,” I., p. 460.

³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 460 ; see II., pp. 510, 511, 516-523, 526.

⁴ On 3rd July, 1822, King George the Fourth advanced the brothers and sisters of Lewis Alexander, then Earl of Seafield, to the same rank which they would have attained had their father, Sir James Grant, lived to be Earl of Seafield.

⁵ “Chiefs,” I., p. 460 (see *infra*).

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

VII. DUNDAS CHARLES,

youngest son, born 21st October, 1787; died at Castle Grant, 21st March, 1788.¹

The daughters were

VIII. LADY ANNE MARGARET,

born 25th July, 1764.² Died unmarried at Grant Lodge, Elgin, on 23rd November, 1827, and her remains were interred in the family vault at Duthil Church. She was a lady of great personal beauty and accomplishments. Of the devotion she inspired among the Strathspey men, a noteworthy instance occurred in the year 1820.³ She, with her sisters Margaret and Penuel, was then residing at Grant Lodge, in Elgin. In those days political feeling ran high, and at the time a contested election was taking place in Elgin Burghs. The contest lay between Mr Farquharson of Finzean, brought forward by Lord Kintore, and supported by Lord Seafield's interest, on the one side, and General Duff, backed by Lord Fife, on the other. The Elgin burghers strongly favoured the cause of the latter, and during the heat of the election the Grant ladies dared scarcely appear in the streets of the town, without being annoyed by the rabble. Grant Lodge was, in fact, completely beleaguered by the townspeople; not a soul was allowed to go in or out of the house, and those of the Town Council who were favourable to Colonel Grant were forcibly seized and carried across the Moray Firth in an open boat to Sutherland. Lady Anne contrived the escape of one of her grooms at night with a note to young Patrick Grant, son of Major Grant, Auchterblair,

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 460.

² "Chiefs," I., pp. 460, 461. ³ *Ibid*, pp. 464-466.

describing her situation, and saying she was sure his father's son, mere boy though he was (he was a little over "fifteen years at the time"), would not hear of the daughters and sisters of his chief being insulted without making an effort to come to their relief. A similar note was written to Captain Grant, Congash, the Factor of Strathspey. The fiery cross was sent round, and in the course of a few hours some five or six hundred men were on their march from Strathspey to Elgin. It being a Sabbath morning, some of the people were assembling at the various churches at the time, but instead of worshipping they joined in the march. Arriving at Elgin, they marched through the town to Grant Lodge, which they found besieged by the townspeople, who, alarmed by the numbers and resolute bearing of the Highlanders, instantly fled. Lady Anne gave the Strathspey men a hearty welcome. The Provost of Elgin, in fear and trembling that the town would be sacked, is said to have contrived to get access to Grant Lodge by a back entrance, and on his knees to have implored Lady Anne to induce the Highlanders to spare the town and return to Strathspey. The Sheriff of the county backed up this appeal. Lady Anne consented to send them home after food was provided for them. They then started for Strathspey. Lady Anne sent orders to Forres and every inn on the road to give the Highlanders everything they wanted. At Forres they had a real good night of it, eating and drinking and dancing till morning. They went on to Strathspey without a halt, so that the men from the remoter parts must have walked eighty miles without going to bed. This is said to

have been the last raid by Highlanders as a clan. The young Patrick Grant who took part in it was known afterwards as Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., who was Adjutant-General in India 1845-51; was appointed A.D.C. to the Queen, 1851; was Commander-in-Chief at Madras, 1856-1857 and 1857-61; and Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, 1867. He was Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta, 1867-72, and in 1874 was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital. He was appointed Colonel, Royal Horse Guards, and Gold Stick-in-Waiting on the Queen, 1885. Sir Patrick Grant with his own hand furnished an account of this march to Sir William Fraser, and was always proud of this, his "first campaign," the "Raid to Elgin."

On the occasion of King George IV.'s visit to Scotland in 1822, at one of the presentations which took place during his stay at Holyrood, or at the ball given to His Majesty by the Peers of Scotland, the King asked one of the lords-in-waiting to point out the lady on whose account so many Highlanders went down to Elgin two years before. The lady was pointed out, and the King emphatically remarked, "Well, truly she is an object fit to raise the chivalry of a clan."

IX. LADY MARGARET,

born 27th May, 1772. She married, 10th July, 1795, Major-General Francis Stuart of Lesmurdie, and had issue.¹ She died 3rd December, 1830, and was buried at Elgin.

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 461.

X. JANE,

born 1st March, 1774. She died at Grant Lodge, Elgin, 22nd May, 1819, aged 45, unmarried, and was interred in the family vault at Duthil Church.¹

XI. LADY PENUEL,

born 21st December, 1779; died, unmarried, on 27th January, 1844.²

XII. CHRISTINA TERESA,

born 13th January, 1781; died at Grant Lodge, Elgin, 16th July, 1793, unmarried.

XIII. MAGDALEN,

a daughter, living in 1796; died unmarried.³

XIV. MARY SOPHIA,

died at Castle Grant, 26th February, 1788, unmarried.⁴

XIX. 1. SIR LEWIS ALEXANDER GRANT,
BARONET,

known as the thirteenth Laird of Grant, was born at Moy, 22nd March, 1767. He was educated at Westminster and at Edinburgh.⁵

He early gave signs of great promise. He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1783. In the year 1788 he was elected Provost of Forres, and in January, 1789, was called to the Scots Bar.⁶ In 1790 he was elected M.P. for Morayshire. Unfortunately, in the summer of 1791, his health began to fail, and rest from study and Parliamentary labours not availing to restore him, he was compelled to retire from public life. His brother, Colonel Francis William Grant, was appointed curator of his estates on his succession to them.

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 461. ² *Ibid.* ³ *Ibid.* ⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 467-472. ⁶ *Ibid.*, II., pp. 501-504, 507, 508.

He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy and Grant estates on the 18th February, 1811, and on the death of his cousin James, seventh Earl of Findlater and fourth Earl of Seafield, without issue, on 5th October, 1811, Sir Lewis, as heir general,

SIR LEWIS ALEXANDER GRANT OF GRANT, FIFTH EARL OF SEAFIELD.

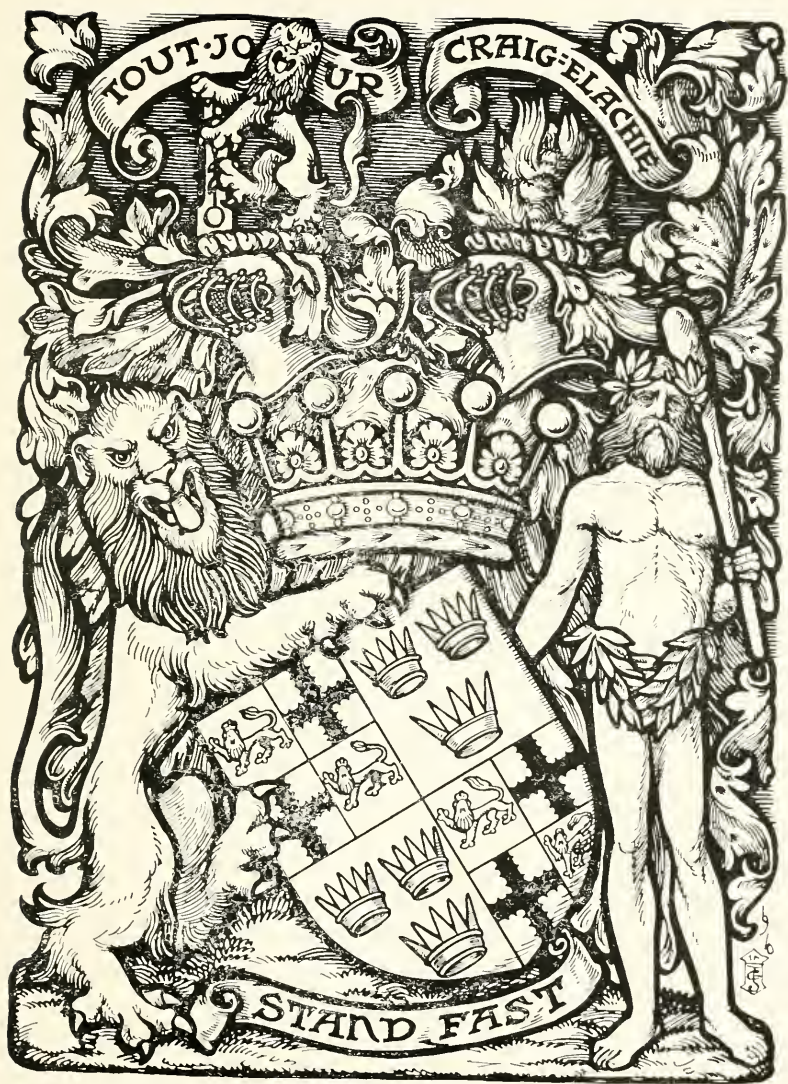
succeeded to his estates, with the titles of EARL OF SEAFIELD, VISCOUNT REIDHAVEN, VISCOUNT SEAFIELD, and BARON OGILVIE OF DESKFORD AND CULLEN. He then assumed the surname of Ogilvie in addition to his own. He seems to have stayed at different residences on his property, but chiefly with his sisters at Grant Lodge in Elgin. He died, unmarried, at Cullen House, on 26th October, 1840, aged 73, and was succeeded by his younger brother,

XIX. 2. COLONEL SIR FRANCIS WILLIAM GRANT, BARONET,

second Earl of Seafield of the Grant line, who was born on 6th March, 1778.¹ On 1st March, 1793, he obtained a Commission in the Strathspey Fencibles, then in course of being raised by his father, and on 14th February, 1794, he was appointed a Captain in the 97th or Strathspey Regiment.² At the same time he was made an

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 473-482; II., p. 512.

² Commissions at Cullen House.



ARMS OF OGILVIE GRANT, EARL OF SEAFIELD.

ensign in an independent company of foot about to be embodied, and on the 19th February he received a Lieutenant's Commission in a similar company. On the 29th November, 1794, he was appointed Major in the regiment of Fencibles, raised by Fraser of Lovat, and on 1st October, 1795, was made Lieutenant-Colonel in the same regiment, but to hold this rank only while the regiment was embodied. On 23rd January, 1799, however, he received a Commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in a regiment of Fencibles commanded by Colonel Archibald MacNeill of Colonsay, with permanent rank in the Army. This regiment, described as the Third Argyllshire Fencibles,¹ unlike other Fencible Regiments, was required to serve in any part of Europe. Lieutenant-Colonel Grant accompanied his regiment to Gibraltar, and served there 1800, 1801.² In September of the latter year it was ordered home and reduced. He was elected M.P. for the Elgin Burghs, 1802. In 1806 he was elected M.P. for the Inverness Burghs.³ In 1807 he was elected M.P. for the County of Elgin, which he continued to represent till the year 1832. In 1833 he was elected M.P. for the United Counties of Elgin and Nairn, which he continued to represent till his succession as Earl of Seafield in 1840. He was thus a member of the House of Commons for thirty-eight years.

On 20th June, 1803, he received from his father, as Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness-shire, a Commission as Colonel of the regiment of North British Militia, formed in Inverness-shire in conjunction with the

¹ General Stewart's "Sketches of the Highlanders," II., p. 471.

² "Chiefs," II., p. 519.

³ Foster's "Members of Parliament," p. 159.

Shires of Banff, Elgin and Nairn, which appointment his father had resigned.¹ In 1809, Sir James also resigned the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Invernessshire, which was thereupon conferred upon his son, who, the same year, received the full rank of Colonel in the Army.

He held the office of Curator to his brother, Lewis Alexander, Earl of Seafield, for twenty-nine years. During this period and after his own accession to the title and estates, which took place 26th October, 1840, he not only helped and encouraged his tenants to improve their holdings, but he was known as the largest planter of trees in Britain in the last century, the annals of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland recording in 1847 that, at that date, 31,686,482 young trees, Scotch fir, larch and hardwood, had been planted under the Earl's direction over an area of 8,223 acres. On this account the Highland Society awarded Lord Seafield their gold medal. He also not only embellished and beautified the grounds of Cullen House, but built an addition to the house itself. He improved the harbours of Cullen and Portsoy. He is said to have spent on the latter £17,000. He removed the town of Cullen, which in old days was in close proximity to Cullen House, down to its present situation by the sea, and at the same time he greatly improved it's appearance.

His benevolence and public spirit were acknowledged by the grants of freedom of the Burghs of Cullen, Kintore, Forres, Elgin, Nairn, Banff, and Kirkeudbright.² He had been stationed in the

¹ Commission at Cullen House ; see also "Chiefs," II., pp. 523, 524.

² Burgess Acts, etc., of various dates from 1795-1817, at Cullen House.

latter place with the Fraser Fencibles in 1795. While at Gibraltar in 1801 he was raised to the degree of Master Mason in connection with the "Mother Lodge of St John, No. 24."

On 5th August, 1841, the first year after his succession to the earldom, he was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, a position he held until his death in 1853. In politics he was a Conservative. In the early part of Sir Robert Peel's career he was a warm supporter of his, and adhered to him in 1829 when others receded. It was proposed at that time to honour him with a peerage, and the patent was prepared, when the Ministry came to a sudden close.

His Lordship died at Cullen House after a short illness on the 30th July, 1853. The funeral took place at Duthil on the 3rd August, and was very largely attended by a people who, deeply attached to him, mourned his loss.



FRANCIS WILLIAM, SIXTH EARL OF SEAFIELD.

Lord Seafield was twice married. His first wife was Mary Anne, only daughter of John Charles Dunn of Higham House, Sussex, the marriage taking place 10th May, 1811. She was born 6th March, 1795, died 27th May, 1840, before the accession of her husband to the earldom, and was buried at Duthil. His Lordship married, secondly, on 17th August, 1843, Louisa Emma, second

daughter of Robert George Maunsell, Co Limerick.¹ By this lady he had no issue. She survived him, and married, secondly, 31st January, 1856, Major Godfrey Hugh Massy, of the 19th Foot, who died 4th June, 1862, and thirdly, 5th July, 1864, Lord Henry Loftus, fifth son of the second Marquis of Ely, from whom she was divorced. He died 28th February, 1880, and she died 2nd August, 1884, aged 66.

By his first wife, Lord Seafield had a family of six sons and one daughter.

The sons were

I. JAMES GRANT,

born 16th April, 1812, at London; died there 15th March, 1815.²

XX. 1. II. FRANCIS WILLIAM,

styled Master of Grant, born 5th October, 1814.³ He was M.P. for Inverness-shire from 1838 till 11th March, 1840, when he died unmarried.⁴ Like his father and grandfather, Mr Grant was warmly attached to the Church of Scotland, and was elected a representative elder to the General Assembly in 1839. Unhappily, his promising career was cut short. He died aged 25, being found dead in his bed at Cullen House, having come up from London with his brother, Mr John Charles Grant, to attend his mother's funeral. He was suffering from a slight indisposition at the time, and the immediate cause of his death was supposed to be an obstruction about the heart. Mother and son were buried at the new mausoleum at Duthil the same day. The

¹ "Burke's Peerage," 1908, article Seafield, p. 1543.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 482. ³ *Ibid*, I., pp. 483-486.

⁴ Foster's "Members of Parliament," p. 159.

funeral was largely attended by a sorrowful and sympathetic crowd of mourners.

III. JOHN CHARLES,

born 4th September, 1815. He succeeded his father as seventh Earl of Seafield.¹

IV. THE HON. JAMES OGILVIE GRANT,

afterwards succeeded his nephew as ninth Earl of Seafield.²

V. THE HON. LEWIS ALEXANDER,

Lieutenant Royal Horse Guards, born 18th September, 1820.³ He married on 15th August, 1849, Georgina, fourth daughter of Robert George Maunsell of Limerick. She died 6th March, 1885. He died 24th December, 1902, leaving issue

1. FRANCIS CHARLES,

born 17th May, died 4th June, 1853.

2. ALEXANDER LEWIS HENRY,

born 1st August, 1854; married 30th October, 1889, Hilda Annie, daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay. He died without issue, 3rd March, 1904.

3. ROBERT GEORGE,

born 10th October, 1856; died in Ceylon, July, 1888.

4. MARY LOUISA ELEANORA,

born 13th July, 1858; married 28th July, 1885. Henry Maitland Sperling of Edgeworth Manor, Gloucestershire; now of Coombe Trenchard, Lew Don, North Devon.

5. MARIA JANE ANNE STUART,

born 7th December, 1861.

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 483; see *infra*. ² *Ibid*.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 483, and "Burke's Peerage," article Seafield.

VI. THE HON. GEORGE HENRY ESSEX,
 born 13th February, 1825.¹ He married on 2nd
 October, 1855, Eleanora, fourth daughter of the late
 Sir William Gordon Gordon Cumming, Bart. He
 resided at Easter Elchies, Craigellachie, and was a
 Captain, 42nd Highlanders. He died 31st May,
 1873, survived by his wife, who died 5th April,
 1889. They left issue

1. HENRY OSWIN,

late 2nd West India Regiment, born 2nd April,
 1859.

2. WILLIAM ROBERT,

born 25th March, 1863; assistant in depart-
 ment of Zoology, British Museum; married, 1st
 October, 1890, Maud Louisa, eldest daughter of
 Admiral Mark Robert Pechell, and has issue

(i.) CHARLES RANDOLPH MARK,

born 15th March, 1905.

(ii.) ELEANORA,

born 22nd September, 1892.

(iii.) MARJORIE ELSPETH,

born 25th June, 1894.

(iv.) ALISON JEAN,

born 6th March, 1896.

3. GEORGE RANDOLPH SEYMOUR,

born 20th June, 1866; married, 22nd Feb.,
 1909, Carmen, elder daughter of José T.
 Errazurez of Bryanston Square, London, W.

4. ALICE ELIZABETH,

born December, 1856; married, 6th July, 1889,
 the Right Honourable Lord Walter Gordon
 Lennox, P.C., fourth son of the sixth Duke of

¹ "Chiefs," I, p. 483; "Burke's Peerage," article Seafield.

Richmond and Lennox and first Duke of Gordon, and has issue.

5. MURIEL FRANCES CHARLOTTE,
born 21st May, 1861; married, June, 1892,
Geoffrey St Quintin, son of Lieutenant-Colonel
St Quintin, 17th Lancers, of Scampston Hall,
Yorkshire, and has issue.

VII. THE HON. EDWARD ALEXANDER,
born 17th June, 1833; died 26th April, 1844.¹

VIII. LADY JANE,
born at Cullen House 8th September, 1813; married,
20th July, 1843, Major-General Sir Edward Walter
Forestier Walker, K.C.B. She died 16th September,
1861. He died 27th July, 1881, having
married again. He had issue by his first wife four
sons, of whom the eldest, General Sir Frederick
William Edward Forestier Forestier - Walker,
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., born 17th April, 1844, died at
Tenby, Tuesday, 30th August, 1910. He was
Governor of Gibraltar, 1905-9; G.O. Commanding-
in-Chief and High Commissioner, Mediterranean;
Colonel of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. He
had a distinguished military career, was twice
mentioned in despatches; was awarded the C.B.
for his services in the South African War, 1877-9;
was honourably mentioned and awarded the C.M.G.,
also medal and clasp, for his services with the
Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-5; was mentioned
twice in despatches and awarded the G.C.M.G., also
medal with two clasps, for his services in the South
African War, 1899-1902. He was a Knight of
Grace of St John of Jerusalem, and a Knight

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 483.

Grand Cross Spanish Military Order of Merit. He married, 15th February, 1887, Mabel Louisa, daughter of Colonel A. E. Ross, late Northumberland Fusiliers, and left issue.

XX. 2. SIR JOHN CHARLES GRANT-
OGILVIE, BARONET,

seventh Earl of Seafield, Viscount of Reidhaven, Lord Ogilvie of Deskford and Cullen, First Baron Strathspey of Strathspey, K.T., born 4th September, 1814.¹ He adopted the Navy as a profession, entering as a midshipman about the age of fourteen, and for some time served on board the vessel commanded by Sir John Franklin.² After the death, in 1840, of his elder brother, Francis William, Mr Grant retired from the Navy, and a few months later, by his father's accession to the estates and honours of Seafield, he enjoyed the courtesy title of Viscount Reidhaven and Master of Grant.

In 1841 he contested Banffshire unsuccessfully as a Conservative against Mr James Duff, afterwards Earl Fife. He was only defeated by 43 votes.

On 30th July, 1853, he succeeded his father as seventh Earl of Seafield, and in the same year was elected one of the representative Peers of Scotland. He held that position till 14th August, 1858, when he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, under the title of BARON STRATHSPEY OF STRATHSPEY, an occasion celebrated with great rejoicings in the district.³

He continued the work of his father in effecting extensive improvements on the estates, both in the

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 487.

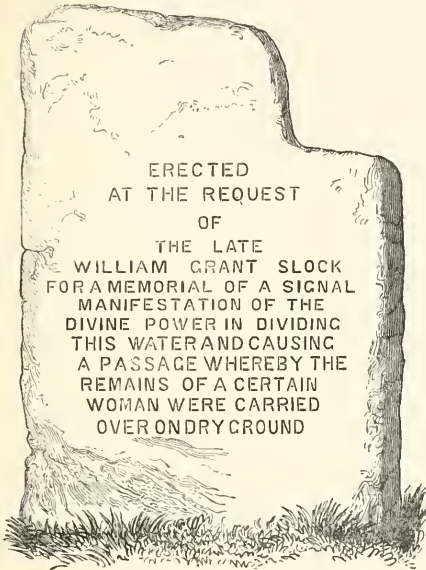
² Letter from Colonel Grant, dated 19th February, 1836, at Cullen House.

³ "Chiefs," I., pp. xvii., xcii., 488.



JOHN CHARLES, Seventh Earl of Seafield, and his Son, IAN CHARLES, Viscount of Reidhaven, afterwards Eighth Earl of Seafield.

way of new houses, steadings, roads, the reclamation of waste land, and in enlarging the extensive plantations the late Earl had made.¹ He took a leading part in the promotion of the Highland Railway, as he saw the great benefits that this railway would confer on his people.



THE MIRACLE STONE OF THE SPEY.

Erected near Boat of Garten, 9th March, 1865. Broken and cast into the river 19th Feb., 1867.

From a drawing by the late Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D.

The "Agricultural Gazette" of March 5th, 1877, states that in the Duthil district alone fourteen million fir trees had been planted since 1866, and that a self-sown crop was continually coming up. He was a very successful breeder of Highland cattle. He took a great interest in Highland games, and in

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 488, 489; see "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 459, footnote.

keeping up the pipes, the Highland dress and Highland industries.¹ He also took a great interest in, and rendered important services to, the cause of education. He was an office-bearer of the Church of Scotland, and was frequently a ruling elder at the General Assembly.² In 1879 Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, invested Lord Seafield with the Order of the Thistle.³

His residences were Cullen House,⁴ which he and his wife, Lady Seafield, greatly improved and restored, Castle Grant in Strathspey, and Balmacaan in Glen-Urquhart.⁵

Lord Seafield died after a short illness at Cullen House, on the evening of February 18th, 1881.⁶ The "good Earl" was greatly regretted, and nearly 10,000 people took part in the funeral obsequies on 25th and 26th February, on which latter date he was laid to rest at Duthil, with all the mournful ceremony befitting a great Highland Chief.

His Lordship married, on 12th August, 1850, the Honourable Caroline Stuart, youngest daughter of

JOHN CHARLES, SEVENTH EARL OF SEAFIELD.

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 489, 490.

² *Ibid*, I., pp. 490, 491.

³ *Ibid*, I., p. 491.

⁴ *Ibid*, I., pp. 491-493.

⁵ He it was who first resolved to carry out the design of preserving an enduring record of his family and their muniments. This task he entrusted to the late Sir William Fraser, K.C.B., LL.D., a work which was completed in the lifetime of his son and successor, the Eighth Earl. To this work, "The Chiefs of Grant," 3 Volumes, published Edinburgh, 1883, the writer of this article has been greatly indebted. ("Chiefs," I., p. xvii.)

⁶ See "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 508.



IAN CHARLES, EIGHTH EARL OF SEAFIELD.

the eleventh Lord Blantyre.¹ Their only child succeeded him as Earl of Seafield and Laird of Grant.

HON. CAROLINE STUART, COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.

XXI. SIR IAN CHARLES GRANT-OGILVIE,
BARONET,

Eighth Earl of Seafield, etc., Second Baron Strathspey of Strathspey, twenty-seventh Chief of the Clan Grant, was born in Moray Place, Edinburgh, on 7th October, 1851.² He was educated at Eton, and received his first commission as a cornet and sub-lieutenant in the First Regiment of Life Guards on 8th December, 1869. He was promoted Lieutenant in October, 1871, and retired from the service in January, 1877.

The day on which he attained his majority was celebrated with great rejoicings throughout the length and breadth of the Grant and Seafield estates. The young Chief, Viscount Reidhaven and Master of Grant, as he was then, received from the tenants of the Strathspey estates a presentation of his portrait, painted by the late Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy.³ The presentation

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 493.

² *Ibid*, I., pp. 495-498 ; see also "In Memoriam, Ian Charles, Eighth Earl of Seafield, Twenty-seventh Chief of the Clan Grant," pp. 1-5.

³ The letter which offered the portrait for acceptance bore nearly one thousand signatures, the great proportion being of the name of Grant ("Chiefs," I., p. 495, footnote).

was made by Field Marshall (then General) Sir Patrick Grant. The tenantry on the Cullen and Morayshire estates at the same time made a handsome presentation of silver plate. These presentations took place, and a banquet was given by Lord Seafield in a pavilion 120 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth, and in the evening huge bonfires illuminated the surrounding country. He succeeded his father on his death, the 18th February, 1881. Before this event he had acted as Convener of the County of Inverness. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant of Banffshire and Invernessshire. He was an active office-bearer of the Church of Scotland. He was devotedly attached to his clan and tenantry, and continued the policy of his predecessors on his estates.¹ He took an active interest in politics. He was a Conservative, but believed in gradual, progressive, and not too hasty reforms. His promising career, however, was all too soon cut short. He was suddenly seized with a fatal illness, which, on 31st March, 1884, ended in his death. He was buried at Duthil, and his funeral was attended by a sorrowing throng of kinsmen, clansmen, tenants, and friends from far and near.

IAN CHARLES, EIGHTH EARL, AS BARON OF STRATHSPEY.

On his death, unmarried, the Barony of Strathspey became extinct. The Grant and Seafield

¹ "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 459, footnote.

estates he bequeathed to his mother, Caroline, Countess of Seafield, the present proprietrix.¹

He was succeeded in the title and headship of the clan by his uncle.

XX. 3. SIR JAMES OGILVIE-GRANT,
BARONET,

ninth Earl of Seafield, born 27th December, 1817. He was M.P. for Elgin and Nairn, 1868-1874. He was a Deputy Lieutenant, and Lieutenant-Colonel, Elgin Volunteers.

He succeeded his nephew as Earl of Seafield, 31st March, 1884.²

He was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, 17th June, 1884, under the title previously borne by his brother and nephew, BARON STRATHSPEY OF STRATHSPEY.³

His Lordship died 5th June, 1888.

He married, first, 6th April, 1841, Caroline Louisa, second daughter of Eyre Evans of Ash Hill Towers, County Limerick, a grandnephew of George, first Lord Carbery. She died on 6th February, 1850.

By her he had issue,

I. FRANCIS WILLIAM, tenth Earl.

II. MARY ANNE, born 7th, died 24th May, 1842.

He married, secondly, on 13th April, 1853, Constance Helena, fourth daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby of Birkenbog, who died on 13th February, 1872.

¹ See "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 508.

² "Burke's Peerage," article Seafield; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 508; "Chiefs," I, p. 502.

³ "Lodge's Peerage," article Seafield.

By her he had issue,

III. ROBERT ABERCROMBY,

late Captain, Second Battalion Gordon Highlanders, born 4th September, 1855; served in Afghan War, 1879-80, and Boer War, 1881.

The Earl married thirdly, on 15th December, 1875, Georgiana Adelaide Forester, widow of William Stuart of Aldenham Abbey, Herts, and Tempford Hall, Bedfordshire, and daughter of the late General F. N. Walker, K.C.H., of Manor House, Bushey.

She died 7th September, 1903.

He was succeeded by his elder son,

XXI. SIR FRANCIS WILLIAM OGILVIE-GRANT, BARONET,

Tenth Earl of Seafield, born 9th March, 1847; married, 24th November, 1874, his cousin, Ann Trevor Corry, only daughter of Major George Thomas Evans of Otago, New Zealand, succeeded his father 5th June, 1888, and died 3rd December, 1888, having had issue,¹

I. JAMES,

eleventh and present Earl.

II. HON. TREVOR,

born 2nd March, 1879, married 19th December, 1905, Alice Louisa, third daughter of the late T. M. Hardy Johnstone, M.I.C.E., of Christchurch, New Zealand, and has issue,

LENA BARBARA JOAN,

born 2nd July, 1907.

III. HON. JOHN CHARLES,

born 1887, died 8th December, 1893.

¹ "Burke's Peerage," article Seafield; "Lodge's Peerage," article Seafield.

IV. LADY CAROLINE LOUISA,
born 19th May, 1877.

V. LADY SYDNEY MONTAGU,
born 23rd July, 1882.

VI. LADY INA ELEANORA
(twin with her sister), died 30th September, 1893.

VII. LADY NINA GERALDINE.
born 6th June, 1884.

XXII. SIR JAMES OGILVIE-GRANT,
BARONET,

Eleventh Earl of Seafield, Viscount Reidhaven, Viscount Seafield and Baron Ogilvie of Deskford and Cullen in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Strathspey of Strathspey in the Counties of Inverness and Moray in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, born 18th April, 1876, succeeded his father 3rd November, 1888, married June 22nd, 1898, Mary Elizabeth Nina, eldest daughter of the late Henry Joseph Townend, M.D., J.P., of Christchurch, New Zealand, and has issue,

LADY NINA CAROLINE,
born 17th April, 1906.

Creations.—Viscount Seafield and Lord Ogilvie of Cullen, 24th June, 1698; Earl of Seafield, Viscount Reidhaven, and Lord Ogilvie of Deskford and Cullen, 24th June, 1701, all in the Peerage of Scotland; Baron Strathspey of Strathspey in the Counties of Inverness and Moray in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 17th June, 1884; Baronet of Nova Scotia, 30th August, 1625.

Arms.—(See “Chiefs,” I., p. 498) Recorded in “Lyon Register”—Quarterly, quartered, first and fourth grand quarters, quarterly first and fourth argent, a lion passant guardant, gules, crowned with an imperial crown or; second and third argent, a cross engrailed sable, for Ogilvie; second and third grand quarters gules, three antique crowns or; for Grant. The shield is encircled with an orange tawny ribbon, pendant therefrom the badge of a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

Crests.—On the dexter side, upon a torse argent and gules, a lion rampant guardant of the second, holding in his paws a plummet or, and having above it an escrol “*Tout Jour*,” for Ogilvie. On the sinister side, upon a torse gules and or, a burning hill proper, having on an escrol above it, “*Craig-elachie*,” for Grant.

Supporters.—On the dexter side a lion rampant guardant, or, armed gules, and on the sinister a savage or naked man, bearing upon his left shoulder a club, proper, and wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, vert.

Mottoes.—*Tout Jour*, for Ogilvie.

Stand fast, Craig-Elachie, for Grant.

Badges.—*For Grant*—Scotch Fir and Cranberry.

For Ogilvie—The Evergreen Alkanet.

War Cry.—*Craig-Elachie*—the rock of alarm.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

THE FIRST GRANTS OF BALLINDALLOCH, ALSO THE FIRST GRANTS OF DALVEY, AFTERWARDS OF DUNLUGAS.

PATRICK,¹ assigned as son to John Grant, younger of Freuchie, is stated to have been a twin brother of John Grant, second of Freuchie, and is claimed as the ancestor of the older family of Grants of Ballindalloch. Patrick Grant in Ballindalloch appears about 1520 as a prominent member of the Grant family. He acquired and held Ballindalloch from the Grants of Freuchie. Patrick Grant in Ballindalloch² was one of the sureties for completion of the marriage between Donald Cameron, son of Ewen Allanson, Captain of Clan Cameron, and Agnes Grant, third daughter of John Grant, second of Freuchie, named in the Indenture 22nd October, 1520. On the 17th February, 1529-30,³ he bought from Robert Stewart of Clawauch the lands of half the town (ville) of Urquhart and the lands of Cantraydown in the Barony of Clawauch (Clava) in the Sheriffdom of Nairn.

There is a story related, to which, however, Sir William Fraser gives no credence, of Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch being tutor to his nephew John Grant, second of Freuchie, during his minority, and usurping the family property, from which he is said to have been removed by John Grant's grandfather, the Laird of Mackintosh.

This story is alluded to in the Kinrara MS.,⁴ which says that William, then tutor, afterwards 13th Laird of Mackintosh, sent 200 men under the leadership of Dougall Macgillicallum with the Laird of Grant (then sixteen years of age) to recover his paternal heritage from his tutor, Grant of Ballindalloch, who, however, is called James. They accomplished their object, and on the way there John Mor Grant, ancestor of Glenmoriston, is said to have

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. lvi., 79, 92, 98; III., pp. 67, 68, 70, 72, 76, 268.

² *Ibid.*, I., pp. 90 and 91; III., pp. 64 and 65. See *infra*.

³ R. M. S., March 10th, 1529-30. ⁴ Macfarlane's "Gen. Coll.," I., pp. 207 and 208.

been "begotten by the Laird of Grant on a daughter of the Baron of Kincairn" (Kincardine) where the party were staying for the night.¹ This William, tutor of Mackintosh, was a nephew of Muriel Mackintosh, and therefore apparently a first cousin of the young Laird of Grant.

From a Commission given to John Grant,² fourth of Freuchie, dated 8th June, 1555, in which the words occur, "except so much as John Grant of Ballindalloch and his father occupy," Patrick must have been still alive at that date.

It is not known whom he married.

He left issue four sons and two daughters.

I. JOHN GRANT, first designed of Ballindalloch. 6th November, 1532, is the date of a Charter of Sale³ to him by Robert Stewart of Clavach (Clava) of the half of the town of Easter Urquhart and the lands of Cantradoun. For Charter of Sale to his father of said lands, 17th February, 1529-30, see *supra*. On 27th July, 1545,⁴ he sold these lands to James Grant, third of Freuchie. In this Charter he is designated of Ballindalloch.⁵

Before 5th March, 1539-40,⁶ he acquired from Patrick, Bishop of Moray, under compulsion, the lands of Advie, Tulchan, Calledir, Kirory, and Ardvokey, in the Barony of Strathspey. This Charter was confirmed 31st April, 1540, by Cardinal Antonius.

On 1st August, 1535, James Grant of Freuchie⁷ obliged himself to make up his title and infeft John Grant and his heirs in Ballindalloch, and to give him also leases of the lands of Pitchaish, Foyness, and Tullochcarron, which last with Drumgrane he bought from John Gordon of Pitlurg, 23rd July, 1545. He also had the lands of Bogside.⁸

¹ Cf. Macfarlane's "Gen. Coll.," I., p. 109.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 130, and III., p. 116.

³ For confirmation see R. M. S., 2nd January, 1537-8.

⁴ R. M. S., 21st August, 1546.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., p. 118; see also R. M. S., 22nd August, 1542.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., pp. lxiv., l xv., 109; III., pp. 85, 86, 277, 278, 280-282. See *infra* for the grant of Dalvey made at the same time to his brother, Patrick Grant. See also "Registrum Moraviense," pp. 391, 392, 399.

⁷ "Chiefs," I., p. 103, and III., pp. 78-80; R. M. S., 14th May, 1547.

⁸ "Chiefs," III., p. 397. For his signature to a General Bond by noblemen and barons of the North, 8th December, 1544, see "Spalding Club Miscellany," IV., pp. 212, 213.

He also, 4th March, 1548-9,¹ obtained a charter of the lands of Glenmoriston. He was slain on 11th September, 1559, in a quarrel with the Grants of Carron.² He married, first, Isabella, daughter of John Grant of Culcebock and Glenmoriston and Isabella Innes, by whom he had issue one son.

I. GEORGE, who claimed the estates of his grandfather, John Grant of Culcebock, but unsuccessfully.³

It appears, however, that the appellant's mother was divorced,⁴ as on the 19th May, 1538, in a charter by Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon to her in liferent of the lands of "Cestall, Bullemakin-teyr, Inveringlas," etc., the reason is given that it is in view of future matrimony (*intuitu matrimonii futuri*).

He seems to have predeceased his father⁵ (that is to say, unless he is the same as George Grant in Invernan, afterwards in Aldoch, but in that case he must have been passed over in favour of his younger and legitimated brother by the second wife, Patrick).

John Grant of Ballindalloch married, secondly, in 1541, Barbara Gordon, widow of William Hay, Lord of Lorny. She is mentioned as his wife in a Charter of Feu-farm to them of the lands of Kirkton and Inveravon by the Bishop of Moray, 16th July, 1545. She is also mentioned as his wife in the Charters of Tullochearron, Balaville (Belleville), Drumgrane, etc., 23rd July, 1545, and of Glenmoriston, 4th March, 1548-9.⁶

She is also mentioned as his wife⁷ in a Charter of Sale to them of 12th May, 1559, of the lands of Inverernan and others. These lands he bought from Katherine McKalloun.⁸ His son Patrick sold them on 27th August, 1577, to Archibald Douglas of Pittendreich, but on 4th September, 1579,⁹ he granted them to his second wife, Margaret Gordon.

¹ R. M. S., 4th March, 1548-9.

² "Chiefs," I., pp. 130, 226, 520; III., p. 283. See also Macfarlane's "Gen. Coll.," I., pp. 292-296, and Mackay's "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 114.

³ "Chiefs," III., pp. 373-376. See *infra* and Pleadings in an Appeal before the Consistorial Court of Moray on 9th May, 1549.

⁴ R. M. S., 26th August, 1538. ⁵ See *infra*.

⁶ "Chiefs," III., pp. 397, 440; "Registrum Moraviense," p. 408; R. M. S., 14th May, 1547, 4th March, 1548-9, and 9th March, 1553-4.

⁷ R. M. S., 20th August, 1577. ⁸ R. M. S., 12th September, 1577.

⁹ R. M. S., 11th April, 1581.

By Barbara Gordon John Grant had issue

2. PATRICK GRANT of Ballindalloch.

He was the eldest son of John Grant and Barbara Gordon, but having been born previous to their marriage, letters of legitimation under the Great Seal were granted in his favour on 22nd October, 1542.

On 9th March, 1553-4,¹ his father gave him a Charter of Sale of the lands of Tullochearron, Bellavill, Drumgrane, and Avon, with the salmon fishings in Spey and Avon. In the Confirmation of 7th March, 1565-6, his wife, Griselda Grant, is mentioned.

On 27th April, 1576,² he granted his wife, Margaret Gordon, the lands of Bogside, in Morayshire.

He engaged in Huntly's rebellion in 1568,³ but obtained a remission in the following year; and on 21st March, 1584, pledged himself with the clan to defend their chief, the Laird of Freuchie.

On the 23rd February, 1568,⁴ he signed an obligation to John Grant of Freuchie to give a Bond of Manrent on his entry to the lands of Ballnadallach (Ballindalloch). Fraser says he had a Charter⁵ from John Grant of Freuchie of Ballindalloch, 1568, and another from the Earl of Huntly of the lands of Aulderuth and Thomalemen on 21st May, 1575.

He died, it is said, on 8th September, 1586.

He married, first, Grissel Grant,⁶ daughter of John Grant, fourth of Freuchie, the original Contract being dated 17th March, 1558-9.

And secondly (before 4th September, 1579), Margaret Gordon,⁷ widow of Walter Innes of Auchroisk. The original Charter in the Contract of Marriage and the Contract are dated 27th April, 1576. The confirmation shows that Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch died before 29th January, 1587-8. Fraser states that she survived Ballindalloch and married John Gordon, son of Thomas Gordon of Cluny, and this is confirmed by Spottiswood,

¹ R. M. S., 9th March, 1553-4, and 7th March, 1565-6.

² R. M. S., 29th January, 1587-8.

³ "Chiefs," III., pp. 135-137, 157.

⁴ *Ibid*, III., pp. 135-136. (See also "Exchequer Rolls," XXI., p. 533).

⁵ "Chiefs," I., p. 520.

⁶ *Ibid*, I., p. 154, and III., pp. 397-399.

⁷ R. M. S., 11th April, 1581, and 29th January, 1587-8.

p. 383.¹ John Gordon was slain outside Darnaway Castle, whither Huntly had gone against the Earls of Atholl, Moray, and the Lairds of Calder (Cawdor), Freuchie, Mackintosh, and Dunbar, 24th November, 1590.

He left issue, five sons and four daughters, of whom

(I.) PATRICK GRANT of Ballindalloch was infeft in Ballindalloch. According to Sir William Fraser, the date of this infeftment was 3rd April, 1591.

PATRICK GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH.

On 2nd May, 1594, he was served heir² to his father in lands of Drumnagrain and Awin, with fishings on the Spey and Awin.

On 5th September, 1595, he received a Crown Charter³ of the Barony of Tullochearron to himself and Helen Ogilvie, his spouse.

In 1613, he, with John Grant of Freuchie and other members of the clan, is pardoned⁴ for intercommuning with the Clan Gregor, for which offence he had, on 1st September, 1613, been fined £5000.

Montrose, in 1645, burnt his three houses of Ballindalloch, Pitchaish, and Foyness.⁵ During his time, the lands of Ballindalloch passed into the hands of his brother James, and he was present at his brother's infeftment in these lands on 8th May,

¹See "Chiefs," I., pp. 165, 166, 520, and Gordon's "History of the Earldom of Sutherland," pp. 214, 215, 216; see also "Reg. Priv. Council," Vol. IV., pp. 570, 571; Macfarlane's "Gen. Coll.," I., pp. 246-247, and the "Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan," p. 164; see also *infra* for her quarrels with her brother-in-law, John of Foyness, tutor of Ballindalloch.

²"Retours," Banff.

³R. M. S., 5th September, 1595.

⁴"Chiefs," I., p. 188; III., pp. 214, 215; "Reg. Priv. Coun.," X., pp. 142-144, Cf. Vol. XIV., pp. 631, 652

⁵"Chiefs," I., p. 260; "Memorials of the Troubles," II., p. 447.

1632. He appears to have died before 1649. His wife, Helen Ogilvie, predeceased him, dying before 1621. He left issue, two sons and five daughters, of whom

JOHN GRANT of Ballindalloch,¹ born about 1596, obtained a Charter from his father, in 1619, of the lands of Ballindalloch.

He redeemed the lands from his uncle James in 1633.

In 1621, he and his spouse were infeft in the lands of Tullochcarron.

In 1643, he is still designed "Younger" and "Fiar of Ballindalloch."

On 23rd July, 1649, he received a Charter² of the lands of Morinch. This appears to be in fulfilment of an Act of Parliament of 5th March, 1647.³

He married (Contract dated 26th and 28th July, 1616), Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Walter Innes of Achintoul, and left issue.

In 1662, he styles himself Elder of Ballindalloch, and states that he is above sixty years of age. He appears to have survived until 1679.

On 20th November, 1624, he acquired Cardells⁴ from Patrick Grant of Cardells. On 12th November, 1629, Sir John Grant, sixth of Freuchie, obtained infeftment in this Barony.

In August, 1628, he attacked John Grant⁵ of Carron, the nephew of the outlaw, Sheumas an Tuim, who had proceeded to the Wood of Abernethy, accompanied by several of his friends, to cut timber. Carron was slain, and so also were several of Ballindalloch's friends, including Thomas Grant of Dalvey. Young Ballindalloch was afterwards charged, at the instance of the widow of John Grant of Carron, with the murder of her husband, but he procured a remission from Charles I. for himself, his brother Patrick, William Grant of Cardells, and Archibald Grant of Dalvey. In a Petition of 18th February, 1630, he

¹ "Chiefs," Vol. I., p. 520.

² R. M. S., 23rd July, 1649.

³ Cf. "Acta Parl.," Vol. 5, pt. 1, p. 720A.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., p. 208. See *infra*.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., pp. 225, 226, 228, 229; Spalding's "Memorials of the Trubbles," I., pp. 11, 12, 20, 21; "Reg. Privy Council," Second Series, II., pp. 490-493; III., pp. 461, 462; "Registrum Secreti Sigilli," Lib. CIII., fol. 232, 31st July, 1631. See also Sir Robert Gordon's "Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland," pp. 414-416, 459.

stated that "the slaughter was unintentional!" Between 1615 and 1618, James (Sheumas) Grant is said to have killed one of the Grants of Ballindalloch, who had attacked his brother Thomas at a fair at Elgin.¹

In December, 1634, Sheumas an Tuim² entrapped Ballindalloch, younger, into an ambushade, and conveying him to a disused kiln near Elgin, kept him imprisoned for twenty-two days. At the end of that time, with the connivance of one of his guards, with whom he conversed in Latin and arranged his plans, he effected his escape. His grandson, John Roy Grant, seventh of Ballindalloch, finally found the estates inextricably encumbered. They were taken

JOHN GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH.

possession of by his creditors, and ultimately acquired by Colonel William Grant,³ younger son of James Grant of Rothiemurchus, and ancestor of the present possessor of Ballindalloch. John Roy Grant died before 26th April, 1737, having married Anna-Francisca, second daughter of Count Patrick Leslie of Balquhain, with issue one son.⁴

(II.) JAMES GRANT of Morinch, also of Inverernan.⁵

He purchased, under reversion, from his brother Patrick, fourth of Ballindalloch, in 1604, the lands of Pitchaish and Foyness.

On 4th September, 1627, he was retoured heir in Ballindalloch to his grandfather,⁶ John Grant of Ballindalloch, and in a Precept from Chancery was infeft in these lands in 1632.

On 31st October, 1606, he was retoured heir male to his father,⁷ Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, in the lands of Inverernan, Glenernan, etc., in the Parish of Tarland, Aberdeenshire. The date of his death must have been between 19th March,

¹ See "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 141.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 232. Spaldings "Memorials of the Trubbles," I., pp. 53, 54. II., p. 438.

³ See *infra*.

⁴ "Commissariat of Edinburgh Consistorial Processes and Decrets," 73. See Process of Divorce, 1696.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., p. 520. ⁶ "Retours," Elgin.

⁷ "Retours," Aberdeen.

1628, when he is mentioned in a Contract between Sir John Grant of Freughy and John Grant, fiar of Ballindalloch,¹ and the date of his son's service as heir to him, *i.e.*, 22nd April, 1628.

He left a son,

JOHN GRANT of Inverernan, who was retoured on 22nd April, 1628, as heir to his father in these lands.²

(III.) JOHN GRANT.

Fraser says he appears as a witness to Charters in 1603 and 1604.

He appears subsequently to have acquired Dalnabo,³ as we are told of the Grants of Carron, "and now laittie these rebellis haveing foregathered with Johne Grant of Dalnabo, brother to Ballindallache, they seized apoun his persoun, tyed his hands behind his backe with bowstrings and cruellie and unmercifullie murdreist him in cold blood everie ane of them striking him through the bodie with their durkes; thairafter they cutted off his hands, eares and nose and carried the same with thame as a trophie of thair victorie." (From a letter of Council, dated Holyrood House, 29th July [1628], to the Earl of Moray anent James Grant [brother to Grant of Carron] and his associates).

It appears from a Submission for a Decree Arbitral between Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm and Lauchlan Grant of Wester Elchies and others, of 11th October, 1608, and also from a Decree Arbitral by John Grant of Freuchie, in a Submission between Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm and Patriek Grant of Carne, 28th October, 1608, that Johne Grant occupied Auchloney, his designation being "in Auchloney," while his brother, Robert Grant, is designed as in Dalnabo.⁴

(IV.) ROBERT GRANT,
mentioned in his father's testament.⁵ Designed as in Dalnabo in October, 1608.

(V.) DUNCAN GRANT.

He appears as a witness in a Discharge by Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, in 1594, as his brother.

¹ "Chiefs," III., p. 40. "Retours," Aberdeen.

² "Retours," Aberdeen.

³ "Reg. Privy Council of Scotland," Second Series, Vol. II., p. 411. See also pp. xlv. and 492. See "Memorials of the Trubbles," p. 12, and "History of the Earl of Sutherland," pp. 414-416.

⁴ "Chiefs," III., pp. 205-209.

⁵ *Ibid.*, I., p. 520, and III., pp. 205-209, and *supra*.

He also appears as brother of John Grant in Auchlonie, and Robert Grant in Dalnabo, in October, 1608.¹

(VI.) KATHERINE GRANT.

She married (Contract dated 3rd December, 1604), Patrick Kinnaird of Salterhill.²

(VII.) JEAN GRANT.

She married, in 1585, William Hay of Mayne, and had issue.³ (This appears from an original Contract of Marriage, dated 1585, and subscribed by William Hay of Mayne and Alexander Hay of Easter Kennet, Clerk Register, with the names of two sons of the latter, Mr John Hay and Daniel Hay, as witnesses, at Castle Grant). On her marriage Jean Grant had received, as a liferent portion, the rents of the davoch land of Dreggie, and the half davoch of Gaich, and in 1625, after the death of her husband, she sold her liferent rights in these lands to her eldest son, James.⁴ Another son, Patrick Hay, is a witness. Owing apparently to the want of some necessary precaution in making up these titles, James Hay was able to lay claim to the possession of these lands with some measure of success, and in 1653, James, the seventh Laird of Freuchie, grandson of the Laird who had bought the lands from William Hay, found it to his interest to compromise the matter rather than to renew the litigation.⁵

(VIII.) MARGARET GRANT,

married John Mackenzie of Towie, A.M., minister of Dingwall.⁶

She died on 27th October, 1601, leaving issue.

3. GEORGE GRANT,

in Inverernan, also in Aldoch.

(See above for my doubts as to whether or not he is identical with the George Grant, eldest son of John Grant's first marriage to Isabella Grant, daughter of the Laird of Culcabock and Glenmoriston).

As brother's son and heir of Alexander Grant of Cardells, he was infeft in Cardells on 20th December, 1585.⁷

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 520, and III., pp. 205-209, and *supra*.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 521.

³ *Ibid*, I., p. xxxii. and Note; pp. xxxiii. and 521.

⁴ Original Disposition at Castle Grant. ⁵ "Chiefs," I., p. 276, and *infra*.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., p. 521.

⁷ *Ibid*, I., p. 207. Instrument of Sasine, dated 20th December, 1585, Old Inventory, at Castle Grant.

He immediately thereafter disposed it to his youngest brother, John Grant in Foyness, for 1000 merks.¹

He appears to have died before 1612.

4. PAUL GRANT.

He is a witness to his brother's infeftment, in 1568, in the lands of Ballindalloch² on a Precept by the Laird of Freuchie, when he is styled brother to Ballindalloch.

On 17th February, 1590-1, one Thomas Grant, described as "Paul's son," is declared a rebel.³

5. JOHN GRANT in Foyness, tutor of Ballindalloch.

He is a witness to several documents between 1580 and 1603, and is styled brother-german of Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, in 1586 being called youngest brother.⁴

He acquired Cardells from his brother, George, being infeft therein 23rd December, 1585,⁵ an Inhibition to the contrary of 25th February, 1585-6, being ineffectual. In 1574 he purchased the estate of Ballindalloch from his brother on a letter of reversion, but it appears to have been redeemed.⁶

He is mentioned in 1588 as one of his brother's creditors.⁷ He gave offence to his brother's widow, Margaret Gordon, in many matters. She called in the assistance of her friends the Gordons, and by their advice married, as her third husband, John Gordon, brother of Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny. Upon this, according to the historian of the House of Sutherland,⁸ the tutor of Ballindalloch, "grudging that any of the surname of Gordon should dwell amongst them," at the instigation of the "Laird of Grant," quarrelled with John Gordon, and killed one of his servants. In revenge, John Gordon pressed matters so far that the tutor and his adherents were pronounced rebels, and the Earl of Huntly was stirred up to pursue them at law, he being Sheriff of the Shire. The Earl therefore obtained a commission,

¹ Instrument of Sasine, dated 23rd Dec., 1585, Old Inventory, at Castle Grant.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 520.

³ "Reg. Privy Council," IV., p. 832.

⁴ "Chiefs of Grant," III., p. 394, and I., p. 520.

⁵ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 207, 208. Instrument of Sasine, Old Inventory at Castle Grant.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., p. 521.

⁷ *Ibid.*, I., p. 165, and *supra*; "P.C. Register," IV., p. 571 n.; Spottiswood, p. 283.

⁸ "History of the Earldom of Sutherland," p. 215; Macfarlane's "Gen. Coll.," I., pp. 246, 247; "The Mackintoshes," p. 164.

in virtue of which he besieged the house of Ballindalloch, and took it by force on 2nd November, 1590; the tutor, however, making his escape.¹

He was killed in a feud with the Grants of Carron.² The fact that he was murdered is borne out by a Petition of the widow of John Grant of Carron about 1630.

He was dead before 24th February, 1621,³ as on that date Patrick Grant, his eldest surviving son, is required to serve himself heir to his father in Cardells, which he did, and on 20th November, 1624, he disposed these lands to John Grant, fiar of Ballindalloch.

II. PATRICK GRANT of Dalvey,
brother-german of John Grant of Ballindalloch; mentioned as in Dalvey in 1537.⁴

He received a Charter of feu-farm of these lands from Patrick, Bishop of Moray, in 1539.⁵ From an Instrument of Protest dated 5th March, 1539-40,⁶ by Patrick, Bishop of Moray, we see that he had granted this feu-farm under compulsion, as well as the one to John Grant of Ballindalloch.⁷ From a Notarial Instrument, dated 20th May, 1546, we find that the Bishop had ratified these Charters to Patrick Grant of Dalvey and John Grant of Ballindalloch.⁸

After this Charter of feu-farm,⁹ he is afterwards frequently mentioned as a witness to Grant Charters under the designation "of Dalvey."¹⁰

He is, along with his brother (Ballindalloch), one of the signers of the General Bond by the Noblemen and Barons of the North, 8th December, 1544.¹¹

¹ "The Kinrara MS.," however, says 21st November, 1590.

² "Chiefs," III., p. 225.

³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 288; see *supra* and *infra*.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I., p. 520; "Reg. Mor.," p. 399.

⁵ See also "Chiefs," I., pp. lxiv., lxx., 108, 109.

⁶ *Ibid.*, III., pp. 277-279.

⁷ See *supra*.

⁸ "Chiefs," III., pp. 286-289; see "Registrum Moraviense," p. 392.

⁹ "Chiefs," II., p. 3; III., pp. 127, 132, 135, 143, 149, 150, 152, 369, 383-385, 388, 393; "Reg. Moraviense," pp. 408, 420; R. M. S., 18th May, 1572.

¹⁰ See Dr Crammond's "Annals of Banff," I., pp. 25 and 27, where we see that in 1549 he sits on the Town Courts of Banff. He is described as Patrick Grant of Dalvey.

¹¹ "Spalding Club Miscellany," Vol. IV., pp. 212, 213.

He had, on November 20th, 1554, to find surety for fire-raising and burning certain houses and sheilings on the lands of John Grant of Carron, called Rowney and Cochetlau, committed June, 1554.¹

Fraser says he married Janet Bard or Baird, who survived him.² He had apparently three sons,

1. PATRICK, who died in 1603, having married (Contract 6th December, 1565) Janet, daughter of Duncan Grant in Gartinbeg, and left issue.

2. THOMAS³

3. ANDREW, mentioned in a Disposition of Salmon Fishings, of the year 1567. This son Andrew is not mentioned in the "Chiefs of Grant," I., p. 521, in the pedigree of the Grants of Dalvey.

4. A daughter, who was married to John Cuthbert of Auldeastle Hill.

Patrick Grant died April, 1576. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Patrick, who was the ancestor of the first Grants of Dalvey, afterwards of Dunlugas. Dalvey was sold in 1680 to John Campbell of Frierstoun, but these lands were afterwards purchased in 1682 by James Grant, younger of Gartinbeg, advocate, afterwards Sir James Grant of Dalvey.⁴

Robert Grant who sold Dalvey is commonly said to have purchased Dunlugas, and to have founded the family of Grant of Dunlugas.

III. ALEXANDER GRANT of Cardells.

In 1551 and 1556 he is designated brother-german of John Grant of Ballindalloch.⁵

On 8th June, 1539,⁶ there was granted him by John Spens, Prior of the Friars Preachers of Elgin, a Feu Charter of the lands and barony of Piteroy alias Cardells, and he was infeft therein on 16th August following.

By agreement, dated 26th July, 1551, he made over the lands to the Laird of Freuchie, who had previously taken possession of them.⁷ He was to receive, however, a tack of the lands of

¹ Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," I., p. 370.

² See also "Annals of Banff," II., p. 384; "Chiefs," III., p. 393, and *infra*.

³ *Ibid*, I., p. 521. ⁴ *Ibid*, I., pp. 296, 300.

⁵ *Ibid*, I., p. 521, and III., p. 206. ⁶ *Ibid*, III., p. 206.

⁷ *Ibid*, I., pp. 206 and 209, and III., pp. 376, 377. Original Instrument, dated 26th July, 1551, at Castle Grant.

Cardell-beg for his lifetime. The dispute, however, still went on, and on 21st August, 1556, we find a Bond¹ by John Grant of Freuchie and Alexander Grant, brother of John Grant, fourth of Ballindalloch, to fulfil a Decree-Arbitral anent the lands of Mekill and Litill Cardell and half-town of Piteroy, which lands Alexander Grant claimed in heritage, and from which he alleged he had been ejected by James, the late Laird of Freuchie, in the month of March, 1542-3, and the profits violently withheld from him

He died before 25th July, 1586, s.p.m.²

IV. MASTER WILLIAM GRANT.

He appears to have entered the Church, and frequently appears as a Notary and otherwise in Grant Charters.³

From an Extract Decree, of 5th March, 1576,⁴ we find that he is designed brother of Patrick Grant of Dalvey in a Contract witnessed by him dated 21st January, 1575-6.

V. AGNES GRANT.

She was married, first, to John Macallan of Inverernane,⁵ as we see by a Royal Charter dated 29th May, 1525, to Agnes Grant, daughter of Patrick Grant in Ballindalloch, granting her, on Macallan's resignation, the lands of Inverernane, to be held by her in life-rent, and the heirs of the marriage, or, failing them, her husband's heirs whosoever, and, secondly, before 8th March, 1532-3, Thomas Cumming.⁶

At a later date she had a Charter of the lands of Crabston in Aberdeenshire.

In 1530 she is mentioned as engaged in a lawsuit with Gordon of Netherdale.⁷ She was still alive 30th March, 1559.

VI. CATHERINE GRANT,
married Walter Leslie, second Laird of Kininvie, and left issue.⁸

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. 131, 132; III., pp. 119-121.

² *Ibid.*, III., p. 398. ³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 521; III., pp. 127, 131, 282, 384.

⁴ *Ibid.*, III., p. 393.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., 29th May, 1525; see also "Exchequer Rolls," XIX., p. 442 (Entry dated 30th March, 1559).

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., 8th March, 1532-3. ⁷ "Exchequer Rolls," XIX., p. 442.

⁸ "Chiefs," I., p. 521; see R. M. S., 9th March, 1553-4.

APPENDIX II.

GRANTS OF CORRIEMONY,
ALSO THE GRANTS OF SHEUGLIE.

JOHN GRANT OF CORRIEMONY,

son of John Grant, second of Freuchie, who, to distinguish him from his natural brother, John Mor Grant of Culeabok, is designed "*filiò juniori*" in the Charter by King James the Fourth of the lands and Barony of Corriemony, dated 8th December, 1509.¹

He was infeft in the Barony of Corriemony on 25th January, 1509-10, and again on 2nd May, 1512.²

On 13th February, 1527, he is mentioned as one of the members of the clan who together with his brother absented themselves from the army at Solway and Wark in a remission granted by James IV.³

He is said to have married a daughter of Strachan of Culloden.

He died in 1533, and was succeeded by his son,⁴

JOHN GRANT OF CORRIEMONY.

Before the 24th day of March, 1535-6, Sasine was given to him of the Barony of Corriemony.⁵

He was infeft in the Barony on 24th May, 1536, as heir to his father, John Grant, after the lands had been in the hands of the Crown for three years and a half, and he frequently appears as a witness to Grant documents.⁶

On 20th May, 1580, he consented to the co-notaries making a procuratory of resignation of the lands and Barony of Corriemony into the hands of the Crown in favour of Duncan Grant,⁷ apparent of Freuchie, who on 19th August the same year, obtained a Charter thereof,⁸ with precept of sasine, in which John Grant

¹ "Chiefs of Grant," I., pp. lxxxi., 87 ; III., pp. 54-56 : R.M.S., 8th December, 1509.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 515. ³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 515 ; III., p. 72.

⁴ "Grants of Corriemony," by Francis J. Grant, W.S., Rothesay Herald, pp. 11-14.

⁵ "Exchequer Rolls," XVI., p. 605. ⁶ "Chiefs," I., p. 515.

⁷ *Ibid.*, I., p. 157, and III., pp. 393, 394, and Original Charter at Castle Grant.

⁸ Original Charter, *Ibid.*

(fifth) of Freuchie, son of Duncan, was infeft on 17th May, 1583.¹ John Grant of Freuchie had also obtained a Precept on 27th February, 1582-3, from King James the Sixth.² (The Laird of Corriemony, however, reserved his own liferent in the lands, and another part of the arrangement secured that the Laird of Freuchie would bestow upon him the half town and lands of Cluny in the Lordship of Badenoch and shire of Inverness). He was probably twice married. Fraser states that his second wife was said to be Marjory, daughter of "John Roy" (?) of Ballindalloch.³ He had two sons and a daughter by his first marriage, and a son by his second.

He also had three natural sons by Margaret, daughter of John Wilson, burgess of Inverness, to two of whom he gave portions of the lands of Pitcherill by Disposition in 1571, which, in 1593, John Grant of Freuchie proposed in a letter to his law agent to reduce. In that letter John Grant of Corriemony is mentioned as deceased.

He left issue,

I. JOHN (IAN OG) GRANT OF CORRIEMONY, said to be by first marriage, who was on the 3rd March, 1606, retoured heir general to his father, John Grant of Corriemony, and again on 29th May, 1609.⁴

This latter service was sought to be reduced by John Grant of Freuchie,⁵ but the matter was referred to arbitration and decided in 1610 in favour of John Og Grant, who, however, was required to resign the lands that the Laird of Freuchie might complete his title to the superiority.⁶ The lands of the Barony of Corriemony were thenceforth to be held of the Lairds of Freuchie instead of directly of the Crown as formerly.

John Grant of Corriemony is mentioned in the Valuation Roll of Inverness-shire, 1644, as holding lands to the value of £188 2s 4d Scots. He married, first, Christian, eldest daughter of Alexander Rose of Cantray, third son of William Rose, 11th Laird of Kilravock, who predeceased him on 16th April, 1632, leaving

¹ R.M.S., 19th August, 1586 ; see "Exchequer Rolls," XXI., p. 480.

² Chiefs of Grant, I., p. 159, and III., pp. 156-157.

³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 515 ; "Grants of Corriemony," pp. 14 and 15.

⁴ "Grants of Corriemony," p. 15 ; "Retours," General ; "Retours," Inverness.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., p. 515. ⁶ See R.M.S., 31st July, 1616.

issue.¹ He married, secondly, 9th July, 1633, Helen, daughter of Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch (Inveraven Register).

He died about 1663, having in 1628 bought back Pitcherill from his half-brother John.

His descendant, Alexander Grant of Corriemony, was wounded in the Rising of 1745, and was concealed, after Culloden, for some weeks in the cave of Morall at Corriemony Waterfall.²

His son, James Grant of Corriemony, Advocate, Edinburgh, sold Corriemony.³

In 1825 he sold that portion of his estate of old called Meikles and Craskaig, thereafter Lakefield, and now Kilmartin, to Patrick Grant of Lochletter and Redcastle, and in 1833 Corriemony proper was sold to Thomas Ogilvy. It seems his financial difficulties were partly due to becoming cautioner for John Peter Grant of Rothiemurehus.

He left issue.

II. ALEXANDER GRANT OF SHEUGLIE (Alisdair Ruadh), only child of second marriage of John, second of Corriemony, and brother of Ian Og.⁴

On 20th May, 1609, he entered into a contract with John Grant of Freuchie to obtain himself served heir to his father, John Grant of Corriemony, and thereafter renounce in favour of John Grant of Freuchie. In return he was to receive a Disposition of the lands of Sheuglie to himself and his sons in succession.⁵

In terms of that arrangement he was served heir general to his father on 4th December, 1611, and in 1619 was inhibited for non-fulfilment of the Contract of 1609.⁶

He is said to have married Lilius, daughter of Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston.

In 1630 he is referred to as being dead. He had issue four sons and a daughter, of whom the three eldest sons are described in the Contract of 1609 in their order.

¹ See also "Invernessiana," p. 82, and "The Grants of Corriemony," pp. 15 and 16.

² "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 279; "Grants of Corriemony," pp. 21-24.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 515; see also "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 508, and "The Grants of Corriemony," pp. 26 and 27.

⁴ "Chiefs," I., pp. 516, 517. ⁵ "The Grants of Corriemony," p. 38.

⁶ On the 30th July, 1613, he is designated Allaster Roy Grant in Sogillie in the Clan Gregor Fines Book (R. M. S., X., p. 121; XIV., pp. 630, 646).

1. JOHN GRANT, described in the Contract of 1609 as eldest son.¹ He probably predeceased his father.

2. ROBERT GRANT OF SHEUGLIE, named in Contract of 1609 as second son. On 2nd July, 1624, he was retoured heir male of John Grant of Corriemony, his grandfather, apparently to enable him to fulfil the Contract of 1609.² In 1628 he received a Disposition of the lands of Sheuglie and Meikles from the Laird of Freuchie to him and Margaret Fraser (daughter of James Fraser of Balachraggan), his spouse.³ He had issue.

Mr William Mackay says that according to a family tradition,⁴ Alexander Grant, first of Sheuglie, was his father's eldest son and heir, but was in some manner overreached by his brother John, who consequently became proprietor of Corriemony. The above transactions are alluded to as seeming to show that the story is not without foundation.

Charles, Lord Glenelg, and his brother, Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, were descended from the third son of Robert Grant of Sheuglie, this family therefore being a cadet branch of Sheuglie.⁵

3. DUNCAN GRANT, named in the Contract of 1609 as third son.⁶

4. PATRICK GRANT, who, along with his father, witnessed the infetment of Sir John Grant of Freuchie in Urquhart in 1623.

5. MARGARET GRANT, who married, before 1630, John Chisholm of Kinneries.⁷ On 29th July, 1630, Alexander Chisholm granted to Robert Grant of Sheuglie a Discharge for the tocher of £500 Scots which had been paid to his deceased father by the late Alexander Grant.

Robert Grant of Sheuglie's grandson, Alexander Grant of Sheuglie,⁸ was, with his eldest son, James Grant, younger of Sheuglie, imprisoned in Tilbury Fort in 1746 for the part they took in the rising. Alexander died there. Alexander's great-

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 516. ² "Retours," General.

³ "The Grants of Corriemony," p. 38.

⁴ "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 509.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., pp. lxxxii., 95, 480; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 496, 510; "Grants of Corriemony," p. 44.

⁶ "Chiefs," I., pp. 516, 517. ⁷ See also "Grants of Corriemony," p. 38.

⁸ "Chiefs," I., p. 436; II., pp. 265-267; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 285, 286, 288.

grandson, Patrick Grant of Redcastle,¹ purchased Lakefield and sold Redcastle in 1828. He married Catherine Sophia Grant, a sister of Lord Glenelg.

John Grant, second of Corriemony, left, as has been said, three natural sons, namely—

JAMES GRANT OF PITCHERILL,² who, on 14th May, 1571, obtained from his father, John Grant of Corriemony, a Disposition of the half of the lands of Pitcherill to him and his heirs male, whom failing, to his brothers Gregor and John in like manner.

Along with his brother, "Allister Roy Grant in Soiglie," and many others of the Clan, he was fined on the 22nd July, 1613, as a resetter of the MacGregors.³

In 1624 he disposed his lands of Pitcherill to John Grant, third of Glenmoriston, but afterwards redeemed them and sold them to his brother, John (Og) Grant of Corriemony, in 1628.

He married Katherine Nighean (*i.e.*, a daughter of) Dhon'hnuaill MacRuairidh.

GREGOR GRANT, who, on 14th May, 1571, received a Disposition similar to that of his brother James.⁴

He was dead in 1593, and his brother James was served heir to him.

JOHN GRANT, mentioned as heir to his two natural brothers in failure of heirs male to them.

¹ "Chiefs," I, pp. 516, 517; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 411, 509.

² "Chiefs," I, p. 515.

³ *Ibid.*, III, pp. 314-316; "Reg. Privy Council," X., p. 321. and XIV., pp. 629, 630, 647.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I, p. 515.

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APPENDIX III.

GRANTS OF GLENMORISTON, CARRON,
AND THE FIRST GRANTS OF WESTER ELCHIES.

JOHN (called IAIN MÒR) GRANT,

illegitimate son of John Grant, second of Freuchie, ancestor of the Grants of Glenmoriston, and himself first of Glenmoriston. He took a prominent part in family and other transactions, and was distinguished from his brother, John Grant of Corriemoney, by the appellation "Mòr," in allusion to his stature. In one document of the time he is called "Meikle John Grant of Culcabok."¹

As "*filio seniori Johannis Graunt de Fruchy*," he received, at Stirling, 8th December, 1509-10, a Crown Charter to himself and his heirs male of the lands of Glenmoriston in the lordship of Urquhart and County of Inverness, which lands were then erected into a barony in his favour, to be called the Barony of Glenmoriston.²

He is also called John Grant of Culcabock in witnessing the infestment of his father on 24th January, 1509-10, in the Barony of Urquhart, and was more commonly known as "of Culcabock" than as "of Glenmoriston."³

He acquired the lands of Culcabock, Knockintinnel, and the Haugh from the Hays of Mayne, 22nd July, 1532,⁴ and on 19th November, 1532, received a Crown Charter of Confirmation of these lands.⁵ On 7th May, 1541, he obtained from Patrick, Bishop of Moray, a Charter of feu-farm of the lands of Carron,

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. lxxxi., lxxxii., 87, and *supra*.

² R. M. S., 8th December, 1509-10.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 522.

⁴ See, however, "Invernessiana," pp. 198-200, where two deeds referring to the lands of Culcabock and Knockintinnel are given, one dated 1st December, 1519, the other, 14th July, 1520; from which deeds it appears that although William Hay, Lord of Mayne, was the superior, the lands were held from him by Elizabeth Paterson, who, with consent of Andrew Jack, her spouse, granted John Grant a Charter, and he was duly infest in Culcabock and Knockintinnel, 14th July, 1520.

⁵ R. M. S., 19th November, 1532.

Wester Elloquhy (Wester Elchies) and Kinchirdie in Strathspey to himself and his spouse, Elizabeth Innes, in liferent, and to two of his sons, John Roy (Iain Ruadh) Grant and James Grant, in fee.¹ (See also Original Discharge dated 7th May, 1544, in Grant Charter Chest).

The 4th May, 1548, is the date of a Charter of Apprising by the Queen Regent to John Grant of Culcabock of the lands in Lochcarron belonging to Glengarry and his son, and of certain lands in Lochalsh belonging to Locheil.² These debtors had failed to appear on the 20th May, 1547, before the Sheriff, and in their absence their lands were appraised from them by an Assize of twenty-one men of probity and position. The debtors' rights were reserved, however, to Glengarry and Locheil of redeeming the properties by paying the amounts due within seven years. Of this privilege they did not choose to take advantage, and on the expiry of the period of redemption the Charter became absolute.

From an original Summons still preserved at Castle Grant, issued 3rd August, 1546, we learn that this appraisal was due to Glengarry and Locheil having failed to obey the order to restore the cattle and effects (or to pay their value and their "profits" for sixteen months to the Laird of Grant and to Glenmoriston) carried off by them in the great raids on Urquhart and Glenmoriston, which took place in October, 1544, and April, 1545.³

The Laird of Grant and his tenants were by far the biggest sufferers in these raids, as the value the defenders had to pay him amounted to £10,770 13s 4d Scots, and in the case of Glenmoriston to £718 11s 1d Scots.

John Mòr Grant married, first, Elizabeth or Isobella, daughter of Walter Innes, and grand-daughter of Sir Robert Innes of that

¹ "Chiefs," I., pp. lxiv., lxx. ; III., p. 367 ; "Reg. Moraviense," pp. 397, 404.

² "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," pp. 105-112 ; R. M. S., 4th May, 1548.

³ The Grants themselves were not bad at the same game, as on May 11th, 1536, James Grant of Freuchie, John Grant of Ballindalloch, and John Grant of Culcabock had to find surety for assisting Hector and the late William Mackintosh in besieging and burning the House of Davy (Daviot) within Strathnaver (Strathnairn) belonging to James Ogilvie, and also houses and buildings of the tenants, for the slaughter of twenty men, women and children, for stouthreif and for resetting and intercommuning in 1534 with the said Hector and William Mackintosh and their accomplices after they had been denounced rebels. (Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," I., p. 175 ; "Chiefs," I., pp. 101, 102).

ilk.¹ By her he had one daughter, but, divorcing his first wife, he married, secondly, by Papal Dispensation, granted in 1544 (Contract dated 1st June, 1546), Agnes, daughter of William Fraser of Culbockie, and grand-daughter of Thomas Fraser of Lovat,² by whom he had a son, Patrick, who succeeded him in the Estates.³ He had also three natural sons.

The Charter to Agnes Fraser by John Grant of Culbock, which states that the marriage is about to be solemnised between them, is dated 1st June, 1546, at "Kynchardy."⁴

John Grant of Culbock died in September, 1548, leaving issue

I. PATRICK GRANT OF GLENMORISTON, son by second marriage.⁵

He was under age when his father died. The ward of the lands of Culbock, Knockintinnel, and Haugh was given to James Grant (third) of Freuchie on 9th December, 1548, and on 4th March following John Grant of Ballindalloch obtained a Crown Charter of the lands of Glenmoriston, which it was alleged had come into the Queen's hands through the death of John Mor Grant without lawful heirs male.⁶

The succession of Patrick Grant to his father was afterwards established against the claims of John Grant of Ballindalloch, and he was retoured heir to his father in the lands and Barony of Glenmoriston before 5th December, 1566, and in Culbock and Knockintinnel on 4th October, 1569.⁷

¹ "Chiefs," I, p. 522, and III., pp. 367, 368, 374-376.

² See "Scots Peerage—Title, Fraser of Lovat," V., pp. 522, 523; "Reg. Moraviense," p. 404; "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 113; "Invernessiana," p. 217.

³ There seems to be no evidence for certain statements made in Mackenzie's "History of the Frasers," pp. 75 and 600, to the effect that Agnes Fraser was John Mòr Grant's third wife. A local tradition given in the Rev. A. Sinclair's "Grants of Glenmoriston," p. 6, is quoted to the effect that John Mòr's second wife was Isabella, daughter of Thomas, second Lord Fraser of Lovat, widow of Allan Macdonald, fourth of Clanranald (called of Moidart in "Wardlaw M.S.," p. 122), and mother of Ronald Gallda, slain at Blar-nan-leine on the 15th July, 1544. As it was after this battle that her marriage to John Mòr Grant is said to have taken place, it is evident that she has been confused with Agnes Fraser, and that she did not marry John Grant.

⁴ R. M. S., 21st August, 1546.

⁵ "Chiefs," I, p. 522.

⁶ R. M. S., 4th March, 1548-9.

⁷ "Chiefs," I, p. 522; "Exchequer Rolls," XIX., p. 556; "Retours," Inverness, also "Exchequer Rolls," XX., p. 444.

Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston is frequently mentioned in documents between 1565 and 1580.¹ He was implicated in Huntly's Rebellion, and, along with his Chief and other members of the Clan, obtained a remission, dated (Precept dated 3rd) 9th July, 1569.

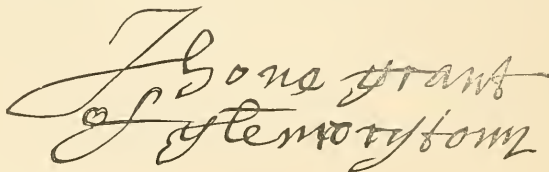
He also held lands in Inverness, as on 11th January, 1574, he sold two roods of burgage land there to Alexander Cuthbert.²

He witnessed the Charter of Sale of the lands of Finlarg to Patrick Grant of Rothiemurchus on 26th December, 1580, by John Grant, fifth of Freuchie.³

He died 16th March, 1580-1.

He married, first, Beatrice, daughter of Archibald Campbell of Cawdor, and the house of Invermoriston is traditionally said to have been built by his father-in-law.⁴ He married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Hugh Fraser, second of Guisachan (who was served to her terce, 31st July, 1587), and widow of Thomas Chisholm, younger of Chisholm. She afterwards married Lachlan Mackinnon.

He left issue two sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest son, John, succeeded him, and the daughter Lilius is said to have



JOHN GRANT OF GLENMORISTON.

married Alexander Grant, first of Sheuglie. The present Laird, Ian Robert James Murray Grant of Glenmoriston, is descended from this son John.

Grant of Glenmoriston married, first, 23rd February, 1887, Ada Ethel Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, C.B., whom he divorced 1894 (she married, 26th June, 1894, Francis George, second Earl of Northbrook, and died 22nd July, 1894); and, secondly, 23rd April, 1897, Gabrielle, daughter of J. Chaillé Long, of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

¹ "Chiefs," III., p. 137.

² "Invernessiana," p. 235. ³ *Ibid*, p. 394.

⁴ "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 124.

John Mòr had a daughter,

II. ISABELLA GRANT, by first marriage. She married John Grant of Ballindalloch.¹ Their son, George Grant, as grandson of John Grant of Culcabock and Isabella Innes, claimed to succeed to his grandfather to the exclusion of Patrick, the son of Agnes Fraser, but failed to gain his case.

It appears that she was divorced, as on the 9th May, 1538, Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon, in view of approaching marriage, gives Isobella Grant, daughter of John Grant of Culcabock, in liferent, a Charter of the lands of Cestall, Ballemakinteyr, Inveringlas, etc., which was confirmed by the Crown on the 26th August following.²

Sir William Fraser says she appears to have been dead before 1541.

John Mòr Grant also left three natural sons,

JOHN ROY (IAN RUADH) GRANT OF CARRON.

On 7th May, 1541, he obtained from Patrick, Bishop of Moray, a Charter of feu-farm of the lands of Carron, the grant being to his father in liferent and to himself in fee, with remainder to his two natural brothers, and in default of heirs male to him or them, to James Grant of Freuchie and his heirs.³

John Grant of Carron was one of the jury of inquest for the retour of John Grant of Freuchie, 6th October, 1553.⁴

He was an arbiter on the part of his brother, Wester Elchies, in a dispute between him and James Grant of Freuchie respecting the marches of Kinchirdie in 1568 (Decree Arbitral subscribed and sealed at Glencarnie, 3rd May, 1568).⁵

On the 6th March, 1568-9, he obtained, along with Alexander Grant, his brother, and others of the name of Grant, a respite for fifteen years for being concerned in the slaughter of John Grant of Ballindalloch on the 11th September, 1559.⁶ On 12th January, 1573-4, he sold the half of the lands of Auchlichny to John Grant, in Inverlochy, and his son Robert, and at a previous date he appears to have sold his lands of Carron, and also Riemore, in 1568, as the Bishop of Moray on 26th April, 1571, granted confirmation of a Charter of Sale by John Roy Grant of these

¹ "Chiefs," I, p. 522; III., pp. 374, 375, and *supra*.

² R. M. S., 26th August, 1538. ³ "Reg. Moraviense," p. 397, and *supra*.

⁴ "Chiefs," III., p. 112. ⁵ *Ibid*, III., pp. 386-388; see *infra*.

⁶ "Chiefs," I, p. 524; III., p. 283.

lands to Elizabeth Maxwell, relict of John Reid of Straloch.¹ However this may be, his son, John Grant of Carron, had Carron, and so did his son's descendants in the male line till Captain Lewis Grant of Auchterblair, who married Elizabeth Grant, elder daughter of Colonel John Grant, sixth of Carron, purchased the estate of Carron from the heir male, Charles Grant of Ringorne, about the year 1750.² Captain Lewis's son, Captain James Grant of Carron, however, sold Carron about 1786 or 1787 to Robert Grant of Wester Elchies. Captain James Grant's wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph Grant, of the Auchterblair family, was "Mrs Grant of Carron," the authoress of "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch." She survived her husband, who died in the Abbey of Holyrood House on 14th March, 1790, and married, secondly, Dr James Thomas Murray of Dungannon, a physician in Bath, and died 26th January, 1828, aged 82.

John Roy Grant of Carron died on 28th February, 1597-8.³

The famous Strathspey freebooter, James Grant, commonly called Sheumas an Tuim, was a grandson of John Roy Grant, being third son of John Grant of Carron.

Another illegitimate son of John Mor Grant⁴ was

JAMES GRANT OF WESTER ELCHIES,

ancestor of the first family of Grants of Wester Elchies. He received the lands of Wester Elchies in feu-farm on 7th May, 1541, being designed fiar of these lands when his father received them in liferent; and in 1565 they are set down in the rental of the Bishopric of Moray as feu-farmed to him.⁵

On the 3rd May, 1568, we have a decree arbitral defining the boundaries of his lands of Kinchirdie as adjoining those of the Laird of Freuchie.⁶

In a similar dispute as to marches in the same year between James Grant and his neighbour, Duncan Grant of Easter Elchies, they resolved, because of their propinquity in blood, to refer the matter to arbitration rather than go to law, and accordingly executed a Deed of Submission for that end on 6th April, 1568.⁷

On 26th November, 1577, James Grant sat on the inquest which retoured Margaret Strachan heir to her father, George Strachan

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 524; "Reg. Moraviense," p. 397. ² "Chiefs," I., p. 525.

³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 524. ⁴ *Ibid.*, III., pp. 367-8.

⁵ "Reg. Moraviense," p. 404; "Chiefs," I., p. 525.

⁶ *Ibid.*, III., pp. 386-388; see *supra*.

⁷ *Ibid.*, I., p. 123; III., pp. 385, 386; see *infra*.

of Culloden.¹ He was also known as the Laird of Kinchirdie in Strathspey, and as such is included in a Precept of Remission to certain Grants who took part with Huntly in 1567 and 1569 (Precept dated 3rd July, 1569). He is said to have married the seventh daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock by Agnes Urquhart. He had issue two sons, Lachlan and Alexander.²

James Grant of Wester Elchies died on 23rd February, 1591, and was succeeded by his son, Lachlan Grant, who had issue four sons³

(i.) John ; (ii.) James Grant in Tomdow ; (iii.) Lachlan ; (iv.) Duncan ;

Of whom (i.) John succeeded him. In 1621 he had, with his father's consent, sold the lands of Kinchirdie to John Grant of Glenmoriston. He died after 10th June, 1633, and before 1636, without male issue.

(ii.) JAMES GRANT IN TOMDOW, also called of Wester Elchies, was pursued before the Lords of Council and Session in 1636 by his brother, Lachlan, to serve himself heir to his late brother, John, but was assoilzied, and the lands were given to Mr Lachlan Grant. He afterwards, in 1644, united with his brother, Lachlan, in the sale of the lands to James Grant of Freuchie.

(iii.) MR LACHLAN GRANT, M.A., Minister at Moy from 1627 to 1649, when he was translated to Kingussie.⁴ The lands of Wester Elchies were adjudicated to him in 1636, but on 18th January, 1637, these lands were adjudicated to John Grant of Carron. These lands were afterwards disposed and sold to James Grant of Freuchie. He died 6th April, 1670.

(iv.) DUNCAN GRANT.

He is probably the Duncan Grant in Wester Elchies, who, on 16th July, 1646, promised to give satisfaction for wrongs done by him to his chief, the Laird of Freuchie. He renounced his occupation and possession of the lands of Wester Elchies in 1650, on a requisition by James Grant of Freuchie.⁵

In 1657, James Grant of Freuchie appointed him his factor for the Parish of Knockando for five years.

¹ "Chiefs," III., p. 137.

² Macfarlane's "Gen. Coll.," Vol. II., pp. 489, 490.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 525.

⁴ *Ibid* I., pp. 524, 525. ⁵ *Ibid*, III., p. 240.

A third illegitimate son of John Mòr Grant was¹

ALEXANDER GRANT.

He is mentioned in the Charters, both of Carron and Wester Elchies, as successor in the event of failure of heirs male to his brothers.²

¹ "Reg. Moraviense," pp. 397, 404.

² "Chiefs of Grant," III., pp. 367, 368.

APPENDIX IV.

GRANTS OF MONYMUSK AND ARNDILLY.

ARCHIBALD, fourth son of James Grant, third of Freuchie, probably by second marriage.¹ He, on 8th March, 1580-81, received a Crown Confirmation of a Charter of the Manse of the sub-deanery of Moray, in which he is designated as Archibald Grant in Ballintomb, brother of John Grant of Freuchie.² The original Charter was granted by Mr Patrick Cumming, sub-dean of Moravia or Moray, and dated at Elgin and Edinburgh 20th July and 10th August, 1580.

He is one of the signers of a Bond of Friendship between Lords Athol, Murray, Lovat, John Grant of Freuchie, and others, at "Belchastel," 5th November, 1590.³

He married, before 24th October, 1596, Isobella Cumming, a daughter of the Laird of Erneside.⁴ On 20th May, 1599, the Laird of Freuchie assigned to him and his spouse an annual rent of £100 in return for the loan of £1000.

At Elgin, on 24th October, 1596, John Cumming, younger of Erneside, sold to him and his wife certain of the lands of Dalfour, in the Barony of Freuchie.⁵ From the Confirmation we find that Archibald Grant was dead before 15th June, 1619.

He had issue two sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest, Duncan Grant, succeeded him.

I. DUNCAN GRANT

appears as a witness to a Charter granted on 24th October, 1596, by John Cumming of Erneside and William Cumming, fiar of Erneside, to Archibald Grant in Balmuthie (Ballintomb) and Isobel Cumming, his spouse, as son and apparent heir of the said Archibald.

On 15th June, 1619, as Duncan Grant of Thombracathie, he received a Crown Charter confirming the foregoing Charter to his father,⁶ and another, dated 10th June, 1609, of the lands of

¹ "Chiefs," I, pp. 122-124, 275. ² R. M. S., 8th March, 1580-1.

³ "Spalding Club Miscellany," II, pp. 93, 94.

⁴ "Chiefs," I, p. 512, and R. M. S., 15th June, 1619. ⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ R. M. S., 15th June, 1619.

Dalfour, Crofts, and Strathbuckis, in the barony of Barmuckity and shire of Elgin and Forres. He succeeded his father in Ballintomb. He married Helen, daughter of Alexander Garden of Tulloch, and had issue,

1. ARCHIBALD GRANT,
who succeeded his father after 1623.¹

On 4th June, 1629, Sir John Grant of Freuchie granted a wadset of the lands of Allachie to Archibald Grant of Edinville and Margaret Grant, his spouse. He is said to have married Isobel, daughter of John Garden of Lichenstoun, and widow of — Dun, Laird of Raity in the Boyn. He had issue, being the ancestor of the Grants of Monymusk, Sir Francis Grant, first Baronet of Monymusk, Lord Cullen, who purchased the estate of Monymusk from Sir William Forbes of Monymusk, being fourth in descent from him.

His descendant, Sir Arthur Henry Grant, J.P., D.L., ninth Baronet, is the present owner of Monymusk. He married, 1878, Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Henry Sholto Douglas, 42nd Regiment, of Moorlands, Hants., and has issue, a son, Captain Arthur Grant, D.S.O., J.P. for Aberdeenshire, late 12th Lancers, married, 12th October, 1909, Evelyn Alice Lindsay, sixth daughter of the late Collingwood Lindsay Wood, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Freeland, Perthshire, and has issue, a daughter, Evelyn Mary Frances, born 4th October, 1910.

2. ALEXANDER GRANT OF ALLACHIE.²

In 1649 he was a Commissioner of War for Banffshire, and in 1663 a J.P. for the county of Elgin.

He was still alive 21st June, 1672.³

He married Margaret Grant, daughter of Patrick Ogg, and had issue one son and three daughters.

3. WILLIAM GRANT OF ARDALIE,
ancestor of the Grants of Arndilly.⁴ He sat on the inquest for the retour of Robert Grant of Dalvey, on 26th July, 1661.

He married Jean, daughter of John Grant of Galdwell, and had issue four sons and three daughters.

On the death, in Jamaica, August, 1779, of Colonel Alexander Grant of Achoynanie and Arndilly, Mary Eleanor Grant, his

¹ "P.C. Register," XIII., p. 296.

² "Acta Parl." VI., Pt. II., p. 189, and VII., p. 508; see also "P.C. Register," Second Series, Vols. I. and II.

³ "Chiefs," III., p. 473. ⁴ *Ibid.*, I., p. 514.

daughter, succeeded. She married, in 1790, David MacDowall, R.N., seventh son of William MacDowall of Garthland and Castle Semple, Renfrewshire. Her husband assumed the additional surname of Grant after MacDowall. She died before 11th August, 1832, and was succeeded by her eldest son, William Grant MacDowall Grant, born 30th November, 1795.¹ He married, on 5th December, 1825, the Hon. Eleanor Fraser, second daughter of Alexander, fifteenth Lord Saltoun. He died on 29th January, 1849, and was succeeded by his brother Hay. He left issue two daughters, of whom the eldest, Marjory-Alexandrina MacDowall Grant, succeeded to Arndilly on the death of her uncle, Hay MacDowall Grant of Arndilly, 20th March, 1870. She married, first, Ranald Steuart Menzies of Culdares (who died 1870). Issue, one son, William George Steuart Menzies of Culdares and Arndilly, born 1858. She married, secondly, in 1872, Colonel John Kinloch of Kilrie and Logie, Forfarshire, who, on his marriage, assumed the additional surname of Grant before Kinloch. He died 1894, his wife dying 10th May, 1900.

The present laird is a J.P., D.L. for Banffshire; J.P. for Perthshire; and a D.L. for Morayshire. He married, 1883, Constance Anne Ellen, second daughter of Thomas Owen Wethered of Seymour Court, Marlow, Bucks., and has issue a son, Ronald, Lieutenant, Scots Guards, born 8th April, 1884.

4. PATRICK,

mentioned as "in Ballintomb" on 5th May, 1651, when he grants a discharge with his brothers Alexander and William, as executors of their mother. He died without heirs male.

5. MARJORY,

married Peter Grant of Edinville.

6. ELSPETH,

married David MacWilliam of Auchmore.

II. JAMES GRANT OF TOMBREACK.

He married Elspet, elder daughter of James Leslie of Edinville.

III. MARGARET,

married Leslie of Drumferrach.

IV. ISOBEL,

married Barclay of Allanbowie.

V. JANETTA,

married, in 1594, James Grant of Dalvey.

¹ See "Burke's Landed Gentry" and "Walford's Landed Gentry."

APPENDIX V.

GRANTS OF ROTHIEMURCHUS,

AND THE SECOND GRANTS OF BALLINDALLOCH.

PATRICK GRANT of Muckerach, afterwards of Rothiemurchus, second son of John Grant, fourth of Freuchie, and his first wife, Lady Margaret Stewart.

In 1570 he received from his father a Charter of the lands of Muckerach and others, and before 26th April, 1572, he must have received the lands of Rothiemurchus, as in the Charter by Colin Mackenzie of Kintail to his sister Barbara Grant of that date, he is designed "of Rothiemurchus,"¹ and on 26th December, 1580, upon his own resignation, he received another Charter of the same lands, in which he is designed "of Rothiemurchus."²

He appears as a witness to the testament of his elder brother Duncan in 1581, and in 1585, when his father died, he was appointed one of his nephew's curators.³

On 6th June, 1592, along with Lord Fraser of Lovat, John Grant of Freuchie, and others, he received a commission from King James the Sixth to act against certain Highland rebels and marauders; and on the 20th of the same month he joined with John Grant of Freuchie in a mutual bond of manrent with John Dow (Ian Dubh) Macgregor.⁴

On 28th April, 1597, he is named as an arbiter in a similar Bond between the Lairds of Freuchie and Glengarry, and on 13th September, 1599, he holds a like position in a Bond of Submission between Lord Fraser of Lovat and John Grant of Freuchie.⁵

Along with the Laird of Freuchie and others he received a commission on the 28th June, 1602, from King James the Sixth to try persons accused of witchcraft.⁶

On 23rd June, 1606, he gave a Charter of Wadset of the lands of Ardinsche (Balnespie) to Lachlan Shaw of Strome.⁷

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 509; R. M. S., 18th May, 1572.

² "Chiefs," I., p. 509; III., p. 394.

³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 509; III., pp. 158, 169, 397, 400.

⁴ *Ibid.*, III., pp. 181-184; see *infra*. ⁵ *Ibid.*, III., pp. 190, 195.

⁶ *Ibid.*, III., pp. 198, 199. ⁷ "The Mackintoshes," p. 393.

On 11th October, 1608, he appears as an arbiter in a dispute between the Grants of Tullochgorm and Wester Elchies.¹

In 1610 he obtained a grant of the lands of Hempriggs in the Barony of Kinloss to him and his spouse Jean Gordon, and we find the same year the Earl of Dunfermline appearing against Patrick Grant in the matter of the escheat of this place.²

He died before 7th June, 1617, according to Fraser.³ He married Jean Gordon, said to be a daughter of the Laird of Echt⁴ (Gicht), and by her had two sons, Duncan, who predeceased him, and John, who succeeded him, and apparently a natural son also called John, fined 30th March, 1620, for shooting deer.⁵ He is called natural brother to Patrick Grant of Rothiemurchus. If Patrick is not a clerical error for John, this postpones the date of Patrick's death; and this natural brother John would then be a natural son of the fourth Laird of Freuchie.

There is some confusion, as though in 1619 and 1621 we find John Grant designed as of Rothiemurchus, as late as the 20th August, 1623, it is *Patrick* Grant of Rothiemurchus who is appointed a Justice of the Peace for the shires of Inverness and Cromarty.⁶

I. DUNCAN,

married (contract dated 1st October, 1606) Muriel, daughter of George Ross of Balnagown. She survived him, and married (contract dated 4th July, 1615) Duncan Grant of Churie, a natural son of John, fifth of Freuchie. Duncan Grant, younger of Rothiemurchus, left four daughters, of whom the third, Katherine, married (contract dated 29th November, 1630) Alexander Shaw, son of John Og Shaw of the Dell of Rothiemurchus.⁷

(The Shaws of the Dell were cadets of the old branch of the Clan Chattan, the Shaws [or Mackintoshes] of Rothiemurchus. Rothiemurchus was disposed by "Alan Mackintosh *alias* Shaw oye [*i.e.*, grandson] to Alister Keir," who reserved only his own liferent by a Charter of Sale dated at Inverness 26th November, 1539, and confirmed by the Bishop of Moray, at Elgin, 3rd

¹ "Chiefs," III., p. 205-207.

² *Ibid.*, I., p. 509; "Reg. Privy Council," IX., pp. 11, 68, 98.

³ But see "P.C. Reg.," XII., pp. 244, 245.

⁴ "Macfarlane's Gen. Coll.," I., p. 111.

⁵ "Reg. Privy Council," XII., pp. 244, 245.

⁶ "P.C. Register," XII., pp. 132, 613; XIII., 349.

⁷ "Chiefs," I., pp. 196, 509; III., p. 418; see *infra*; "The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan," p. 423.

January, 1539-40, in which latter document Alan is styled "Alanus Keyr McKyntosy." The purchaser was George, second son and successor of the fourth Earl of Huntly, who, as we have seen, in 1567 gave a Charter to John Grant, fourth of Freuchie, of these lands.¹

Lachlan "Mor," sixteenth Chief of Mackintosh, endeavoured to get back by negotiation "my own native country of Rothiemurchus," but unsuccessfully, so he proceeded to harass and annoy the Laird of Freuchie and his son Patrick, not only in Rothiemurchus, but elsewhere, and John Grant, fourth of Freuchie, in his Will, made in 1584, says Patrick has been much "inquietit" in the possession. The dispute does not seem to have been finally settled till 14th June, 1586.)²

II. JOHN GRANT,

succeeded his father, as his brother left only female heirs.³

He witnessed an Agreement between the Lairds of Grant and Mackintosh and Cameron of Locheil on 21st September and 10th December, 1623.⁴ By his wife, Margaret Dunbar, daughter of Mr Thomas Dunbar, Dean of Moray, who survived him, and married, secondly, William Mackintosh, he had two sons,⁵ (A) James and (B) Patrick. Patrick is named in his brother's testament. He died before 1651.

His eldest son, JAMES GRANT, succeeded him. He died in 1677, his testament being dated 6th April in that year.

He married Grizel Mackintosh, a daughter of William Mackintosh of Kyllachy,⁶ who was called Grizel Mòr, from her great size and abilities. She bore her husband three sons, and survived him.

1. The eldest son, PATRICK GRANT, *alias* MACALPINE.

He was born in the year 1665, and succeeded his father in 1677. He was a contemporary and friend of Rob Roy, from whom he received the right to call himself MacAlpine.

In 1713 he received a Charter from Alexander Grant, younger of Grant, of the kirk lands of Rothiemurchus, comprehending the

¹ "The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan," p. 412; "Reg. Moraviense," pp. 419, 420; see *supra*.

² "The Mackintoshes," pp. 151, 152, 161; Memorandum, dated 20th February, 1568-9; "Chiefs," I., p. 152; III., pp. 285-292.

³ "Chiefs," III., p. 218.

⁴ *Ibid*, III., p. 434. ⁵ "The Mackintoshes," p. 378.

⁶ *Ibid*, p. 370.

lands of Balnespick, croft of Ardinch, and Dell. He died before 1744, being about eighty years of age. He was twice married,¹ first to Mary Grant, daughter of Patrick, Tutor of Grant, from which marriage the present Laird is descended, and secondly, at the age of seventy, to Rachel Grant of Tullochgorm, who survived him. By his two wives he had eight sons and a daughter.

The present laird, John Peter Grant of Rothiemurchus, D.L. for Inverness-shire and Bauffshire, J.P. for Inverness-shire, Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness-shire, born 1860, married, first, 1882, Edith Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel David Macpherson, Balavil, Inverness-shire; secondly, 4th April, 1899, Lady Mary Augusta Pierrepont, daughter of third Earl Manvers, and has, with other issue, John Peter, born 1885, 2nd Lieutenant, Lovat's Scouts.

2. COLONEL WILLIAM GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH, ancestor of the second family of Grants of Ballindalloch. He entered into a Contract of Marriage on 30th October, 1711, with Anne Grant, second daughter of Ludovick Grant of Grant, and about the same time acquired the estates of Ballindalloch, Tullochcarron, and others, from John Grant of Ballindalloch and his creditors.² He raised one of the independent companies, which was afterwards incorporated into the 42nd Regiment of Infantry, known as "The Black Watch." On 13th February, 1727, he obtained a Charter of Resignation of the lands of Ballindalloch, and of the hereditary office of Bailie of the Regality of Grant. In 1731 he matriculated his arms in the Lyon Office. He died in May, 1733, leaving issue. Anne Grant predeceased him in 1732. He was succeeded by his son, Captain Alexander Grant, who married (Contract dated February, 1740) Penuel, fourth surviving daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant. Among other issue the Colonel had a daughter Grace, who married (Contract dated 18th December, 1731) George, second son of John Macpherson of Invereshie. From this marriage the present Laird, Sir John Macpherson-Grant, Bart., is descended.

(3) JOHN GRANT.

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 238. ² *Ibid*, I., p. 330; III., p. 494, 495, see *infra*.

APPENDIX VI.

GRANTS OF KINCHIRDIE, GELLOVIE,
KNOCKAND, AND THE LATER GRANTS OF GARTINBEG.

MUNGO, ninth son of Sir John Grant, sixth of Freuchie, called of Kinchirdie, but sometimes also of Duthil and of Gellovie.¹

In a Discharge, dated March, 1654, to his eldest brother, James Grant of Freuchie, he styles himself fifth lawful surviving son to the deceased Sir John Grant of Freuchie.² This Discharge acknowledges receiving in that year from his brother the Laird a five years' lease of the lands of Lettoch.

He is designed as "of Duthil" in 1663, also "of Gellovey" in 1667. He obtained, on 11th June, 1667, from David Cumming of Kinchirdie, a Disposition (in which he is designated as in Duthil) of the lands of Kinchirdie, and also of Avielochan and Delnahaitnich.³ He was for some time chamberlain and factor to his nephew, Ludovick Grant of Freuchie. In 1670 he was admonished to beware of Popish leanings; his intention of sending two of his sons to France, to be educated there by "one Father Grant, a seminarie priest," having been reported. The Synod of Moray warned him not to do so, as he would be answerable to the Lords of Council if he did.⁴

His brother, James, seventh of Freuchie, on his death appointed him one of the tutors and administrators of his children.⁵ His testament is dated at Kinchirdie, 28th December, 1679.⁶

He was twice married, first, to Margaret Gordon, who died before 12th May, 1664, on which date he was contracted to marry Elizabeth (or Elspeth), daughter of John Grant of Gartinmore.⁷

¹ "Chiefs," I., p. 233.

² *Ibid.*, I., p. 270; Original Discharge, dated (15th) March, 1654, at Castle Grant.

³ "Chiefs," I., p. 277; III., pp. 465-467.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I., p. 287; Records of the Synod of Moray; see Dr Cramond's "Extracts from the Records of the Synod of Moray," p. 149.

⁵ "Chiefs," I., p. 289; III., p. 352. ⁶ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 504, 505.

⁷ *Ibid.*, III., pp. 462, 463.

He had issue by both wives, and was the ancestor of the Grants of Kinchirdie, Gellovie, Knockando, and the later Grants of Gartinbeg.

He left issue the following :—

I. JOHN GRANT IN TOMDOW,

eldest son by first wife.¹ He was served heir general to his father (Quintigern) on 14th June, 1695, and in 1697 disposed the lands of Avielochan and Delnahaitnich to his brother Robert. No further trace of him has been found.

II. JAMES GRANT OF GELLOVIE,

second son of his father's first marriage.² He is called, in the Disposition by his brother John to Robert Grant of Kinchirdie, "his brother german," in which Disposition he is said to have had possession of the writs of the subjects disposed since the death of their father.

He witnessed a Discharge by Robert Grant of Auchterblair on 21st February, 1679, in which he is called lawful son to Mungo Grant of Kinchirdie.

In a Disposition by John Grant of Glenmoriston, dated 27th June, 1696, he is designated as "of Gelloway."³

In 1697 he was appointed overseer to the children of Patrick Grant of Wester Elchies. He was also a Bailie of the Regality of Grant.⁴ He died before 1710, leaving issue.

1. LACHLAN GRANT OF GELLOVIE,

so designed in 1716 in a Discharge granted by him to Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch.⁵ He died in 1732, leaving two sons, of whom the elder, John Grant of Gellovie, as eldest son, gave up his father's testament, in 1732, and is designated "of Gartinbeg."

2. LUDOVICK GRANT OF KNOCKANDO,

called second lawful son of James Grant of Gellovie.⁶

He appears frequently in transactions with Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch and others, between 1710 and 1736.

On 22nd June, 1713, he obtained a Charter of Resignation and Adjudication under the Great Seal of the lands of Knockando. He married (contract dated 23rd February, 1710) Jean, eldest

¹ "Retours General"; "Chiefs," I., p. 504.

² *Ibid.*, I., p. 504.

³ *Ibid.*, III., p. 485.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I., p. lxxxvi.

⁵ *Ibid.*, I., p. 504.

⁶ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 504, 505.

daughter of John Macpherson of Invereshie, and died on 14th January, 1751, leaving issue.

After the death of his grandson, 2nd March, 1786, Captain Ludovick Grant of Knockando, who had on 21st September, 1772, obtained from James Grant of Grant a Disposition of the lands of Ardfour, the estate of Knockando was purchased by Robert Grant, ancestor of the present family of Wester Elchies.¹

3. MUNGO GRANT OF KNOCKANDO,

who was retoured heir general to his father on 5th April, 1709.²

He disposed Knockando in 1713 to Ann Grant, second daughter of Ludovick Grant of Grant, who in turn disposed these lands to Ludovick, second son of the late James Grant of Gellovie, Mungo's elder brother. In the Disposition Mungo is called brother german of Ludovick.

On 14th October, 1707, as Mungo Grant of Knockando, he granted a Bond to the Laird of Grant, younger, for £2394 6s 8d.

4. CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GRANT OF GRANTSFIELD,

mentioned in 1710 as brother german to Ludovick Grant of Knockando.³

In 1727 he obtained a Charter of Resignation of the lands and barony of Ballogie, now Grantsfield, in the County of Aberdeen. There is a portrait of him at Castle Grant. He died on 28th April, 1776, aged 83.

He married in December, 1739, Margaret, daughter of Patrick Farquharson of Inverey, and left issue three sons. She died at Grantsfield on 3rd April, 1753, aged 35.⁴

III. LUDOVICK GRANT,

who is described in his father Mungo's testament as eldest son of the second marriage.⁵ As such he was heir of provision to the lands of Kinchirdie, but he appears to have died before coming of age, and his brother Robert succeeded to the lands.

IV. ROBERT GRANT OF KINCHIRDIE,

second son of his father's second marriage.⁶

He succeeded to the lands of Kinchirdie and a small part of Avielochan, on the death of his brother Ludovick.

On 12th January, 1697, he received from his brother John a Disposition of Avielochan and Delnahaitnich.

¹ "Chiefs," II., pp. 93, 213, 253, 261. ² *Ibid.*, I., pp. 504, 505.

³ *Ibid.*, I., p. 505. ⁴ *Ibid.*, II., pp. 154, 197, 201, 209, 210, 213, 249, 314.

⁵ *Ibid.*, I., p. 504. ⁶ *Ibid.*, I., pp. 504, 505.

On 8th November, 1699, he obtained from the Laird of Grant a Charter of Novodamus of these lands.

He is named in 1710 as a cautioner in the marriage contract of his nephew, Ludovick Grant of Knockando.

He married Anna Grant, who survived him, and as relict executrix gave up his testament on 17th March, 1725.

V. PATRICK GRANT,

third son of the second marriage, also designed "brother german of Kiuchirdie," on 22nd May, 1714, when he is called also one of the creditors of Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch.¹

VI. MARGARET,

eldest daughter of the second marriage.²

VII. JEAN,

second daughter of second marriage.³

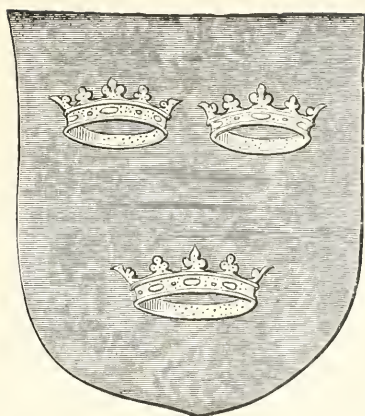
VIII. ELSPET,

third daughter of second marriage.⁴

All above three daughters are mentioned in their father's testament.

¹"Chiefs," I., p. 505. ²*Ibid.* ³*Ibid.* ⁴*Ibid.*

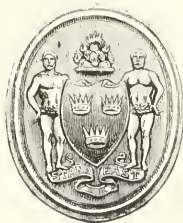
Grant of Freuchie



No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 2.

1. Blazon of Arms of Grant of Freuchie, *circa* 1542, from Sir David Lindsay's Heraldic MS.

2. Seal of John Grant, Fourth of Freuchie, as appended to charter by him granting to Colin Mackenzie of Kintail and Barbara Grant, his spouse, certain lands in Lochbroom, 6th December, 1572.

3. Seal of Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, and his wife, Jane Duff of Hatton.

4. Seal of Colonel Francis William Grant of Grant, afterwards Sixth Earl of Seafield.

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