

James III in 1471. He received as some compensation the lands of Ravenscraig in Fife. He divided his possessions, in 1476, among his three eldest sons. He gave the lands of Newburgh in Aberdeenshire to William the Waster, the lands of Roslin and others to Oliver, and the Earldom of Caithness to the second William. He died in 1480. William the Waster received from his brother Oliver the lands of Ravenscraig, Dysart, and others. He had two sons: Henry, his successor, and William of Warsetter in Orkney. Henry was created Lord Sinclair of Ravenscraig in 1489. John, seventh Lord Sinclair, died in 1676, and was succeeded in his estates by his daughter's son, Henry St. Clair, twenty-fourth Laird of Herdmanson, who was created Lord Sinclair in 1677.

Sir Oliver St. Clair, seventh Lord Roslin, was married three times, and had eight sons: George, William, Henry, Oliver, John, Alexander, Arthur, and James. He died about 1520. William St. Clair, fifteenth Baron of Roslin, sold his estates in 1736. He died without issue in 1778.

James St. Clair obtained a charter of Longformacus in Berwickshire about the year 1390. He seems to have belonged to the Roslin family. Robert Sinclair of Longformacus was created a baronet in 1664. Sir John Sinclair, the last of the Longformacus baronets, died in Edinburgh in poor circumstances, in 1798.

John Sinclair, a merchant in Edinburgh, purchased the lands of Stevenson in the counties of Edinburgh and Haddington in 1624, and was created a baronet in 1636. It is maintained that he belonged to the St. Clairs of Longformacus. Sir John Sinclair, fourth of Stevenson, had two sons: Robert, his successor, and George, Lord Woodhall. Sir Robert Sinclair, fifth of Stevenson, was succeeded by his son, Sir John, who obtained possession of the estate of Murkle in Caithness.