

XI

As far back as 1587, so many Scotsmen had gone abroad to join continental armies that the Privy Council had forbidden the raising of bands of men for foreign service. Nor were shippers and mariners allowed to export the 'said men of weare' under penalty of losing their ships. Neverthe-less Scotsmen continued continued to look for foreign service

PCR 4.212

The outbreak of the Thirty years war in 1518 involved the Protestant Powers in a life and death struggle with Imperial Austria. Frederick, the Elector Palatine, had accepted the crown of Bohemia offered to him by the Protestants of that country, only to be driven from his kingdom and from the Palatinate by the Catholics. He had married the (English) Princess Elizabeth, sister of Charles II, and great indignation was aroused in England when he lost his throne; Volunteers poured across the Channel to the continent to fight for the Princess and her husband, Among those who were stirred to martial ardour was Sir Donald Mackay; He had received permission from King Charles

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2

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2

to raise a

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rank

regiment of 2000 men in Scotland for service under Count Mansfeld, the leader of the Bohemian army. He received two Commissions from the King. The first, dated March 3rd, 1626, gave him leave to raise 2,000 men; the second, dated 21st July, gave him leave to raise another 3,000 men. By an agreement drawn up by Captain David Lermont on behalf of Count Mansfeld, dated March 4th, 1626, Sir Donald MacKay was to have the rank of Colonel; his pay was to be £150 a month, and he was to have the free choice and disposition of his officers.

The King granted
two commissions
to Sir Donald

Mackay's Reg:
p. 3 App: C
p. 211 - 212.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 men were raised in a very short time. According to the historian of the regiment, the men of Sir Donald Mackay's own Company were, "picked men of great strength and stature from Strathnaver and Strathhalladale..". The men of these districts were celebrated for their extraordinary size and soldierly bearing."

The regiment set sail from Cromarty on October 6th 1626, and arrived at Gluckstadt on

in November 1626, made necessary other arrangements for the service of the regiment and it was transferred to the service of the King of Denmark, uncle of Charles 1st. It was not long before the regiment was engaged in severe fighting. Their losses were heavy and before the end of the year their numbers were reduced to 800 effective fighting men. In 1628, Sir Donald Mackay, who had been severely wounded, returned to Scotland to raise another 1000 men. He went to London, where he obtained from Charles ^{King} ~~1st~~ a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Reay and Sandside, and at the same time he was ~~raised~~ created Doanld, Lord Reay. In November following he was made a Nova Scotia Baronet.

Lord Reay returned to Denmark with the men he had enlisted as replacements, but the King of Denmark had determined to make peace with Austria

Ibid
205-6-7.

His adversary was even more
splendid in a scarlet cloth heavily
laced with silver & lined with blue
plush

872
1055

to provide himself with an outfit suitable to his position.

He appeared in Court, a tall stately man, dressed in
black velvet with silver buttons, his sword belt em-
-broidered with silver and his order of a Baronet of
Nova Scotia about his neck. His adversary was clad
in scarlet cloth heavily laced with silver and lined
with blue plush. The duel was fixed for April 12th

but eventually King Charles forbade that it should
refused to allow it to take place

take place and Lord Reay and Ramsay had to find sureties

M Rose
Historical
Notes P. 4-5-6 that they would keep the peace.

Ladon. P.

In the summer of 1632, Lord Reay severed his connection
with the regiment and the command was taken over by
Colonel Robert Munro. The regiment was cut to pieces
at the Swedish defeat of Nordlingen and reduced to a
single company. It was eventually joined with remnants
of Hepburns regiment and ceased to exist as a separate c

MacKay's Reg
p.193

corps. In order to extricate himself from his
financial troubles Lord Reay was obliged to sell his
lands in Caithness and in Ross-shire (and in 1634 he
sold Strathnaver to the Earl of Sutherland.)

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NOTE

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Donald 1st Lord Reay was three times married. His first wife was Barbara MacKenzie, daughter of Kenneth 1st Lord of Kintail. She died and he married Rachel Winterfield. He obtained a decree of nulity of this marriage on the grounds that she had already a husband in Ireland. He then married Elizabeth Tamson, "a woman of low birth," But Rachel Winterfield brought a suit against him and was awarded heavy damages. The payment of these added to his financial troubles. He resigned his estates to John, Master of Reay, in 1637.

*after the death of Sir Tamson, he married
- Elizabeth & they had 5 children*

The Tutorship of Sir Robert Gordon ended in 1630, when his nephew, John, 13th Earl of Sutherland, came of age. Gratitude is not a common virtue in the young, but it is to be hoped that his uncle felt rewarded for the many exhausting journeys he had made and the success of his efforts to free the estates of debt. One of the last benefits he obtained for the earldom was the honour of a royal charter, raising Dornoch to the dignity of a free royal burgh, with all the usual privileges. These included the power to elect a Provost, four Baillies, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer and twelve Councillors, who had authority to elect Commissioners to Parliament. Permission was given to hold a weekly market on Saturdays and three annual fairs, each for the space of three days. The charter states that Dornoch was the only city of the earldom and county of Sutherland to

districts of Strathnaver, Durness, Edderacilis
Assynt
Assynt and (Ferrincosky) (a part of the parish of
Griech,) which had formed part of the sheriffdom
of Inverness were added to the new sheriffdom.

Dornoch, which had lately been made a royal burgh
was made the head burgh of the sheriffdom and
the seat of justice for all time coming. A special *clause*
was inserted reserving to the Earl of Sutherland
the right of pit and gallows on his own proper lands.
The new erection was formerly ratified by the Scots
parliament at Edinburgh in 1633.

Sir Robert Gordon might well congratulate himself.
The enlargement of the boundaries of Sutherland
meant a great increase in his nephew's power and
influence. " Bonny Strathnaver" long coveted, was
now within his grasp, Soon, with Lord Reay's
accumulated financial difficulties, it would pass
into Gordon ownership. Compared with the Mackays the
Gordon Earls of Sutherland were newcomers

and Strathnaver is ever remembered as ~~Max~~ the country of the Mackays. Strathy was settled on John Mackay by his elder brother Donald, ^{John Mackay} the Mackays of Scourie were descended from Y Mackay by his first wife Helen Macleod of Assynt. The Mackays of Bighouse purchased their estate towards the end of the 16th century. The Abrach Mackays descended from the victor of the battle of Druim na Coub, the illegitimate son of Angus Mackay. They had no ~~charter~~ for their lands but held them by favour of their chief. This was to lay them open to expropriation when a Gordon Earl replaced the chief of the Mackay clan.

In February, 1632, the young Earl married Lady Jean Drummond daughter of the Earl of Perth she brought ^{him} a dowry of 5000 merks, a fortune which must have been ~~most~~ useful to the depleted funds of the earldom. The young couple made their way north by easy stages and at the same time a shipload

she brought with her

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of new furniture ^{was} sent from London to Preston-pans where it was loaded into another vessel and sent to Dunrobin. The old castle may have become very shabby during the long minority, but in the south, Scottish houses were undergoing great improvements. Even the gaunt Highland castles were new furnished with fine beds and velvet cushions on the chairs. The houses of the small lairds and the town merchants were still primitive. Tables ~~were~~ on trestles, with forms to sit on, a few dishes of pewter or wooden platters, chests or 'kists' for holding clothes. There would be a bed in every room and this was a feature of Scottish ~~domestic~~ domestic arrangements right up to the last quarter of the 18th century and in poor houses even into the 19th century. The beds were often of the type known as 'box beds', that is, they were built into the wall and during the day ^{time} could be closed with shutters. The households were self-supporting, salted their own

Tain B
Documents
1.330 P.124
1638
331. (6).

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Index B
Dunrobin
1530-1540
1538
1531-1540

of from the Gards who came to the
wash after Adam Gards had married
into the county after the marriage of Adam
Gards to Elizabeth Culbertson of who
were descendants of the Dean of Culter

arrived
by the app
of Bishops
to places
civilized

& related in some degree to the Humberleys
These were also the same, fulfilled
appreciation of the sails of Culbertson
of an outlay in carrying the others
who with Culbertson came in
the Humberleys who had lands from the
at castle of the Humber of Douglas
who had the lands of Achmer. There
the Humber of Achmer were the
Humber of Achmer who were descended
from the Humber of Achmer
Culbertson

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Bishop
abolish
rights
the noble
as

But Scotland seemed with discontent
the visit of King Charles for his coronation
in 1633 confirmed the happy extract
that his father's trial had had the same
Charles act of --- demanded the
return of church lands to the crown, had
infuriated the nobility who were determined
to hold on to the revenues as abbeys
Secured by his father the trial was
driven into opposition the appointment

Salmon

acornmeal

beef, brewed their own ale, made
candles ~~for the winter~~ to light the
winter evenings & warmed their rooms
with heat & wood. ~~Clothes were~~
~~an important part of social life~~

reformed a life long painful struggle every day
as many of the nobles looked on
(Donald Mackay died in 1550, his son Ege
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Shawing. Vols P 376. 1640.

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lumber partition dividing the kitchen from the choir
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on one side with stars & (and) the day of
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9320 in bad weather. A man of ~~Sir~~ Robert's standing did not travel without servants, and he always took with him from Sutherland one or two young men, sons of his friends, that they might see England and 'remark' the Court--'by which means the chieff gentlemen of the country of Southerland became more civill than the rest of their neighbouring cuntries.' Sir Robert saw no attractions in the Highland way of life, the 'pretty men' armed with bows and arrows, the trumpet and the great pipe, and the gatherings of armed men thought necessary to mark every important occasion.

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Wardlaw MSS
p238.

S.B. 1 188.

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 was to satisfy the Earl's creditors who were promised
 relief as far as it was possible at the time.

The Earl of Caithness might have been tempted to
 make mischief at this time, but Earl George was now
 overwhelmed with debt and had become involved in a

Tx

a crime that was to benefit only his enemies.

During the autumn of 1614, he had undertaken to reduce the castle of Kirkwall for the government. Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney, with whom Sir Robert and his brothers had spent a fortnight as his guests in 1602, was now a prisoner in Edinburgh, stripped of his possessions and accused of treating his Orkney subjects with such harshness and cruelty that he was to be tried for his life. In defiance of the Council he sent a message to his natural son, Robert, to uplift his Orkney rents as usual. Robert did so and then seized the castle of Kirkwall and other strong points in the islands which he fortified.

The Earl of Caithness was provided by the Government with a ship carrying sixty soldiers as well as the crew. He took on board a cannon called 'Thrawn Mow', marked with the porkanpyne with his stock and quheillis all garnished with yron work ladillis, sponge and worme. Tree score of bullets were ^{carried} ~~provided~~ for ammunition.

1X

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The expedition was provided with a ~~H~~erald and a trumpeter to proclaim the terms offered to the rebels, As wounds and sickness might be expected a doctor was sent with them who was paid £30 a month and allowed £100 for his outfit of drugs.

PCR 10,713

Introduction

P/x III

This force laid seige to Kirkwall castle but the walls were so strong that Thrawn Mow and her three score of bullets had no effect on them. For three weeks Robert Stewart held out in the castle with a garrison of only 16 men; but in the end, he was forced to surrender through the treachery of one of the defenders, a man named ~~Hact~~^{Hact}o, who was willing to betray his friends to save his own life. A number of the garrison were hanged on the spot, but Robert Stewart, who was only 22', of a tall stature and comely countenance ' was sent to Edinburgh, where he was condemned and hanged at the Market Cross, with five of his companions, on January 6th, 1615. A month later, Earl Patrick himself was led to the scaffold and beheaded.

P.C.R.

Introduction

Vol 10 P/x III

During the autumn of 1614 the ~~Earl~~^{Mar} had undertaken to reduce the castle of ~~Kirkwall~~^{Kirkwall} for the government. For this service he ^{was} rewarded by King James ~~rewarded him~~ with a remission for all his past offences and a yearly pension of 1000 crowns; he was also made a member of the Privy Council. But ~~it~~ was not long before the ~~Earl's~~^{Earl's} enemies were able to seize on fresh offences and press that these priviledges might be withdrawn.

Amongst those who suffered from ~~Earl~~^{Earl} George's grasping disposition his own kinsmen were not exempt. William Sinclair of Dunbeath was so persecuted, his lands wasted and himself in some danger of his life, that he fled to Moray, where he remained till his ~~geath~~^{death}. He was succeeded by his grandson George Sinclair, who was married to a sister of Lord Forbes. George Sinclair drew up a deed of entail, by which, failing heirs of his own body, he left all his proterty to the ~~Earl~~^{Earl} of Caithness, but no sooner was the ~~Earl~~^{Earl} aware of this than he began plotting to get of his cousin and seize his inheritance. warned of a plot

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17

having

13 h Earl

George Sinclair made a will
leaving his property to Lord Forbes
made

1X

10

the Laird of Dunbeath left Caithness and went to stay
with his br¹
with his brother-in-law. In gratitude for the kindness
he received from him he withdrew the deed of entail
and made a fresh disposition of his property, which he
conveyed to Lord Forbes. Soon after the deed was executed
he became ill and died. Lord Forbes then entered into
possession of the lands of Dounray, Sands^{ft} and Dumbaith.

Jealous that Lord Forbes should possess so much
Sinclair property the Earl made use of his powers as
Sheriff to harass ^{his tenants} tenants. (As far back as 1613
complaints had come before the Privy Council that ^{the Earl} he
had prevented them paying their rents to Lord Forbes,
with threats of hanging. In May, 1614, there was
another complaint by the King's Advocate and Arthur,
Lord Forbes, that Robert Keyth, falconer to William,
Lord Berridale, accompanied by 40 bowmen armed with
bows, darlocks, swords, dirks, etc and wearing hacquebuts
and pistols, went by direction of the Earl of Caithness
and William, Lord Berridale, to Lord Forbes's lands

9320

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and the Craig of Dumbaith where John Gariauche, his servitor, was keeping his falcon nest for the time. The said Robert first presented a bent pistolet and held it to the breast of the said Johnne and thereafter causit clyme the said craig and took furth thair of ane young falcone not past six nichtis old and kaist the whole unkleitit eggis ovir the craig in the sea.' Keyth was fined 10 merks and ordered to be confined in the Tolbooth till he had paid it.

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The Earl's spite was particularly directed against William Innes, a Morayshire man who lived at Sandside and acted as Lord Forbes factor. One night, in the late autumn of 1615, the stackyard at Sandside was set on fire and ' eight great stacks of beare and eight great stacks of oats' were burnt out. A report was circulated that some of Mackay's tenants were responsible for the fire ^{but} for some days ^{before} previous to the fire

o PCR

Vol 12, P 414

Charles -

Robert Gray 1602. 2nd May - 9 Feb 1624
Gilbert Gray. 11th May 1602
Gilbert Gray 23rd Aug 1609
Alex^a Gray. 1627 died 1742
(Saw in savon. Alex. Chum. 1671)

Robert Gray. 1716

Charles of Confirmation

Robert Gray 1741

Disposition Robert Gray 1751

Gilbert Gray. Died 1624 = Christian Rums
Foules

Robert. 2nd son. 16 = Beniel Gordon of Sidera -

Alexander - 16 = Beniel Gordon of Sidera -
slew against the French.
Czech. Gopidule & Over Skids

Hopkinsdale. 1671

to be mainly

16 1742
16 27
115
1741
1716
35

Vlll

21

S.B 184
184

of Smith took place . The Earl of Caithness was in Edinburgh when news of the happenings in Thurso reached him. Humiliated that such an attack would have taken place in the heart of his own country and in its chief town, he issued a summons against Donald Mackay and John Gordon for the slaughter of his nephew, John Sinclair and his brother James Sinclair of Dun. A similar process was raised by Sir Robert Gordon and Donald Mackay against the Earl of Caithness and his son Lord Berridale, for opposing the king's commission and for other crimes.

On the day appointed by the council for the hearing of the case, both parties appeared in Edinburgh accompanied by their most influential friends, but Sir Robert Gordon's escort, which included the Earl of Winton ~~Livingston~~, Lord Elphinstone and many others

The arrival of Sir R.G. as Tutor of S.
meant that changes ^{made} for the inheritance
of the barony. In particular his
nephew David Tollemarche arrived
his jealousy. He accused Maitland of
having been in terms of great friendship
with David Tollemarche, but S. R.G. was
jealous of the young chief whom he
thought had taken far too large a share
in the government of the country.

When in course of time, it was found that the country was being flooded with false coin, Smith was naturally suspected.

G 279

Geobert Sinclair, the wife of Gilbert Gordon
of Gortey

They were poisoned by Geobert Sinclair
whose ~~husband~~ wife of Gilbert Gordon ^{the}
earl's uncle. She conspired to do away with
the earl & his wife but also into his ~~body~~ ^{will} for
Alexander & by that means her own son
would have become heir to the Salubrand
earldom. The earl & his ~~family~~ ^{family} were
on a visit to his uncle & the poison
was mixed put into the food they were
offered. ~~The Earl & his wife~~ ^{they} were immediately
taken ill but the boy's life was saved by
his father who, realising he had taken
poison, called for his own servants
to take the boy at once to Dunrobin
without his ~~supper~~ ^{any} food on the table.
But Geobert Sinclair's own son, coming in
from hunting, & feeling thirsty, called for
a drink, & was given ~~ale~~ ^{strong} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~servants~~ ^{servants} ~~which~~ ^{which} he
drank & from which two days later he
died.

^{that} it had
been poisoned
The following day the Earl & Countess
were carried to Dunrobin where they
after five days & later

reformed a life long painful struggle every day
as many of the nobles looked on
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 was to satisfy the Earl's creditors who were promised
 relief as far as it was possible at the time.

The Earl of Caithness might have been tempted to
 make mischief at this time, but Earl George was now
 overwhelmed with debt and had become involved in a

Tx

a crime that was to benefit only his enemies.

During the autumn of 1614, he had undertaken to reduce the castle of Kirkwall for the government. Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney, with whom Sir Robert and his brothers had spent a fortnight as his guests in 1602, was now a prisoner in Edinburgh, stripped of his possessions and accused of treating his Orkney subjects with such harshness and cruelty that he was to be tried for his life. In defiance of the Council he sent a message to his natural son, Robert, to uplift his Orkney rents as usual. Robert did so and then seized the castle of Kirkwall and other strong points in the islands which he fortified.

The Earl of Caithness was provided by the Government with a ship carrying sixty soldiers as well as the crew. He took on board a cannon called 'Thrawn Mow', marked with the porkanpyne with his stock and quheillis all garnished with yron work ladillis, sponge and worme. Tree score of bullets were ^{carried} ~~provided~~ for ammunition.

1X

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The expedition was provided with a ~~H~~erald and a trumpeter to proclaim the terms offered to the rebels, As wounds and sickness might be expected a doctor was sent with them who was paid £30 a month and allowed £100 for his outfit of drugs.

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Introduction

P/x III

This force laid seige to Kirkwall castle but the walls were so strong that Thrawn Mow and her three score of bullets had no effect on them. For three weeks Robert Stewart held out in the castle with a garrison of only 16 men; but in the end, he was forced to surrender through the treachery of one of the defenders, a man named ~~Hact~~ Hact, who was willing to betray his friends to save his own life. A number of the garrison were hanged on the spot, but Robert Stewart, who was only 22', of a tall stature and comely countenance ' was sent to Edinburgh, where he was condemned and hanged at the Market Cross, with five of his companions, on January 6th, 1615. A month later, Earl Patrick himself was led to the scaffold and beheaded.

P.C.R.

Introduction

Vol 10 P/x III

During the autumn of 1614 the ~~Earl~~^{was} had undertaken to reduce the castle of ~~Kirkwall~~ for the government. For this service he ^{was} rewarded by King James ~~rewarded him~~ with a remission for all his past offences and a yearly pension of 1000 crowns; he was also made a member of the Privy Council. But ~~it~~ was not long before the ~~Earl's~~ enemies were able to seize on fresh offences and press that these priviledges might be withdrawn.

Amongst those who suffered from ~~Earl~~ George's grasping disposition his own kinsmen were not exempt. William Sinclair of Dunbeath was so persecuted, his lands wasted and himself in some danger of his life, that he fled to Moray, where he remained till his death. He was succeeded by his grandson George Sinclair, who was married to a sister of Lord Forbes. George Sinclair drew up a deed of entail, by which, failing heirs of his own body, he left all his proterty to the ~~Earl~~ of Caithness, but no sooner was the ~~Earl~~ aware of this than he began plotting to get of his cousin and seize his inheritance. warned of a plot

TX

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17

having

13 h Earl

George Sinclair made a will
leaving his property to Lord Forbes
made

1X

IX

10

the Laird of Dunbeath left Caithness and went to stay
with his br¹
with his brother-in-law. In gratitude for the kindness
he received from him he withdrew the deed of entail
and made a fresh disposition of his property, which he
conveyed to Lord Forbes. Soon after the deed was executed
he became ill and died. Lord Forbes then entered into
possession of the lands of Dounray, Sands^{ft} and Dumbaith.

9320

Jealous that Lord Forbes should possess so much
Sinclair property the Earl made use of his powers as
Sheriff to harass ^{his tenants} tenants. (As far back as 1613
complaints had come before the Privy Council that ^{the Earl} he
had prevented them paying their rents to Lord Forbes,
with threats of hanging. In May, 1614, there was
another complaint by the King's Advocate and Arthur,
Lord Forbes, that Robert Keyth, falconer to William,
Lord Berridale, accompanied by 40 bowmen armed with
bows, darlocks, swords, dirks, etc and wearing hacquebuts
and pistols, went by direction of the Earl of Caithness
and William, Lord Berridale, to Lord Forbes's lands

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and the Craig of Dumbaith where John Gariauche, his
servitor, was keeping his falcon nest for the time.
The said Robert first presented a bent pistolet and
held it to the breast of the said Johnne and thereafter
causit clyme the said craig and took furth thair of
ane young falcone not past six nichtis old and kaist
the whole unkleitit eggis ovir the craig in the sea.
Keyth was fined 10 merks and ordered to be confined
in the Tolbooth till he had paid it.

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The Earl's spite was particularly directed against
William Innes, a Morayshire man who lived at Sandside
and acted as Lord Forbes factor. One night, in the
late autumn of 1615, the stackyard at Sandside was set
on fire and ' eight great stacks of beare and eight
great stacks of oats' were burnt out. A report was
circulated that some of Mackay's tenants were responsible
for the fire ^{but} for some days ^{before} previous to the fire

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Charles -

Robert Gray 1602. 2nd May - 9 Feb 1624
Gilbert Gray. 11th May 1602
Gilbert Gray 23rd Aug 1609
Alex^a Gray. 1627 died 1742
(Saw in savon. Alex. Chum. 1671)

Robert Gray. 1716

Charles of Confirmation

Robert Gray 1741

Disposition Robert Gray 1751

Gilbert Gray. Died 1624 = Christian Rums
Foules

Robert. 2nd son. 16 = Benie Gordon of Sidera -

Alexander - 16 = Benie Gordon of Sidera -
slew again & killed.
Crick. Gopidule & Over Skids

Hopis Dale. 1671

to be mainly

16 1742
16 27
115
1741
1716
35

Vlll

21

S.B 184
184

of Smith took place . The Earl of Caithness was in Edinburgh when news of the happenings in Thurso reached him. Humiliated that such an attack would have taken place in the heart of his own country and in its chief town, he issued a summons against Donald Mackay and John Gordon for the slaughter of his nephew, John Sinclair and his brother James Sinclair of Dun. A similar process was raised by Sir Robert Gordon and Donald Mackay against the Earl of Caithness and his son Lord Berridale, for opposing the king's commission and for other crimes.

On the day appointed by the council for the hearing of the case, both parties appeared in Edinburgh accompanied by their most influential friends, but Sir Robert Gordon's escort, which included the Earl of Winton ~~Livingston~~, Lord Elphinstone and many others

The arrival of Sir R.G. as Tutor of S.
meant that changes ^{made} for the inheritance
of the barony. In particular his
nephew David Tollemarche arrived
his jealousy. He accused Maitland of
having been in terms of great friendship
with David Tollemarche, but S. R.G. was
jealous of the young chief whom he
thought had taken far too large a share
in the government of the country.

When in course of time, it was found that the country was being flooded with false coin, Smith was naturally suspected.

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Geobert Sinclair, the wife of Gilbert Gordon
of Gortey

They were poisoned by Geobert Sinclair
whose ~~husband~~ wife of Gilbert Gordon ^{the}
earls uncle. She conspired to do away with
the earl & his wife but also into his ~~body~~ ^{will} for
Alexander & by that means her own son
would have become heir to the Saltburn
earldom. The earl & his ~~family~~ ^{family} were
on a visit to his uncle & the poison
was mixed put into the food they were
offered. ~~The Earl & his wife~~ ^{they} were immediately
taken ill but the boy's life was saved by
his father who, realising he had taken
poison, called for his own servants
to take the boy at once to Dunrobin
without his ~~supper~~ ^{any} food on the table.
But Geobert Sinclair's own son, coming in
from hunting, & feeling thirsty, called for
a drink, & was given ~~ale~~ ^{strong} ~~which~~ ^{by servants} ~~he~~
the effects of which he died
two days later.

^{that}
that it had
been poisoned

Frank & from which
died. The following day the Earl & Countess
were carried to Dunrobin where they
after five days & later