kingdoms: the emblem enigmatically signifying the Union of Scotland and England. Under it he caused to be inscribed in deep letters of gold this Latin verse:

"Unio Nunc Fatis Stoque Cadoque Tuis."

Mylne makes a note upon this, saying: "Ye Union was ye cause of the familie's ruin, 1716."

In 1639, at the commencement of the Scottish rebellion, Lord Winton left the country and waited upon the king to offer his loyal services, for which the rebels did him great injury; and thereafter all through the Civil War he was constantly harassed. In 1645, when Montrose was in command of the royal forces, the earl's oldest son, Lord Seton, joined him, and was taken prisoner at the disastrous battle of Philiphaugh, and remained long "in hazard of his life." When King Charles II. came to Scotland in 1650, the Earl of Winton was in continuous attendance on him, and died on the 17th of December of the same year, while preparing to be present at the coronation. Like his father, he suffered a long series of petty persecutions from the Presbytery of Haddington on account of his attachment to the Catholic faith. For instance, "Nov. 4, 1648, Presbytery ordained to purge the house of Setoun of popish servants, and to proceed both against them and against the Earl of Wintoun if he protect or resset them after admonition."

Lord Winton was twice married. By his first wife, Lady Ann Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl of Erroll, he had five sons and three daughters, of whom only three will find place here, as the rest died young or unmarried. The family of Hay is among the most ancient and illustrious in North Britain. The long-accepted romantic and peasant origin given by Hector Boece, good soul, is disproved by modern criticism,*

* Before the eighteenth century the origin—in the popular mind at least—of very old families was always fabulous and fanciful. Even the early

and the Hays are placed where they belong, among those Norman adventurers of noble lineage who were invited to settle in Scotland in the twelfth century. Sir Gilbert Hay, or de la Haye, was a trusty companion of Bruce, by whom he was made High Constable of Scotland in 1315. The office, noblest of all the hereditary dignities of the kingdom, continues in the family, one of whom was created Earl of Erroll in 1453. The Marquess of Tweeddale, the Earl of Kinnoul, Hay of Smithfield, Bart. (*cr.* 1635), Hay of Park, Bart. (*cr.* 1663), and Hay of Dunse Castle are flourishing Cadets of this distinguished name.

The children of Lord Winton and Lady Ann Hay were:

1. George, Lord Seton, of whom hereafter.
2. Alexander.
3. Elizabeth, who married in 1637 William, seventh Earl Marischal, by whom she had four daughters, who were all well married. She brought a large fortune to her husband, and died in 1650.

By his second wife, Elizabeth Maxwell, only daughter of the seventh Lord Herries, Lord Winton had six sons and six daughters, of whom only the following are mentioned, the

---

history of the Colonnas and Orsinis, Joint Hereditary Assistant-Princes to the Pontifical Throne, who claim to stand at the head of European aristocracy, is a tissue of what Muratori calls *favole sopra favole;* and with special reference to which—although the words may be applied to other families who still retain ridiculous pretensions—the historian of the *Decline and Fall* says: "Some nobles, who glory in their domestic fables, may be offended with his firm and temperate criticism; yet surely some ounces of pure gold are of more value than many pounds of base metal" (VIII., 220). What Muratori did for the governing families of Italy, that "the learned and indefatigable" Chalmers did for the historic families of Scotland. Naturally the Setons did not escape this prevailing mania of legendary extraction, and it was, at one time, seriously proposed to derive them from the *Sitones* described by Tacitus (*De Moribus Germ.*, XLV.). If I had lived and written when Lord Kingston did, in 1687, I would have gone still further back and started from Sethon, who is mentioned by Herodotus, and who reigned over Lower Egypt *circa* B.C. 716.

others dying either young or unmarried, or without succession.

1. Christopher.
2. William.

"Two hopeful young gentlemen."*

Christopher was a great scholar. The brothers and a preceptor, while going "on their travels abroad, were cast away at sea, upon the coasts of Holland in anno 1648."

3. John.
4. Robert, of whom hereafter among the Cadets.
5. Ann, married at Winton in April, 1654, to John Stuart, second Earl of Traquair, by whom she had three sons and one daughter, Elizabeth, who died, "a brave hopeful young lady," at twenty years of age. "It is said that when Lord Traquair married Lady Anne Seton, the Covenanters made him stand at the kirk door of Dalkeith in the sack gown, for marrying a papist; nevertheless, he died of that religion himself, anno 1666." †

After the earl's conversion through his wife's influence, this noble branch of the Stuarts remained consistently Catholic; and although the title became extinct by the death of the last earl in 1861, Traquair House, the oldest inhabited mansion in Scotland, descended by will at the death of his sister, Lady Louisa Stuart, in 1875, to her distant kinsman the Hon. Henry Constable-Maxwell, an English Catholic.

6. Mary, married to James Dalzell, fourth Earl of Carnwath, by whom she had a daughter, also named Mary, who married Lord John Hay, second son of the Marquess of Tweeddale, a brigadier-general under the Duke of Marlborough.

XXVII. GEORGE, LORD SETON. He was born 15th May, 1613, and married, in 1639, Lady Henrietta Gordon, daughter of the Marquess of Huntly, by whom he had four

* Kingston: *Continuation.* † *Border Antiquities.*

sons, of whom George succeeded his grandfather as fourth Earl of Winton, and the others died young or without issue. Lord Seton suffered great hardships at the hands of the rebels during the Civil War, and died prematurely at Seton on 4th June, 1648. His coat-of-arms appears in the beautiful large memorial window to the Great Marquess of Montrose, in Saint Giles' Church, Edinburgh, as one of the companions of that illustrious commander.

XXVIII. GEORGE, FOURTH EARL OF WINTON. He was on the Continent for his studies, a boy of under ten years of age, when he succeeded to the title and estates in 1650. Notwithstanding his youth, a heavy fine was imposed on him by Cromwell's Act of Grace and Pardon. His tutor and uncle was Lord Kingston, by whom he was brought up "in the true Protestant religion," thus severing the long attachment of his family to the Catholic Church. "June 19th, 1656, Lord Kingston reported to the Presbytery by order of the Synod that Lord Winton had hitherto been educated in the Protestant Religion and his education should still be carefully attended to."*

Lord Winton was accomplished in the knowledge of arms, and gave proof of his skill and gallantry at the siege of Besançon, in France, in 1660. Returning to England with a brilliant reputation, he was well received by Charles II. and sworn of the Privy Council, and given command of the East Lothian regiment of foot against the Covenanters in 1666; and in 1679 commanded the same regiment "upon his own charges, with all his vassals, in noble equipage, in his Majestie's army of 14,000 men," at Bothwell Bridge, where the rebels were totally defeated. After the battle he enter-

* Communicated by Rev. Dr. Struthers, Minister of Prestonpans, in 1861, and a "most accurate and intelligent antiquary." He took special interest in everything connected with the Seton family. I can never forget his kindness to myself.

tained the Duke of Monmouth and all the Scotch and English officers with magnificent hospitality at Seton. In May, 1682, he accompanied the Duke of York from London to Edinburgh in the "Gloucester" frigate, which was wrecked, with great loss of life, on Yarmouth Sands. An interesting letter written to Mr. Hewer from Edinburgh, Monday, May 8, 1682, on this disaster, at which he was present, is found in the correspondence of Samuel Pepys. In 1685 Lord Winton was appointed by King James II. to the high office of Grand Master of the Household; and in the same year Professor Sinclair presented him with a curious and rare work entitled *Satan's Invisible World Discovered; or A Choice Collection of Relations anent Devils, Spirits, Witches and Apparitions.* *

The lengthy "Epistle Dedicatory" is in a vein of exaggerated praise, somewhat relieved by a description of the earl's coal-mining operations, in which he brings in the name of Athanasius Kircher, the Jesuit, whom most people have heard of only through the Kircherian Museum in the Roman College, at Rome, but who was one of the first natural philosophers and scientists of the age. This earl did much to improve his property and incidentally to benefit the public. He built a new harbor at Cockenzie, called "Port Seton," which still exists by this name, and has recently revived and come into favor with Edinburgh people as a summer resort. It is now of sufficient importance to find a place on the indexed *Map of Scotland* published at Chicago by Rand, McNally & Co.† In 1691–93 he was journeying in Holland, and is found at Amsterdam and at Leyden, where he met travellers and learned men in whose company he delighted, as he was much given to mathematics and physical science.

Nisbet says of this nobleman that "he imitated the extraordinary loyalty of his ancestors; none of them having ever been guilty of treason or rebellion, nor addicted to avarice,

* Reprinted at Edinburgh in 1871. † Cockenzie and Port Seton have now together a population of 1,578 inhabitants.

nor found with lands of the Church in their possession." He married Christian, daughter and heiress of John Hepburn of Adiston, "an ancient baron in East Lothian, who since King Robert Bruce were heritable standard bearers to the House of Seton." By her he had two sons: George, Lord Seton, of whom hereafter; and Christopher, who "was cut off by death, 5th. Jan., 1705, to the great regret of all that knew him." *

The Countess of Winton died in 1703, and the earl on the 6th of March, 1704.

XXIX. GEORGE, FIFTH AND LAST EARL OF WINTON. He was abroad on his travels when his parents died, and "no man knew where to find him, till accident led to the discovery." Macky's *Memoirs* say that he "was at Rome when his father died": and did not return to Scotland until several years after his succession to the earldom, much to the detriment of his house and estate, which were dilapidated by sundry kinsmen during this protracted and wilful absence. He seems, like all his family, to have been given to study and researches of some kind, and to travel; and in 1708 Robert Calder, a minister of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, dedicated to him his edition of the *Genuine Epistles of St. Ignatius.* He was one of the first Scottish noblemen who played an active part in the "Rising" of 1715, to restore the exiled family to the throne. "He took with him three hundred men to the standard of James Stuart; but he appears to have carried with him a fiery and determined temper,—the accompaniment, perhaps, of noble qualities, but a dangerous attribute in times of difficulty."†

The Scottish army, having advanced into England against Lord Winton's advice, capitulated at Preston, in Lancashire, after a fierce engagement on Monday, 14th November, 1715.

* Mylne in a note to Nisbet.

† Thomson: *Memoirs of the Jacobites*, II., 12.

Among the seventy-five "prisoners of quality" who surrendered there were, besides the head of the family, George Seton of Barnes, titular Earl of Dunfermline, and Sir George Seton of Garleton, Baronet. Winton was carried to London and lodged in the Tower. He was tried apart from the other noblemen, having pleaded "Not guilty"—the only one who had the courage and consistency to do so, as it would have been unworthy of a Seton to acknowledge himself (even constructively) a traitor and throw himself on the mercy of King George. The other Scotch lords were the Earl of Nithsdale, Earl of Carnwath, Viscount Kenmure, and Baron Nairn. The young Earl of Derwentwater, an English Catholic involved in the same catastrophe, having pleaded "guilty" at his trial (which, however, did not avail to save him), was induced by the priest who attended him on the scaffold, and hesitated about giving him absolution, to retract the plea. This he did. To plead "guilty" was looked upon by strict theologians as a repudiation of one's lawful sovereign—James III. Lord Winton defended himself with spirit and ability; but, of course, was condemned to death. It was the 19th of March, 1716. His sentence was such a foregone conclusion that he laughed in the face of the Lord High Steward, who presided—Sir William (afterward Earl) Cowper, telling him: "I hope you will do me justice, and not make use of Coupar-law, as we used to say in our country: 'Hang a man first and then try him.'" He was punning on the name of Cowper, which was pronounced *Cooper*, the same as *Cupar*, the Fifeshire town, which was also sometimes written *Cowper*. To understand this joke, one must know that the old cross of Macduff, in Fife, was a famous sanctuary and that those "claiming the privilege of the Law of Clan Macduff were required to appear afterwards before the judges assembled at Cowper in Fife"; but by a sort of anticipatory Lynch Law, the criminal or suspected criminal who had run

to the Cross did not always (after leaving sanctuary) live to reach Cupar and have a fair trial: he was hanged before he got there. Lord Winton's character was very original, and he was calumniated by enemies and misunderstood by friends, as though his plea and defence, so peculiar to himself, were signs of an unbalanced mind. Sir Walter Scott refutes these insinuations: "But, if we judge from his conduct in the rebellion, Lord Winton appears to have displayed more sense and prudence than most of those engaged in that unfortunate affair." * While lying in the Tower under sentence, a trusty servant managed to furnish him with a file or other small instrument (some say it was only a watch-spring), with which he contrived to cut through the window-bars of his cell and escaped. This was on Saturday, August 4, 1716, about 9 o'clock at night. The earl got safe to France, and ultimately made his way to Rome, where all misfortune finds a balm. He is *supposed* to have died there, unmarried, on the 19th of December, 1749, when over seventy years of age. The last time we hear of him, brings back to our minds with pathetic interest the love of these Scottish exiles for their native land and how they would foregather in poverty and distress, keeping up brave hearts, to talk over old times and sing the songs of other days: "Walked two hours with Lord Dunbar in the gardens, and afterwards went to the coffee-house to which Lord Winton resorted, and several others of his stamp, and there fell a-singing old Scots songs, and were very merry."†

It is not known where Lord Winton is buried, although several of his name and family have made search. I have heard two traditions which converge substantially to the same conclusion: one that he returned to Scotland in disguise, and died there unknown, except to very few; the other, that he

* *Tales of a Grandfather*, Ch. LXVIII.

† From article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1853, entitled "A Visit to Rome in 1736," by Alexander Cunyngham, M.D.

Winton

died in the *Catholic* faith, in obscurity, at Ormiston. I notice this, only because some writers have said emphatically that he died a *Protestant*, as if they knew anything about it. The original of the illustration I give is in the possession of Sir Alan Henry Seton-Steuart, Bart. It has a stern and resolute expression, indicative of an uncompromising character, which he was. "Thus terminated," says Sir Robert Douglas, "one of the principal houses in Great Britain, after subsisting for upwards of 600 years in East Lothian, and from thence spreading into several flourishing branches in Scotland." *

There have been claimants to the Winton peerage, but they have not succeeded. In 1825 a young man named George Seton appeared at Edinburgh and called for the honors—the estates had been confiscated, sold, and dispersed; and although he probably was the grandson of the fifth Earl of Winton, the want of a certificate of marriage between his grandfather and Margaret McKlear, daughter of a Scotch physician, settled his claim adversely. There is still, however, in this matter, subject for another chapter to Burke's *Romance of the Peerage*. Her gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, was pleased to reverse the attainder of the Scotch insurgent lords; and in 1859 Archibald-William Montgomerie, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton, was created Earl of Winton in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The late Sir John Hope, Bart., one afternoon while we were driving down from Pinkie House to Seton, related that Eglinton told him of his having been offered a marquessate on resigning the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, but that he preferred the Winton honors; and yet that he did not care so much for the title of Earl of Winton, but that he *did* want to be Lord Seton, and was mortified at the opposition to his coveted claim of this ancient barony. In fact, there is a strong opinion,

* *Peerage*, II., 648.

shared even by some distinguished genealogists, that his Winton honors must be looked upon as a new creation, and "a very improper one" under the circumstances. The late Sir William Fraser, a peerage lawyer—author of *Memorials of the Montgomeries*—tried to impress upon me that *every* existing collateral branch of the Seton family had been sought out, studied, and excluded from the succession by a process of elimination which, with the certainty of a problem in algebra, left the Eglintons the only possible heirs. Others are not quite so certain; especially as Seton, at least, was probably a female barony, *i.e.*, descendible to females to the exclusion of male heirs related in a remoter degree.

The late Mr. Riddell, whom my father knew at Edinburgh over forty years ago, says in his *Peerage Law*, I., 49, that "the House of Seton or Winton, on account of its great connections and ramifications, besides the antiquity of its descent, would seem now to be the noblest in Scotland. They were a fine specimen in many respects of a high baronial family, from the magnificence and state they maintained at their 'Palace of Seton'—expressly so called in royal grants under the sign-manual, and identified with the memory of Queen Mary—their consistency, loyalty, and superior advancement to their countrymen in the arts and civilized habits of society."

The name of Seton has disappeared from the Peerage, but so have other even greater ones. Yet the name of SETON can never be forgotten so long as the history of Scotland will be read and so long as the story of the Stuarts shall fascinate the minds of men.

CHAPTER VI.

SETON, EARL OF DUNFERMLINE, 1555–1694.

I. ALEXANDER, FIRST EARL OF DUNFERMLINE. Alexander Seton was the third surviving son of George, seventh Lord Seton, and Isabel Hamilton, his wife. In the group portrait by More, he is the youth looking up at his father, with the initials A. S. and the number 14 above his head. These mean "Alexander Seton, aged fourteen years." He was born in 1555. His Christian name was chosen by Queen Mary herself, who was his god-mother, and gave him lands in Moray for his support. For this reason and for his blood relationship to the Stuarts, he is called by an Italian author "a near relative of the Queen of Scots," where he says, of the confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament originally established in the Church of Sant' Andrea delle Fratte:

> Dipoi si dono ritirati per maggior commodità in una casa; ove era lo spedale delli Scozzesi; ed ivi cantano li loro offitii, e fanno le congregationi necessarie. Questo luogo overo Spedale gli é stato concesso dall' Illustriss. Signor Alisandro Sitonio, Scotto, parente stretto della Regina di Scotia.—FANUCI: *Opere Pie di Roma*, ch. 39, p. 299, Rome, 1601.

He went to Rome for his studies, intending to take Orders, but he certainly never did so. His early life there is summed up in a few lines by Lord Kingston:

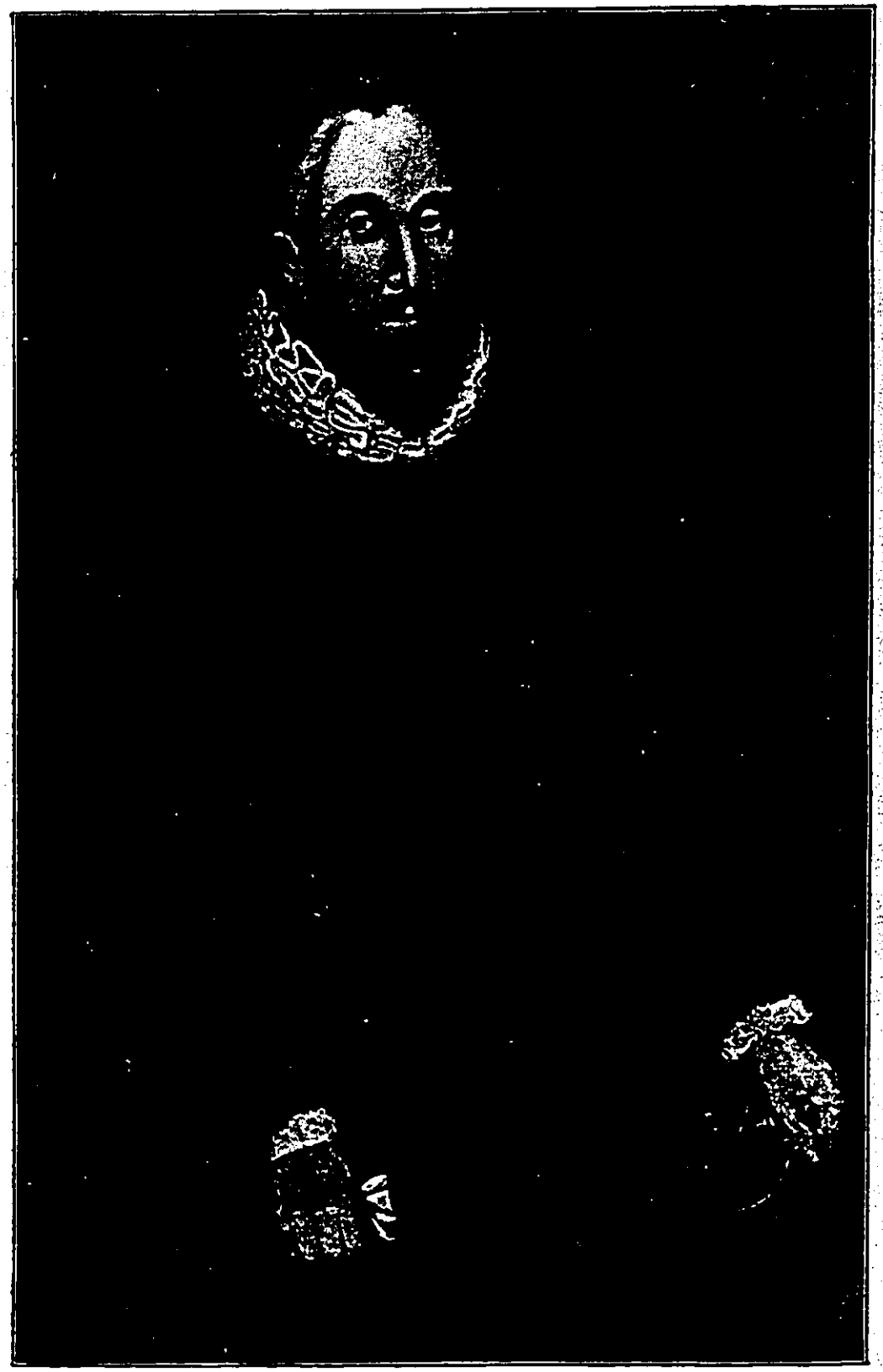
> "He was sent by his father when he was young to Rome, finding him of a great spirit, intending att that time to make him a churchman. Att Rome, he was bred young in the Roman colledge of the Jesuites, wher he excelled in learning. He declaimed, not being 16 years of age, ane learned oration of his own composing, *De Ascensione Domini*, on that festivall day, publickly before the Pope, Gregory the 13th, the cardinall, and other prelats present,

in the pope's chapel in the Vatican, with great applause. He was in great esteem at Rome for his learning, being a great humanist in prose and poecie, Greek and Latine; well versed in the mathematicks, and had great skill in architecture and herauldrie. I was told att Rome, if he had stayed ther, it was not doubted but he had been Cardinall."

While at Rome he obtained from Queen Mary the Priory of Pluscardin, of which his father had been *Œconomus* and Commissioner since the 17th of April, 1561. "The grant was declared to be as effectual as if he had been provided to the benefice at the Court of Rome, according to the order observit in tymes past."* In some charters he is styled *Commendatarius perpetuus monasterii de Pluscardin.* There are difficulties in reconciling his holding of this Church property with his favor at Rome, his substantial adherence to the Catholic faith, and the manner he is spoken of by contemporary Catholic writers who understood all the circumstances of such a case after the change of religion and the subversion of the Church in Scotland. It is not, however, evidence, but mere denunciation on the part of the Anglican editors of the new edition of Sir Henry Spelman's *Fate of Sacrilege*, which includes him in that awful crime. Pluscardin followed the Cistercian rule. It has recently been purchased from the Duke of Fife by Lord Bute, under whose generous and Catholic impulse it will again, I have understood, become a living monastic institution. Owing to the civil and religious disturbances in Scotland, young Seton abandoned his intention of taking Orders and went to France, where his father was Ambassador, to study law. On returning to Scotland a few years later he

SIGNATURE OF LORD CHANCELLOR SETON.
[*Alexander Cancellarius.*]
(1606.)

* Hailes: *Senators of the Col. of Just.*, p. 198.



ALEXANDER SETON, FIRST EARL OF DUNFERMLINE.
[*Æt.* 55.]
(Original by Zuccaro, at Yester.)

was taken into favor by King James, who in 1585 made him an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and in 1587 raised him to the peerage by the title of Lord Urquhart. He became President of the College of Justice in 1593, and on the 9th of January, 1596, was appointed one of the Octavians, or Commissioners of Exchequer, and their presiding officer.* For ten successive years he was Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and kept wonderfully good order in the town. On March 4, 1598, he was created Baron Fyvie, and soon afterward intrusted with the education of the king's second son, who lived to become Charles I. In October, 1604, Lord Fyvie and the other Scotch Commissioners went to London to confer upon the union of the two kingdoms, then projected, and a favorite measure of King James.

In 1605 Lord Fyvie was made Earl Dunfermline and Lord Chancellor of Scotland, being the last Catholic to hold that high office. It is known how cordially the Scotch were disliked in England. Sir Henry Yelverton, M.P., having spoken disrespectfully of the Scottish nation and of its Chancellor, who is described as "a Seton, a man of magnificent tastes, and most dignified and astute character," was obliged to go down on his knees and ask pardon.† In 1611 the Earl was made "Keeper of Holyrood House during life." This gave him the right to an apartment in the royal palace. The keepership is now hereditary in the family of the Duke of Hamilton. The same year of his advancement to the rank of Earl and to the office of Chancellor, Father James Seton, S.J., wrote, September 30, 1605, to Father Claudius Aquaviva, General of the Society of Jesus, as follows:

---

* This body was a finance committee of eight upright and learned men, who from their number were called "The King's Octavians."—BURTON: *History of Scotland*, V., 299.

† Chambers: *Book of Days*, I., 88.

"Fr. James Seton to Fr. C. Aquaviva, General of the Society of Jesus.

"Very Rev. Father in Christ,—The persecution in Scotland does not cease or lessen since the departure of the King. The government is entirely in the hands of the Lord Alexander Seton, whom the King has made Earl of Dunfermline, and who is favorably known to your Paternity. He is, or should be, abbot of that place, where there was once a famous monastery. He was formerly President of the Council, and is now Chancellor of the Kingdom. The Viceroy is the Earl of Montrose, the President of the Council the Lord James Elphinston, brother of Father George; but they are all directed by Lord Alexander Seton. He is a Catholic, as is also the Lord President and the Royal Advocate. In political wisdom, in learning, in high birth, wealth, and authority, he possesses far more influence than the rest, and his power is universally acknowledged."

The Earl of Dunfermline was distinguished for his architectural skill, his love of heraldic decorations, inscriptions, and works of art. His wealth enabled him to gratify these patrician tastes. Some fragments of his poetry are still extant, particularly two elegant Latin epigrams prefixed to his friend Bishop Lesley's *History of Scotland*, and another addressed to Sir John Skene on the publication of his *Regiam Majestatem*. He also wrote a sonnet on the chivalrous Sir Philip Sidney, which is printed in a little volume published at London in 1587. His literary taste was acknowledged by everyone, and his approbation was sought by many. Tytler, in his *Life of Sir Thomas Craig*, calls the Chancellor "a patron of men of letters"; and in 1617 a Scotch worthy, the famous John Napier of Merchistoun, inventor of logarithms, dedicated to him his latest work in flattering terms. Lord Dunfermline died at Pinkie on June 16, 1622, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, "with the regret of all who knew him, and the love of his country," says Lord Kingston. He was buried with much solemnity at Dalgety, where he possessed a country seat, which he had repaired and beautified with gardens running down to the water's edge. The picturesque old church and adjoining habitation are now only an ivy-clad ruin. It was dedicated to Saint Brigid. Father

PINKIE HOUSE, MID-LOTHIAN.
Favorite residence of the Lord Chancellor.

Forbes-Leith, S.J., in his *Narratives of Scottish Catholics*, thus translates the summing up and opinion of Conn, *De Duplici Statu Religionis apud Scotos*, about this greatest man who has ever borne our ancient and widely extended name:

"Alexander Seton, fourth son of George Lord Seton, and Isabel Hamilton, had resided long at Rome, where he was much esteemed for his virtue and piety, and on his return to Scotland he was held in high honour, no less on account of his illustrious origin than for his prudence. He was much loved by the King, from whom he received valuable grants of land. After having been appointed President of the High Court of Justice, he subsequently became Chancellor of Scotland, in which high office he acquired such a wide-spread reputation for justice and integrity that, on the occasion of his funeral, all classes vied with one another in exhibiting every mark of respect and sorrow for the loss the nation had sustained. Four years before his death, in presence of a numerous assembly of Catholics, attended by the ringleaders of the Puritan faction and many other Protestants after affirming that he had never ceased to hold the doctrine of the orthodox Church, he declared that nothing gave him greater pain than to recollect how he had shown himself lukewarm and remiss in his profession of faith, in order to ingratiate himself with his Sovereign. When he had thus spoken with tears in his eyes, he called the assembly to witness that he would die in the profession of the Roman Catholic faith."

In 1662 a poem was printed by the heirs of one Andrew Hart, entitled "Tears for the Death of Alexander, Earle of Dunfermline, Lord Chancellor of Scotland." It has been edited by James Maidment, Esq., and reprinted for the Bannatyne Club. Mr. George Seton published in 1882 an illustrated *Memoir* of this nobleman, and tells us (p. 183) that Dempster refers to a life of the Chancellor, in Latin, by William Seton, his kinsman, which the author intended to publish. Mr. Seton also speaks of an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary mentioned in the inventory of his effects. If this could be traced and found, it would be of greater value, in some eyes, than "the large number of valuable jewels (including upwards of five hundred diamonds) and a liberal supply of goldsmith's work and silver plate" which he possessed.

Lord Dunfermline was thrice married.

By his first wife, Lilias, daughter of Patrick, Lord Drummond, whom he wedded about 1592, he had only daughters, of whom Isabel married the first Earl of Lauderdale, son of Chancellor Maitland, Lord Thirlstane; and Sophia married the first Lord Lindsay of Balcarres, ancestor of the Earl of Crawford.

By his second wife, a Leslie of Rothes, whom he married in 1601, he had a daughter Jean or Jane, who married the eighth Lord Yester and first Earl of Tweeddale. Lady Yester was remarkably handsome. Her picture is preserved at Yester House, Haddingtonshire, the seat of the Marquess of Tweeddale, where also are other Seton portraits.

By his third wife, Hon. Margaret Hay, he had a son Charles, who succeeded him.

II. CHARLES, SECOND EARL OF DUNFERMLINE. He was born in 1608, and took an active part in public affairs during the reigns of Charles I. and II. By the former he was appointed a Privy Councillor and by the latter Lord Privy Seal; yet by some lamentable perversity, contrary to all the traditions of his family, he became a zealous adherent of the Covenant, and was high in the confidence of his party.

Like some other chief men of their faction, he became disgusted with much that the Covenanters did, and gradually came around to the side of the Royalists, to which he naturally belonged. After the execution of the king he went to Holland and waited on Charles II., with whom he returned to Scotland in 1650.

Lord Dunfermline married Lady Mary Douglas (who died at Fyvie in 1659), daughter of the seventh Earl of Morton, by whom he had a daughter and three sons:

1. Henrietta, married, first, at Dalgety, in September, 1670, William Fleming, sixth Earl of Wigton, a title which expired with her son, the seventh earl, who died unmarried

RUINS OF DALGETY LODGE AND CHURCH.
Burial-place of the Dunfermline Setons.

in 1747; and, secondly, to the sixteenth Earl of Crawford.

2. Charles, Lord Fyvie, born in 1640, who was killed in a sea-fight with the Dutch in 1672.

3. Alexander, third earl.

4. James, fourth earl.

Lord Dunfermline died at Seton in January, 1673, and was nobly interred at his burial-place in Dalgety.

III. ALEXANDER, THIRD EARL OF DUNFERMLINE. Born in 1642, he succeeded his father, and died at Edinburgh at the early age of thirty-three. Was buried at Dalgety. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother.

IV. JAMES, FOURTH AND LAST EARL OF DUNFERMLINE. He was born in 1644, and being a younger son went abroad and took service for some years as an officer of a Scotch regiment serving "under the States of Holland, where he behaved himself gallantly," says Lord Kingston in his *Continuation*, p. 67. Some time afterward he returned to Scotland, and in 1682 married Lady Jane Gordon, daughter to Lewis, third Marquess of Huntly.

At the Revolution he took the part of King James, with the accustomed loyalty and devotion of the Setons, and commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689. It was a victory, but bought at a great price, for the commander of the royal army was killed.* "When last seen in the battle, Dundee, accompanied only by the Earl of Dunfermline and about sixteen gentlemen, was entering into the cloud of smoke, standing up in his stirrups, and waving to the others to come on. It was in this attitude that he appears to have received his death wound." †

Outlawed and forfeited by Parliament in 1690, the earl went to France and joined the king at Saint Germains, where

* The celebrated John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee.

† Aytoun: *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*, p. 81.

he was invested with the Order of the Thistle. He died there without issue, on the 26th of December, 1694, and with him ended the line and peerage of Dunfermline. Macaulay singles him out as a peculiarly atrocious example of King James's bigotry and ingratitude in his exile, but the affair is deeply colored by the historian for the sake of Whiggery and fine writing.

CHAPTER VII.

SETON, VISCOUNT KINGSTON, 1621–1726.

I. ALEXANDER SETON, second son of the third Earl of Winton, was born in 1621. He was a precocious youth, and when King Charles I. visited Seton in 1633, welcomed his Majesty in a Latin oration. He acquitted himself so well that when he had finished the king knighted him. Being only twelve years old, the king thought proper to admonish him, saying: "Now, Sir Alexander, see this does not spoil your studies; by appearance you will be a scholar." Then spoke he: "No, please your Majesty, it shall not." In 1636 Sir Alexander was sent to France, and immediately went to the college of La Flèche, conducted by the Jesuits, where he studied philosophy two years.

He defended his thesis publicly in the said colledge from 10 to halfe 12 in the forenoon and two till half four in the afternoon, he and another fyne gentleman of quality, having a throne layed with carpets, erected for them, in the school, with a cover of crimson taffity above their heads and courtanes drawen about them. Which thesiss were printed in whyte satine, with the full armes of the House of Seton, with one oration dedicatory, on the head of them; he sent them home to my Lord, his father, being dedicat to him. —KINGSTON: *Continuation*, p. 81.

After this he went to Italy, where he lived a year; then sailed from Leghorn in an English vessel, which brought him to Alicante, in Spain, whence he went to the Court at Madrid and remained there seven months. From Spain he embarked at San Sebastian, and in seven days reached Rochelle; then travelled all that summer through great part of France. Com-

ing to England in 1640, he went at once to Court, where he was cordially received by King Charles I., who sent him to Scotland with important despatches, and instructed Sir Henry Vane to give him every facility for his journey, with an order on the Governor of Berwick to press a ship or barque for him for Scotland if so he desired.

To escape the importunities of the Covenanters he retired to Holland in 1643, where he resided eight months, but on returning to Scotland was excommunicated by the Kirk Assembly, in Tranent Church, in October of the same year, "by the mouth of Mr. Robert Ballcanquaill, minister thereof." After this, Sir Alexander had to go to France by sea in the winter time, being twice in imminent danger of shipwreck, not daring to go through England because the Scotch rebellious army was in the country. He attended upon the Prince of Wales (afterward Charles II.) until 1647, when he went to London, where he was frequently with the king at Hampton Court. When the king had escaped, incognito, to the Isle of Wight, Sir Alexander was the first of his loyal subjects who waited upon him there; and being told to return to France with a verbal message for the queen, he brought with him "three gallant horses, resolving to present them to the Prince of Wales." By good fortune there was lying in the Thames "a Scots vessel, the master being of his acquaintance, bound for France." On this he took passage, and to facilitate his voyage the king gave him a special safe conduct, written in French, in which he particularly requested the Dunkirkers not to molest him. In three days he was at St. Germains, where he stayed two days, and after receiving the letters of the queen and prince, "delivered them to the King in the isle of Wight, the 12th day thereafter, being the 20th day of December, the said year." He then went into Scotland, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Horse in the unfortunate army levied there for the king's relief. In 1651,

a few days after Charles II.'s coronation at Scone, he was pleased to grant to Sir Alexander, for his loyalty, painstaking, and services "done to his Majesties' father, of blessed memory, and himself, a patent with the title of honour of Viscount, being the first title of honour he gave to any after his coronation, not having made a knight before that time." Sir Alexander was then in command of Tantallon Castle, which Oliver Cromwell was besieging. When a large breach had been made by the guns, and the wall fallen into the dry ditch, the place was doomed; but the gallant captain—Sir Alexander—retreated fighting, until he got his men in the tower, and then surrendered only on promise of quarter. He afterward joined the royal army and fought at Worcester, where it was totally defeated on the 3d of September following.

During the subsequent troubles in Scotland, he had a regiment, and fought against the rebels at Pentland Hills and at Bothwell Brig. He commanded the East Lothian levies for fourteen years. Kingston was a typical cavalier, and although he saved his head under the Commonwealth, he "died poor, having spent both his own estate and his lady's," says Sir George Mackenzie in a manuscript *Account of Scottish Families* in the British Museum. He is the author of the *Continuation* to Maitland's *History of the House of Seton.*

Lord Kingston married, first, Jane, daughter of Sir George Fletcher, Kt.,* by whom he had one daughter, who married James, third Lord Mordington, a title created in 1641 for Sir James Douglas, second son of William, tenth Earl of Angus, and which expired with the death of Mary, Baroness Mordington in her own right, on 22d July, 1791.

* The family of Fletcher, now of Salton Hall, East Lothian (an estate acquired in 1643), rose to distinction in the person of Sir Andrew Fletcher of Innerpeffer and Beucleo, in the County of Forfar, who was an eminent lawyer, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1623. His descendants have maintained a high place among the landed gentry of Scotland.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Whittinghame, in the County of Haddington, of whom she became eventually the heiress. They had nine children: Charles, George, Alexander, Archibald, John, James, Isabel, Barbara, and Elizabeth. Of these, Charles, Master of Kingston, died unmarried in the lifetime of his father. George also died a young man, while serving as captain in Douglas's Regiment in the French service. Archibald lived to be second, and James third Viscount. Elizabeth married the Hon. William Hay of Drumelzier, which eventually brought Whittinghame Tower to that family. It is now owned by the brilliant statesman, Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P.

Alexander was "a distinguished scholar, who died young." The others also died young.

II. ARCHIBALD, SECOND VISCOUNT KINGSTON. Died unmarried in 1714.

III. JAMES, THIRD AND LAST VISCOUNT KINGSTON. He began life as an ensign in the regiment of Scottish Fusiliers about 1687. Three years afterward, 16th of August, 1690, he and a kinsman were accused of stopping the post-boy between Cockburnspath and Haddington, and robbing the mail for political reasons, as being Setons they were also Jacobites of course. Dr. Chambers, in his *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, gives a long account of the affair, which took a very curious turn, and the young men finally escaped conviction. For his part in the "Rising" of 1715 Lord Kingston was attainted by act of Parliament, and his estates and honors forfeited to the Crown. He married Lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of the third Earl of Balcarres, but had no issue. He fled to the Continent and died there in 1726, and with him terminated this branch of the Setons.

The heirs of line of the Kingston family are the Hays of Dunse Castle. Margaret Hay, granddaughter of Hon. Eliza-

beth Seton and the Hon. William Hay of Drumelzier, married Sir Henry Seton of Culbeg, Bart., who served with the British troops in America in the middle of the last century.

These Hays have in their possession many Seton papers, portraits, and heirlooms. It may be interesting also to remember that their ancient town and castle has given a name to the *Doctor Subtilis*—the subtle doctor—John Duns Scotus, who was born there, and died in Cologne in 1308. These Hays are cousins of the Setons of Abercorn.

CHAPTER VIII.

SETON OF GARLETON, BART., 1639–1769.

I. THE HON. SIR JOHN SETON, a younger son of the third Earl of Winton, was born on 29th September, 1639, and was created a baronet on 9th of December, 1664. He got in patrimony the lands of Garleton * and Athelstaneford, in Haddingtonshire. He married Christian, daughter of Sir John Home of Renton,† and had ten children. George succeeded his father; Robert, of whom hereafter; Margaret, entered a nunnery at Paris, and died there. Sir John was a virtuous man, and strongly attached to the ancient faith. He died in 1686, and was buried in Athelstaneford church.

There is a portrait of him at Dunse Castle.

In 1889 Mr. Brown, librarian of the Society of Antiquaries, at Edinburgh, kindly showed me a curious and very rare little book, entitled *An Answer to Monsieur De Rodon's Funeral of*

* The picturesque ruins of the old tower and castle are on the Garleton Hills, some two miles from Haddington. The place was formerly called Garmylton and Gairmiltoun, whence by corruption Garleton.

† Sir John Home of Renton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, was created a baronet in 1698. This baronetcy is now extinct (or dormant ?). He married Margaret, daughter of John Stewart, Commendator of Coldingham and son of Francis, Earl of Bothwell. The tower of Renton (Berwickshire) figured a good deal in the wars of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but only the foundations of it can now be traced. Home is an old, celebrated, and historical family of Scotland. The founder was descended from the Earls of Dunbar and March, who themselves were sprung from the Saxon princes of Northumberland. The head of the family is the Earl of Home. The name is pronounced—for no satisfactory reason—as if written *Hume*.

*the Mass, by N. N., at Douay, in France, 1681.** It is a small 8vo, of 137 pages, and is dedicated to the first Garleton baronet. The author is unknown, but I would suppose him to be a Jesuit, from the emblem of the Society engraved on the title-page. In Oliver's *Collections* the author is surmised to be Father William Aloysius Lesley.

The Epistle Dedicatory is as follows:

To the Honourable, Sir JOHN SETON OF GARLETON, son to Lord *George, Late Earl of Winton.*

Sir,—The great Obligations, I had to your Honour afore I parted from Scotland, claim with much reason to some Fruit of my labour. Be pleased then to accept of a little work of mine from Flanders.

I am confident the subject will please you, because it is suitable to your Devotion and to the piety of your most Noble and ancient Family.

Our Saviour by the occasion of the Jews seeking him for Bread, spoke to them of the Bread of Life, and I, by the occasion of three sheafs of Corn, I find in your Scutchion, or in the Honours of your House, will speak to you, in reference to the Subject of this little Book, of the Bread, termed by the Church, *the Bread of the Strong*, I mean of the most Holy Sacrifice, and Sacrament of the Altar.

Ligor ne dispergar sayes your motto, *I am bound lest I scatter*, your glorious ancestors being united and tyed together in the Faith of this Sacrament, were not scattered by the Enemies of their Souveraign, when helped by the miraculous valour in a Child of the house of *Duglas*, they galantly brought Queen *Mary* out of the Bondage of *Lockleven*, and lodged Her safely the first night in my Lord SETON'S own House at *Netheree* in *West Lothian*. They keeping still Faith to God and their Soveraigns, after this action spread even under Persecution, as *Camamoile* trodden down, both to more Wealth and Honour.

'Twas for the Vertue of the SETONS that Noble Motto *in via virtuti via nulla, no way hard or unpassable to vertue*, was given them. And where, I pray, in their perswasion then, and still in yours is the seat of Vertue but in this Bread of the strong?

If the Prophet *Elias* refreshed with that Bread, which was only a Figure of our Sacrament, walked fourty days and as many nights, wonder you that those great Men, of whom you have the Honour to descend, receiving it

* David de Rodon, or plain Dérodon (Michaud, *Biographie Universelle*), a French Calvinist, published at Geneva in 1654 *Le Tombeau de la Messe*, a translation of which was issed at Edinburgh in 1681, with this rather premature title, "The Funeral of the Mass, or the Mass Dead and Buried without Hope of Resurrection."

often were quickened to generosity, and Christian Duty to King and Country?

SIR CHRISTOPHER SETON by ROBERT A BRUCE, surnamed *the Good*, merited for his Devotion to the Sacrifice of the Mass, to have after his Death the daily Sacrifice offered for him, and this was performed by the same King ROBERT, whose Sister he had Married, for he founded a Chapel near *Dumfrice*, call'd *Christel* Chappel, and a Priest to offer Sacrifice in it for the Soul of *Good Sir Christofer*, as he out of a loving respect was pleased to call him. This renowned Champion dyed at *London* as Honourably as Cruelly by the hands of the *English* whom he had often stoutly opposed and pestured in the service of his Country.

But why was *Christofer* the first his Predecessor call'd more Devout than Worly? But because his Heart was powerfully, tho sweetly, drawn to this Sacrament, as Iron to a Loadstone? *Hoc specialiter*, says *Thomas a Kempis l. 4, de imit. Ch. c. I. Devotorum corda trahit, this Sacrament drawes by a special way the hearts of Devout People;* and thus from a special respect to this Sacrament a Man worthily obtains the title of Devout.

Lord *George* the third a Prudent Man, and very Familiar with King JAMES the third, devided his Devotion to the Altar with his Lady Dame *Jeane Hepburn*, called by the History a Noble and Wise Lady, Daughter to the Earl of *Bothuel*.

O *Lord*, said, the Royal Prophet, *I have loved the beauty of thy House*, *Psal.* 25. Were not those two great Souls inflam'd with the same Zeal, when striving as it were who might do best, they set themselves to decore the Colledge-Church of SETON?

The Lord paved and seiled the quire; and the Lady raised an Ile on the North-side, and having taken down that on the South side, Built by the Devotion of Dame *Catherine Sinclair*, rebuilded it again with proportion to make a perfit *Cross*, and founded two Prebends to serve the Altars. The Lord, not to speak of other Ornaments, gave it a compleat Sute of Cloth of Gold: And the Lady compleat Sutes of all the Colours of the Church, for Advent, Lent, Martyrs, Confessors, Virgins; for all the solemn Feasts of the Year of Purple and Crimson Velvet richly flower'd with Gold, white Damask, &c. Not forgetting a Sute of black Vestiments for the Dead with other fine Chasubels. Also a great Silver Cross, a Silver Eucharist *Ciborium* or Remonstrance for the B. Sacrament with a fair Chalice Silver and Gilt, all for the Majesty and Decorement of the Altar.

Some may think I had done better in a Dedicatory, to busie my Pen in describing the Courage of a Governour of *Berwick* of the House of *Seton*, who in cold Blood chused rather to see his Son violently put to Death than to faile in his trust to King and Country, and in such like signal actions admired by Men, than in hersing these liberalities made to the Altar, which are but petty things in the Eyes of worlings.

But my ayme is not so much to shew the worly grandeur of your Family,

as the Devotion to this Mystery, (which makes the Subject of my Book) of the great ones in it. This their Devotion made them truly great. Take from a Man the sense and respect he has for God, and for what relates to him, and what is he with all he has, or may possess? Little, a nothing, an object of contempt. As God dismaly at last slights them who slight him, and what regards his Honour, so he stupendiously glorifies them, who have made it their work to seek his Glory. *I Samuel* 2 *v.* 30. Live then forever Souls nobly affected to contribute to the Majesty of this daily Sacrifice, which is upon Earth God's greatest Glory.

O change of times and manners! where is he or she in *Scotland* now a dayes, who make it their study to imitate those fore-mentioned Noble Persons? What a loss is the want of such for the House of God! How many poor Families, Monasteries, Churches, and Altars mourned at the Death, especially of that pious Lady?

If the monastery of *Seins* in *Burromure* nigh *Edinburgh* were standing, it would tell you 'twas hither she retired herself after the decease of her Lord; to attend in solitude with more freedom to God. I am now defac'd, she is Dead, who having chiefly founded me, while she lived, conserved me, and decored me.

SIR, can you forget, or not respect the memory of so much piety? To which they were powerfully moved by the belief they had of the adorable Sacrifice of the Altar. As often as you see the three Crescents in your Arms, remember that you must increase or grow as they did in a lively Faith of this Mystery, which is the seed of Divine Love and Charity to your Neighbour. I know you have hazarded something already for your Faith, but if an other occasion be given you, mindful of one of the Noble Mottos of your House, *hazard yet further*, in what is prudently acknowledged to be the Service of God, there is no danger to be redoubted, or so much as apprehended. Your very name SET-ON minds you of generosity in what you act for God, or may undertake for the Service of his Vice-gerent upon Earth, the King.

God and you best know what hope you have lay'd up in Heaven, as the Apostle speaks to the *Colos. I v.* 5, But much of Your Charitie the World has seen. I am the Subject of a notable part of it, and Witness of your sheltring poor Strangers, considering distressed Tenents, clothing the naked, feeding orphelins, visiting the imprisoned in Person, the sick by almes, entring some fore-lorne into the number of your domesticks, and honestly burying the Dead, that had no Friend or Relation, able to do that Duty. Such actions done in the Spirit of Christ, make savour at present in the Eucharist, the sweetness of the hidden Manna there, and will Crown hereafter the Christian in the solemn day of the general Resurrection.

Infin, Since the Treassures of your Arms being Flower *Delucies*, as good as tell you, you must flowrish, strive to florwish in the Faith of your ancestors. *Ambulo in fide*, sayes the Author of the Imitation of Christ, 1, 4. *C. II, exemplis comfortatus Sanctorum, I walk in the Faith of* the Real Body

and Blood of Christ in the Eucharist, *comfortably held in it by the example of the Saints*, this Faith gives Men a Victory over the World making them fear, esteem and Love only this God of Love, (a Love surprising in this Mystery.) And being fully satisfied, with the expected possession of him, breath now after the Loveliness of his Eternity. This Flowrishing condition, I cordially wish you as I am, SIR, *your most humble and obliged Servant*, N. N.

II. SIR GEORGE SETON OF GARLETON. Sir George Seton succeeded his father and went abroad young. He was "well travelled in Flanders, France, Italy, Germany, Bohemia, and England." On May 18, 1704, "There being a proclamation emitted by the Privy Council appointing each Presbytery in this Kingdom to send in to it lists of all the Papists that are within their bounds. Accordingly Mr. John Jenkinson, Minister of Athelstaneford, presented the following list of Papists living in his said parish; viz. Sir George Seton of Garleton, Barbara Wauchop his Ladie, Andrew, John, Barbara, and Mary their children," besides a number of servants.

Sir George married Barbara, daughter of Andrew Wauchope, Laird of Niddrie-Wauchope,* of an old family, by whom he

* This very ancient family was originally settled in the south of Scotland, in the district of Wauchopedale, in the County of Dumfries. The direct ancestors of the present family were hereditary Bailies (or Sheriffs—an important office in feudal ages) to the Keiths, afterward Earls Marischal of Scotland, from whom they got the lands of Niddrie *Marischal*. The Wauchopes of Niddrie have been seated in the Parish of Liberton, near Edinburgh, for more than five hundred years continuously, and are the oldest untitled family in Mid-Lothian. Robert Wauchope of Niddrie founded a chapel in honor of the B. V. M. in 1389. One of the most distinguished men of this still flourishing family was Robert, son of Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie, who studied at Paris and was a Doctor of the Sorbonne. He was attached to the Diocese of St. Andrew's and filled a chair of theology in that university. In 1539 the administration in temporals and spirituals of the Archbishopric of Armagh, in Ireland, was given him, and on the 23d of March, 1545, he obtained the pallium for that Primatial See. He was one of the few English-speaking prelates who took part in the Council of Trent: *R. D. Robertus Vaucop, Scotus, archiepiscopus Armachanus. Elect.* 1541. *Obiit* 1551. He died at Paris on the 10th of November, 1551. (Brady: *Episcopal Succession in England, Scotland, and Ireland*, I. 217; II.

had four sons and three daughters. Of George and John hereafter; James, a captain in Keith's regiment, died in France without issue; Andrew, an officer in Irelande's regiment, died without issue at the camp of Randasto, in Italy, 10th October, 1719; Mary married John Arrat of Fofarty, and was alive on December 1, 1769, but nothing is known of her later.

III. SIR GEORGE SETON OF GARLETON. Sir George Seton succeeded his father as third baronet. Born in 1685, he would have become, but for the attainder, sixth Earl of Winton. He engaged in the "Rising" of 1715, and was taken prisoner at Preston, in Lancashire, England; was amnestied, and passed over to France, where he died, at Versailles, it is said without issue, on March 9, 1769, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. With him ended the Garleton baronetcy.

It is not certain that there are no representatives of the Garleton line. If it could be proved, they would be also the representatives of the Earls of Winton. Garleton was once called Garmylton or Gairmiltoun. A distinguished man and journalist in his day at Washington, the late William Winston Seaton, of the *National Intelligencer*, of whom a biographical sketch was published at Boston in 1871, claimed to be descended from this branch of the family, and that Henry, his ancestor, who had been involved in resistance to the Prince of Orange, "sought refuge in 1690 in the colony of Virginia." He settled in Gloucester County, on the Pyanketank River. There is a letter in the British Museum from Dorothy Seaton, widow, dated 21st July, 1730, which gives her address as at "Seaton's Ferry on Pyanketank, Virginia." The present representative of Mr. Seaton's family is, I have understood, Commander Seaton-Schroeder, U.S.N.

292; and Waterworth: *Council of Trent*, p. 291.) The family long continued Catholic, and in 1698, of the ten fathers of the Society of Jesus in Scotland, two were lodged at Niddrie Marischal. (Bellesheim: *Hist. of Cath. Ch. in Scot.*, p. 369.)

CHAPTER IX.

SETON OF WINDYGOUL, BART., 1641–1671.

ROBERT, the youngest son of George, third Earl of Winton, born 10th November, 1641, was created a Knight-Baronet of Nova Scotia, 24th January, 1671. He received from his father as appanage the estate of Windygoul, in the Parish of Tranent, and so called from its being situated on a spot much exposed to the wind. He died without issue in November, 1671, and was buried in Seton Church. He is described by Kingston as "a good scholar." With him the baronetcy expired. The grim old tower of Windygoul is now a picturesque ruin. It can be visited from Tranent. Sir Robert Seton's mother was the Hon. Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of John, seventh Lord Herries, and second wife to the third Earl of Winton.

CHAPTER X.

SETON OF OLIVESTOB, —1601.

THE HON. SIR THOMAS SETON, fourth son of the first Earl of Winton, was provided by his father with the Olivestob estate. The name is commonly derived from *Holy* and *Stop*, because the Sacred Host rested in a repository erected here during the annual procession with the Blessed Sacrament which was formerly made from Preston, originally *Priest's town*, to Newbattle Abbey. I suggest another derivation: the words "Holy" and "Stob"; and that it shows it to have been, at one time, a place of refuge or sanctuary. It was anciently the custom to mark the limits of ground so set apart by a cross or crosses. A cross for this purpose was called a Stob Cross. The Gaelic word *stob* signifies in the Cleveland dialect "a stake defining the limits of an enclosure"; and the space within these precincts was called "Holy Ground." The learned antiquary, Alexander Laing, says: "Places known as Stob Cross, in Scotland, are invariably at the out-skirts of towns or villages." This is exactly the case with our Olivestob. In later times, when out-door processions with the Blessed Sacrament were common, there was a Repository there, and the Sacred Host *stopped* there, precisely because it was already a holy place. Olivestob is very near Prestonpans, and is now called Bankton House. It is a fine old mansion. The celebrated Colonel Gardiner lived there, and was killed almost beside it in the battle of 1745.

Sir Thomas married Agnes, daughter of Drummond of Corskelpy, of the noble family of Perth, by whom he had three daughters. Of these: Margaret, the eldest, married George Seton, fourth Baron of Cariston. The next, whose name is not given, married Major Keith, Sheriff of the Mearns. The youngest, Grizel, married James Inglis, living in Edinburgh, and left descendants. Miss Reid-Seton, of Leyton, Essex, now claims to represent this branch of the Setons through descent from this marriage. Failing male heir, Olivestob passed, presumably by purchase, to the Hamiltons, one of whom had married a Margaret Seton, but died without issue in 1560.

CHAPTER XI.

SETON OF ST. GERMAINS, —1718.

THE HON. SIR JOHN SETON, son of the first Earl of Winton, got the lands of Saint Germains after his brother obtained the Earldom of Eglinton. It was a beautiful sylvan domain, suggestive of spiritual peace and honest pleasure, where the woods were vocal with

"The moan of doves in immemorial elms."

In early times there had been a hospital or hospice there, and the ivy-grown remains of a very ancient building are still seen beside the rippling burn. I have no doubt that the name is derived from Saint Germanus of Auxerre, who twice visited Britain and left the deep impress of his sanctity and learning upon the people. It must have reached even unto the land of the Picts and Scots. "St. Germanus was the titular saint of many churches in England, and of the great abbey of Selby in Yorkshire," says Alban Butler, *July 26*. In French it is St. Germain, and under this form his devotion would be introduced by the Normans into England and Scotland. In "Ragman's Roll" mention is made of a certain "Bartholomew Mestre de la maison de St. Germen, anno 1296"; and at a later date the house and its revenues came into the possession of the Knights Templars. After their suppression they were bestowed by James IV. on King's College, Aberdeen. But how long they remained an endowment of that seat of learning we know not, nor how or when they came to the Setons. Sir John married Margaret, daughter

of Mr. William Kellie, "one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice," says Lord Kingston in his *Continuation*, followed by Mr. Seton in his *History* (II., 711); but no such person is found among these officials in Hailes's *Historical Account*, and Nisbet merely says that she "was daughter to Mr. William Kellie of Newtoun," and that the arms of Seton and Kellie were yet to be seen on a stone above the gate of Saint Germains.

II. JOHN SETON OF ST. GERMAINS. He succeeded his father in this beautiful estate, and married Anna Turnbull, by whom he had a son George, baptized in Tranent parish kirk, April 27, 1675, and a daughter Anna, baptized December 15, 1676. No more is known of him.

III. GEORGE SETON OF ST. GERMAINS. Succeeded his father, and died on the 11th of January, 1718. He never married, being too poor to support a family; since his fortune was now only sufficient to starve on like a gentleman.

With him ended the line.

CHAPTER XII.

SETON OF BARNES, 1553–1588.

THE first of this family was John, a son of the seventh Lord Seton. He was born about 1553. He is described as a brave young man who was early sent on his travels and prepared for public life. Nisbet says that he was bred up at the Court of Spain, and honored by King Philip with Knighthood in the Order of St. James of Calatrava, which was one of the four semi-religious, semi-military orders founded in the Middle Ages to defend Church and State against the Moors, and the most esteemed Order of Knighthood in Spain in the sixteenth century. The king himself was Grand Master. Sir John was also made a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, whose badge was a golden key suspended from a blue ribbon, and granted a yearly pension of two thousand crowns. While at the height of his favor with Philip II. he was summoned home by King James VI., "unwilling to have so gallant a subject out of his court and service." He was employed in Scotland in various high offices, among others that of Master of the Horse, and on 3d January, 1586, was constituted first Master of His Majesty's Household for life, with all "the privileges and fees" thereto appertaining. On the 17th February, 1588, he was admitted an Extraordinary Lord in the College of Justice, in place of his brother Alexander promoted. The king's letter of nomination bears that his Majesty was well informed of "his literature, good judgment and qualifications."

Sir John married in September, 1588, at the house of Lord Ogilvy, in Angus, where a numerous assembly of northern lords and their families was gathered, Ann, daughter of the seventh Lord Forbes,* by whom he left a son who succeeded him. He "got for his appanage, from his father," the lands of Barnes, which are situated on the eastern slope of the Garleton Hills, where he began an immense and magnificent structure, intending it for a Court, but which he never lived to complete. Had he survived he would have been surely raised to the peerage, but he died on the 25th of May, 1594, "in the strength of his age, and was buried in the College Kirk of Seton." In *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* (II., 233–234) there is a plan and view of Barnes, of which the learned authors say:

"The most remarkable features connected with the structure are the six square projecting towers which surround the walls. . . . These towers are provided with shot-holes which enfilade the walls. They give the ruins a thoroughly military character and it is this combination of the characteristics of Feudal architecture, with an advanced symmetrical style of domestic planning, which makes this a most interesting and valuable plan."

Barnes Castle was probably inspired by Sir John's residence in Castile, the land of Towers *par excellence*, and his early association with the Order of Calatrava. It is easily visited from Haddington.

II. SIR JOHN SETON OF BARNES. Sir John Seton of Barnes was served heir to his father on the 3d October, 1615.

He was a gallant man, and was made an officer of the Court by King Charles I. He acquired "from Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, land in Ireland worth five hundred pounds ster-

* The surname of Forbes is derived from the lands so called, in Aberdeenshire. It is a great Scotch family whose peerage dates from 1442. Jean, eldest daughter of this seventh lord, was married to James, fourth Lord Ogilvy, which accounts for the marriage being celebrated at his house. The noble family of Ogilvy derives from the ancient Maormors of Angus. It is now represented in the peerage by the Earl of Airlie, a title conferred on his ancestor the sixth Lord Ogilvy in 1639.

ling a year"; yet he had little rest or time to enjoy himself and complete his father's castle, because he was imprisoned and fined in a considerable sum of money by the Scotch Rebels for being in arms in 1646 with the Marquess of Montrose.

He was thrice married, but had no offspring by his second wife, Anne, daughter of John, sixth Lord Fleming. His first wife was Isabella, daughter to Ogilvy of Powrie, by whom he had one son and three daughters: Alexander, who, going to visit his father's Irish estate, met and married a lady of the noble family of O'Ferrall, but died without succession. His wife was an O'Ferrall Buoy, of the Lords of Annaly, in the County Longford, descended from Fearghail, chief of the Sept, who fell at the battle of Clontarf, against the Danes, A.D. 1014.

Isabel, married to the Laird of Barfoord.

Margaret, married to the Tutor * of Duffus in Moray.

Lilias, married to Sir James Ramsay of Benholm, Kincardineshire.

His third wife was a daughter (name not given) of Sir John Home of North Berwick, by whom he had two sons and a daughter:

George, who succeeded his father.

Charles, died young.

Jane, married to John Hay of Aberlady.

III. GEORGE SETON OF BARNES. Of him little is known, except that he succeeded, married, and had an heir named John.

IV. SIR JOHN SETON OF BARNES. Of him also very little is known, except that he died in March, 1659, and—from his last will and testament, subscribed at Edinburgh on the 18th of February, 1659—that his wife's name was Margaret

* This word, which in the civil law means only the guardian of a young laird and administrator of his estate, came to have in Scotland the social significance of a title of honor, and is frequently so used.

Hay. He orders that if he should die in Edinburgh his body was to be taken to Seton, to be interred in the place of his father's burial "with decency, but without pomp or great show."

V. SIR GEORGE SETON (last) OF BARNES. He first appears in 1704 and in 1707. After the death, in France, of the fourth Earl of Dunfermline, 1694, he assumed the title—the estates had been confiscated—and proclaimed the "Pretender" at Kelso on the 24th October, 1715. A few weeks later he was included in the surrender at Preston. The same year he sold the lands of Barnes to Colonel Charteris. It is not known how he escaped the consequences of the insurrection, but in 1732 he appears to have resided very quietly at Haddington. By his wife Anne, daughter of Sir George Suttie of Balgone,* he had a son and a daughter: James, of whom hereafter; Anne, who married John Don, of the town of Edinburgh, by whom she had a son, Sir George Don, Governor of Gibraltar.

Sir George was buried in Seton Church.

VI. JAMES SETON (1). He was Governor of the Island of St. Vincent in the West Indies, and in 1773 presented a petition to King George III. to be allowed the title, rank, and privileges of Earl of Dunfermline. The claim, while not positively rejected, was never acted upon, probably for want of funds. I remember my father's cousin, the late Sir George Cayley, telling him that it took "two English fortunes to prosecute a peerage case before the House of Lords."

* George Suttie, Esq., of Addiston, was created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia* in 1702, and married Marion, daughter and heiress of John Semple of Balgone, of an ancient family in Renfrewshire, which was raised to the peerage in the person of Sir John Semple (also Sympil and now Sempill) in 1488. Sir George Suttie's great-grandson, and the 4th baronet, assumed the additional surname and arms of Grant, on succeeding his aunt Janet Grant, dowager Countess of Hyndford, in the estate of Preston Grange, County Haddington.

By his wife Susan, a great beauty in her day, daughter of James Moray of Abercairney, in the County of Perth, and of Lady Christian Montgomerie, daughter of the ninth Earl of Eglinton, he had, with other children who died young or unmarried, a son James, of whom hereafter. The Governor of St. Vincent died in London at an advanced age and very much respected.

VII. JAMES SETON (2). He was a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Married Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. John Findlater, and had among other children Catharine, born 23d May, 1818. She married John Coventry, Esq., of Burgate House, Hants, formerly Rector of Tywardteath and great-grandson of the sixth Earl of Coventry. They have eleven children, of whom two daughters, nuns in Edinburgh, and John, the eldest son and heir, born 19th February, 1846, who married, in 1876, Emily Mary, daughter of Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lymington, Hants, of the old Catholic family of the Welds *of Lulworth*, by whom he has two sons and five daughters. One of the sons, Bernard Seton Coventry, born in 1887, represents in the latest generation the family of Barnes, and consequently the old Earls of Dunfermline—said, however, with reservation of the claim of my nearer kinsman descended from Andrew and Margaret Seton, as will appear farther on. I have seen at Burgate House many portraits and memorials of the Seton family.

Colonel Seton, of Brookheath, Hants, died in 1831.

CHAPTER XIII.

SETON OF KYLESMURE, 1562–1635.

I. SIR WILLIAM SETON OF KYLESMURE, Knight.

He was born in 1562, the fourth and youngest son of George, seventh Lord Seton. Kingston, in his *Continuation*, describes him as a brave man, and for some years Chief Justice in the south border of Scotland. It was necessary to be a man of great physical courage and iron nerve to enforce law and order in such an age and in such a district. In a letter from Sir William to Lord Binning, he gives an account of an Assize Court held at Peebles in 1616, in which twenty-one cattle-lifters were hanged on the same day. After James VI. had come to the English throne, Sir William was made Master of the Posts of Scotland, a position which he held under this king and his successor, from both of whom he enjoyed a pension. He was also at the same time actively engaged in other public business, especially in keeping the peace among the Borderers and punishing their infractions. He resigned the Post Mastership in 1623, when his eldest son got the place. Sir William married a daughter of Stirling of Glorat, and had two sons and three daughters: William, who succeeded him, and John, who was an officer in the Scotch Regiment in France under Colonel Hepburn. This famous regiment was raised in March, 1633, by Sir John Hepburn. "They were all good soldiers, reared in the school of Gustavus Adolphus, and most of them gentlemen." * It formed part of the army of Lorraine, and saw some hard service on the Rhine.

Sir William died at the age of seventy-three years in his

**The Scots Guards*, II., 212.

house at Haddington, in 1635, and was buried in "the college kirk of Seton."

II. SIR WILLIAM SETON (2) OF KYLESMURE. He succeeded his father as Master of the Posts in Scotland during his lifetime, as appears from a charter of the king dated at Theobald's, 2d April, 1623, appointing him his Majesty's Chief Post Master, with a fee of £500.

On Wednesday, 26th May, 1625, at Whitehall, King Charles I. ratified a grant to Sir William Seton (1), Kt., and after his death to his two sons, William and John, of a yearly pension of £1,200, also the gift of the Post Mastership and fee of £500 as above. The second Sir William never married—but died of a good age in 1662, and was buried in the church of Seton—or the office might have become hereditary in his family, which would have been natural in that corrupt age and under the Stuarts.

CHAPTER XIV.

SETON OF MELDRUM.

WILLIAM SETON, a younger son of Sir Alexander Seton, Lord of Gordon, married Elizabeth, Heiress of Meldrum, an ancient family in Aberdeenshire, and founded the Setons *of Meldrum*. William was slain at the battle of Brechin, 18th May, 1452, leaving an only son, Alexander, who succeeded him, and is styled *dominus de Meldrum*, in 1469. The line ended as it had come, in an heiress Elizabeth, sixth in descent from William Seton and Elizabeth Meldrum. In 1610 she married John Urquhart of Craigfintry, and had several children, the eldest of whom, Patrick, succeeded to the estate, and was the first of the Urquharts of Meldrum, who still continue, as may be seen in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

CHAPTER XV.

SETON OF TOUCH.

ALEXANDER SETON, first Earl of Huntly, had a son, likewise named Alexander, by his second marriage, about 18th January, 1426, with Lydia, daughter and heiress of Sir John Hay of Tullibody, in the County of Clackmannan. This son succeeded to his mother's estate and was the first Seton of Touch.

I. SIR ALEXANDER SETON, Laird of Touch and Tullibody. He was appointed Hereditary Armour Bearer to the King, and is so designated in a charter dated November, 1488. He married Lady Elizabeth Erskine,* daughter to Thomas, Lord Erskine, claiming to be Earl of Mar, and died at an advanced age, leaving a son and successor. He was an example of the Seton qualities of strong constitution and longevity.

II. SIR ALEXANDER SETON OF TOUCH. He died, like so many of his kindred, on the field of Flodden, in 1513. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, Lord Home, by whom he had two sons, Ninian and John.

I believe Ninian is the only one of our family who ever bore this Christian name, which is that of an early Scotch saint, A.D. 360–432. More than sixty churches were dedicated to him throughout Scotland. Touch House, which is three

* Erskine is a great and ancient name derived from the lands of Erskine, on the Clyde. "The Earldom of Mar is the oldest Scottish earldom by descent, as it is in many respects the most remarkable in the empire" (Riddell). One branch of the Erskines is Earl of Mar and another is Earl of Mar and Kellie—an anomalous outcome of a family dispute and peerage decision which made a considerable stir in Scotland a few years ago.

miles and a half from Stirling, is within Saint Ninian's Parish, which accounts for the baptismal name of this Seton.

III. SIR NINIAN SETON OF TOUCH. Married Janet, daughter to Sir Edmund Chisholm of Cromlix, by whom he had several children. Chisholm is a very old Scotch family. It is both Border and Highland. Sir Edmund, first of Cromlix, was the youngest son of Robert de Chesholme, by Marion, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. The head of the Highland branch of the family is distinguished as a *The*. It used to be a boast, in former days, that only three men in Scotland were entitled to "The" before their names—The Pope, The King, The Chisholm.

IV. SIR WALTER SETON OF TOUCH. He succeeded his father about 1567. Married, before 1545, Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter to John, fifth Lord Erskine, and Earl of Mar. By her he had three sons.

V. JAMES SETON OF TOUCH. Succeeded to the estate and married, first, a daughter of Sir William Cranstoun *of that Ilk*. Cranstoun is a very old Scotch family, raised to the peerage in 1609. It is now dormant or extinct. Samuel Cranstoun was royal Governor of Rhode Island in 1724. In his essay on Warren Hastings, Macaulay makes an application of "the old motto of one of the great predatory families of Teviotdale: *Thou shalt want ere I want.*" It is that of the Cranstouns. James Seton had some hand in the still mysterious "Raid of Ruthven," but was pardoned by the king from Stirling, 24th October, 1583. By his first marriage he had a son and heir named John. He married, secondly, Eline-Jane, daughter of Edmonstone *of that Ilk*, and of Ednam, County Roxburgh, by whom he had Alexander, ancestor of the Setons of Abercorn, and two other sons.

VI. JOHN SETON OF TOUCH. Succeeded his father. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, and died in 1622, leaving a son James.

VII. JAMES SETON OF TOUCH. Married Ann, daughter to Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully, by whom he had a son who succeeded him, and a daughter Euphemia, who married William, seventh Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, created Earl of Dumfries in 1633. The peerage is now held by the Marquess of Bute.

VIII. JAMES SETON OF TOUCH. He was served heir to his father on 23d of April, 1630, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to King Charles I. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Archibald Stirling of Garden and Keir, by whom he had a daughter Lucy, born March, 1676, and a son James.

IX. JAMES SETON OF TOUCH. Succeeded his father, and, like him, was a Royalist. After the Restoration he was gratified with a large pension. He married his cousin of the family of Stirling, and had a son Archibald, his successor.

X. ARCHIBALD SETON OF TOUCH. He was served heir to his father in the lands and barony of Touch and the hereditary office of Armour Bearer, in November, 1702, and a few years after got into imminent peril, with other Jacobite gentlemen, for drinking the health of their prince whom Whigs called the "Pretender." In 1721 he married Barbara, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Hunter of Muirhouse, by whom he had a son James, who succeeded him, and a daughter Elizabeth, who succeeded her brother.

XI. JAMES SETON OF TOUCH. Was served heir to his father 27th July, 1726, but dying unmarried in 1742, he was succeeded in his estates and dignity by his sister.

ELIZABETH SETON OF TOUCH. From her as heiress the name and property went zigzagging for several generations among different families, and are now (1898) held by

SIR ALAN-HENRY SETON-STEUART of Allanton and Touch, Bart.

CHAPTER XVI.

SETON OF ABERCORN, BART.

THESE Setons derive their branch designation from the Barony of Abercorn, which they possessed at one time. The Manor belonged in the reign of King David I. (1124–1153) to the Avenels, of whom I have written in an earlier chapter. It now gives a ducal title to the head of the Hamiltons. The first of the family was—

I. SIR ALEXANDER SETON OF KILCREUCH. He was the second son of James Seton (5) of Touch, who, being "a man of parts and learning," was admitted an ordinary Lord of Session, on the 4th of February, 1626, by the title of Lord Kilcreuch. He was knighted by Charles I. at Holyrood on 12th July, 1633. On account of his infirmity of sight and many years, being a scrupulously honest man in an unscrupulous age, he resigned his seat on the Bench, with its honor and emoluments, on 6th of June, 1637. He married Marion, daughter to William Maule of Glaster, of the Maules of Panmure, which is a family of great antiquity and eminence. The Earldom of Panmure was created in 1646 for Patrick Maule of Panmure, a staunch Royalist.

I have wondered how Nathaniel Hawthorne, who ought to have known better, could have made such a blunder as to give the aristocratic name of *Maule* to a typical plebeian, iconoclast, and radical in his *House of the Seven Gables*.

Sir Alexander had, with other issue, a son—

II. ALEXANDER SETON OF GRADEN. He was a poet and a fine musician. Married Margaret (or Janet ?), daughter of

Cornwall of Bonhard, an ancient family in West Lothian. Died about 1645, and had, with other issue, Walter, his successor.

III. SIR WALTER SETON OF ABERCORN, First Baronet. He had a charter of the Lairdship of Abercorn, County Linlithgow, in 1662. Having filled an important position in the Revenue Service of the Government, he was created a Baronet *of Nova Scotia* by King Charles II. in 1663.

The hereditary order of Baronets was instituted in Scotland by Charles I. in 1625, and as in the earlier English baronetage of James I., only estated gentlemen were selected for the honor. Scotch baronets are called *of Nova Scotia*, in North America, because their institution was connected in its origin with Sir William Alexander's scheme of colonizing that country. They do not use in their arms the Red Hand of Ulster, but have by long-established custom and prescription the privilege of Supporters. As a personal decoration they are entitled to wear an Orange-tawny Riband and Badge of Saint Andrew.

Sir Walter married Christian, daughter of Dundas of Dundas, and had, with other issue, a son Walter, who succeeded him.

The family of Dundas is one of great eminence.

IV. SIR WALTER SETON OF ABERCORN, Second Baronet. He was a distinguished advocate at the Scottish Bar, and an official of Edinburgh town. Married Euphemia, daughter of Sir Robert Murray of Priestfield, by whom he had, with other issue, Henry, third baronet. Sir Walter died on January 3, 1708.

V. SIR HENRY SETON OF ABERCORN, Third Baronet. Succeeded his father, and on the death of James Seton of Touch without issue, in 1742, he became, as heir male of Sir Alexander Seton, eldest son of the first Earl of Huntly, *de jure* Lord Gordon. The Abercorn Setons have never ceased to

claim this ancient title. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir John Wemyss of Bogie, Bart., and had, with other issue, Henry, his successor, and George, who married a distant kinswoman, Barbara Seton, sister of William Seton, of New York, my great-grandfather. Another son, Robert, is often mentioned in old Mrs. Seton's correspondence, as now in America and now in India. His wife also and a daughter are mentioned, but I cannot gather from the letters what the former's maiden name was. Sir Henry died in 1751, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VI. SIR HENRY SETON OF ABERCORN, Fourth Baronet. He was captain in the Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, and served in North America. Among the Land Papers in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, New York, is a certificate dated December 2, 1765, from General Gage, that Capt. Sir Henry Seton, Bart., served during the war (for the Reduction of Canada) as aide-de-camp to Honble. Major-Gen. Monckton; a Petition of Richard Maitland * and Sir Henry Seton, dated December 13, 1766, for a grant of 8,000 acres to the rear of Coeyman's confirmation; and a Return of Survey for Sir Henry Seton, Bart., Captain, of 3,000 acres on the west side of Hudson's River, in the County of Albany (now Durham, Greene County); also a Map of the same.

Both Sir Henry and Colonel Maitland were particular friends of William Seton, of New York.

Sir Henry Seton married Margaret, daughter to Alexander Hay of Drumelzier, by whom he had a son Alexander, who succeeded him on his death in 1788.

VII. SIR ALEXANDER SETON OF ABERCORN, Fifth Baronet.

---

* This is the one whose tardy marriage of conscience at New York in 1772, while in the public service, settled the famous Lauderdale peerage claim in 1884 in favor of his great-grandson, who succeeded as thirteenth earl to the historic title and estates of the family.

He was born on May 4, 1772, and belonged to the Honorable East India Company's service. Married May 20, 1795, Lydia, daughter of Sir Charles-William Blunt, Bart., whose baronetcy was created in June, 1720. Sir Alexander died at Calcutta on February 4, 1810. Two of his sons succeeded to the title. Two died in the service of the H. E. I. C. in India. Bruce, the third son, born 25th June, 1799, was a Colonel H. E. I. C. S., and married Miss Emma Orton. He had, besides other children, Charles-Compton and Emma-Alice.

Charles Compton, late Lieutenant Royal Engineers, born July 24, 1846, and married, 1868, Phœbe-Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry-William Ripley, Bart., M.P., and has by her Charles-Henry; Bruce-Hugh; and Margaret-Annie-Phœbe, who married, in 1898, Captain Arthur Frankland, a younger son of the Yorkshire baronet of this name. Emma-Alice, married, July 18, 1876, Henry, fourth son of Sir Henry-William Ripley, Bart., of Lightcliffe, near Halifax, and died in 1884, leaving Henry-Edward, Dorothy-Alice-Seton, and Marian-Jeannette.

VIII. SIR HENRY-JOHN SETON OF ABERCORN, Sixth Baronet. He was born 4th April, 1796. Was a captain in the Army, and served in the Peninsular War with the Fifty-second Regiment and the Fifth Dragoon Guards. Was a Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria. Probably the earliest autograph letter of her Majesty in existence is one addressed to Sir Henry Seton. It is in childish print characters, and runs thus:

> "How do you do, my dear Sir Henry?
> Your little friend, VICTORIA."

It is preserved among the souvenirs and treasures of Durham House, London.

Sir Henry died, unmarried, in 1868, and was succeeded by his brother.

IX. SIR CHARLES-HAY SETON OF ABERCORN, Seventh Baronet. Born 14th November, 1797. Was a captain in the famous Fifth Dragoon Guards. Married Caroline, daughter of Walter-Parry Hodges, Esq., Receiver-General for the County of Dorset, and by her had an only son, who succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1869.

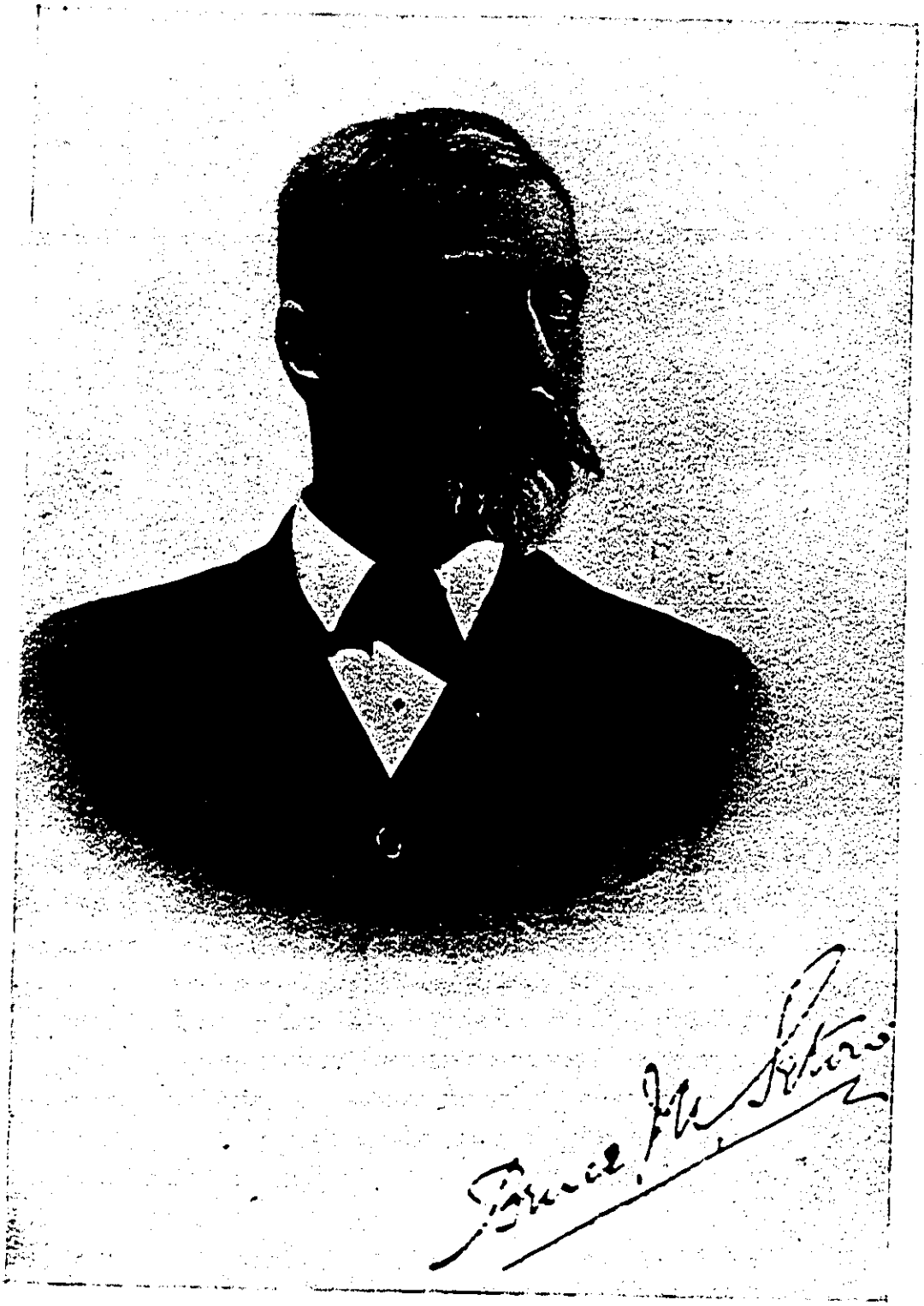
X. SIR BRUCE-MAXWELL SETON OF ABERCORN, Eighth and present Baronet. Sir Bruce was born 31st January, 1836. Is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Tower Hamlets. Has been Private Secretary to the Lord President of the Council, 1867–74, and is a retired official of the War Office. He is a great traveller, and passed through New York on his way around the world in 1874–75. He married, 30th January, 1886, Helen, daughter of General Richard Hamilton, C.B., a distinguished officer of the Indian Army.

Durham House, Chelsea, London, where I have received a generous hospitality, contains a large and valuable collection of paintings, sketches, works of art and antiquity, *objets de vertu*, and heirlooms, such as Queen Mary's lace collar, an old silver snuffbox with a pierced medallion of Charles I. on the lid, a small gold ring with a strand of the same king's hair—three precious Stuart relics; an Andrea Ferrara claymore, Alexander Pope's reading-chair, and a formidable Burmese sword captured by General Hamilton (Sir Bruce's brother-in-law) in a hand-to-hand conflict with a renowned dacoit named Bohshwey, who had long terrorized a whole district in India. Lady Seton is remarkably accomplished, a writer of great ability, and a beautiful woman.

SETON OF PITMEDDEN, BART.

William Seton of Meldrum had by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Innes of Leuchars, a son James.

I. JAMES SETON OF PITMEDDEN. He was born in 1553,



SIR BRUCE-MAXWELL SETON, BART.

and acquired the lands of Pitmedden in Aberdeenshire. Married Margaret, granddaughter of William Rolland, Master of the Mint in Aberdeen, under King James V. By her he had an only son Alexander.

II. ALEXANDER SETON OF PITMEDDEN. Married Beatrix, daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugus, by whom he had, with several daughters, a son John.

III. JOHN SETON OF PITMEDDEN. He is described in Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland* (p. 183) as "a man of good natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education and travelling." He was a devoted Royalist, and when in command of a detachment at the Bridge of Dee, on the 18th June, 1639, was shot through the heart while carrying the king's standard. His body was interred at Aberdeen with military honors.

By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Johnstone of Elphinstone, Bart., he had two sons, James and Alexander.

IV. JAMES SETON OF PITMEDDEN. Succeeded to the estate in 1639. With his mother and younger brother he was driven from his home by the Covenanters, who also harried the lands and plundered the house. After completing his education at Aberdeen, he went abroad and visited most of the Courts of Europe. He was a gallant naval officer, and died of wounds received in the attack of the Dutch on the English fleet at Chatham in 1667. He was succeeded by his brother.

V. SIR ALEXANDER SETON OF PITMEDDEN, First Baronet. Sir Alexander was bred to the profession of the Law, and greatly distinguished himself, receiving the honor of Knighthood from Charles II. in 1664. He was nominated a Senator of the College of Justice, in 1677, under the title of Lord Pitmedden, and was created a Baronet *of Nova Scotia*, 11th of December, 1683. He represented the County of Aberdeen for several years in Parliament. After the Revolution he was offered the dignity of a Lord of Session by King William, but

being a man of the highest sense of honor, he declined the office, —although he had been badly treated by James II.—because he deemed that it would be inconsistent with the oath of allegiance which he had taken to that monarch. Hence, he retired into private life and "died at a very advanced age in 1719." *

He cultivated music and possessed a vast and curious library, and was the author of several learned treatises. Sir Alexander married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Lauder, Esq., one of the Clerks of Session, and had a numerous family, of whom William succeeded him, George founded the Setons of Mounie, Alexander was physician to the forces under the Duke of Marlborough, Elizabeth married Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Bart., Margaret married Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, Bart., and Anne married William Dick, Esq., *of Grange*. The family of Lauder, *of that Ilk*, figures in Scottish history from an early period.

VI. SIR WILLIAM SETON OF PITMEDDEN, Second Baronet. He was M.P. for the County of Aberdeen from 1702 to 1706, and one of the Commissioners appointed to treat about the Union between England and Scotland. He was a learned man, and the author of several esteemed works of a political bearing. He married, in 1702, Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, Bart., by whom he had, with other issue, three sons: Alexander, William, and Archibald, who succeeded to the baronetcy. Sir William Seton died in 1744, and was followed in the title by his eldest son.

VII. SIR ALEXANDER SETON OF PITMEDDEN, Third Baronet. He was an officer of the Guards in 1750. Died and was succeeded by his brother.

VIII. SIR WILLIAM SETON OF PITMEDDEN, Fourth Baronet. He also died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother.

IX. SIR ARCHIBALD SETON OF PITMEDDEN, Fifth Baronet.

* Hailes: *Senators of the College of Justice*, p. 406.

He was an officer of the Royal Navy, and on his decease without issue the title devolved on his nephew.

X. SIR WILLIAM SETON OF PITMEDDEN, Sixth Baronet. Married Margaret, eldest daughter of James Ligertwood, Esq., and left issue:

James, Major in the Ninety-second Highlanders; killed in the Peninsular War, 1814, leaving by his wife Frances, daughter of Captain George Coote (nephew of that eminent soldier Sir Eyre Coote, Commander-in-chief in India), with other issue, William-Coote, seventh baronet, and William, an officer in the military service of the H. E. I. C., who died in India unmarried. The Cootes are an ancient English family which settled in Ireland *temp.* James I. The Premier Baronetcy of Ireland was conferred upon them.

On the death of Sir William, in 1819, he was succeeded by his grandson.

XI. SIR WILLIAM-COOTE SETON OF PITMEDDEN, Seventh Baronet. He was Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Aberdeen. Born December 19, 1818. Married, 26th November, 1834, Eliza-Henrietta, daughter of Henry Lumsden, Esq., of Cushney, County Aberdeen, a Director of the East India Company, and had, with other issue, James-Lumsden and William-Samuel, who succeeded as eighth and ninth baronet. Lumsden is an old family in Aberdeenshire, which is traced back to Lumsden *of that Ilk* in County Berwick, and figures in the middle of the fourteenth century.

Sir William died 30th December, 1880.

XII. SIR JAMES-LUMSDEN SETON OF PITMEDDEN, Eighth Baronet. Born 1st September, 1835, an officer in the Army. Served through the Indian Mutiny and in the Abyssinian campaign. Was a writer on military subjects. Married Elizabeth, daughter of George Castle, Esq., of Oxford, but died without issue on 28th September, 1884.

XIII. SIR WILLIAM-SAMUEL SETON OF PITMEDDEN, Ninth and present Baronet. Born 22d May, 1837. Entered the military service. Was present with the Fourth Rifles at the battle and siege of Kandahar in 1880. Colonel of the Bombay staff corps. Married, 15th March, 1876, Eva-Kate St. Leger, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Henry Hastings-Affleck Wood, C.B., and has issue.

SETON OF MOUNIE.

I. This is a branch of the Setons of Pitmedden, Bart. The first of Mounie was GEORGE SETON, second son of Sir Alexander Seton, first baronet of Pitmedden. He married, about 1740, Anne Leslie, and had, with other issue, William and Margaret. Mounie is in Aberdeenshire. It had a connection of some kind with the Setons as early as 1557.

II. WILLIAM SETON OF MOUNIE. Born about 1750. An officer in the Army. He paid much attention to agricultural improvements on his estate, and died unmarried in London in 1781.

III. MARGARET SETON, Heiress OF MOUNIE. She was born 30th April, 1749, and married, 10th of July, 1768, James Anderson of Cobinshaw, LL.D., a gentleman of literary and scientific attainments. He assumed the surname of Seton. Mrs. Seton died 26th November, 1788, and was succeeded by her eldest son.

IV. ALEXANDER SETON OF MOUNIE. He married, in 1810, his cousin, Janet Ogilvy, lineal descendant of the fifth Lord Ogilvy *of Airlie*, by whom he had, with other issue, Alexander, David, Isabella (who corresponded with my aunt, Catharine Seton, of New York), and Jessy-Jane, a "dear childe," who died at Pisa, Italy, and was buried not far from my grandfather's tomb in the Protestant cemetery at Leghorn, with this modest inscription: "To the Memory of Jessy-

Jane, Daughter of Alexander Seton Esq. of Mounie in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who died on the 19th February, 1831, aged 14."

I had the pleasure of meeting in 1896 the Rev. E. L. Gardner, then recently appointed chaplain "to the English factory" at Leghorn, as one would have said a hundred years ago, and I understood that it was his intention to write a history of this cemetery, the first of its kind, I believe, established in Italy. Non-Catholics dying in that country a cen-

tury or two ago, when not brought back to their native land, were almost always carried to Leghorn for interment; and I have an idea that, if the last Earl of Winton did die in Rome in 1749—where a thorough search has been made, yet no trace of his burial can be found—his body was brought to Leghorn and deposited there.

Mr. Seton was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant. He died at Leamington, England, whither he had gone for the waters, 16th April, 1850, in the eighty-first year of his age.

V. ALEXANDER SETON OF MOUNIE. Was born in 1815. At the time of his succession to the estate, was Major in the Seventy-fourth Highlanders, and in November, 1851, was Lieutenant-Colonel of that famous regiment. "Being in command of the troops on board H. M. S. 'Birkenhead' when that vessel was lost, near Point Danger, Cape of Good Hope, 26th February, 1852, he was drowned in the wreck, but not until, by his self-devoted firmness and promptitude, he had secured the safe removal of all the women and children in the boats." There is a memorial tablet under the great arcade of Chelsea (military) Hospital, put up at command of the Queen, to "record the heroic constancy and unbroken discipline" shown on this occasion by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who were lost, to the number of 357. Colonel Seton was unmarried.

VI. DAVID SETON, ESQ., OF MOUNIE. Born in 1817. At one time an officer in the Ninety-third Highlanders, and afterward of the Forty-ninth Regiment. An accomplished linguist and traveller, with a strong literary and antiquarian bent, he took deep interest in everything connected with the Seton family, whose characteristics he exhibited. He died in Edinburgh on March 14, 1894, and, never having married, was succeeded by his nephew.

VII. ALEXANDER-DAVID SETON, ESQ., (now) OF MOUNIE. Born 25th October, 1854. An officer in the Artillery. Married, 12th February, 1879, Emily Isabel, second daughter of Alfred Turner of Daysbrook, County Lancaster, England, and has sons and daughters.

SETON OF CARISTON.

The founder of this line was the Hon. John Seton, born about 1532, of George, sixth Lord Seton, by his first wife, who was Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the third Lord Yester.