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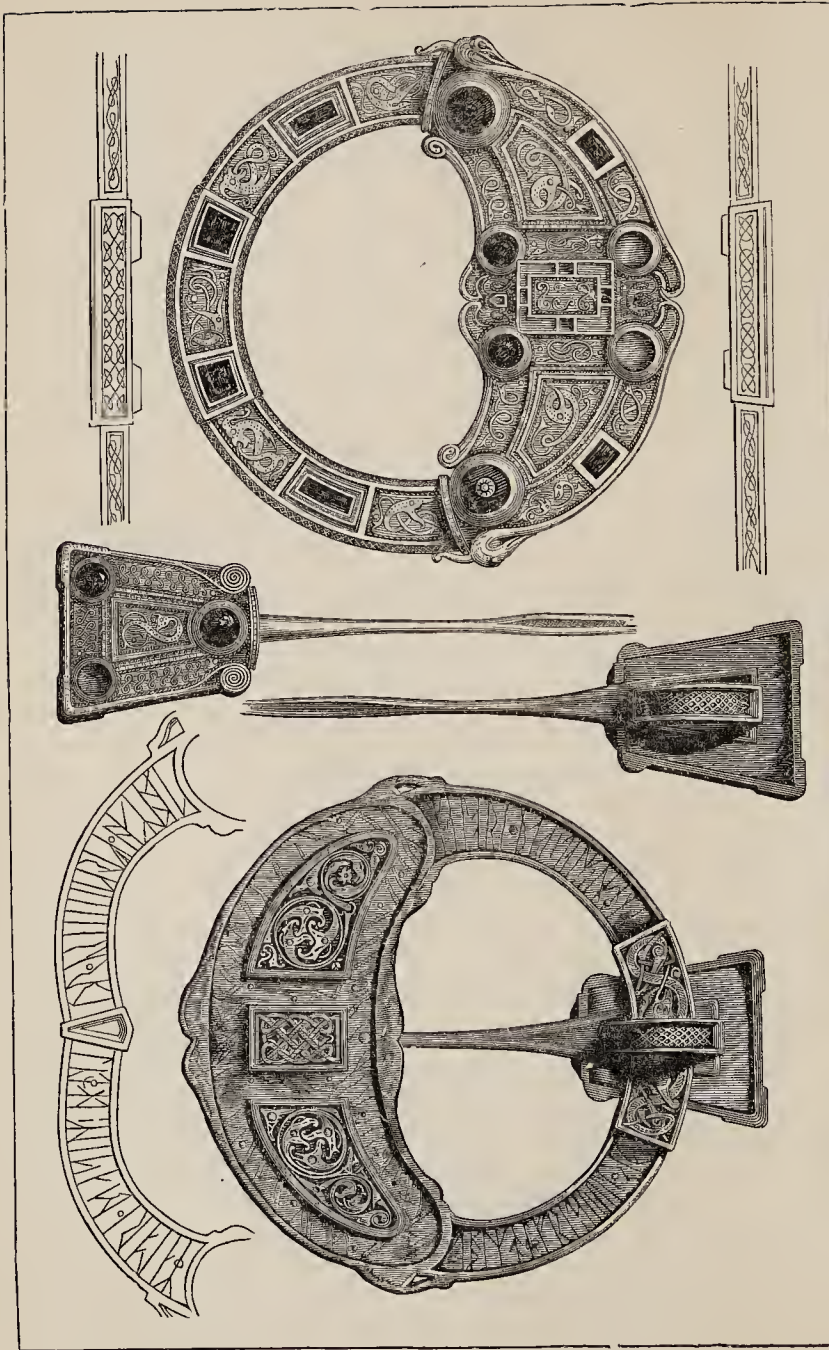
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HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTIES OF AYR AND WIGTON.

VOL. III.—CUNINGHAME.

Part E.

BY JAMES PATERSON,

AUTHOR OF "KAY'S EDINBURGH PORTRAITS," ETC., ETC.

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CUNINGHAME.

Historical Sketch.

THE DISTRICT OF CUNINGHAME was originally divided into two Bailiewicks—Cuninghame constituting the southern, and Largs the northern. This arrangement continued till the reign of Robert II., when Largs became united to Cuninghame.

Irvine was the head town of the Bailiewick down to the abolition of feudal jurisdictions in 1746, and there the Courts were held. Some of the Bailie Court Books of Cuninghame are still preserved—two in the Register House, Edinburgh, and one in the County Buildings at Ayr. So far as we are aware, there are none at Irvine. The Sasine Books of the County seem to have been kept at Irvine and Kilmarnock as well as Ayr. Latterly the Sheriffdom has been divided, a Sheriff Court being now held in Kilmarnock.

Cuninghame is understood to have derived its name from the Celtic *Quinneag*, a milk-pail or churn—the district having been celebrated from a remote period for its dairy produce and general fertility. The combination of a Gaelic substantive with a Saxon termination, may be accounted for by the circumstance that the name, so far as we are aware, does not occur in any document prior to the adoption of patronymies, after the accession of Edgar to the throne of Scotland, or what Chalmers calls the Saxon period of our history. *Ham* or *hame*, may have been added to the original *Quinneag*, as signifying the place of the *Quinneags*. In a charter of David I. to the Cathedral of Glasgow, prior to 1153, the district is

designated *Cunegan*, which is evidently the plural of *Cuinneag*,* and in later documents of the same description it is styled *Conyghame*, a strong presumption in favour of the alleged derivation of the word. There was, it is said, an ancient Northumbrian town called Cuning, from which some writers have supposed Cuninghame to be derived; but though this supposition wears an air of probability, the fact that Cuninghame was a local name prior to the grant of the district obtained by Hugh de Morville, constable of Scotland, completely sets it aside. Chalmers supposes the name to be derived from the British *Cuning*, a rabbit; but it does not appear that Cuninghame was more frequented by rabbits than the other districts of Ayrshire. There was at one time a hamlet and manor-house called Cuninghame. An old castle stood where the modern mansion of Cuninghamehead now is, when Pont surveyed the country.†

The origin of the inhabitants may be regarded as in every respect similar to the other districts of Ayrshire, having been purely Celtic originally. This is perhaps not so obvious as in some portions of the county, but the fact can be accounted for by the early settlement of the De Morville family from England, in the richest part of it, and from its easier access to court

* In Modern Gaelic, the common water-stoup only is known by this name; but of old that useful article was employed as a milk-pail, churn, and water-stoup. When cattle were milked at a distance, on the open wold or glade, which was the ancient custom, it was the most convenient dish for carrying the milk home to the dairy. The handle being taken out, and a skin thrown over its mouth, tied tightly below the lip hoop, it was used as a churn—the dairymaid seating herself on a mat of rushes, and rolling it up and down in her lap till butter was produced. This practice is described by Alexander M'Donald, the bard of the ill-fated Prince Charles, in his beautiful song of "Banarach dhoun a chruidh."

† A family of the name of Cuninghame enjoyed this property more than three hundred years. The first of them was a second son of the Glencalvin family, that branched off from that potent house about the year 1400. It was originally called Woodhead, but the name was changed by this family to Cuninghamehead, in allusion to their own—not as it would indicate—the head of the bailiewick.—*Robertson's Cuninghame.*

influences. In Pont's map of Cuninghame, drawn up at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Celtic names of places are more numerous than in maps of the present day. The Session Records, too, bear evidence of the Celtic origin of the great body of the inhabitants—the patronymics, if we add *Mac*, which evidently had been dropped, to such names as *Andrew*, *Alexander*, *Adam*, *Gregor*, *Campbell*, *Donald*, *Connell*, &c., being quite as ante-saxon as they are in the Session Books of Breadalbane. With regard to the name of *Campbell*, which is numerous in Ayrshire, chiefly in Kyle and Cuninghame, there can be no doubt that most of the branches had their origin in the union of Sir Duncan Campbell, of the Lochow family, with Susanna Craufurd, heiress of Loudoun, before 1318; but it is the opinion of some antiquaries, who have given attention to the subject, that the name existed previously in Ayrshire. We cannot say that we have met with any positive proof of this. There are no doubt several Campbells whose names appear as witnesses to royal charters, along with other proprietors in Ayrshire, contemporaneously with Sir Duncan of Loudoun; but they may have been of the same family, or at all events belonged to Argyleshire. But there is a *Sir Andrew Campbell* who resigns the lands of Arnale to William Hunter of Hunterston, in the reign of Robert II., 2d May 1375; and an *Alexander Campbell* of *Corswall*, who gives Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany a discharge for the reversion of the wadset upon his lands of Knockreoch and Knocknaldyne, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 6th May 1475. If there were no Campbells in Ayrshire prior to Sir Duncan of Loudoun, it would thus appear that his family had spread with great rapidity in various distant quarters.

That the Romans penetrated Cuninghame, and had an outlet and station at Irvine, has been elsewhere shown. No doubt many of the inhabitants were driven across the Frith of Clyde, and taking shelter among the mountains of Argyle, were, with other refugees, from all parts of the south and west Lowlands, afterwards known as *the scattered*, or the *Scots*. Those who

remained, came to be embodied in the kingdom of Strathclyde, formed upon the departure of the Romans. No battlefield, however, is pointed out where fought the Alcluydemen and their numerous enemies of Scots, Picts, and Saxons, but that they bore their part in the various struggles cannot be doubted.

The principal event in early history, connected with the district, is the battle of Largs, which took place in 1263. The Scottish account of this affair is perhaps not altogether to be relied upon; but we are afraid that Tytler, in his generally impartial History of Scotland, has fallen into the opposite error of following too implicitly the narrative of the Norwegian chronicle. If it is there affirmed that "ten Scots fought against one Norwegian," which Tytler considers as "no doubt exaggerated," may not the account be equally wide of the truth in other matters? The studied tendency of the Norse chronicle is to show that Haco owed his defeat not to the bravery or prowess of the Scots, but to the fury of the elements. If due allowance is made for national partiality on both sides, the truth may be found to lie somewhere between.

The Norse account of the expedition is that, after reducing the Hebrides, and having taken the islands of Bute and Arran, besides committing various ravages at the head of Loch Long, and in Stirlingshire—the party who penetrated so far into the interior being under the command of Magnus, king of Man, and Dougall Konongr, who had joined Haco as his vassals—the king still lay with the main portion of his fleet at the Cumbræes, meditating a descent upon the Ayrshire coast. It is alleged that the Scottish king artfully entered into negotiations with Haco, for the purpose of creating delay, till the approach of the equinox, when it was hoped the storm would disperse his armament. This may have been the policy of Alexander; but as Haco must have been equally aware of the danger of the equinoxial storms, he showed himself a bad general so to allow the enemy to amuse him.

On the 1st of October a violent storm occurred, which continued throughout the night, and next morning six galleys,

besides a transport, were driven on shore, the crews of which were attacked by a body of armed peasants, who were stationed on the heights. The Norwegians made a gallant defence, and the storm moderating a little, boats were sent with reinforcements, when the Scots retired. On the morning of the 3d, Haco came on shore with a large reinforcement. Soon after the whole body of the Scottish army appeared in sight, which, commanded by the king in person, and the Lord High Steward, is represented as consisting of fifteen hundred horsemen, and a numerous body of foot soldiers. The cavalry, amongst whom were one hundred and fifty knights in full armour, and mounted upon Spanish horses, had an imposing and formidable appearance. The Norwegian force on shore amounted to no more than nine hundred, and as the Scots advanced, Haco was prevailed upon by his barons to retire to his ships and send additional troops. The Scots, in the meanwhile, pressed so severely upon the Norwegians, that the skirmish was speedily changed into a flight. At this critical juncture, when additional troops were so anxiously expected, a *third* storm came on, and completely shattering his fleet, prevented Haco from re-landing with the much-wanted aid. The Norwegians were driven along the shore, still they repeatedly rallied, and fought with great bravery. A severe conflict took place beside the stranded vessels, in which Sir Piers de Curry, a Scottish knight, met his death. He had advanced to challenge to single combat, when he was met by a Norwegian, who conducted the retreat, and speedily slain—his thigh having been severed from his body by a single blow! In the contest which followed round the body of the fallen knight, the square of the Norsemen was broken, and the slaughter became so great that they would soon have been entirely cut to pieces, had not a reinforcement been at last procured from the ships. Forming anew, they made a furious attack upon the Scots, and drove them from the heights. The remains of the Norwegian army then took to their boats, and reached the fleet in safety. Next day a truce was obtained from the Scots

to bury their dead, after accomplishing which they set sail for Arran.

Such is the substance of the Norwegian narrative of the battle of Largs. It seems improbable in various particulars. The coincidence of three successive storms having occurred—the third more particularly at the critical juncture when Haco was about to land with additional troops—and his being at length able to send a force sufficient to turn the tide of battle, and drive back the Scots from the hills, after his fleet was completely dispersed by the fearful storm said to have prevailed, is exceedingly doubtful. And still more so, the fleet being stranded, that they were enabled to retire in perfect order to their ships. The Norwegian chronicle would thus have the battle of Largs to have been no more than a skirmish. The Scottish historians, on the other hand, represent it as a great and decisive struggle; and though their statements may be exaggerated, there can be little doubt that it was a well-contested field. Haco is said to have landed 20,000 men at Ayr, and taken the castle—a circumstance by no means unlikely. On the other hand, the statement that he kept his army cooped up on board his ships for a whole month after his arrival on the coast, when he could easily have disembarked, and maintained such close communication with them that they would always have been in sight of the fleet, is incredible. He evidently intended a regular invasion of Scotland, and his fleet, consisting of 150 vessels of various capabilities, may well be styled the Armada of the thirteenth century. His landing at Ayr would account, perhaps, for two camps or forts on the Dundonald hills, about the origin of which our local antiquaries are much divided. There are also remains of a judiciously constructed encampment on Newark hill, which, a few years ago, ere the plough had turned it down, was very distinct. Whether these had been used as places of strength and observation by the Scots or Norwegians on this occasion, or whether they belong to an earlier period, are questions which it is impossible to solve. Be this as it may, however, there

seems good reason for believing that the battle of Largs was more than a mere skirmish, or series of skirmishes. So formidable was Haeco's expedition considered, that Alexander had recourse to various devices for the purpose of obtaining delay, in order to prepare a force competent to meet it. And the fact that nearly the whole available strength of the country was put in requisition—that, besides the Lowland forces, several of the Highland clans were present—that both the king and High Steward were at the head of the troops—shows in what estimation the number and power of the Norsemen were held. Wyntoun says—

“The kyng Alysandyre of Scotland
Came on them than wyth stalwart hand,
And thame assaylyd rycht stowtly.”

The decisive character of the battle, and the number of combatants engaged in it, may be judged from the circumstance of the Norwegians having taken five days to bury their dead; as well as from the fact that, when removed for the purposes of building, some years ago, not less than fifteen thousand cart-loads of rubbish, mixed with relics of the fight, were taken from the principal tumuli. According to the Scots, the storm by which the Norwegians suffered did not occur till after their discomfiture on shore. It seems improbable that Haeco, unless he had been the veriest coward, should have retired to his ship on the approach of the Scots, for the purpose of sending reinforcements, when this could have been done by another as well as himself. The distance of the Cumbræes from the shore of Largs, between which the fleet was anchored, is not more than two miles, so that the storm must have been sudden indeed which retarded the debarkation of reinforcements. But it may well be asked why the whole force was not landed at the same time with the nine hundred, knowing, as the Norsemen could not fail to do, that the Scottish army was not far distant? The Norwegian chronicler seems to have been sensitively alive to the warlike reputation

of his countrymen; but by making it appear that Haco kept his army on board for a month after his arrival in Scotland, and that he was not at their head, while the Scots were led on by the king and all the great men in person, he forgot the questionable light in which he placed his character. Besides the king and High Steward, it is rather singular that history should make no mention of any of the barons who were present, with the exception of a single individual—

“A Scottis sqwyare of gud fame,
Perrys of Curry cald be name.”

Who Sir Piers de Curry was, genealogy has not traced. He is described as having been conspicuous for the richness of his trappings. There can be little doubt that the barons of Ayrshire, and their retainers, duly performed their part on the occasion. The father of Boyd who fought with Wallace in the war of independence, is said to have obtained a grant of land in Cuninghame for his gallantry at Largs. Tradition affirms that he attacked and routed a detachment of Norwegians, with the small party under his command, at Goldberry hill. Sir Robert Boyd is believed to have been the progenitor of the Kilmarnock family. Walter de Whitefuird had the lands of Whitefuird for his good services on the same occasion. Several other families trace the rise of their ancestors to the bravery displayed by them in fighting the Norwegians. Amongst these the Craufurds are understood to have borne a conspicuous part. Pont says this surname is very ancient, and did memorable service under King Alexander III. at the “battell of Largis, by whome their good service was recompensed with divers great lands and possessiones.” According to the old common rhythm—

“They had Draffen, Methweine, and rich erth Stevinstone;
Cameltoune, Knockawart, and fair Lowdoune.”

The main battle is supposed to have been fought on the

plain of Largs. Near to the ground enclosed as a garden by the late Dr Cairnie, a rude pillar, or upright stone, formerly stood, now built into the wall, which is supposed to have been commemorative of the death of Hæco, brother of the Norwegian king, who was slain in the fight. Above Haylie, eastwards, there are still visible the remains of a small encampment on a hill which in all probability was used by the Scots, though there is reason to believe, from the urns and other remains which have been found, that both it and the other similar encampments in the vicinity were first constructed at a much earlier period. There are also vestiges of a tumulus at the back of Haylie house, in all likelihood erected over the remains of those who fell in the conflict with Sir Robert Boyd. Close by the west wall of the burying-ground a barrow still exists—the burying-ground, according to the Norse account of the battle, of the Norwegian dead. Amongst other interesting relics of these adventurous people, a splendid antique brooch of large size, and richly ornamented with filigree work, was found, some time ago, near Hunterston. It is in the possession of Mr Hunter, of Hunterston, and, from its Runie inscription, there can be no doubt of its having belonged to the Norwegians. There are several names of places supposed to allude to the battle of Largs. Amongst others, *Routin-Burn*, or *Danes'-Burn*, which, more probably, means *Routan*, *i.e.*, roaring burn; also, *Camphill*, which, in 1620, was spelled *Campfell*, *i.e.*, crooked hill. There is a large stone in the neighbourhood of Largs, westward from the farm *Faichen*, which stands upon its end, called in *Bleau's Atlas* (1654) *Thartermeer*, probably from the Celtic *tartur*, signifying confusion, and the British *meer*, or Celtic *muir*, sea or lake. Thus, *tharter* or *tartur-meer* would mean the *sea of confusion*; and so the great stone, it may be inferred, was set up in commemoration of the confusion and dispersion of the Norwegians at the bay or sea of Largs.* The name of the farm

* In Aitken's Parish Atlas of Ayrshire, engraved in 1829, the name is changed to *Thorstone*.

as well as the stone indicates that Gaelic was the common language of Ayrshire at that time.

Amongst the many feuds arising out of the disturbed state of affairs during the minority of James II., that of the Stewart and Boyd families is perhaps the most striking. It occurred in 1439, and is thus related by Tytler from the "History of the Stewarts":—"Sir Allan Stewart of Darnley, who had held the high office of constable of the Scottish army in France, was treacherously slain at Polmais thorn, between Falkirk and Linlithgow, by Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, for 'auld feud which was betwixt them;' in revenge of which Sir Alexander Stewart collected his vassals, and 'in plain battle,' to use the expressive words of an old historian, 'manfully set upon Sir Thomas Boyd, who was cruelly slain, and many brave men on both sides.' The ground where the conflict took place was at Craignaucht Hill, a romantic spot near Neilston, in Renfrewshire; and with such determined bravery was it contested, that, it is said, the parties by mutual consent retired sundry times to rest and recover breath, after which they recommenced the combat to the sound of the trumpet, till the victory at last declared for the Stewarts." The Boyds avenged the fall of their chief by the slaughter of Sir James Stewart of Auchingown, who was slain by the Laird of Duchall and Alexander the Lyle at Drumglass, [Dunglass?] on the 31st May, 1445.*

During the minority of James III., the office of justiciar of Scotland was entrusted to Robert Lord Boyd, whose extraordinary rise and rapid downfall constitutes the leading circumstance of the reign of that monarch, in so far as the annals of Ayrshire are concerned. While two great parties amongst the nobility of Scotland existed—the one, at the head of which was the queen-mother and Bishop Kennedy, in favour of negotiating a peace with England, seeing that the battle of Hexham had rendered the Lancasterian cause all but desperate;

* Auchinleck Chronicle.

the other, at the head of which was the Earl of Angus, inclined for hostilities—a third sprang up after the death of Mary of Gueldres, in 1463, having for its head Robert Lord Boyd, the justiciar. The power of the house of Douglas had previously been extinguished, and the death of the Earl of Angus, leaving his heir a minor, presented a favourable opportunity for the rise of any one amongst the nobility ambitious and clever enough to take the lead. In neither respects does Lord Boyd appear to have been deficient. The way was in some measure prepared for him by the position which his brother Alexander occupied. This person was “celebrated, in the popular histories of this reign,” says Tytler, “as a mirror of chivalry in all noble and knightly accomplishments, and upon this ground he had been selected by the queen-mother and Kennedy as the tutor of the youthful prince in his martial exercises. To acquire an influence over the affections of a boy of thirteen, and to transfer that influence to his brother, Lord Boyd, who was much about the royal person, was no difficult task for so able and polished a courtier as Sir Alexander.” The views of the Boyds were greatly favoured by the mortal illness of Bishop Kennedy, who died on the 10th May, 1466. Tytler expresses his surprise that the growing faction had escaped the penetration of this able statesman, there being evidence of its formation upwards of a twelvemonth prior to his death. This evidence is to be found in “a remarkable indenture dated at Stirling on the 10th of February, 1465, the contents of which,” says Tytler, “not only disclose to us the ambition of this family (the Boyds), and the numerous friends and adherents whom they had already enlisted in their service, but throw a strong light upon the unworthy methods by which such confederacies were maintained amongst the members of the Scottish aristocracy. The agreement bears to have been entered into betwixt honourable and worshipful lords, Robert Lord Fleming, on the one side, and Gilbert Lord Kennedy, elder brother of the bishop, and Sir Alexander Boyd of Duchal, knight, upon the other; and it is

declared that these three persons had solemnly bound themselves, their kin, friends, and vassals, to stand each to the other, in 'afald kindness, supply and defence,' in all their causes and quarrels in which they were either already engaged, or might happen to be hereafter engaged, during the whole continuance of their lives. Lord Fleming, however, it would seem, had entered into a similar covenant with the Lords Livingstone and Hamilton; and these two peers were specially excepted from that clause by which he engaged to support Kennedy and Boyd against all manner of persons who live or die. In the same manner, these last mentioned noblemen excepted from the sweeping clause, which obliged them to consider as their enemies every opponent of Fleming, a long list of friends, to whom they had bound themselves, in a similar indenture; and it is this part of the deed which admits us into the secret of the early coalition between the house of Boyd and some of the most ancient and influential families in Scotland. The Earl of Crawford, Lord Montgomerie, Lord Maxwell, Lord Livingstone, Lord Hamilton, and Lord Cathcart, along with a reverend prelate, Patriek Graham, who soon after was promoted to the see of St Andrew's, were specially enumerated as the covenanted friends of Boyd and Kennedy. It was next declared that Lord Fleming was to remain a member of the king's special council as long as Lord Kennedy and Sir Alexander Boyd were themselves continued in the same office and service, and provided he solemnly obliged himself, in no possible manner, either by active measures, or by consent and advice, to remove the king's person from the keeping of Kennedy and Boyd, or out of the hands of any persons to whom they may have committed the royal charge. By a subsequent part of the indenture it appears that to Fleming was attributed a considerable influence over the mind of the youthful monarch; for he was made to promise that he would employ his sincere and hearty endeavours to incline the king to entertain a sincere and affectionate attachment to Lord Kennedy and Sir Alexander Boyd, with their children,

friends, and vassals. The inducement by which Lord Fleming was persuaded to give his cordial support to the Boyds is next included in the agreement, which, it must be allowed, was sufficiently venal and corrupt. It was declared, that if any office happened to fall vacant in the king's gift, which is a reasonable and proper thing for the Lord Fleming's service, he should be promoted thereto for his reward; and it continues, 'if there happens a large thing to fall, such as ward, relief, marriage, or other perquisite, as is meet for the Lord Fleming's service, he shall have it, for a reasonable composition, before any other.' It was finally concluded between the contracting parties, that two of Lord Fleming's friends and retainers, Tom of Somerville, and Wat of Tweedy, should be received by Kennedy and Boyd amongst the number of their adherents, and maintained in all their causes and quarrels; and the deed was solemnly sealed and ratified by their oaths taken upon the holy gospels." The original of this indenture is said by Tytler to be preserved in the charter chest of Admiral Fleming, at Cumbernauld.

From this document, it appears that the Lord Kennedy, elder brother of the Bishop of St Andrew's, was to be equally secured in the keeping of the king's person with Sir Alexander Boyd, and it is not at all unlikely that the coalition was entered into with the sanction of the bishop, who from sickness, if not age, must have foreseen that his end could not be far distant. Besides, Lord Kennedy, as well as himself, was nearly related to the youthful sovereign, and he might not feel inclined to oppose an enterprise in which so near a relative as his lordship was concerned. The ambitious project of the Boyd family was speedily realized. On the 10th July, 1466, when the king was sitting in the Exchequer at Linlithgow, they constrained him to proceed with them to Edinburgh, and to dismiss from his presence those who had been ordered to attend him by the States. The persons who actually took part in the removal of the king, were Lord Boyd, Lord Somerville, Thomas Somerville (or Tom of Somerville), Adam

Hepburn, master of Hales, and Andrew Ker of Cessford. Lord Kennedy, who was a principal in the conspiracy, with the object of exculpating himself from the odium which would attach to such an outrage, threw himself in the way of the cavalcade, and attempted, with well-dissembled violence, to lead the king back to the palace. A blow, however, from the hunting staff of Sir Alexander Boyd, put an end to his interference.*

Summoning a parliament on the 9th October following, Lord Boyd was solemnly pardoned by the king, and appointed governor of his majesty and his brothers, and of the royal castles. The act of parliament was ratified by charter, under the great seal, 25th October, 1466; and, by another charter of the same date, Lord Boyd was constituted governor of the kingdom of Scotland till the sovereign should come of age, The supreme power having thus been secured, the aggrandisement of his family was farther promoted by the marriage of his son Thomas to Mary, the eldest sister of the king. The island of Arran having been gifted to her as her dowry, Thomas was immediately afterwards raised to the dignity of an earl of that name. Lord Boyd himself, in August, 1467, had the additional honour of being constituted great chamberlain of Scotland for life. That the power of Lord Boyd was not maintained without a formidable coalition, a covenant, preserved in the Boyd charter chest at Kilmarnock, affords ample illustration. It is dated at Stirling, 6th of April, 1468, about three years later than the indenture already referred to. The indenture is ostensibly for the use of his majesty in governing the country, but in reality for the mutual protection of the parties contracting, and for maintaining Lord Boyd in his position as chief adviser of the sovereign.

The charter chest of the Boyd family contains another agreement to the same effect between the parties dated at Stirling, the 25th April, 1468. By these indentures they became bound to aid each other in all emergencies, and while

*Tytler.

Lord Boyd promised to undertake no great matter without the sanction and advice of his co-adjutors, they, on the other hand, promised to do everything in their power to promote and secure the favour of the king in behalf of Lord Boyd.* All, however, proved unavailing. The downfall of the family, was as rapid as had been its exaltation. This was perhaps less attributable to Lord Boyd, who seems to have been a shrewd and judicious man, than to his son, the Earl of Arran, whose connection with the royal family rendered him an object at once of envy and suspicion. Large estates in Ayrshire, Bute, Roxburghshire, Forfarshire, Perthshire, and Lanarkshire, were conferred upon him and his countess. He was at the head of the commission, appointed in 1468, to visit the courts of Europe for the purpose of selecting a wife for the king. A treaty was concluded with Christiern I. of Denmark, who agreed to give his daughter Margaret in marriage to James, with "a portion of sixty thousand florins, and a full discharge of the whole arrears of the *annual*, the name given for the yearly tribute due for the Western Isles, and of the penalties incurred by non-payment. Of the stipulated sum he agreed to pay down ten thousand florins before his daughter's departure for Scotland, and to give a mortgage of the sovereignty of the Orkney Islands, which were to remain the property of the kingdom of Scotland till the remaining fifty thousand florins of the marriage portion should be paid."† Considerable delay occurred in the completion of the terms, owing to the civil commotions in Sweden, which had drained the exchequer of Christiern. The Earl of Arran, meanwhile, returned to Scotland, to lay the terms of the contract before the king; and during his absence it is believed that his brother ambassadors had made

* It is rather remarkable that the names of neither Lord Kennedy nor Lord Fleming are attached to this or the previous bond, although they were parties to the first. They had in all probability withdrawn from the coalition, seeing that the power which resulted from it was chiefly appropriated by the Boyds.

† The money was never paid, and consequently Orkney and Shetland have remained the property of Scotland.—*Tytler*.

the Danish king acquainted with the power of Arran, and the influence which he and his friends possessed over the mind of James. On proceeding again to Denmark, in the spring of 1469, with a splendid retinue, to bring home the royal bride, a strong opposition was formed amongst the nobles. This, however, was kept so secret that neither his father, nor any of the contracting parties in the indentures dated at Stirling, were aware of it. When Arran returned to Leith Roads with the royal bride, in July, 1469, the countess, who, apparently knew how matters stood, hurried on board to inform him of the danger in which he was placed by the alienation of the king's affections. They accordingly fled together to Denmark.

The king, intent upon destroying the power of the Boyds, assembled a parliament immediately after the celebration of the nuptials. To this parliament were summoned Lord Boyd, his brother Sir Alexander Boyd of Duchal, and his son the Earl of Arran, in order to answer such charges as might be brought against them. Lord Boyd, now well up in years, calculating upon the bonds of mutual support which had been entered into with various leading parties, flew to arms, and marched with his vassals towards Edinburgh, for the purpose of overawing the parliament. He had, however, overrated the alacrity of his friends. Unsupported by those whose aid he had relied upon, his small army became disheartened on the display of the royal standard; and dropping off gradually, the venerable justiciar found himself deserted by all save his immediate retainers. He fled to England, where he died the following year. Sir Alexander, his brother—the “mirror of chivalry”—was taken prisoner, sickness having prevented him from making his escape; and notwithstanding the king's early attachment to him, was beheaded on the castle hill of Edinburgh, on the 22d November 1469. The Earl of Arran, who fled to Denmark with his wife, continued in exile. James, however, found means to have the countess brought back to Scotland; and Arran, a solitary wanderer, died some years afterwards, at Antwerp, where a magnificent monument was

erected to his memory by Charles the Bold. Thus fell the family of Boyd. Their estates, which were forfeited, were annexed to the crown, as was alleged, for behoof of the eldest sons of the kings of Scotland. "Amongst the estates," says Tytler, "we find the lordship of Bute and castle of Rothsay, the lordship of Cowal and the castle of Dunoon, the earldom of Carriek, the lands and castle of Dundonald, the barony of Renfrew, with the lordship and castle of Kilmarnock, the lordship of Stewartown and Dalry, the lands of Nithsdale, Kilbride, Nairnston, Coverton, Fairnzean, Drumcol, Teling, with the annual rent of Breehin, and fortalice of Trabaeh."

The extensive possessions of the Boyds may have whettled the appetite of their opponents. It does not appear that they had used their power, while in the plenitude of their greatness, with excess, considering the state of society, and the precarious tenure by which official influence was then held. Beyond the ambition of promoting their own family, we are not aware that history attributes anything criminal to them, or that they were oppressive or overbearing in their conduct of the government. The Earl of Arran—against whom the displeasure of the king was chiefly directed—seems to have provoked the malignity of his opponents less by the personal bearing of the man than by his position as the husband of the king's sister, and the extent of the possessions and influence which he enjoyed in consequence. He is represented by contemporary writers as a most bounteous and courteous knight. Lord Arran was for some time in England. In a letter from Mr Paston to his brother Sir John Paston, knight, among the Paston Letters, the former says of Arran that he is "one of the lightest, delyverst (nimblest), best spoken, fairest archers; devoutest, most perfect, and truest to his lady of all the knights that ever I was acquainted with; so would God, my lady liked me, as well as I do his person, and most knightly conditions, with whom I pray you to be acquainted as to you seemeth best. He is lodged at the George Inn, Lombard Street."

By what means the downfall of the Boyds was produced is not exactly known. It is generally believed, however, that the then Lord Hamilton had some hand in the matter; and it is painful to think that the sister of the king—the wife of Arran—may not have been altogether blameless in precipitating the fortunes of her husband. Hurrying on board, on his arrival with the royal bride from Denmark, she so alarmed him that he immediately fled, in place of meeting boldly any charge which could be brought against him, and of giving weight to the party whom he was bound to support by his presence, as well as by the presence and influence of his wife. Had he done this, and taken up arms in conjunction with his father and the other powerful noblemen whose names appear attached to the indentures already quoted, the probability is that the disasters which overtook the family would have been averted. Her acquaintance with the coalition formed against the Boyds is also suspicious. It is true the countess passed into exile with her husband; but it is also true that she speedily returned to court at the request of her brother, leaving Arran a forsaken outcast. It is farther true that, a divorce having been procured, she was married to James Lord Hamilton, to whom, it is said, she was 'previously pledged in 1474. It is possible that the lady may have been perfectly innocent in the matter; but it seems rather curious that she should have so played, as it were, into the hands of the enemies of her husband.

In the revolt of the barons, with the young prince at their head, and which ended in the death of James III. as he fled from the battle of Sauchie, only a few of those belonging to Ayrshire appear to have taken part. Among these were Hugh third Lord Montgomerie, who, for his strenuous support of the prince, was afterwards created Earl of Eglinton, and Lord Kilmaurs, upon whom was conferred the title of Earl of Glencairn.* On the king's side, belonging to the county, there was John Ross of Mountgreenan, lord advocate at the time.

* This creation was annulled, and it was not till a later period that the patent of Earldom under which Glencairn sat was obtained.

Immediately after the accession of the prince, James IV., to the throne, which occurred on the 11th June, 1488, a warrant was granted for his apprehension, on a charge of high treason. The chief charge against him was "the traitorous pursuit of the prince to beyond the bridge of Stirling, and for there making burnings, 'hereschips,' and slaughter, on June 10, being the day preceding the battle of Sauchie." His estates were conferred on Patrick Hume of Fastcastle, and he does not appear ever to have been restored in favour.

During the reign of James IV., there were few or no political events in which Ayrshire was particularly prominent. The celebrated fleet equipped by this monarch in 1513, and despatched to France under the command of the Earl of Arran, with the view of assisting Louis in resisting the invasion of Henry of England, paid an unexpected visit to Ayr. Actuated by a strange perversion of judgment, Arran, who seems to have been entirely incapable of executing the high commission entrusted to him, in place of sailing direct for France, where his services would have been of vast moment, chose to conduct the fleet to Carrickfergus, in Ireland, where he landed the troops, about three thousand men, and stormed the town with wanton barbarity. Loaded with the booty obtained, he sailed back to Ayr with the plunder, and again put to sea for his original destination before Sir Andrew Wood, whom James, in great wrath at the folly or stupidity of Arran, appointed to supersede him, could reach the coast. In common with the rest of the country, Ayrshire suffered deeply by the unfortunate invasion of England, which James undertook immediately after the sailing of the fleet under Arran. Most of the chiefs, with their vassals, accompanied their chivalrous monarch, and the district had long to deplore the loss sustained at Flodden Field. Amongst the nobles who fell were the Earls of Cassillis and Glencairn, belonging to Ayrshire. The Abbot of Kilwinning was also slain. The county had at the same time to wail the death of Sir David Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum, Robert Colville, laird of Ochiltree, and many other

knights and gentlemen of lesser note. The actual loss sustained in the battle was not the only evil resulting from the ill-judged chivalry of James. The disorganization into which the country was thrown by the death of the monarch and so many of the leading nobility, paralysed the administration of justice for a time, and anarchy reigned uncontrolled. The castles of Ochiltree and Cumnock were both taken violent possession of by some of the relatives of the deceased owners, and the widows, with their families, driven forth destitute. By the interference of the Privy Council, however, the lands were restored to the rightful proprietors.

Much as was done for the administration of justice during the reign of James IV., the criminal annals of the country record a vast amount of crime, arising chiefly out of those family feuds which first began to exhibit themselves in the time of the first Steward. March 13, 1499, Cuthbert, Lord Kilmaurs, and twenty other persons, had a remission "for art and part of the forethought felony done by thame apone Gilbert Dunlop of Haupland: and the violent hurting of Downald Robisonne, cummand fra the Kingis Hoist:* and for all vther actionis, &c., done and committit the tyme that tuke the Tolbuythe of Irwin; and al actionne and cummyng thairappone, that day except." In 1508, a feud arose between the house of Rowallan and the Cuninghames of Cuninghamehead. The cause of quarrel seems to have been the office of parish clerk of Stewarton. "Nov. 3, 1502.—Patrick Mure, brother to the Laird of Rowallan, Neill Smyth, in Gardrum, and twenty-five others, convicted of art and part of convocation of the lieges against the Act of Parliament, coming to the kirk of Stewarton, in company with John Mure of Rowallan, for the office of parish clerk of the same kirk, against Robert Cunynghame of Cunynghamehede and his servants." Robert Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead was at the same time convicted of coming in convocation to the kirk of Stewarton "against John Mur of

* Army, probably in returning from the "Feyld committit besyde Strievlín."—*Pitcairn*.

Rowallane and his men, for the office of paris clerk of the said kirk." Whether any bloodshed took place on the occasion does not appear. November 5, in the same year, we find that "John Schaw of Haly, William Schaw, dwelling with him, and eight others, were permitted to compound for art and part of the oppression done to Margaret Mongumry, Lady Crechdow, coming to her place, about the feast of 'Mydsummer,' casting her goods furth of her house; and for breaking of our sovereign lord the king's 'saufigarde:' *Item*, of oppression done to the said Margaret, in ejecting her furth of her house and place of Garclauche, casting down a stack of hay and destroying it, and also casting down a stack of bear, containing seventy 'thraifis,' and thereby damaging the grain: *Item*, of shutting up her 'gudis,' viz., sixty-five 'soumis'* furth of her said third part, shutting them up without 'pindande' them in a 'pyndfalde:' *Item*, of breaking his bond of caution to keep the peace towards the said Margaret, by casting a stone out of a window, and breaking the said Margaret's head, and 'felling her:' *Item*, for common oppression of the king's lieges." November 6—"Cuthbert Robisonne, in Auchinteber," was fined in five merks for being "art and part in the oppression done to Arthur Farnlie, at his house, striking him, and casting his son in the fire." November 10—"Hew, Earl of Eglingtonne, produced a remission for art and part of the 'spulzie' of xij horses, 'butis, spurris, swerdis,' and other goods, from

* *Soum*, the relative proportion of cattle, sheep, nolt, horses, &c., to pasture, or *common pasturage*, or *vice versa*. Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary makes the *soum of sheep*, in some places, *five*, in others *ten* sheep. A *soum of grass*, as much as will pasture *one cow*, or *five sheep*. The Ladyland muir, Kilbirnie parish, is capable of feeding 110 soums—one horse, two queys, two stirks, four sheep, eight lambs, and one cow, being equal to *one soum*. It was unlawful to confine cattle except in a regular "pynfalde," lest they should want grass and water, or gore or damage one another. At a time when there were few fences, cattle straying off their own pasture were liable to be poinded by those upon whose lands they were found, especially if they had any ill-will to the owner. This occasioned many disputes, and hence the law referred to. These "pynfaldes" required to be of a certain extent, and to have water running through them, which we believe is still the law in such cases.

Arthur Boyde, and other servantis of the old Lady of Home at the time of the wounding of the said Arthur: *Item*, for art and part of the convocation of the lieges, to the number of sixty persons, and the oppression done to the old Lady Home in spulzie of xxiiij cows furth of Gallovry: *Item*, for the oppression done to the said Arthur, coming upon him and hurting him, and taking him to the place of Estwade, and detaining him therein in prison." November 4, 1511—"Hew, Earl of Eglintoune, Thomas Montgumry in Kilbride, John Montfoide, younger of that Ilk, and seven others, admitted to compound for art and part of convocation of the lieges, and for art and part of the forethought felony and oppression done to John Scot, burgess of Irvin; and of stouthreif of pots and 'pannis, plattis, and pewdir weschell,' from the said Johne, furth of his house, extending to xxl.: *Item*, for the forethought felony and oppression done to the said John and his wife, coming to his house, and cruelly striking his wife with 'bauche straikis' at the time of the stouthreif of the said goods: *Item*, for forethought felony and oppression to the said John, taking him into the tolbooth of Irvin, and conducting him to the lodging of the said laird (of Montfoide?), and detaining him there for the space of six hours against his will; and then conducting him to the said tolbooth as a thief, and putting the said John in the 'stokkis,' and incarcerating him therein: and for the oppression done to the said John's wife, at the said tolbooth, tearing her hair, cruelly striking her, and pulling out her hair in great quantities."

What the precise nature of this case was it is impossible to divine; but the earl and the laird seem to have been acting upon the idea that they had a right to take the law into their own hands by putting Scot in jail and appropriating his plenishing for some real or alleged offence committed by him. Another feud, the most protracted and perhaps the most important of the whole of them, began to exhibit itself in a serious manner during the reign of this monarch. We allude to the quarrel between the Eglinton and Glencairn families.

The first authoritative notice concerning it occurs in 1498-9, when Hugh Lord Montgomerie required Cuthbert Lord Kilmaurs to find security for his followers keeping the peace. The feud, however, must have had an earlier commencement, the castle of Kerelaw, then possessed by the Cuninghames, having been sacked and destroyed by the Montgomeries in 1488. The feud had reference to the office of *King's Bailie* in Cuninghame, which was originally held by the Glencairn family, but which had been conferred by James II., in a charter dated 31st January, 1448-9, on Alexander, eldest son of the first baron Montgomerie.* This charter was confirmed, in 1498, to Hugh Lord Montgomerie, who was afterwards created Earl of Eglinton. The Cuninghames were naturally dissatisfied at the transfer; and a quarrel, which continued for upwards of a century, was the consequence. In 1505, we find John, master of Montgomerie, second and then only surviving son of Hugh third Lord Montgomerie, summoned in Parliament for having been participant in attacking and wounding William Cuninghame of Craigens, king's coroner or *crownar*† for Renfrewshire, a relative of Lord Kilmaurs. The master of Montgomerie, however, did not appear, and the diet was continued against him. Lord Montgomerie was wounded in a battle fought previous to 20th January, 1507-8, with the master of Glencairn, in which several lives were lost. The differences of the two families—who were nearly connected by intermarriages—were submitted in 1509 to arbiters, mutually chosen, who gave a decret in favour of the Earl of Eglinton, declaring him to have full and heritable right to the office of bailie of Cuninghame. This decision, so far from producing amity, seems only to have rendered the breach wider.

After the disaster of Flodden Field, Lord Dacre, the English ambassador, was most successful in fomenting, by the distri-

* The words of the charter are, "To Alexander de Montgomerie, eldest son of our dear cousin Alexander Lord Montgomerie."

† His descendant, William Cuninghame of Craigens, was retoured 7th May, 1616, among other things, in the offices of *Crownar* and Mair of Fee of the West of Strathgriff and the Upper Ward of Renfrew.

bution of large sums of money, those family and political feuds which unhappily required only a spark to light into a flame; and which marred and distracted the government of the regent. The great leader of the English party was the Earl of Angus—but there were several other powerful families who, through a mistaken policy, dislike to Albany, or from corruption, espoused the cause of their hereditary enemy the English. Amongst the more prominent of those connected with Ayrshire were Glencairn and Caldwell. In a letter by Lord Dacre, addressed to Wolsey in 1516, he says—"I labour and study all I can to make division and debate, to the intent that, if the Duke will not apply himself, that then debate may grow that it shall be impossible for him to do justice; and for that intended purpose I have the master of Kilmaurs kept in my house secretly, which is one of the greatest parties in Scotland. . . . And also I have secret messages from the Earl of Angus and others, . . . and also four hundred outlaws, and giveth them rewards, that burneth and destroyeth daily in Scotland, all being Scotsmen that should be under the obedience of Scotland."* Glencairn and Mure of Caldwell were the same year engaged in the abortive rising under Arran, who aspired to the regency, to depose Albany; and, worked upon by the intriguing of Lord Dacre, as well as by family enmity, we find the master of Glencairn, or Kilmaurs, in 1517, hotly engaged in the work of anarchy. This is known from a remission granted to him and twenty-seven followers, in that year, for the slaughter of Mathew Montgomerie, Archibald Caldwell, and John Smith, and for wounding the son and heir of the Earl of Eglinton. No particulars of this affair are extant, so far as we are aware, there being a blank in the criminal records from 1513 to 1524.

The master of Kilmaurs—afterwards fourth Earl of Glencairn—figures somewhat prominently in the national as well as local history at this period. One of the association in the English interest, he was in the regular receipt of a pension

* Tytler.

from Henry VIII. He was one of the chiefs who, along with Angus, at the head of four hundred armed men, made a forcible entrance into Edinburgh, while parliament was sitting there, by scaling the walls before daylight on the 23d Nov. 1524, which bold step led to a coalition between Angus and the Chancellor Beaton, through which coalition Angus attained the highest power in the keeping of the young king, whose majority was declared at the age of fourteen—thus putting an end to the government of the secret council. Of the new secret council, all of whom were favourable to Angus, the Earl of Glencairn was one. The tyranny of Angus, however, raised a strong feeling against him; and Lennox, together with Beaton the chancellor, collecting an army of ten thousand men, encountered the royal troops within a mile of Linlithgow. Glencairn, who had become estranged from Angus, was a leader in this army.* They were defeated, and Lennox himself slain. The estates of the insurgent lords were forfeited. The lands of Cassillis were given, along with others, to Arran, the colleague of Angus. Beaton, the chancellor, “by large gifts, and the sacrifice of the abbey of Kilwinning, made his peace with his enemies, and counted himself happy in being permitted to retire from court.” Arran, in remorse for the death of Lennox, abandoned all share in the government, leaving Angus sole dictator. When the youthful monarch, at the age of sixteen, in 1528, at length shook off the bondage of the Douglasses, by making his escape from Falkland to Stirling in the disguise of a yeoman, he was met, amongst others of the nobility who hastened to congratulate him on attaining his liberty, by the Earl of Eglinton and Lord Montgomerie.

Meanwhile the Montgomerie and Cuninghame feud was maintained with unrelenting perseverance, although a kind of agreement had been come to between the parties, by the me-

* Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn—July 16, 1526—obtains a respite for himself, and the heads of the principal branches of the Cuninghame family, “for their treasonable art and part of assegeing of the Castell of Striveling, in company with John Duke of Albany, then Governor of this realme,” &c.

diation of the governor Albany, in 1523. The slaughter of Mathew Montgomerie, and the hurt done to the heir of Eglinton in 1517, were repayed in 1526 by the slaughter of Edward Cuninghame of Auchinharvie. On the 26th June of that year, the cautioners of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, Archibald Crawford of Haining, Archibald Montgomerie, master of Eglinton, James Montgomerie, brother to the earl, Mr William Montgomerie, and others, were fined in £100 each for their not entering to underly the law as art and part in the slaughter of Edward Cuninghame. Archibald Cuninghame of Waterstoun was afterwards slain by some of the dependents of the Earl of Eglinton; upon which, in 1528, "William, master of Gleneairn, raised all his friends and allies in the shire of Renfrew, and made a furious inroad into Cuninghame, destroying in their progress not only houses and lands belonging to the Montgomeries, but the very corn fields, and finally burnt Eglinton castle itself, with all the ancient records of the family. The Eglinton family at this time had secured themselves in Ardrossan castle, a place of greater strength, and better adapted for defence."*

The Boyds of Kilmarnock, whose title was not restored till 1536, seem to have been objects of attack both by the Montgomeries and Cuninghames. In a contract (7th May, 1530) "aggreid betuix vmqle. Hew Erle of Eglintoun and vmqle. Robert Lord Boyd, anent all quarrellis and slaughteris of thair kin," Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock was to receive, "for the slaughter of his chief," two thousand merks, payable by instalments; the Earl of Eglinton obtaining a discharge in return for all "bygone spulzies and slaughteris."† The

* MS. History of the Family of Eglinton. The Earl of Eglinton obtained a charter *de novem* of his lands and possessions under the great seal, 23d Jan., 1528-9.

† It is curious, and, at the same time, extremely interesting to observe the enduring influence which the ancient customs of a people exercise long after the state of society which gave rise to them has been changed. Under the patriarchal system there were, in fact, no capital punishments. Every crime had its price in cattle or money,

principal depredations complained of by the Boyds and their adherents had been committed "in quenys landis and barony of Rowallan at the seige of Kilmernok, and of the uptaking of the proffetis of the malyng of the Law Mylne and pertinentis."† Some light is thrown upon this foray by a paper quoted in the appendix to "The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane," showing forth the mutual assistance rendered by the Muirs and Boyds. It is therein stated "that Mungow Muir of Rowallane, quhois mother wes Boyd, Joynit wt. Robert Boyd, Gudemane of Kilmarnock, In seeking revengement of the Slauchter off James boyd, the Kingis sisteris sone, quho sould have been Lord Boyd, bot before he was fully restoirit was slaine be the Earle of Eglintone." No notice is taken of this affair in Wood's Peerage, where the death of James Boyd, son of the Earl of Arran, is said to have occurred, while in the flower of youth, in 1484. If this date is correct, which seems very doubtful, the "seeking of revengement" must have been of long continuance. § Of the fact of his slaughter, however, and the subsequent bond of peace, there can be no doubt. Robert, the gudeman of Kilmarnock, was the son of Alexander Boyd, chamberlain of Kilmarnock, brother of the Earl of

varied according to the rank of the victim and the injury inflicted. As the members of a clan were bound to each other by even stronger than fraternal ties, so the honour of the whole were held to be influenced by individual conduct. Hence, if an act committed by an individual could be countenanced by the clan, and if the perpetrator was unable to pay the *cis*, or *erig*, *i.e.*, the americiated penalty, the clan never failed to liquidate the amount. When the kings of Scotland, by the introduction of the feudal system, found themselves sufficiently strong to attack the patriarchal, the above law was superseded by statute; but such was the hold which the practice had obtained that it was not entirely got rid of until after the union of the two kingdoms.

† M.S. contract in Boyd Charter Chest.

§ There is a decret of the Lords of Session amongst the Boyd papers, relieving Robert Lord Boyd, and his sureties, from a summons at the instance of John Montgomerie, for three hundred and fifty merks, for the slaughter of Patrick Montgomerie of Irvine, his father. The slaughter was committed in Dec. 1523, and the summons was raised under the sanction of Hew Earl of Eglinton.

Arran. James Boyd, slain by the Earl of Eglinton, was therefore his cousin and chief. The power of the Boyds being somewhat low at this period—for although restored to their property they still suffered under attainder—may account for the attacks of their stronger neighbours. According to the “memorandum” already alluded to—and which is supposed to have been drawn up by Sir William Mure, who succeeded to Rowallan in 1581—if it is to be relied upon, it would appear that “my lord of Glencairne” presumed to have a right to the barony of Kilmarnock, and proclaimed a court to be “holdin at the Knokanlaw.” The gudeman of Kilmarnock, and Mungow Muir of Rowallan, with their friends, kept the appointed day and place of court, and offering battle to Glencairn, “stayit him from his pretendit court hoilding.” No date is given for this occurrence; but it must have taken place before 1536. May 20, 1530, the cautioners of John Cuninghame of Caprington, David Boswell of Auchinleck, and seventeen others, were amerced “for not producing them to underly the law for art and part of the cruel slaughter of John Tod.” What the nature of this fray was is not mentioned. May 23, 1530, of the same year, “William Cunynghame of Glengarnock, David Cunynghame of Robertland, and thirty-seven of their followers, found caution to appear at the justice aire of Air, to underly the law for art and part of the forethought felony and oppression done to Gabriel Synpill, lying in the highway, ‘in feir of weir,’ near Ormyscheuches, awaiting his arrival, for his slaughter, of forethought felony and old feud.” This was followed by a series of conflicts between the Cuninghames and Sempills; the latter, for example, having murdered the laird of Craigens and his servant, Robert Alanesoune, in 1533, &c., upon which event various retaliatory inflictions were made.

August 31, 1537, “Walter Lynne, convicted of art and part of the cruel slaughter of Patrick Mowat, committed on forethought felony.” Lynne was amongst the very few who, at this period, suffered capital punishment for the crime com-

mitted by him. He was beheaded. Nov. 13, "Sir John Walcar, chaplain, dilated of art and part of Bcsetting the way to Thomas Craufurd of Auchinamys,* at his Fishing of Cart, and Invading him for his Slaughter, in company with William Lord Sempill, and his accomplices." February 21, 1537-8, "Thomas Craufurd of Auchnames, and Archibald Prestonne, came in the King's will for the compulsion and taking captive of Sir Thomas Craufurd, Chaplain, against his will, to the place of Auchnames, and for detaining him therein in captivity and subjection, for a certain space, usurping thereby his Majesty's authority. He also came in the king's will along with Thomas Rowane, for art and part of the unjust ejection and outputting of Margaret Lufe (Love), widow, and John Paterson, her son, furth of their set of the lands of Kibbilstone, within the lordship of Auchnames. Hugh Montgomery of Hesselhead,† the Master of Glencairn, and the Laird of Robertland, became cautioners to satisfy the king and parties. The same day, the Laird of Auchnames, James his brother, along with Prestonne and Rowane, received the king's respite for the cruel slaughter and murder of John Quhite, committed of forethought felony." Having entered into private arrangements with certain of the traitrous nobles of Scotland, the English monarch at last—April 1544—poured in his forces, both by land and sea; and having

* *Auchinames* is in the parish of Kilbarchan, in Renfrewshire. However, the Craufurds of Auchinames were an Ayrshire family, as well as Renfrewshire, from their estate of *Crosbie*, in West Kilbride. Their principal residence was at *Crosbie*.

† Montgomerie was the brother-in-law of Auchinames. Margaret, sister of the said Hugh Montgomerie, was married to Thomas Craufurd of Auchinames, and after his death she married, secondly, the Laird of Skipness. Lady Skipness entertained in the Highlands her nephew, Alexander Montgomerie from Heselheid, who became captain and poet. Polwart says—

"While that thou past, baith poor and peild,
Into Argyle, some lair to lair;

Fast fikand with thy Heiland cheir,
My flying forced thee so to fire."

taken Leith, next laid siege to Edinburgh, which city was set on flames. But the fire from the Castle, and the advance of the governor with an army of Scots, compelled the English to retire. The merciless manner in which the country was wasted—Henry having given orders to spare the possessions of neither friend nor foe—had the effect of alienating the Douglasses and their adherents from his interest; Lennox and Glencairn alone remaining attached to him. Under these circumstances a fresh treaty was entered into between Henry and these barons, by which the latter undertook to deliver into his hands all the principal fortresses. This new agreement was completed at Carlisle, from whence Glencairn and Lennox hurried home to raise the standard of revolt. From the *Annals of Glasgow* we learn that it was the intention of Lennox and Glencairn to have proceeded to Clydesdale, and laid waste the property of the Hamiltons; but the governor, whose promptitude was greatly augmented by the counsel of the energetic Beaton, becoming aware of their intention, marched forward an army with the view of occupying Glasgow. “Glencairn, however, says the *Annals*, “was before hand with him, for, on the approach of the Regent, he drew out his forces, amounting to about 800 men, composed of his vassals and the citizens of Glasgow, to a place called the Butts, where the ‘weapon shaw’ was performed previous to the Union, now the site of the (infantry) Barracks. With his small party he courageously attacked the regent, beat the first rank back upon the second, and took the brass ordnance they had brought against him. In the heat of the battle, while victory was doubtful, Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock family, arrived with a small party of horse, and having valiantly thrust himself into the midst of the combat, decided the fate of the day. . . . In this engagement there were about three hundred slain.” Robert Boyd, gudeman of Kilmarnock, was at feud with Glencairn, as formerly mentioned. He was accompanied by Mungo Muir of Rowallan. In gratitude for the timely assistance afforded, “the Duik of Hamilton,” says the Rowallan *Memorandum*, “quho reckonit

both his lyfe and honor to be preservit be their handis, maid the said Robert boyd, Guidmane of Kilmarnock, Lord Boyd, lyk also as he revardit the said Mungow Muir, with dyvers fair Gyfts."

For a time the English cause seemed desperate; but a new source of disunion arose. This was the appointment of the queen-mother regent, in the room of Arran, which is supposed to have been chiefly brought about by Angus, upon whom the office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom was conferred. Arran, however, aided by Beaton, still continued to maintain his position as governor. Lennox, who, along with Glencairn, had fled to England, arrived in the Clyde at the head of a considerable maritime force, and proceeded as far as Dumbarton, which stronghold, being commanded by one of his retainers, he had calculated upon having immediately given up to him. In this he was disappointed. Stirling, the commander, received the proposal with indignation; and Argyle having occupied Dunoon with a considerable force, he found it necessary to retire. He, nevertheless, affected a landing there, under cover of the guns, and dispersed the Argyleshire men with no small loss. He afterwards invaded Kintyre, and plundered the coasts of Kyle and Carrick—finally retiring to England without having accomplished his object. Lennox complained of the want of co-operation of Glencairn and the Master of Kilmaurs in this expedition; and they had well-nigh lost the favour and countenance of Henry in consequence. At the siege of Coldingham, however, undertaken by Arran by way of avenging the outrages of the English, after a temporary agreement had been patched up between the rival factions, they had an opportunity of testifying their unaltered leaning towards the interest of Henry. Upwards of six thousand Scots were defeated by two thousand English. Angus Glencairn, Cassillis, Lord Somerville, and the Sheriff of Ayr, who had the conduct of the vanguard, did not oppose the slightest resistance to the enemy.*

* John Craufurd of Giffertland and John Craufurd of Birkhede, together with Alexander Thomsons, in Helys, had to find surety (Feb. 8,

These national commotions had but little effect in allaying private feuds. The criminal records, while they bear ample evidence—in the prosecution for “abiding from raids,” and for “treasonably assisting the English”—of the character of the times, also teem with the forays of individual barons. In 1547, according to *Robertson's Ayrshire Families*, Sir Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw was killed by Lord Boyd and his adherents,* in a skirmish on the streets of Irvine. This is said to have led to much bloodshed. We know at all events, from the Rowallan *Memorandum*, that Lord Boyd had to keep out of the way of the Montgomeries for some time:—“Quhen he durst not (for feir of pairty),” says the writer of that paper, “resoirt opinly wt. in the cuntry, he was freindlily resett be Jhone Muir of Rowallane, nicht or day as he pleisit to resoirt. The said Robert, maister of boyd,† being espyit be the laird of Langschawis sone that was slaine, to be in the bogysd besyd Iruing, quho was for the tyme Tutour of Eglintoune, maid secreit diligens and conveniet his freindis and foreis for to have slaine the said maister of boyd thair. At qlk tyme Jhone Muir of Rowallanne, accompanied with his friendis and servantis, come to the said maister of boyd quhair he was, and thair, wt.out reckoning his querrell, wes willing to wenter his lyfe and all that wes wt. him, in the defence of the said maisteris lyfe. Thair wes wt. the laird of langschaw, at that tyme the laird of Carnell, quho had mariet the said Jhone Muir of Rowallane's sister, and the laird of Sesnok, quho and

1543-4) to underly the law at the Justice-aire of Ayr, for “abiding from the Queen's army, along with the Lord Governor at Coldinghame;” thus showing that the call was reluctantly obeyed by the inhabitants of Cuninghame, over whom Glencairn had great influence.

* Robertson gives no authority for the slaughter having taken place in this year. If correct, it must have occurred subsequently to March 25; for on that day Sir Neil Montgomery became security for William Brown and forty-seven others—all at the horn—to underly the law for abiding from the Queen's army convened at Lauder, in September, 1545.

† He is styled, “Maister of Boyd,” in this document, though his father had resigned in 1545.

the laird of Rowallane was sister bairnes, they tua refusit the pursuit, because of the said Jhone Muir of Rowallane's being wt. the foresaid maister of Boyd, quhom they war assurit wald not forsaik his defenee. The said robert maister of boyde, semit nevir to forzett that kyndlie turn." This feud—which seems to have been followed up with great energy by the Montgomeries, Lainshaw being nearly related to the chief—was not fully stanchtill till 1560 or 1561; when, as appears from a remit in the Boyd charter chest, an arrangement was entered into, the terms of which are somewhat curious. The remit is from Neil Montgomerie, son and heir of the late Sir Neil Montgomerie of Langschaw, Bart., for himself, and also taking the binding on him for "Dame Margaret Mure his modir, Christiane Montgomerie, Elizabeth Montgomerie, and Helyne Montgomerie, sisters-german to the said Neil, and also for Thomas Montgomerie, James Montgomerie, and John Montgomerie, sones natural to the said mql. Sir Neil," for the slaughter of his father, to Robert Lord Boyd: who took the binding upon him for "John Birsbane of Bishoptoune, Charles Mowat of Busbie, David Fairlie, younger, of that ilk Robert Boyd in Clerkland, Archibald Boyle, son of mql. John Boyle of Kelbourne, and William Blair of Henderseroft." These parties were all bound by bands of man-rent to Lord Boyd at the time: and some of them, amongst others Mowat of Busbie, had been engaged with him in the fray on the streets of Irvine, when Sir Neil Montgomerie was killed. The remit was granted at Irvine, on the 23d of February; and the bond was to be entered into between that period and the 1st of May, 1561. The securities on the part of the Montgomeries were the "Earl of Eglintoun, as chief and principal of ye fader's syde; Earl of Argyle, as chief and principal be the myderis and guiddam syde; the Earl of Cassilis, as chief and principal of the guiddam be ye faderis syde." The terms of the agreement were—that Lord Boyd was to appear at "the cross, mercat, or kirk," of Irvine, as Neil Montgomerie might think proper, and there solicit forgiveness for himself and his

partakers; and to pay, at the same time, eighteen hundred and forty merks. Charles Mowat of Busbie, Robert Boyd of Clerkland, and William Blair of Hendreseroft, gave bond at the same time with Lord Boyd, that they should depart the country, and remain in France during the pleasure of Neil Montgomerie.

May 5, 1550.—“Peter Houstone, brother-german of the Laird of Houstone, Patrick Houstone, uncle of the said laird, Peter Houstone in Park, Patrick Houstone, porter (janitor) of Houstone, and nine others, found caution, (Alexander Earl of Glencarne, Lord Kilmaurs) for their entering, on June 5 next, to underly the law for the cruel slaughter of Robert Muir, son of John Muir of Caldwell, on the second day of April last, under silence of night; committed on ancient feud and forethought felony.” Archibald Houstone was subsequently tried and beheaded for this slaughter.

In September, 1570, John Mure of Caldwell was slain by Alexander Cuninghame, younger of Aiket, with a party of friends and servants—a feud between the Mures and Cuninghames having prevailed for a length of time previously. Notwithstanding the friendship that had long existed between the Mures of Rowallane and the Boyd family—of which various instances have been already recorded—a deadly feud occurred about this time between them. It seems to have arisen out of the slaughter of Sir Robert Colville of Ochiltree, maternal grandfather to the fourth Lord Boyd, in which the Mures were concerned.* In the month of August, 1571, it appears that “Robert Lord boyd, Thomas maister of boyd, James boyd Kippis, Alexr. boyd, baillie of Kilmarnok, James slos (Asloss) of yt. ilk, Thomas Ros in bordland, Jhonne crawfuird in Wellstoun,” with their accomplices to the number of sixteen, “all boidin in feir of weir, wt. Jackis, speirs, secreteis, steil bonnetis, swordis, lang culweringis, duggis and pistolettis,” beset John Mure, in the Well, near the kirk of Prestwick, on his way

* “The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallan.”

home, riding alone, from Ayr. He was assailed and slain on the spot. Mure of Rowallane, as the chief of the deceased, pursued Lord Boyd for satisfaction. The regent Mar, anxious to remove all occasion of controversy amongst individuals in the divided and unsettled state of the country, interfered, and after some time the parties were induced to come to a settlement. By an agreement, dated Aslos, 27th May, 1572, Lord Boyd came under an obligation to pay Janet, spouse of the late John Mure, for his slaughter, the sum of "twa hundreth threttie three lbs. six and eightpence," by instalments—the Master of Rowallane acting in behalf of the widow and her children.

On the 21st May, 1577, John Blair of that Ilk, William his brother, and "Johnne Or, notar, serwand to Glengarnok," were found guilty of "schutting with pistollettis, of following and chasing of Thomas Crawford and servandis for thair slauchteris, vpoune foirthocht fellonic." The Blairs had a large party with them.

In 1586, soon after the fall of Arran and of his opponent, the master of Gray, the old quarrel between the Glencairn and Eglinton families was revived in a deed of savage vengeance. This was the slaughter of Hugh fourth Earl of Eglintoun, who was waylaid and shot by the Cuninghames of Robertland and Aiket, at the river Annoek, near Stewarton, on the 12th April. The following account of the murder and its consequences is from a MS. history of the Eglinton family:—"The principal perpetrators of this foul deed were—John Cunningham, brother of the Earl of Glencairn; David Cunningham of Robertland; Alexander Cunningham of Corsehill; Alexander Cunningham of Aitket; and John Cunningham of Clonbeith. The good earl, apprehending no danger from any quarter, set out on the 19th April, 1586, from his own house of Eglintoun, toward Stirling, where the court then remained, in a quiet and peaceable manner, having none in his retinue but his own domestics, and called at the Langshaw, where he staid so long as to dine. How the wicked crew his murderers got notice of

his being there I cannot positively say. It is reported, but I cannot aver it for a truth, that the Lady Langshaw, Margaret Cunningham, who was a daughter of the house of Aiket (others say it was a servant who was a Cunningham), went up to the battlement of the house, and hung over a white table napkin as a signal to the Cunninghams, most of whom lived within sight of the house of Langshaw—which was the sign agreed should be given when the Earl of Eglintoun was there. Upon that the Cunninghams assembled to the number of thretiefour persons, or thereby, in a warlike manner, as if they had been to attack or defend themselves from an enemy, and concealed themselves in a low ground near the bridge of Annoek, where they knew the earl was to pass, secure, as he apprehended, from every danger; when, alace! all of a sudden the whole bloody gang set upon the earl and his small company, some of whom they hewed to pieces, and John Cunningham of Clonbeith came up with a pistol and shot the earl dead on the place. The horror of the fact struck every body with amazement and consternation, and all the country ran to arms either on the one side of the quarrel or the other, so that for some time there was a scene of bloodshed and murder in the west that had never been known before. The Earl of Glencairn disowned his knowledge of, or having any accession directly or indirectly in, this foul murder; and indeed left his friends to the law, which confirmed every body of his innocence of the wicked fact. In the meantime the friends of the family of Eglintoun flocked to the Master of Eglintoun, his brother, to assist him in revenging his brother's death, from all quarters; and in the heat of their resentment killed every Cunningham, without distinction, they could come by, or even so much as met with on the highways, or living peaceably in their own houses. Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmurely killed, in the town of Paisley, John Maxwell of Stainly, because he was a friend and ally of the Cunninghams, and shot dead the commandator of Kilwinning, Alexander Cunningham of Montgreenan, the Earl of Glencairn's brother, at his own gate,

though he was so nearly allied to him that his wife was Sir Robert's cousin-german, a daughter of the family of Blair. In revenge of which, Patrick Maxwell of Newark killed both this Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmurely and William Montgomery, his eldest son, in one day.* It would make a little volume to mention all the bloodshed and murders that were committed upon this doolful occasion, in the shire of Renfrew and baillievick of Cunningham. Aiket, one of the principal persons concerned, was shot near his own house; Robertland and Corsehill escaped. Robertland got beyond seas to Denmark, and got his peace made by means of queen Ann of Denmark, when she was married to king James VI. Clonbeith, who had actually embued his hands in the earl's blood, and shot him with his own hand, was by a select company of the friends of the family of Eglintoun, with the master at their head, hotly pursued. He got to Hamilton, and (they) getting notice of the house to which it was suspected he had fled, it was beset and environed, and John Pollock of that ilk—a bold, daring man, who was son-in-law of the house of Langshaw at the time—in a fury of passion and revenge, found him out within a chimney. How soon he was brought down, they cut him in pieces on the very spot. The resentment went so very high against every one that was suspected to have any the least accession to this horrid bloody fact, that the lady Langshaw, that was a Cunningham of the house of Aiket, was forced for the security of her person and the safety of her life to abscond. It was given out that she was gone over to Ireland; but she was conealed in the house of one Robert Barr, at

* The historian of the Eglinton family must be wrong in attributing Skelmorlie's concern in the slaughter of Maxwell to revenge for the death of the Earl of Eglintoun. The one event—as already recorded—occurred nearly a twelvemonth before the other. The chronological order of the facts seems to be entirely reversed in the narrative. It was Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, and William Montgomerie, his eldest son, who were killed by the Maxwells. Sir Robert was the second son, and succeeded to the estate. He was first knighted, and afterwards created a baronet. It would most probably be in revenge of his father and brother's death that he killed Maxwell of Stainly at Paisley.

Pearce Bank, a tenant and feuar of her husband's for many years. But before her death she was overlookt, and returned to her own house, which was connived at; but never durst present herself to any Montgomerie ever after that. This is a genuine account of this long lasting and bloody feud, and it is nowhere else extant, in all its circumstances, but in this memorial."

From letters in the Boyd charter chest, we find the king, 9th January, 1594, requesting Lord Boyd to protect his Majesty's servant, William Hunter, from the violence, injury, and intolerable oppression committed upon him by the Laird of Rowallan. The king expresses his surprise that, in respect of the power and authority of Lord Boyd in the bounds, any such proceedings had occurred. Lest, apparently, the king's letter should not produce the desired effect, the queen deemed it proper also to write to Lord Boyd as follows:—

"Traist cousing we greet you weil. Vnderstanding that the Laird of Rowallan, baith violentlie and uniuertie perseweth the kingis seruant Williame Hunter, and steieth him fra uplifting his tendis,* quhairunto he hes sic interest by his wyffe, we request you therefor that ye wold countenance, assist, and protect the said Williame Hunter, and by your powerfull fauour warrand him fra the other iniurys, quhairin ye sal do to us very agreable pleasour; as ye sall haive the prouifes thairof quhensoever ye sall suits for the same at our hands. Oure right traist cousaigne, we committ you to God. At Halyrud-hous, the 9 of Januar 1594.

"ANNA R."

Whether this attempt of the Queen to share in the kingly duties of her husband arose from a peculiar interest in the welfare of William Hunter, or from a desire to strengthen the party which she is known to have headed about this time, it would be difficult to decide. The bland manner in which it is written strikingly contrasts with the language of his Majesty, and seems well calculated to make an impression in her favour. But that it was necessary at all, either for king or queen, so

* Hunter's wife had probably obtained a grant of teinds, a very common occurrence, and the Laird of Rowallan had prevented him uplifting them

to write to a subject for the preservation of the public peace, furnishes a curious picture of the weakness of the crown at that feudal era.

The feuds in Ayrshire may be said to have almost died away towards the close of James the sixth's reign. About this time indeed, (Feb. 26, 1606) "Johnne Craufurd, sumtyme in Auehincloeh, now in Auehinbothie," was tried for breaking into the place of Kilbirnie, and stealing various evidents and articles of value therefrom. "Forsamekill as he," says the dittay, "accompaniet with Thomas Wilsoun in Wallase, with divers vtheris thair complices, coumoun theivis, in the moneth of Nouember, the yeir of God Im Ve. and twa yeiris, come to the Place of Kilbirnie, the Laird being then furth of this realme, and his Lady being than in Grenok, ten myle distant fra the said Place of Kilbirny; and thair, vnder sylence and cloud of nyeht, brak the said Place, at the north syde thair of enterit within the samin, and thiftiouslie stall, concealit, resett, and awaytuik, furth thairof, and furth of the eofferis than standing within the said Place, ane figuret velvet goune, ane blew band of taffeitie, ane ryding elouik and skirt of broun cullerit claith, wrocht with siluer pasment; ane blak velvet dowblet euttit out and wrocht with silk eordounis; ane pair of broun velvet breikis, wrocht with eordounis of gold; ane lowse gown of grograne, ane skirt of broune satine; ane broun saittene dowblet, twa hwidis with craipis; togidder with ane pair of blankettis, quhair in he band all the saidis elaitthis and abulzements: Quhilkis guidis and geir pertentit to the said Johnne Craufurd of Kilbirnie, and his spous. Lyke as, att the samyn tyme, he with his complices, brak vp the said Johnne Craufurd's eharter-kist, standing within the said Place, and thiftiouslie stall, concealit, resett, and away-tuik, furth thairof, ane grit number of the said Laird of Kilbirnies speeiall eidentis and writtis, togidder with the saidis guidis and geir and abulzements, he and his complices had and conuoyit away with thame, and disponit thairvpoun at thair pleasour." Although it was proven that the wife of Craufurd

afterwards delivered up to the Lady Kilbirnie the greater part of the articles stolen, and although Craufurd himself confessed his having the "blew taffatie band, certaine of the said Laird and Ladies writtis and eidentis" in his possession, the pannel was acquitted by the assize.

The last disturbance of any importance, save those in Carriek, arose out of the old grudge between the families of Eglintoun and Glencairn. While the Parliament and council were sitting at Perth, in 1606, Lord Seton and his brother happening to meet Glencairn and his followers, a fight ensued—the Setons having drawn their swords in revenge of the death of their uncle the Earl of Eglintoun. The parties, however, were separated before any mischief was done. The king's letter to the Privy Council, in reference to this affair,* directed them to make special inquiry criminally into the matter. The Earl of Glencairn, however, pretended that there was no quarrel between him and Eglintoun, and argued that the submission was unnecessary. In the end he positively refused to submit, because, as he alleged, such a submission would import against him as to the slaughter of the late Earl of Eglintoun, which he would never take upon him. He was remembered of a similar submission which he had subscribed in 1604; still he stood upon his innocence of the slaughter, and refused to submit. Eglintoun did not refuse, but excusing himself on the shortness of the notice, craved time till he advised with his friends, as this was the first time he had been charged in the matter. Lord Seton at once offered to submit. Time was given to the Earl of Eglintoun till the 20th November following. Whether the parties ever gave satisfaction to the Privy Council does not appear.

The share taken by the leading men of Cuninghame in the civil commotions of the seventeenth century has been amply indicated in the "Historical Sketch" prefixed to the Kyle volumes.

* It is dated "Manour of Greinwiche, the 6 of August, 1606."

PARISH OF ARDROSSAN.

ETYMOLOGY AND EXTENT.

CHALMERS is evidently right in his derivation of the name of this parish, which, he says, is “from a small promontory, which is called *Ard-rossan*, and which runs into the sea, at Ardrossan Castle, terminating in a remarkable ridge of rocks. *Ard-rossan*, in the Gaelic, signifies, literally, the high small promontory—from *ard*, high, and *rossan*, the diminutive of *ross*, a promontory.” The parish comprehends about eleven square miles, and has about three miles of sea-coast. There are some considerable eminences in the parish—Knock-jargon rises upwards of 700 feet above the level of the sea. The climate, however, is remarkably salubrious, and the coast is much frequented in the summer season, by sea-bathers.

SALTCOATS, ARDROSSAN HARBOUR AND TOWN.

Ardrossan parish may be said to have little or no local history; while the historical events connected with the castle and its ancient owners are not only few but indifferently authenticated. It was chiefly rural—there being no town within its limits save that of Saltcoats, part of which also lies within the boundaries of Stevenston. As it principally be-

longs to Ardrossan, however, it naturally falls that we should give some account of it under the heading of that parish.

Though erected into a burgh of barony in the reign of James V., Saltcoats continued in a very low state long afterwards. It had, however, been a place of some note for the manufacture of salt at a much earlier period. According to tradition, the town derived its name from a community of cottars, who, long before the existence of salt-pans, made salt, in their own cottages, in small culinary vessels. It was called "Saltecotts" by Timothy Pont, whose maps for Blaeu's Atlas were published in 1662. Saltcoats then 'belonged to the Earl of Glencairn. "In the year 1555," says a note in MS. by the late Mr Weir of Kirkhall, who paid considerable attention to antiquarian inquiry, "was but a fishing creek, where two boats' crews had nine tenements of the house of Glencairn, with sixty-one falls of ground; and these tenements were called *Nine-yards*, which name they bear to this day. The writer of this holds a charter and seasin of one of these nine yards, dated at Carilea House, October, 1555." The charter of the burgh, which is dated 1st February, 1528, shows that Saltcoats had previously existed as a village; and the presumption is, that if it only consisted of *four houses* in the middle of the seventeenth century, some most extraordinary blight must have overtaken it. The original charter itself, we believe, is lost, but the burgh possesses a copy of it. It established a weekly market, and a fair annually.

Tucker thus speaks of Saltcoats in 1654:—"Fairly, Calburgh, Saltcoats, shoares only of the roade, with a few houses, the inhabitants fishermen, who carry fish and cattle for Ireland, bringing home corne and butter for theyr owne use and expense. A wayter in extraordinary here takes care of these places, and advertises the heall port when anything comes in thither."* It was not till Robert Cuninghame of Aueinharvie succeeded to the greater part of the property in the parish of

* Report by Thomas Tucker, 1654 (privately printed by Lord Murray for the Bannatyne Club).

Stevenston that an impetus was given to the prosperity of Saltcoats, which raised it pretty high among the trading towns on the Firth of Clyde. In 1686, he obtained an act of parliament in his favour for uplifting an imposition on ale and beer, to enable him to build a harbour at Saltcoats. There had been previously only berthage, in what was called the *Creek* of Saltcoats, for fishing boats and the small craft that came for supplies of salt. Under the fostering hand of Auchinharvie, who built a commodious harbour, erected several large pans, and sank coal-pits on his estate, the place speedily rose to considerable importance, conferring great advantages on the district. There are no ancient or remarkable buildings in Saltcoats. The town-house—a two story edifice, with a handsome spire—is not older than 1825. Most of the houses are one story, and covered with tiles. The first slated house was built in 1703. It stands in Quay Street, and is an object of some interest to the inhabitants.

Ardrossan town and harbour are quite of modern construction, though a fishing hamlet had existed there from time immemorial. The vast undertaking was the design of the Earl of Eglintoun, who set about the work soon after his accession to the title and estates of Eglintoun in 1796. His object was, by cutting a canal between Ardrossan and Glasgow, to obviate the long and tedious navigation of the Clyde, and render the port of Ardrossan the great emporium of the commerce of the west of Scotland. The scheme was a magnificent one. The harbour was surveyed and planned by the celebrated Mr Telfer, and commenced about the beginning of the present century. The town of Ardrossan was also laid off in the most spacious manner, and a number of handsome villas erected. Splendid baths were also built, and Ardrossan soon became a fashionable watering-place. Meanwhile the Earl continued to prosecute his gigantic project, at an immense outlay; and a canal company, formed chiefly of Glasgow merchants, who had entered into the Earl's views, cut the intended canal as far as Johnstone. The excavation of the

harbour, however, chiefly out of the solid rock, proved a much more tedious and laborious undertaking than had been calculated upon; and the Earl died in 1819, after having expended upwards of £100,000 upon it, without even the hope of his darling project ever being carried into effect. From that time till the majority of the late Earl, in 1827, the works were almost wholly suspended. Since that period, however, they have been carried on with renewed spirit; and now it is one of the best and most commodious harbours in Scotland. The construction of the Glasgow and Ayr Railway—a branch to Kilwinning connecting it with Ardrossan—has more than realised all the advantages that could have been derived from the completion of the originally contemplated canal. The consequence is, that, through the enterprise of the late and present Earls of Eglintoun, Ardrossan is now a busy and daily thriving port. Steam vessels ply regularly from it to England, Ireland, and the West Highlands, carrying on a vast amount of traffic.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The church of Ardrossan, which anciently stood on the Castle Hill, was originally a pendicle of the Abbey of Kilwinning. It was merely a vicarage, the patronage of which lay with the Archbishop of Glasgow, and with the King when that see was vacant. There were several altars in the church, one of which was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and another to *St Peter*. At Saltcoats there was a chapel, subordinate to the church of Ardrossan. After the Reformation, in 1603, the patronage and tithes of the church of Ardrossan, together with other churches belonging to the Monastery of Kilwinning, were granted to Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, and still remain in the family. The old church was overthrown by a storm of wind in 1695; and the minister, the Rev. Mr Clarke, continued to preach in the malt-kiln on the farm of Kirkhall till

1697, when a new church was built in a lower and more central situation, in the vicinity of Stanelieburn. Still more to accommodate the population, this church was taken down in 1744, and rebuilt at Saltcoats. As the population of Ardrossan increased, however, their distance from the parish church was felt to be a serious grievance. Some years ago a subscription was entered into, and a handsome place of worship, with a spire and clock, erected, which supplies the inhabitants with convenient and ample church accommodation.

Ardrossan, like many other parishes, was thrown into considerable excitement by the operation of the law of patronage, towards the close of last century. The following memorandum of occurrences during the vacancy subsequent to the death of the Rev. Mr Dow, July 20, 1787, is recorded in the session book:—"After several fruitless applications to the Earl of Eglinton in favour of Mr James Stevens, who had been some few months assistant to Mr Dow, it was reported to the parish for certain that a presentation had been given to one Mr John Duncan, schoolmaster of Kilmarnock, and a preacher. Against him some remonstrances were given in to the Presbytery in March (1788). The Presbytery appointed the Rev. Mr Duncan to preach at Ardrossan, May 4. When this day came, and it was known that he had arrived at Stevenston with three coaches, six horsemen, and sixteen or eighteen clubmen, with a smith and great forehammers, to break the kirk doors, supposed to be shut, there was a running together of some women and boys, on design, as was judged, to oppose them, but no men in the parish of any consequence among them. Between 11 and 12, Duncan and his people arrived at the foot of Finlay's brae, and being informed by some gentlemen that a mob was got up in the village, he thought proper to sheer off with his gang to Irvine, where, after some time spent in carousing, they set out for Kilmarnock, where they continued the day at a second sederunt, as they had done at Irvine. By appointment of the Presbytery of Irvine, August 5, '88, Mr Brisbane was appointed to preach and intimate a call to Mr Duncan's

settlement; and Messrs Maxwell, Pollock, and Oughterson to meet at Ardrossan kirk to moderate a call for said presentee—Maxwell to preach. The call was served.” “August 28.—Messrs Pollock and Oughterson arrived at the Turk’s Head, Salteats, and were advertised that the kirk was open, and everything quiet. However, some idle women and children gathering about the door where they were, and giving some cheers or hurras, they thought proper to sheer off—the same idle gang following and hurraing them half way to Stevenston, but without any violence. After several to’s and fro’s before presbytery and synod, the presentee, by sentence of commission of General Assembly, August 26, 1789, was appointed to be ordained minister of Ardrossan, on or before the 1st Sept. The presbytery at their next meeting appoint, ordain, at Irvine, August 27, Mr Graham of Comrie to serve the edict for that purpose; but Mr Graham did not come, so no edict was served; however, the ordination was performed in Irvine kirk, August 27, when Mr Miller from Kilmaurs preached and presided.” “Thursday, Sept. 17.—When said Duncan appointed this day for entering on his ministry—hourly approaching—but did not come.” “Sabbath, Sept. 20, 1789.—This day Mr Duncan having appointed to preach here, came as far as Stevenston; but fearing an uproar among the people, he stopped and preached there in the afternoon; but Bailie Ralston advanced as far as the kirk. No harm done.” “May 4.—A visitation appointed by presbytery.” “May 13.—By said appointment at Salteats, Messrs Richmond, Graham, Miller, and Rowan, their clerk, joined by Mr Woodrow and Duncan, with Grange, Huddershurst, and Constable Craford from Kilwinning, came to Saltcoats, where they were met at Mr Robert Campbell’s close, innkeeper, by a great mob of women and youngsters in women’s clothing; and judging it not safe to go to the kirk in such company and circumstances, they agreed to go to the schoolhouse, and marched along with the mob without molestation. They came to merchant Brown’s house, being on the confines of the parish of Ardrossan, where the mob began the

attack most furiously. However, they made good their way, at least most of them, to the schoolhouse, among showers of dirt and stones from all quarters." In this way was the settlement of Mr Duncan ultimately effected.

The session records of Ardrossan, together with the register of births and marriages, have not been preserved or regularly kept until 1755. Some detached portions extend as far back as 1682. None of the minutes are of much importance. In 1691, the session "enacted that those persons who are contracted in order to marriage, each of them consign a dollar for performance; and if they consign not that, they give in their band for the samin, with sufficient caution for each of them, and that they pay in four shilling Scots to the clerk for writing thereof." This practice was common at the time. Gold rings were frequently made the pledge. In a minute of the 8th March, 1693, the minister reports that each kirk-session was recommended by the act of parliament to have a "civil judge" for inflicting punishments and fines upon delinquents. The session had the selection of their own judge, subject to the approval and confirmation of the sheriff of the shire or bailie of the bailiary, principal or depute. The session agreed to consider seriously whom they should appoint. In 1739, the session, according to a minute of Oct. 25 of that year, had a large velvet mortcloth, which they lent out at 4s. each time; a little velvet one at 1s.; and a large black cloth at 1s. The same year, in taking an account of the poor's fund, the session found that they had "upwards of six pounds sterling in bad copper coin." This was probably the cried-down copper coinage of Ireland. It was ordered to be sold by weight to the best advantage. It brought £1, 6s. 3d.

ANTIQUITIES.

Here, as in many other parishes of Scotland, may still be

traced the remains of the great struggle between the Romans and the ancient inhabitants of Scotland. On Knock-jargon are still to be seen the ramparts and gateways of a circular encampment. From its form, many believe it to have been a Danish strength; but the same reason would also assign it to the old Britons; and we are the more inclined to attribute it to them, because of the parallelogram mound which tops an adjacent eminence. This may have been a small Roman station; for these warlike invaders constantly planted their corps of observation in the immediate vicinity of the strengths of their opponents. The fact of Roman baths having been discovered at Ardrossan countenances the supposition that these warlike remains are older than the epoch of the Danish incursions.



Castle of Ardrossan.

The *Castle of Ardrossan* is the next most ancient feature of the olden time. Only two small fragments of it now remain, but it still bears evidence of having been an extensive and strong building. It seems to have consisted of three or four large towers. Of its age no accurate estimate can be formed. It may be said, however, to be one of the earliest of those

strongholds which came to be profusely erected in Scotland after the days of Malcolm Canmore, and may date as far back as the early part of the twelfth century. The first of its owners, of whom any record is preserved, is *Richardus de Berclay dominus de Ardrossan*, witness in a charter of Sir Richard Morville to the monastery of Kilwinning,* which Sir Richard lived about the middle of the twelfth century. The family of De Morville, constables of Scotland, are known to have flourished to a great extent during that age. Besides other large possessions, they were the superiors, if not the actual owners, of the greater part of Cuninghame. Hence it has not unreasonably been surmised that the Barclays of Ardrossan were vassals of this powerful house. This may not have been the case, however; for we learn from Nisbet that several important families of the same name must have existed in Scotland before the conquest. Whether the Barclays afterwards adopted *Ardrossan* as their patronymic, or whether a new family became possessed of the property and did so, is matter of doubt; but it is certain that in the thirteenth century the name was *Ardrossan*. According to Nisbet, *Arthurus de Ardrossan* is witness to a charter, "Hugoni de Crawford de terris de Monock," in 1226. Again, in the index of charters, &c., G K, Robert I., there occurs this entry, "Charter to Fergus Ardrossane of his lands of Ardrossane, cum tenandriis terrarum Willielmi de Porteconill, Ricardi de Boduil (Bothwell, not Boyle), Laurentii de Mora, Gilberti de Cunynburgh, Willielmi Ker, et Ricardi de Kelcou (Kelso)." Notwithstanding the opinion of Nisbet, we are inclined to think that this Fergus must have lived at too distant a period, since his charter was granted by Bruce, to have been the son of Arthur. There was, however, a Fergus, more likely to have been his son, who lived in 1260. He is mentioned—*Dom. Fergus Ardrossan de eodem*—incidentally in a cause between Dom. Godfrey de Ross and the town of Irvine.† In the Ragman

* Pont's Cuninghame

† Robertson's Cuninghame.

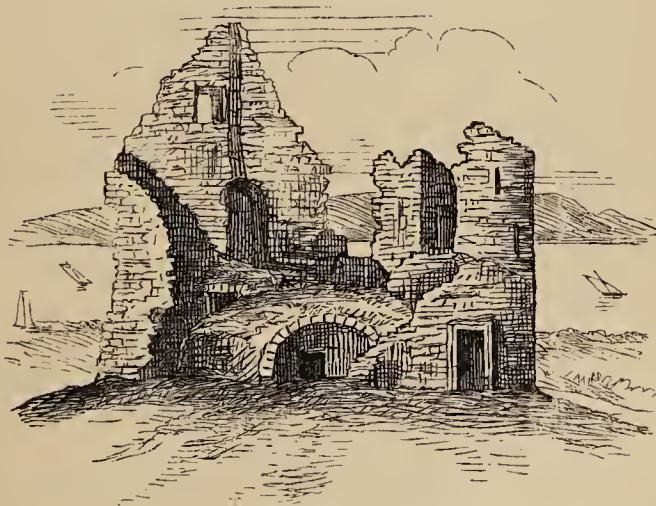
Roll (from 1292 till 1297), the name of *Godofredus de Ardrossan* occurs. On the surrender of Stirling Castle, in 1304, Fergus de Ardrossan, and Robinus de Ardrossan, his brother, signed the instrument recognising Edward. In 1305, when Edward granted an indemnity to the Scots, a fine of three years' rental of the estate was imposed on Hugh de Ardrossan. In the reign of Robert Bruce, 1316, Sir Fergus de Ardrossan accompanied Edward Bruce on his expedition to Ireland. Godfrey, Lord of Ardrossan, who is witness to several charters in the reign of David II., is generally supposed to have been the last male representative of the Ardrossans of that ilk. The estate was carried by marriage to the Eglintouns of Eglintoun; and soon afterwards—Sir John Montgomerie of Eageshame having married the heiress of Eglintoun—it, as well as Eglintoun, came into the possession of the Montgomerie family, in which it has remained ever since—a period of more than five hundred years.

If we are to believe Pont—and we see no reason why the tradition should be doubted—Ardrossan was the scene of one of the many notable exploits of the heroic Wallace. In Pont's days the castle was entire, and constituted the main strength of the Montgomerics. We shall give his description of it, as well as the tradition about Wallace, in his own words:—"This castell is very strongly and veill builte, having in it maney roumes, and a spring of fresh watter, vich makis it the more strong. In this castell ther is a tour, named ye read tour, and in it a vaulte called Vallace lardner, for this castell being in ye possessione of ye English, Vallace ysed this stratageme; he sett a housse hard by the castell a-fyre, yat these quho kept the castell, not suspecting aney fraud, came out to ye reskue of ye housse quhome they imganied by accident to have taken fyre. Bot Vallace, with a veill armed company, gaiff them a very hote welcome, and kills them every mother's sone, and forthwith forces ye castell and vins it. In this deep vaulte, in ye bottome of ye read touer, flung he ye carcatches of these English, vich to this day gave it the name of Vallace

lardner. Ther is one thing to be admired in the fountaine of fresh vatter, vich is in a vaulte in this castell, for it, lyke to ye sea, ebbs and flowes two severall tymes each twenty-four hours—

Its banks to passe doeth tueisse assay,
And tueisse againe reteir each day.

The reason is from ye ebbing and flouing of ye salt sea, vich enuirones ye rock quhereon ye castell stands, and at each surge, with horrible repurcussions, regorges the fresh vatter, not letting issue from its spring, and so makes the fountaine suell.”* The castle of Ardrossan was demolished during the Cromwellian wars, and tradition states that most of the stones were shipped to Ayr, to aid in building the fortification erected there by the troops of the Commonwealth.*



Castle of Montfode.

The *Castle of Montfode* is the next object of antiquity. It is situated on the banks of Montfode Burn, near the coast-

* This tradition about Wallace is countenanced by the fact that, in making a cut for the railway, close by the south side of the castle, in 1829, “a large, massive gilt bronze ring, with signet, was found, and which, from the letter W on it, is supposed to have belonged to this

side, immediately north of Ardrossan. The castle seems to have consisted of a large oblong square tower. It is now in ruins, having been demolished, within memory, for purposes connected with the construction of water-power to drive a threshing-machine. The above sketch is from a drawing made, when a youth, by Mr Weir of Kirkhall. The only portion now remaining is the round tower and door-way. The tower formed the stair-case to the other portions of the building. The place is of decided antiquity, having been the property of a family of the same name—Montfode of Montfode—from a very early period. No precise tree of the descent of the family, which has become extinct, can now be made up; but it can be traced so far from the scattered notices of it which occur in the local history of the county, and in evidents connected with the district. The Montfodes, like most of the other families of Cuninghame, are supposed—how truly we cannot say—to have been vassals of the De Morvilles, first Lords of Cuninghame. *Johanne de Montfoide*—the first of the name, so far as has been discovered—is witness to a donation by Humphrey de Berkeley to the abbot and monks of Aberbrothock, which donation was confirmed by William the Lion in 1165.† The next we meet with is *John de Montfode*, who had a grant of the lands of Robertstoun, in Lanarkshire, from Robert the Bruce; and whose daughter, Agnes, married Sir John Douglas, progenitor of the Earls of Morton.§ In the time of David II., there was a William Monfode who had a charter of confirmation from Margaret

noble assertor of his country's independence." The ring came into the possession of the late Rev. David Landsborough of Stevenston.

† The Horse Isle, a small island in the Frith, not far from Ardrossan Castle, is vulgarly supposed to have derived its name from horses having been pastured upon it. Pont, however, remarks that it was derived from "Philippe Hourse, sone-in-law to Sir Richard Moruell, quho, in old evidences, was styled Phillipus de Horssey."—*Janitor Comitatus Gallovidiæ*.

‡ Nisbet.

§ Caledonia.

Abernethie, Countess of Angus, of the lands of Balmedy, Lanark. Margaret Monfode, in the same reign, gave a charter to her husband, Walter de Cragy, of the lands of Hebedis in Lanarkshire. In the reign of Robert II., William de Cockburn, and Margaret de Monfode, his wife, got a charter of the barony of Seraling, in Peebles, and the lands of Hebedis, or Heuidis, in Lanark, on the resignation of John Stewart and Margaret Cragy, his wife. The tenure was blench for payment of three broad-headed arrows. *Finlam de Monfode, de eodem*, appears on an inquest held at Irvine, July 24, 1417. *Alani de Monfode*, probably his son, is one of the commissioners, in 1446, appointed to ascertain the rights and privileges of the burgh of Prestwick. In 1511, John Montfoide, *younger* of that Ilk, was engaged with Hew, Earl of Eglintoun, and others, in the oppression done to John Scot, burgess of Irvine. In 1526, James Montfode, heir of the Laird of Montfode, (probably a brother of John), was also concerned with Hew, Earl of Eglintoun, and others in the slaughter of Edward Cuninghame of Auchinharvie. *James Montfoyd of that Ilk* (probably the James already mentioned), fell at the battle of Fawside, or Pinkie, in 1547. *John Montfoyd of that Ilk*, his son, had a charter of the lands, dated 29th November of that year,* in which he is designed "haeres Jacobi Montfoyd, patris, qui obiit in bello de Fawside, in 10 mercatis terrarum antiqui extentus de Langhirst, in Bailliatu de Cuninghame." In 1600, *Hugh Montfoid* of that Ilk is retoured heir to John Montfoid of that Ilk, in the "10 mercatis terrarum, autiqui extentus de Montfoid," and the "5 mercatis terrarum antiqui extentus de Langhirst." This person's name occurs in a testamentary deed, before the Commissary Court of Glasgow, in 1603. From the records of that court we learn that he was married to a Jean Boyd, who appears to have been a daughter or near relative of the family of Portineross: "Jeane Boyd, *Lady Montfoid*," is a creditor "for ane boll of ferme meill" in the testament of a tenant on the estate, "qua deceist in the mon. of Februar,

* Robertson's Ayrshire Families, vol. iii., p. 203.

1606," and which was confirmed August 17, 1610. This lady is again mentioned in a similar document, May, 1609—"Hew Montfoid [of that Ilk, her husband], maister of ye ground," appears in the testament of "Margrate Lambie, spous to Robert Craufurd in Montfoid," January, 1621. He had a sister, Jean, married to John Miller in Chapelton, parish of Kilbride, whose testament supplies a few genealogical particulars, and exhibits some shades of the state of the times:—"Testament, &c., of umquhill Jeane Mointfoid, spous to John Miller in Chapelton (parish of Kilbride), quha deceist in the moneth of Februar, 1622, . . . Laird of Montfoid, hir brother, lxvii. xiijs. iiijd." "*Item*, Their was awand to the defunct, &c., be the Legacie—At Chapelton, the xij day of Februar, 1622 zeiris. The quhilk day Jeane Montfoid nominat Johnne Miller her executor. It is my will and ordains, all debtis being payit, to bring up our sone, Hew, in meit, drink, and lerning, to reid and wryt, and to gif him thrie hundreth merkis quhen he cumis to the aige of fyftein zeiris, . . . and in cais, as God forbid, the said Hew, depairt this mortall lyf befor his father, I ordain his father to gif to my brother, *Robert*, the sowm of ane hundreth merkis, in full contentatioun for my pairt of the hous, &c." This was done before these witnesses—Robert Boyd of Portincors, George Craufurd in Kirkton, Kilbryd, and Mr Johnne Harper, minister of Kilbryd, &c. *Hugh Montfoid* of Montfoid was retoured heir to his father, *Hugonis Montfoid de eodem*, in the lands of Montfoid and Langhirst, on the 8th February, 1621. He had also a retour—29th April, 1621—as heir of his father, of the five merk land of Gryffiscastell-Montfode, in Killallan parish, Renfrewshire. He appears in the testament of a tennant on the estate, before the Commissary Court of Glasgow, December, 1624. He was succeeded by his son, *William*, who was retoured heir to his father, May 18, 1648, in the Ayrshire property of the family, and May 26, 1648, in that of Renfrewshire. According to the records of the Commissary Court of Glasgow, "*William Monfod of that Ilk*"

is named "oursier" to the children of Alexander Cuninghame of Collellane, in the latter will of that gentlemen, August, 1660. "The last of the Montfodes," says Robertson, "that appears in any record," is "*John Montfode de Montfode*, who was in all likelihood the son" of William. His name is in the list of commissioners of supply for Ayrshire, in 1661. The *Laird* of Montfode was one of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the church, in 1662. He is also a witness to the signature of Thomas Reid, banishing himself (Reid) out of the sheriffdom of Cuninghame and Renfrew, in 1665.* The *Laird* of Montfode, probably the same person, is mentioned in the Eglintoun papers so late as 1672.† The estate of Montfode seems to have passed from the family very soon after this.‡ In 1682, we find it in the possession of "William Brisban of Munfod, apothecary and chirurgoun" in Ayr.§ This gentleman, was provost of Ayr in 1684, and subsequently acted a prominent part in the cause of Presbyterianism at the time. In purchasing the estate of Montfode, he had probably made some arrangement with the family as to his business, for we afterwards find two individuals, of the patronymic of Montfode, druggists in Ayr. The name is now almost extinct.|| About the middle of last century there was

* Eglinton papers.

† William Monfood of that Ilk, as heir of Margaret Monfood, daughter of Hugh Monfood of that Ilk, his sister-german, in an annual rent of £94, 8s. Od., efferand to 2300 merks, as principal, furth of the five merk land of Gryffe-Castell-Montfood, within the paroch of Killelane, 8th Feb., 1672.—*Renfrewshire Retours*, No. 170.

‡ The family seems to have got into difficulties some time previously. In 1661 (May 7), Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun, is retoured "una petra albae ceræ de terris de Monfod." The cartulary of Kilwinning, had it been in existence, would probably have thrown considerably more light on the history both of the Montfodes and Ardrossans of Ardrossan.

§ Session Records of Ayr.

|| One Mr Monfod was at a meeting of the Synod of Ulster, in Ireland, for appointing a professor in the Belfast Institution, in 1816. Adam Dickey of Lowpark, Esq., county Antrim, Ireland, a very in

a Margaret Mondfode, wife of James Cuninghame, shipmaster in Saltecoats. Robert Monfode, about the same time, was a shipmaster there. He was married, and had several children. In 1756, Monfode was the property of William Ramsay, Esq., who was that year admitted a burges of Ayr, and whose name occurs amongst the commissioners of supply as early as 1714. It was subsequently purchased by Robert Carrick, Esq., banker in Glasgow, and is now possessed by the family of his dispenec.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF ARDROSSAN.

CUNINGHAME OF CADDEL AND THORNTON.

Though the residence of this family, Thornton House, is in the parish of Kilmaurs, yet, as Caddel is their oldest possession, we deem it proper to give their pedigree in connection with the parish of Ardrossan. The property is situated in the northern division of the parish. There was formerly a mansion-house upon it. The Cuninghams are directly descended from the Glengarnock family, the most ancient cadet of the house of Glencairn. The first of them was

John Cuninghame of Caddel, second son of John Cuninghame of Glengarnock. In a charter of the corn mill of Caddel, dated 9th July, 1572, he is designed "John Cuninghame of Caddel, son of John Cuninghame of Glengarnock, and brother

telligent antiquary, in reply to some inquiries about this Mr Monfod, 18th September, 1840, wrote as follows:—"The Monfode your friend mentions was the late Montfod of Belfast, the well-known elder of Dr Hanna on all synodical occasions—an upright, intellectual man, and one of my grandfather's corps of Cullybackey volunteers, raised in 1776, and their principles through life he never deserted. It is strange these names remain so near where they originally settled.* They are all stubborn Presbyterians, and have the only remains of property, or manufacture and trade, to be found in Ireland; while they preserve the braid Seottish dialect in high perfection."

* Mr Dickey alludes to the Scots colony settled in Ulster about 1606.

of William Cuninghame, his son and heir and fear of the same.”* According to a MS. history of the Eglintoun family, the grandmother of this John Cuninghame was Agnes, daughter of Alexander, Master of Montgomerie. In 1592, he had also a charter from his father of the lands of Laucht, in the parish of Ardrossan, which still belong to the family. He married Margaret, daughter of John Boyle of Kelburne, ancestor of the Earl of Glasgow. He was succeeded by

William Cuninghame of Caddel. His name occurs in the testament of Isabel Wylie in Caddel, February, 1623, as a creditor of “fourtie twa bolls meill for ye ferme of yair land ye crop 1622.”† As he is styled “*Mr* Williame Conyng-hame” in this document, he must have belonged to some of the learned professions. In a similar document—the testament of Robert Ritchie in Caddel, June, 1624—“*Mr* Williame Conyng-hame, his maister,” again occurs as a creditor for “twenty-fyve bools meill, and yt for ye ferme of his landis, crop 1623.”

John Cuninghame of Caddel, married Helen, daughter of Uchter Knox of Ranfurly,‡ by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan. This John, who is mentioned in a transaction of 1665, was most likely the third in the line of succession. His eldest daughter was married, in 1696, to Thomas Boyd of Picton. The second daughter, Helen, married, in 1697, Archibald M'Donald of Sanda. He was succeeded by his son,

John Cuninghame of Caddel, who, in 1699, married, first, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Muir of Thornton, lord provost of Edinburgh.§ By this marriage he ultimately acquired the estate of Thornton, which has since become the residence of the family. He had two sons—

* Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

‡ Ancestor of the Earl of Ranfurly, in Ireland.

§ Provost Muir had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by William III., in 1698.

1. Archibald (who succeeded him).
2. John, who was some time a merchant in Lisbon, and who afterwards purchased the lands of Carmelbank, adjacent to Thornton.
1. Jane, the eldest daughter, was married to Thomas Boyd of Pitcon.
2. Helen, died unmarried.
3. Margaret, married to Archibald Crawford of Cartsburn.

Mr Cuninghame married, secondly, a daughter of Mr Stevenson of Mountgreenan, by whom he had sixteen children. On his death, in 1753, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Archibald Cuninghame of Caddel and Thornton, who was then a captain in Boseawen's (afterwards 29th) regiment of foot. In 1754, he married Christian, the eldest daughter of Andrew Maeredie of Perceton, by whom he had three sons and five daughters—

1. John (who succeeded him).
2. Andrew, captain in the 48th regiment.
3. Archibald, who was a captain in the Earl of Eglintoun's, or 51st regiment. In 1785, he married Mary, daughter of John Wallace of Cessnock, afterwards of Kelly.

John Cuninghame of Caddel and Thornton succeeded his father in 1778. He entered the army, in 1775, "as an ensign in the 69th regiment, in which he succeeded to a company, by purchase, in 1781. Having the command of the light infantry company, he served with the army in America, and afterwards in the West Indies, where, in the attack made by the French on the island of St Kitts, he was severely wounded. This island was soon after taken by the French, when a number of the troops, and, among others, the 69th regiment, were embarked on board Rodney's fleet, where they served on the memorable 12th of April, 1782, in the action with the French fleet under Du Grasse, in which his flag-ship, the *Ville de Paris*, and several more line-of-battle ships, were captured by the British, which important victory led to an immediate peace. In this action, Captain Cuninghame, with his company, served on board the *Montague*, of 74 guns. At the reduction, in 1783, he was put upon half-pay, but again returned to the service in 1794, where he remained till 1802, when he sold out, being

then a lieutenant-colonel.* He married Sarah, only child of Major Peebles, late of the 42d regiment, by Anna, his wife, eldest daughter of Charles Hamilton, Esq. of Craighlaw, and had issue—

1. Archibald.
2. John.
1. Christiana.
2. Sarah, married to the late George Bouchier Wrey, Esq. of North Devon.
3. Helen.
4. Margaret.
5. Catherine, married to Clarence Esme Stuart, youngest son of William Stuart, Esq. of Oldenham Abbey, Herts.

Archibald Cuninghame of Caddel and Thornton. Died October, 1850, and was succeeded by his sister, Christiana Cuninghame, now of Thornton.

Arms—Quarterly: first and fourth, Argent, a Shake-fork, Sable, charged with a Cinque Foil, for Glengarnoek: second, Gules, a Cross Maline, Argent, within a Bordure invectee, for Caddel: third, Argent, on a Fesse, Azure, three Stars, Or, within a Bordure invectee, for Muir of Thornton.

Crest—A Unicorn's Head erect, coupée.

Motto—"Over fork over."

DYKES AND TOWER LODGE.

These small properties are both situated in the immediate vicinity of Salteoats. Dykes,† as well as Tower Lodge, were long the patrimony of a family of the name of Mitchel. Tower Lodge is understood to have belonged to the famous order of Knights Templars; and it is supposed that the Mitchels, who were zealous Presbyterians, acquired the property about the period of the Reformation. Very little is known of the family

* Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

† Dykes is mentioned by Pont, but without any remarks.

history of the Mitchels. The following notices respecting them occur in the Commissary Records of Glasgow:—"Janet Gellie in Towerlodge (Ardrossan)," at the time of her death, February, 1629, was adebted "to her maister, James Mitchel, nyne fs. meill." James Mitchel of Dykes is a witness to the latter will of "James Skoche in Saltcoittis," November, 1628. The Mitchels have some claim to notoriety, from the active participation of one of them in the stirring events of the second Reformation. The journal of the "Religious ixperiences" of James Mitchel of Dykes were published posthumously about 1750. The Mitchels retained possession of Dykes till a recent period. Their heir sold it, and settled in the state of Virginia, in Ameriea. At the division of the ehurch seats of Ardrossan among the heritors in 1693, "a small dask" was apporioned to Dykes. Tower Lodge has now been in possession of a family of the name of *Muir* for two generations.

WEIR OF KIRKHALL.

This property is situated on the right banks of the Stanleyburn, and about a mile distant N.E. from the town of Ardrossan. It was in the house or hall on this property, during the perseution, that the indulgent clergyman preached to the people. From this, no doubt, the name Kirkhall is derived. The Weirs possessed this property first as tenants from 1719 to 1748, in which latter year they purehased it from the former proprietor, James Whyte, whose aneestor, Andrew Whyte, aquired it in 1697 from the Earl of Eglintoun.

Robert Weir. He married Geills Ritheie, by whom he had three sons and three daughters—

1. John.
 2. Hugh.
 3. James.
1. Elizabeth.

2. Helen.
3. Janet.

He died 1749, and was succeeded by his second son,
Hugh Weir of Kirkhall, who was born 1728. He married
 in 1756 Dorothea Hunter, fourth daughter of Patrick Hunter
 of Hunterston, and widow of William Kelso of Hullerhurst.
 By her he had three sons—

1. Robert.
2. Thomas—died unmarried in 1786.
3. David—died unmarried about 1805.

He died 9th January, 1800, and was succeeded by his eldest son,
Robert Weir of Kirkhall, born 3d January, 1757; married
 in 1802, first, Helen Ferry, second daughter of Alexr. Ferry
 of Springside. She died without issue. He married, secondly,
 Mary Porter, daughter of William Porter, shipmaster in Salt-
 coats. By her he had issue one son and one daughter—

Hugh, born 29th October, 1815.

Helen, born 18th November, 1817—married in 1850 to John H.
 Young of Milgarholm, Irvine.

Mr Weir had an active turn for antiquarian inquiry. He left
 also a number of writings on various subjects. Died 31st
 July, 1838, and was succeeded by his only son,
Hugh Ferry Weir, the present proprietor.

KNOCK-EWART.

“This property,” says Robertson, in his *Topography of Cuninghame*, “extending to nearly 400 acres, is situated on the north side of the new road which leads from Ardrossan

Note.—The Weirs have been residents for some centuries in the barony of Ardrossan, as their names appear at an early period as tenants and sub-factors under the Earls of Eglintoun. We find, also, from a bond by John Boyd of Dykehead, 1719, that he stands indebted to Robert Weir, in Stanley, (father of Robert of Kirkhall, No. 1, who was formerly in Sorbie) in the sum of thirty-eight pounds Scots.

through the narrow valley among the hills towards Dalry." Knock-Ewart belonged, in early times, after the battle of Largs, to the Crawfurds of Auchnames; subsequently it was long in the possession of the Mures of Caldwell, from whom it was purchased, in 1713, by John Simson of Kirkton-hall, parish of Kilbride, father of the celebrated Dr Robert Simson, professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow, and the restorer of Euclid. The professor was never married, and the estate was purchased from his representative, in 1787, by James Montgomerie, Esq., one of the magistrates of Irvine, a descendant of Adam Montgomerie of Braidstane. On his death, it was inherited by his eldest daughter, Mary, who married Captain John Brooks, late of the 26th regiment, who became proprietor in right of his wife.

MOORES OF MONTFODE.

This family trace themselves to *Alexander Mure*, second son of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, who was a captain in the Scots army sent to Ireland to quell the rebellion in 1648. He was killed in action, and his family remained there.

Charles Mure, or *Moore*—as the family subsequently spelled the name—was educated for the Scottish Episcopal Church, and advanced in early life to the parochial charge in Stirling. He married Marion, daughter of John Anderson of Dowhill, who was provost of Glasgow, and member of parliament for the city in the first parliament after the Revolution in 1688. By this marriage he had, with other issue,

John Moore, M.D., the well-known author of "Medical Sketches;" "*Zeluco*," a novel, and several other works of merit. He was an admirer of Burns, with whom, through the instrumentality of Mrs Dunlop of Dunlop, he kept up a warm correspondence for some time. Dr Moore died in 1802. He married Miss Simson, daughter of the Rev. Mr Simson, pro-

fessor of divinity in the University of Glasgow, by whom he had issue—

1. Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, killed at Corunna in 1809.
2. James, his successor.
3. Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B.
4. Francis, sometime Secretary of War, and two other children.

James Carrick Moore, Esq. of Montfode and Corsewall, was born at Glasgow in 1762. He married, 31st Dec., 1799, Harriet, only daughter of John Henderson, Esq., and had issue—

1. John Carrick Moore, his successor.
2. Graham Francis, barrister-at-law, and three daughters.

In 1821, Mr Moore assumed the additional surname of Carrick, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of the late Robert Carrick, banker in Glasgow, who bequeathed to him, besides Montfode, estates in the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright. Mr Moore died in 1860.

John Carrick Moore, Esq. of Montfode and Corsewall, was born in 1805. In 1835, he married Caroline, daughter of John Bradley, Esq. of Colborne Hill, Staffordshire, and has issue—

John Graham, born 25th Sept. 1845.
Mary.

PARISH OF BEITH.

ETYMOLOGY, &c.

THERE can be little doubt that the name of this parish is derived from the Celtic *Beithe*, signifying *birch*, with which description of wood it is supposed, from remains dug up, to have anciently abounded. The length of the parish is about seven miles, and its average breadth four. It is bounded on the north by Kilbirnie and Lochwinnoch parishes; on the east by Lochwinnoch and Neilston; on the south by Dunlop, and the west by Dalry. The superficial area of the parish, part of which is in Renfrewshire,* is 11,000 acres. Cuffhill is the highest eminence in the parish. It is 652 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a wide and interesting view of the Frith of Clyde, with its bold coasts and far extending mountains. Only two streams intersect the parish—the Lugton and the Dusk. The former passes through it for about three miles; and the latter, which rises at Threepwood, joins the Garnock at Dalgarnen. In reference to agriculture, it may be said that the dairy is the chief source from whence the rents are derived. Great attention is consequently paid to this important department of husbandry, and the cheese produced is held to be equal with those of any district in the country. Since the opening of the Ayrshire Railway, considerable facilities have been afforded for the transmission of milk to Glasgow. The

* This portion was disjoined from Neilston about 1649.

land generally is not so well adapted for the cultivation of the finer qualities of grain, though, since the introduction of tile-draining, wheat is grown on soils which have been subjected to this process. In no other parish in Scotland, perhaps, has property been so much subdivided—there being more than one hundred and fifty heritors, of whom only four have upwards of £200 Scots.* From the general comfort, however, which prevails, and the high state to which dairy husbandry has been carried, the parish of Beith may be instanced as an evidence of what would be the result throughout Scotland generally, if the law of entail were abolished.

HISTORY.

What is called the Barony of Beith was, amongst other lands, gifted by Richard de Morville, son of the Constable of Scotland, to the Abbey of Kilwinning, the monks of which supplied a curate or curates—for there were two chapels in the parish before the Reformation. “The tithes of the church of Beith,” says Chalmers, “produced yearly, to the monks of Kilwinning, 169 bolls and 2 pecks of meal; 9 bolls 3 firlots and 2 pecks of bear; and £43, 5s. in money, for a part of the tithes which had been leased for that sum.” One of the chapels, dedicated to St Inan, stood where the old church now stands; and the other, dedicated to St Brigid, upon the lands of Trearne. At the Reformation, the property passed into lay hands; and the patronage and tithes were obtained by the Eglintoun family in 1603. In 1633, an act of the Scots Parliament was passed for removing the kirk of Beith to a more central and convenient situation—the materials of the old to be used in constructing the new erection; but the act remained a dead letter, for the kirk of beith continued to stand, where it still does, in the old situation. A new church, however,

* New Statistical Account.

was built in 1810, upon a more elevated site, which "cost £2455, including a high square steeple, in which there is an excellent bell, a gift from Robert Shedden, Esq., of London, a native of this parish."* After the Reformation, the church was first (1573) supplied by a reader, Thomas Boyd, whose salary was £20—afterwards raised to £25—"with the kirkland to be peyit out of the third of Kilwynning for payment thair of j. chalder iiij. bolls meill." The next minister, Mr John Young, incurred (in 1610) the heavy displeasure of his Majesty's Secret Council, by contravening the statutes prohibiting intercourse with Catholic priests. He, together with Mr John Harpar, minister at Kilbryd; Johnne Fullarton, minister at Dreghorne; Mr Alexander Serimigeour, minister at Irving; and Mr Alexander Campbell, minister at Stevenson, ministeris of the Presbytery of Irvine, were accused of harbouring "Johnne Campbell, alias fader Chrisostome, ane traffiequing priest."

In 1727, the old glebe, which consisted of about four acres, was exchanged with Lord Eglintoun for the present one, consisting of more than forty acres.

In 1666, when the rising took place under Colonel Wallace, which led to the battle of Pentland, Wodrow informs us that "a few gentlemen in Renfrewshire, and their neighbours, had gathered together a small company of horsemen—some call them about fifty—with a design to join Colonel Wallace; but when they were gathering, and a little way upon their road, information was given them that Dalziel was betwixt them and their friends; and upon this they saw good to retire and dismiss. The captain of this little troop was William Muir of Caldwell. The Laird of Blackston, in the shire of Renfrew, was likewise with the foresaid gentlemen, but, it would seem, very accidentally." Blackston was on his way to join Dalziel. He is blamed for having afterwards given information against the party, the leaders of whom were severely punished. Caldwell's estate was given to General Dalziel, and Kersland to Lieut.-General Drummond. The place of meeting was on the lands of Chitterflat.

* Robertson's Cuninghame.

When the rebellion of 1745 broke out, the parishioners of Beith furnished a body of volunteers, at the head of which was their minister, Mr John Wotherspoon. The inhabitants of the district were encouraged to this display of loyalty by the recommendation of the Presbytery of Irvine. Mr Wotherspoon and his company proceeded to Glasgow. On their arrival there they received orders to return, which the company did; but their warlike leader thought proper to disregard the command, and, following the royal army, was present at the battle of Falkirk, where he was taken prisoner. Mr Wotherspoon's political opinions were not in unison with those that generally prevailed. He got involved in a lawsuit with one of his parishioners; and Paisley became so hot for him that he subsequently emigrated to America, where he made a considerable figure.

From the session records, and other documents, it appears that a school was early established at Beith. Mr John Maxwell, schoolmaster at the kirk of Beith, is witness to a charter in 1644. The parish records commenced in 1659, but they were not regularly kept until a comparatively recent period.

The town of Beith is of modern growth. Previous to the Revolution, it consisted of only five houses, besides the manse. These houses are still distinguished as the "five-feu-houses." About the beginning of last century the linen trade was introduced, and so prospered for many years that the community rose rapidly into importanee. This manufacture was succeeded by a very profitable traffic in linen yarn, which, though now greatly fallen off, is still earried on to some extent. Towards the close of the century, the manufacture of silk gauze formed a remunerating branch of industry.

ANTIQUITIES.

On the north declivity of Cuff Hill there is a *Rocking-Stone*

of considerable size, which can be set in motion by the slightest touch. This stone is of common trap. On the south side of the hill, on the lands of Cuff, there stood four stones. In the space between them were found burned bones and earth, having the appearance of being formed from the decay of animal substance. This is supposed to have been a place of sacrifice.

At the bottom of the hill, north of the rocking-stone, there are the remains of a *Circular Trench*, and of some building. The place is called *Kirklie Green*. On a plain at the south bottom of the hill, about twenty-five years ago, were discovered several stone coffins under a large cairn of stones. In one of them were found some fragments of human bones, with a small bead of burned clay, and a piece of copper like a defaced coin; but there was no appearance of the urn. The usual indication of Christian burial was wanting, as the coffins did not lie east and west. The cairn which contained these coffins, and a considerable part of which is still left entire, was enclosed and surrounded with a plantation by Dr Robert Patrick of Hazlehead.

Beith was the occasional residence of St Inan, a confessor of some celebrity, whose principal place of abode was at Irvine. He flourished about 839. On the Cuff Hill there is a cleft in the rock, which is still called St Inan's Chair; and, at a short distance from it, a well of excellent water, called St Inan's Well. The festival of this saint was celebrated on the 18th of August; and to this day there is a fair at Beith, held on the corresponding day, old style. Tradition still bears that this fair used to be held on the Cuff Hill. It was removed to Beith after the town had increased in population, and become a more suitable place for a market. It is one of the principal fairs in the county.

On the lands of Hill of Beith, there is one of those *Moothills* on which our ancestors received the award of their judges. The Moothill of Beith, being in a barony belonging to the church, was of course the place of judgment from which the Abbot of Kilwinning administered justice to his vassals and

tenants. The hill itself is smaller than on others in the district. The lands on which the one in Beith stands, are, from this circumstance, called the *hill* of Beith.

In the map of Cuninghame, in Bleau's Atlas, there is laid down a piece of water called the Loch of Boghall. This Loch belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning, and was of old called Loch Brand.

EMINENT MEN.

This parish was the birth-place of Alexander Montgomerie, one of our more early and most celebrated Scottish poets. He was born at Hazlehead Castle. The estate of Hazlehead was a part of the lordship of Giffen, and was given to a younger branch of the family of Eglintoun. In Pont's Cuninghame, it is said that "Hazlehead Castell is a strong old building environed with lairge ditches, seatted on a loeh, veill planted and commodiously beautified, the heritage of Robert Montgomery, laird thereof; famous it is for ye birth of that renoned poet Alexander Montgomery." This account was written about 1608, recently after the death of the poet, and gives authenticity to the statement as to the place of his birth. The fame of Montgomerie rests chiefly upon "The Cherry and the Slae," his longest poem; though in some of his minor pieces there is a higher degree of refined sentiment and poetical feeling.

Hugh Montgomerie of Braidstane, a cadet of the family of Eglintoun, was a person of much sagacity, and, by an occurrence altogether unconnected with his previous history, was raised to high rank in Ireland. The transaction was brought to notice by the publication of the Montgomery Manuscripts at Belfast, in 1830, and by Dr Reid's History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

Humphrey Fulton, who introduced to Paisley the silk

manufactory, was a native of this parish. His ancestors were proprietors of the lands of Midtown of Threepwood in 1634, at which place he was born, 16th April, 1713.

The late *Robert Shedden*, of Gower Street, London, was born in this parish. In early life he went to America, and settled as a merchant at Norfolk, in Virginia. At the commencement of the American war he left Virginia, and, after living some time in Bermuda and New York, returned to England in 1783, and settled in London as an underwriter and general merchant. His unwearied attention and correct and honourable principles soon acquired an extensive business, which in due time brought him great wealth. He proved a distinguished benefactor to the place of his nativity. In particular, he purchased the lands of Gatend, in this parish, which he burdened with a perpetual annuity of £50, which he vested in trustees, who were directed to apportion the same among persons of respectable character, and who had resided three years in the parish, in annuities not exceeding £10, nor less than £5 to each. This grant has been of great benefit to the receivers, and it has hitherto been awarded by the trustees in the most judicious manner.

The late *Dr Robert Patrick* of Trearne entered the army in early life, and was for upwards of ten years employed in foreign service. Upon his return home after the peace, he was appointed Inspector of Hospitals for a district in England, and subsequently was promoted to be an Inspector-General.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF BEITH.

MONTGOMERIES OF BRAIDSTANE.

Robert Montgomerie of Braidstane, the first of this family, was second son of Alexander, Master of Montgomerie (eldest son of Alexander, first of that name, Lord Montgomerie), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Adam Hepburn of Hales. He got a charter from his grandfather, Alexander, Lord Montgomerie, of the lands of Braidstane, in the Lordship of Giffen. He married Jean, daughter of Campbell, the Knight of Loudoun, and Sheriff of Ayr, by whom he had issue, three sons, all successively Lairds of Braidstane. Their father, Robert, died before 4th May, 1468, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Montgomerie of Braidstane, who, on the 4th May, 1468, got a charter from his uncle, Alexander, second Lord Montgomerie, of the lands of Braidstane, and died before 3d January, 1485, and was succeeded by his brother,

Alexander Montgomerie of Braidstane, was a minor, and, therefore, his cousin-german, Hugh Lord Montgomerie, was entitled, as feudal superior, to the whole rent of his lands while he continued under age. He, however, granted him a deed, dispensing with his nonage or dues of ward, in which he designs him in these terms:—"Alexander Montgomerie of Braidstane, son to his (Hugh Lord Montgomerie's) dearest cyme (uncle), Robert Montgomerie of the Braidstane;" and, in a charter by King James the Fourth, dated 23d April, 1505, in favour of Hugh Lord Montgomerie, of the Barony of Giffen, which had recognised to the crown, Alexander Montgomerie of Braidstane is mentioned as holding lands in the Barony. He was also a witness to a charter granted to Hamill of Roughwood by the said Hugh Lord Montgomerie, of date 28th November, 1505, which charter was in possession

of the late William Patrick, W.S., Edinburgh. He was succeeded by his next brother,

Adam Montgomerie of Braidstane, who carried on the line of the family. He is mentioned as son of Robert Montgomerie, first Laird of Braidstane, and his wife, Jean Campbell, and as ancestor of Adam Montgomerie of Braidstane, father of Sir Hugh, who went to Ireland, according to the manuscript of Hugh Montgomerie of Broomlands. Adam Montgomerie of Braidstane died before 1558, when he may have been nearly ninety years of age. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

Adam-John Montgomerie, of Braidstane,* who is called, on good authority, by each of his Christian names—the second, John, being the distinctive name in reference to his father and son, both named Adam. He is mentioned by the second name in a charter, by Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, Commendator of Kilwinning, of the lands of Boghall, to Adam Montgomerie, son and apparent heir of John Montgomerie of Braidstane, anno 1558. He married the daughter of Colquhoun of Luss; and, dying before 1st December, 1576, left issue by his said wife, four sons, viz. :—

1. Adam, his successor.
2. John Montgomerie of Blackhouse and Drummure, who died in December, 1600, and was succeeded by his son, from whom descend the families of Skelmorlie-Cuninghame or Blackhouse, and Pearston, Knockewart, and Barnahill.
3. Robert, who does not appear to have had any landed property.

Adam Montgomerie of Braidstane, the eldest son, succeeded to Braidstane, and married the daughter of Montgomerie of Hessilhead. He had issue, four sons; and died before 15th May, 1602. His sons were—

1. Hugh, his successor.
2. George Montgomerie, who was Dean of Norwich, in England, and Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, and afterwards of Meath, in Ire-

* Various instances might be adduced to prove that anciently, in Scotland, when father and son, or others of the family (sometimes brothers), had the same Christian names, an additional and distinctive Christian name was not unfrequently given or assumed to distinguish them from each other; but they appear to have been used separately at that time, and not together, as is the present custom.

land. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Lord Ardee, ancestor of the Earl of Meath, by whom he had issue, who survived him (he died in 1620), only one daughter.

3. Colonel Patrick Montgomerie, who was a captain in the Scots service, but went to France, where he was promoted to be colonel of horse, and was killed in action, unmarried.
4. John, a doctor of medicine, who was educated at Padua, and died at London, where he was established in practice, s.p., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Hugh Montgomerie of Braidstane, his eldest son. He was born at Braidstane in 1560. There is a charter by Hew Master of Eglintoun, son of Hew Earl of Eglintoun (date not mentioned), in which he is designed "Hugone Montgomerie, filius et hæres apparenti Adami Montgomerie de Braidstane." This charter was apparently from Hugh, the fourth Earl, who succeeded to the earldom in June, 1585. Sir Hugh was educated at Glasgow, travelled, and continued many months at the Court of France, after which he settled in Holland and there became a Captain of Foot in the Scots Brigade, under the Prince of Orange, grandfather to King William. He remained in that service for some years. On the death of his father he disposed of his commission, returned to Braidstane, and, appearing at the Court in Edinburgh, was respected as a well-accomplished gentleman, and introduced and recommended to the King by some of the nobility. He attended King James from Scotland in his journey to London, in 1603, to take possession of the English throne. Meeting at court with his only surviving brother, the Dean of Norwich, they consulted how to advance their respective fortunes; and foreseeing that Ireland must be the stage to act on (it being then unsettled, and many lands lying altogether waste), they concluded to push their interests in that kingdom. The result of their efforts was that Braidstane obtained a third part of the forfeited O'Neale district in Ireland, and led over a colony of Scots, whose descendants people Ulster to the present day. By letters patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, the 3d May, 1622, he was created Viscount Montgomerie of the Great Ardes; and, 4th November,

1634, he took his seat in the House of Lords. A sermon was preached (afterwards printed) at his funeral by Dr Henry Leslie, Bishop of Down and Connor. By all he was lamented at his death, but especially by his own tenants and planters, who loudly bewailed his loss as their great protector and patron. Hugh Viscount Montgomerie of Ardes, and Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglintoun (Grey Steel), entered into a contract, by which Lord Montgomerie acknowledged the Earl of Eglintoun as his chief, and became bound, when the said Earl came to Ireland, to present him with a white horse, as a token of holding his estates in Scotland and Ireland from him as its feudal superior. The document was beautifully drawn up, and ornamented with portraits of the Earl of Eglintoun and the Viscount Montgomerie, and their respective arms. It was in the possession of Hugh twelfth Earl of Eglintoun, who, shortly before his death, gave it to a gentleman in Edinburgh, to assist in making inquiries as to the Earl's right to succeed to the Mount Alexander estates, in consequence of the failure of that branch of the family. By this gentleman it was sent to the late Earl a short time before the Tournament, in the belief that it might be exhibited as an object of interest and curiosity at that meeting. It is still in the possession of the family. It is thus very probable that Earl Alexander, or Grey Steel, as he was wont to be called, used his powerful influence with King James to obtain or confirm the grant of the Irish estates made to his relative. The indenture is dated in 1630. At an earlier period the Earl gave him a certificate, or birth-brief, of his genealogy and extraction from the family of Eglintoun, and agreeing that Sir Hugh's arms should conform with the Earl's in everything excepting an escutcheon for a mark of cadency, and a different crest and mottoes. For this reason the Earls of Mount Alexander, his descendants, bore the double trephine round their arms, which none of the other ancient cadets bore.* Hugh Viscount Montgomerie of Ardes was

* The Viscount began the negotiation by visiting the Earl, his chief and superior, at Eglintoun, where it appears the certificate of decent

twice married—first, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Shaw of Greenock, which marriage took place in 1587, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; secondly, to Sarah, daughter of William Lord Herries, and widow of John, first Earl Wigton, by whom he had no issue. His Lordship's issue by the first marriage was—

1. Hugh, his successor.

2. Hon. Sir James Montgomerie, a gallant officer, and Colonel of a regiment, who did good service, during the rebellion in 1641, against the Irish rebels. He was born at Braidstane in 1600, and was killed in a sea-fight with a pirate, 12th March, 1651. He was of Rosemount, in the county Down. He married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Stewart, by whom he had issue.

3. Hon. Captain George Montgomerie, married Grizel, daughter of Maedowal of Garthburn, in 1669, leaving issue, a son, and two daughters.

Mary, married to Sir Robert Maelellan, created Baron of Kirkcudbright, 25th May, 1633, to whom she was second wife, and died without issue.

Jean, married, in 1623, to Patriek Savage of Portaferry, in the county of Downe, and dying in 1643, left issue by him.

Hugh Viscount Montgomerie of Ardes died 25th May, 1636, universally regretted, aged seventy-six years. He was succeeded by

Hugh, second Viscount Montgomerie, who was thirty-nine years old at his father's death. After a liberal education at home, he travelled for farther improvement into foreign countries, whence he was recalled in 1623; and 27th May, 1637, was appointed a member of his Majesty's Privy Council, taking his seat in Parliament on the 11th June, 1640. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he had a commission from the Government in Ireland; and from the King, 16th November, 1641, to be Colonel of 1000 foot and five troops of horse, which regiments he raised and maintained, together with a troop; by levying, arming, and subsisting of whom the first year he expended £10,000. With these forces he joined Colonel Chichester at Lisburn; and 16th June, 1642, entered

was granted; but as the indenture is dated at Newton, in Ireland, it follows that it was a subsequent event consequent on the other.

the town of Ardmagh, took and burned Kinard, Sir Shelim O'Neile's town, and next day forced Charlemont to surrender ; but he was soon called from the troubles which ensued, departing this life at Newtown, 15th November, 1642, aged forty-five. His death was sudden. He married, in 1623, Lady Jean Alexander, eldest daughter of William, first Earl of Stirling, and by her (who re-married with Major-General Monroe, and died in 1670), he had issue, three sons and one daughter—

1. Hugh, his successor.
2. Henry, who died young.
3. James, born at Dunskey, 1639, who married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Fitzwilliam, and Elizabeth, married to William Montgomerie, of Rosemount, Esq.

His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son,

Hugh Earl of Mount Alexander, first of that title, and third Viscount Montgomerie of Ardes, to which title he succeeded on his father's death in 1642. He was an officer of the army, and Master of the Ordnance, and engaged in active service in the north of Ireland during the troubles of the period. He died 15th September, 1663, at Dromore. He married Mary, eldest sister to Henry, first Earl of Drogheda, and by her, who died 16th June, 1655, had three sons and one daughter. His second wife was Catherine, daughter to Arthur Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, and widow of Sir William Parsons of Bellamont, Bart. ; and by her, who died suddenly at her house in Aungier Street, 8th October, 1675, he had one son, Charles, who died an infant, and two daughters. His Lordship's issue by his first wife was—

1. Hugh, who succeeded him.
2. Henry, who succeeded his brother ; born 1656, at Mellifort.
3. John, died an infant.

Lady Jean, born at Newtown, in September, 1649, and died, unmarried, at Chester, in 1673.

Charles was his only son by his second wife, and died an infant ; and his daughters by her were—

1. Lady Catherine, who married Sir Francis Hamilton of Killshandra, Bart., and by whom she had a daughter.
2. Lady Elizabeth, married to Raphael Hunt, of Dullardstown, County Kildare, by whom she had no issue.

The Earl was succeeded by his eldest son.

Hugh, second Earl of Mount Alexander, was born in 1650, and succeeded to the titles, &c., in 1663. To him was sent a letter,* dated 3d December, 1688, and thus directed—"To my Lord this deliver with haste and care," which, being dropped at Comber, and conveyed to his hands, warned him of a general massacre intended by the Irish, and advised him to look to his house and person. The style was mean and vulgar, nor was the information on that account less plausible; it was confident and circumstantial, and pointed out Sunday, the 9th day of December, as the precise time when this bloody design was to be executed, without distinction of age, sex, or condition. Lord Mount Alexander's letter was instantly sent to the Castle of Dublin. Copies multiplied, and the intelligence was conveyed through all orders of men. In a moment the capital became a scene of uproar and confusion; the guards of the Lord-Deputy stood astonished; the Castle bridge was drawn up; while a tumultuous crowd of men, women, and children ran precipitately to the shore, imploring to be conveyed away from the daggers of the Irish. In vain did Tyrconnel dispatch two Lords to assure them of security and protection: their remonstrances were drowned in clamour, shrieking, and wailing. An unusual number of vessels lay in the harbour:† the people crowded in an ecstasy of terror and impatience, leaving their less successful friends stupified with expectation of the fatal blow. The reports of the massacre were confirmed by some suspicious circumstances: Popish priests had announced to their congregations what they called "a secret intention," and enjoined them to stand ready to

* A copy of this letter is printed in an official History of Derry, published by the London Company, about 1825.

† There had been a remarkably long-continued easterly wind.

obey their orders. It was remembered that a friar of Derry had preached with unusual energy on the subject of Saul's destroying the Amalekites, and the iniquity of sparing those whom divine vengeance had devoted to destruction. The dreadful intelligence contained in the letter to Lord Mount Alexander was soon conveyed to every part of Ireland. In some places it was received on the very day assigned for the massacre. The people started suddenly from their devotions, fled astonished, propagated the panic, and thus swelled the crowds of fugitives. Some gained the coasts and were transported to England; others sought shelter in walled towns and Protestant settlements, leaving their effects and habitations to the mercy of the Irish plunderers. In the northern counties, where the Protestants were most numerous, they collected the arms still left among them, resolving to defend themselves, and already meditating the design of rising against the present Government. Derry, upon this, assumed an attitude of defence, which produced the famous and unsuccessful siege. The county of Down chose his Lordship as their General Commander and Colonel of their regiment of horse; and he, with other leaders, took post at Coleraine, with 4000 men, to prevent the enemy, under General Hamilton, from passing the Basin; which post, however, after repulsing the enemy, they were compelled to abandon and retire upon Derry. His Lordship, at the Revolution, was made a Privy Councillor, Governor of the County of Down, Master of the Ordnance, and a Brigade-General, and was three times constituted one of the Lords-Justices of the kingdom. His Lordship, being involved in his circumstances, was necessitated to dispose of a good part of his estate. Sir Robert Colville of Mount Colville purchased from him the lordship, corporation, and borough of Newtown, and other lands, for £10,640, in November, 1675; same month, for £3000, the lands of Templehrone, &c.; and, in October, 1679, for £9780, the lordship of Mount Alexander, otherwise Cumber, except the manor-house and the demesnes. The estates of Port Montgomerie, Dunskey, &c., in Wigton-

shire, were very probably disposed of about 1665. He married, first, Catherine, eldest daughter of Carey Earl of Rosecommon, who died in 1674; and, secondly, Eleanor, daughter to Maurice, Lord Viscount Fitzharding; but having no surviving issue by either, and dying at Mount Alexander, 12th Feb., 1716, was succeeded by his brother,

Henry, third Earl of Mount Alexander. He was born at Mellifort, and had lands assigned him by his brother near Newtown, which he sold. He married, in 1672, Mary, eldest daughter to William Lord Howth, and removed and settled at Rogerstown, within a mile of Lusk, on her brother's estate, whereof he had a demise for thirty-one years, and there built a fair house, and made improvements to the value of £1500. He took his seat in the House of Peers, 27th August, 1717: and, dying in 1731, left issue by his wife—who died 26th August, 1705, suddenly, as she was sitting at dinner—two sons, Hugh and Thomas, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

Hugh, fourth Earl of Mount Alexander. He had a pension of £300 a year; and married in 1703, Elinor, daughter of Sir Patriek Barnewall of Criekstown, Bart.; and by her, who died in December, 1746, had five children, who all died in their infancy. His Lordship died 27th February, 1744, and was succeeded by his brother,

Thomas, fifth Earl of Mount Alexander, who was High Sheriff of the county of Down, for the year 1726; and married Manoah, daughter of Mr Delacherois, of Lisburn, in the county of Antrim, a lady of French extraction and considerable fortune, but left no issue by her. His Lordship died on the 7th April, 1757. The title of Earl of Mount Alexander became extinct. Leaving his estates to his widow, she left them at her death to her nephews, of the name of Delacherois, to which family they still belong.

Arms of the Earls of Mount Alexander—Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, three Fleurs-de-Lis, Or; second and third, Gules, three Annulets, Or, Stoned, Azure, the whole within a

Double Tressure, Flowered and Counterflowered of the first. Difference, an Escutecheon, charged with a sword and Lanee, Salterwise.

Chief Seats were at Newtown Ardes and Mount Alexander, near Comber, in the county of Down; and at Dunskey Castle, in the county of Wigton, in Scotland; and anciently at Braidstane, in the county of Ayr.

The lands of Braidstane were sold by Hugh, first Earl of Mount Alexander to his relative, Sir John Shaw of Greenock, in 1650. "The family of Greenock," says Robertson, "continued occasionally to reside at the old eastle here, till after 1700." The barony had been all feud out at or prior to that period, except the Castle-farm, consisting of about sixty aeres; so that when the barony was included in the entail of Greenock, in 1700, it consisted only of the superiority and feu-duties and the Castle-farm of sixty aeres. The ruins of the eastle of Braidstane remained till towards the end of last century, with some vestiges of the garden and an avenue of old trees; but on the occasion of rebuilding the farm-steading, the tenant was allowed to take his own way, when he took down the remains of the eastle, and used the stones in the new building. The avenue of trees and vestiges of the garden have all disappeared: so that there is now no remnant of its ancient state left. It is to be regretted that the eastle was taken down, as it was a kind of land-mark, and must have been the building in which Con O'Neil was sheltered on his escape from Carriekfergus, and in which the indentures and agreements were entered into, by which he gave away two-thirds of his estate to Hugh Montgomerie and James Hamilton.* Perhaps the treatment of Con O'Neil may appear harsh, yet it conferred great benefits on Ireland; for James VI., with much wisdom, took Montgomerie and Hamilton bound to settle the estates with Protestants from England and Scotland, and specially prohibited them from admitting any native Irish; so that these estates were

* James Hamilton was created Viscount Claneboy. It is supposed that his descendants still hold their share of the O'Neil estates.

settled with industrious farmers and labourers from the west of Scotland, who introduced those new and industrious habits into the district, which have tended to make Ulster so superior to the rest of Ireland.

MONTGOMERIE OF BOGSTON.

The descent of this family is from that of Giffen or Broadstone, but no written evidence has been preserved to prove the connection. The first who can be particularised is

Matthew Montgomerie, who resided at Broadstone. On 7th November, 1622, John Swan, younger, in Mylne of Beith, granted his obligation to Matthew Montgomerie, and his son, Robert, then in Bogston, for eight score merks. This is on record in the books of the regality of Kilwinning, preserved in the General Register House, vol. I. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert Montgomerie, who was in possession of the lands of Bogston early in the seventeenth century. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert Montgomerie, who acquired right to the lands by feu disposition granted in 1663 by Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglintoun, with consent of Alexander Lord Montgomerie, his son, and which was afterwards confirmed by the crown. He acquired a considerable estate, which he portioned among his sons. He was factor and baron bailie of Giffen, and adviser of the family of Eglintoun in all their affairs connected with Beith. He was four times married: first, to Ann, eldest daughter of John Harvie of Broadlie; second, to Janet, daughter of ——— Montgomerie in Giffen; third, in 1684, to Margaret Campbell, relict of John Thomson in Sorn; and fourth, in 1706, to Mary Sempill, relict of William Caldwell, merchant in Kilmarnock. By the first marriage he had—

1. Matthew, who succeeded to Bogston.
2. John, who succeeded to Broadlie.

By the second marriage he had—

1. Robert, to whom he gave Craighouse.
2. Daniel, to whom he gave the lands of Bar, in this parish. He married Anne, only daughter of James Bannatyne of Kelly, a cadet of the Bannatynes of Kames, who possessed Kelly for upwards of three hundred years. He acquired the lands of Auchintiber, in the parish of Kilwinning.
3. Hugh, who settled in the parish of Dunlop. He married and left issue, from whom descended *John*, who, it is said, removed from Dunlop to the parish of Shotts, in Lanarkshire, where he married and had issue.

By the marriage with Janet Montgomerie there were also two daughters—

1. Margaret, married, in 1666, to John Dunsmure, eldest son of Gavin Dunsmure of Brownhills, a respectable merchant in Glasgow.
2. ———, married to ——— Wilson of Bowfield, in the parish of Lochwinnoch.

Matthew Montgomerie of Bogston succeeded his father. He married, in 1682, Janet, daughter of William Muir of Bruntwood, and got possession of part of the lands prior to his father's death. He had but one son, Robert, and a daughter, Margaret, who married John Shedden of Marshyland, ancestor of Shedden of Morrishill.

Robert Montgomerie of Bogston succeeded his father Matthew, and was infeft in 1714. He married, in 1706, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of his uncle, William Muir of Bruntwood, and had eighteen children, who all died young, except three daughters—

1. Margaret, born 17th August, 1717.
2. Elizabeth, married John Drummond, General Supervisor of Excise.
3. Susannah, married to Robert Montgomerie of Craighouse.

He was succeeded by his eldest daughter,

Margaret Montgomerie of Bogston, who, 17th Feb., 1737,

married Bailie John Wilson, merchant in Kilmarnock, to whom she had a son, Robert, and two daughters—

1. Elizabeth, born 16th October, 1741, died in 1822, unmarried.
2. Mary, married to Dr Robert Borland of Kilmarnock, to whom she had a son, Robert Montgomerie, and a daughter, Euphemia, who died young.

Robert Wilson Montgomerie of Bogston succeeded to the lands under a destination in his grandfather's deed of settlement, in terms of which he assumed the name of Montgomerie. In early life he went to Virginia as a merchant, where he remained until his grandfather's death. On his return he settled at Bogston; and having been nominated a Justice of the Peace, took an interest in local affairs, and proved a useful and valuable member of society, being respected by all classes for his integrity and independence of character. He died at Crummock, 26th December, 1832, at the great age of 95. He was succeeded by his grandnephew.

Robert Borland Montgomerie of Bogston, only son of Robert Montgomerie Borland, by Charlotte, daughter of ———— Roch of Youghall, by whom there was also a daughter, Charlotte.

HAMILTOUNS OF BROWNMUIR.

Douglas, in his Baronage, says that Troilus Montgomerie, son of Adam Montgomerie of Giffen, sold his patrimony of Brumemuir to the Hamiltons of Wishaw; but he is so obviously wrong in various other statements in reference to the Giffen family that little reliance is to be placed on this assertion. It is more probable that the Hamiltons of Brownmuir were descended from Udston, ancestor of the Wishaw family. The first we meet with is

Hew Hamilton of Brownmuir, about 1610 or 1612.*

* Timothy Pont, p. 8.

William Hamilton of Brownmuir is mentioned in the testament of *William Montgomerie*, merchant in Rakerfield, Beith, February, 1615.† He is also mentioned in the inventory of *Hew Montgomerie* of Boghall, as having a claim for “dry multures” of xls. vid. He was a witness to a *clare constat* of a tenement in Irvine, of *Robert Kerr* of Auchingrie, 3d November, 1618. He appears to have been a cautioner for *William Neill* of Newhill, 8th June, 1624; or cautioner to the testament of *umquhile Isobel Hamilton*, his spouse. He was on a retour at Hamilton in 1632.‡ He stands in the roll of the *Lochwinnoch* heritors, in 1635, as the feuar of ane 9s. 6d. land of *Auchinbothie-Blair*, under his usual style, “*William Hamiltoun* of Brownmuir.” “*William Hamiltoun*, elder of Brownmuir,” is mentioned as a creditor in the testament of *Robert Gawane*, Beith, 1643. His name also again occurs in a similar document in 1646. Issue—

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Ursula*, who was married to *John Fulton* of *Boydston*, in 1662. *Brownmuir* and *Mainshill* were cautioners for their consignations.||

William Hamiltoun of Brownmuir was “ane ruling elder” in 1648.§ *Brownmuir* was a feuar of a farm of *Auchinbothie-Blair*, again, about 1653, supposed to be worth £53, 6s. 8d. Scots a-year. He had a charter—13th February, 1680—to him and to his spouse, of the lands of *Brownmuir*.¶ There was, in 1677, an agreement between *William Hamilton* of *Brownmuir*, heritable proprietor of the *Mylne* of *Beith*, and the suekeners thereof, as parties and contractors. After al-

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

‡ Anderson on the House of Hamilton, &c., p. 253.

|| Beith Record.

§ Record of the Irvine Presbytery.

¶ Anderson, p. 253.

luding to divers matters, the agreement goes on to the following passage:—

“ And the said coags to be the just proportionable pairt of the peck whereof the shilling is first measured at the said milne, and that in lieu and place and for satisfaction of all knaveschip, bunnock, gratification, or any other consuetude formerlie dew or is accustomed to be paid or required at the said mylne, and the saids two cogfulls of meill are to be kepped at the mylne eye and hand waved by the owner of the meill; and in case the millar of the said mylne dissent through dissatisficatione with the waving thereof, in that case the said milner is to have libertie to sift the samen, and instead thereof shall have two cogfulls of sifted clean meall straked; and whilke two cogfulls of meal extending both to the thrid part of ane peck.*

William Hamiltoun of Brownmuir was again an elder in 1701. Issue—

1. Jean.
2. Ursula, who was married to James Cochran of Auchinreuch and Mainshill, before 1691.

Jean Hamiltoun, heiress, or co-heiress, of Brownmuir, born in 1662. She was married to Robert Hamiltoun of Wishaw, in 1686.† This Wishaw was the son of William Hamilton of Wishaw, who was a distinguished antiquary and writer. The descendants of this marriage afterwards succeeded to the title of Lord Belhaven.

The lands of Brownmuir were sold by the late Lord Belhaven in 1796, for £4000 sterling, to Hugh Crawford, writer, and bailie of Greenock.‡

CRAWFURDS OF BROWNMUIR.

Hugh Crawford, writer, and one of the bailies of Greenock, as already stated, bought the lands and the mills of Brownmuir from Lord Belhaven, in 1796. He was twice married. By his first wife he had—

1. Hugh Crawford of Hillend, writer in Greenock, who married and left issue.

* Agreement in the hands of Mr Pratt.

† Anderson, Douglas's Baronage.

‡ Robertson's Cuninghame.

By his second wife, Ann Dunlop, he had—

2. James Crawford, W.S., who married Elizabeth Bell, Edinburgh. Isabella Caawfurd, who was married to John Pratt of Glentarkie, in Fifeshire.

Brownmuir having been left to the second family, the property was sold by James Crawford, Miss Crawford, and Mrs Pratt, to Mr Pratt, in 1829, for £7500

MONTGOMERIES OF CRAIGHOUSE.

Robert Montgomerie of Craighouse was the third son of Robert Montgomerie of Bogston, from whom he acquired the lands. He married Margaret Peebles, and had issue—

1. Robert, his successor.
2. John, father, it is said, of *Gavin Montgomerie* of Barrodger.

Robert Montgomerie of Craighouse succeeded his father. He married Anne, daughter of Hammill of Roughwood, and had issue—

1. Robert, his heir.
2. Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Dr John Witherspoon, minister of the gospel at Beith, and afterwards President of the College of Princetown, in New Jersey.

Robert Montgomerie of Craighouse studied for the medical profession, and practised at Beith. He married, first, Susanah, daughter of Montgomerie of Bogston, by whom he had a son; and, secondly, Elizabeth Gentleman, by whom he had a daughter, *Jean*.

Robert Montgomerie, who succeeded his father, was also a surgeon. He died unmarried. He was succeeded by his sister,

Jean Montgomerie of Craighouse, who married Robert Montgomerie, banker in Irvine, who was descended of the Montgomeries of Blaekhouse or Skelmorlie Cuninghame, a branch

of the family of Braidstane, and was only son of Patrick Montgomerie, Irvine, by his wife, sister of Robert Tod of Knockindale and Down, banker in Irvine. Robert Montgomerie of Craighouse was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Ayr, and Captain in the Cuninghame Regiment of Local Militia. He died in 1812, from the effects of a contusion on the foot, received from a curling-stone while playing at Eglington Castle. He left issue by his wife, who survived him till 1825, four sons and two daughters—

1. Robert, who succeeded him.
2. Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Montgomerie, Madras Artillery, C.B., who distinguished himself greatly in the Chinese campaign.
3. William, a surgeon in the E.I.C. Bengal Service. He married Miss Graham, and has issue.
4. Hugh, who settled in Virginia.

Robert Montgomerie of Craighouse, Collector of Customs, Irvine, married, first, Miss MacAulay, by whom he had a daughter, married to Davidson of Drumley, and has issue; secondly, to Miss Haldane, niece of the late William Cuninghame of Lainshaw, by whom he has issue—

Robert Montgomerie, yr. of Craighouse, and several daughters.

PATRICK OF DRUMBUIE.

John Patrick, youngest son of Robert Patrick of Waterside, acquired the lands of Drumbuie, which lie adjacent to Waterside, in the lordship of Giffen. In 1710 he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Patrick of Drumbuie; but he having died without issue, was, in 1730, succeeded by his immediate younger brother,

Hugh Patrick of Drumbuie. He had three sons—

1. John.
2. Hugh, who died without issue.

3. James, who married Anne, daughter of William Shedden, merchant in Beith, sister of the late Robert Shedden, of London. His father disposed to him the lands of Shotts and others, in the barony of Giffen. He died in 1795, leaving two sons.

John Patrick, the eldest son, in 1750, married his cousin, Janet, daughter of Robert Patrick of Waterside, and sister of John Patrick of Trearne. He died about the year 1760, leaving an only son,

Robert Patrick of Drumbuie, who, on the death of his grandfather, Hugh, succeeded him in his lands of Drumbuie and Greenhills. He married Janet, daughter of James Maxwell of Braidieland, near Paisley. He died in 1792, leaving three sons and three daughters—

1. Robert.
2. James.
3. William, a merchant in Calcutta.
1. Catherine.
2. Janet, married to Francis Orr, Esq., manufacturer.
3. Jane, married to Nathaniel Gibson, Esq., Town-Clerk of Paisley.

Robert Patrick of Drumbuie, the eldest son, succeeded his father, but died, without issue, in 1802, when he was succeeded by his immediate younger brother,

James Patrick of Drumbuie, a captain in the army. He was some time in the Ayrshire Militia, and afterwards a captain in the 70th regiment. He married Margaret, daughter of John King, merchant in Paisley, by whom he had a son, Robert, and two daughters. She died in 1823. He afterwards married B. Steven, daughter of the Rev. D. Steven, minister of Kilwinning, and had issue.

Arms—The same as those of Trearne, with a suitable mark of cadetcy.

MURES OF CALDWELL.

The estate of Caldwell is situated both in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire. The mansion-house, a large and commodious building, "is plaeced," says the New Statistical Account, "in an angle of the parish of Beith, being part of the feu from the lordship of Giffen, so acute that the adjoining offices, at a few yards distance, are in another parish and county."

The Mures of Caldwell are immediately descended from Sir Reginald More, or Mure, of Abereorn and Cowdams, who appears to have been Chamberlain of Scotland as early as 1329, the first year of the reign of David II. The name occurs, written at various periods, More, Mure, Muir, Moor, &c., and from the correspondence of the armorial bearings, seems to be the same originally as that of the Moores of Moore Place, in Kent, now represented by the Irish Moores, Marquises of Drogheda. The arms of "Muir of Caldwell," and "Muir of Rouallan," being then the two chief houses of the name in Scotland, are exhibited on page 46 of the Scottish Heraldry, emblazoned by Sir David Lindsay, Lord Lyon, about the year 1540. Those of Caldwell present the plain shield of the Mores, "three mullets, on a bend;" while on the shield of Rowallan are quartered the wheat-sheaves of the Comyns.

The most ancient of the name on record are the Mores of Polkelly, near Kilmarnoek; one of whom, David de More, appears as witness to a charter of Alexander II. The direct male line of Polkelly becoming extinct, the estate passed, by marriage of the heir female, to the Mores of Rowallan, cadets of the family, who had acquired the neighbouring estate of Rowallan from the Comyns, its ancient lords. Crawford, the Scottish genealogist, supposes Sir Reginald, the Chamberlain, to have been a brother of Sir Adam More of Rowallan, whose daughter, Elizabeth, was Queen Consort of Robert II., the first of the Stuart kings; but of this there is no evidence, and it appears as likely that he sprang directly from the original

stock of Polkelly, and may be the same Reginald who, together with a Gilchrist More, signs the Ragman Roll in 1296, and whom Nisbet takes to be the old Polkelly Mores, "the root of the Mores, an antienter family than the Rowallans."

The paternal inheritance of Sir Reginald seems to have been Cowdams, in Ayrshire, not far from the original seat of the family. These lands belonged to him previously to 1328, as shown by an agreement concerning them between him and the monks of Paisley, dated in that year. They have ever since continued in the family — Mure of Caldwell being still their feudal superior. They are next noticed in a charter of the Earl of Strathern, afterwards Robert II., dated 1367, confirming the previous deed of 1328. Johannes Mure, jun., de Cowdams, appears, in 1446, as one of the commissioners for fixing the boundaries of the burgh of Prestwick; and the papers relative thereto, now preserved at Caldwell, extend as far back as 1475.

Sir Reginald acquired his extensive estates of Abercorn, &c., in the Lothians and Stirlingshire, by marriage with one of the co-heiresses of Sir John Graham of Eskdale and Abercorn; another of whom wedded Waiter, Steward of Scotland; and a third, Sir William Douglas, "the Knight of Liddesdale." He obtained, also, by grant from the crown, on the forfeiture of Sir Andrew Murray in 1332, the lands of Tilybardine. These were afterwards restored, for a pecuniary consideration, by his son, Sir William More, to Sir William Murray, ancestor of the present Duke of Athol, as appears from an indenture dated 1341. Sir Reginald adhered steadily to the patriotic cause during the English wars in David the Second's reign, and was one of the commissioners appointed, in 1340, to treat with the Lords Percy, Moubray, and Nevil, on a truce between the two nations. He died soon after, leaving two sons and a daughter, viz.:—1. William, who succeeded to Abercorn, and died, s. p.; 2. Gilchrist, who continued the line of the family; and 3. Alicia, married, first, to Sir William de Hereb (or Herries); and secondly, to her cousin, Sir John Steward

of Ralston, son of Walter Steward of Seotland, by Isabel Graham. Sir Reginald's elder son dying without male issue, the younger,

Gilchrist More, became the male representative of the house of Abereorn. To him descended the property of Cowdams. The estates of Caldwell, in the shires of Ayr and Renfrew, he is supposed to have acquired by marriage with the heiress of Caldwell of that Ilk, then a family of some note, having given a Chaneellor to Seotland in 1349. Crawford is of opinion that at this time the estates of Rowallan and Polkelly also came to the Abereorn line by a second marriage of Gilehrist with the heir-female of Rowallan: these, he adds, were afterwards settled on the younger children, issue of this marriage, whence the subsequent Mures of Rowallan and Polkelly, two distinct families. Rowallan passed, about a century ago, by an heir-female, to the Campbells of Loudoun. The male line of Polkelly is also extinct. To Caldwell and Cowdams succeeded

John More, the first who is designated of "Caldwell," living 29th October, 1409, who was succeeded by

John More, Lord of Caldwell, who is witness to a charter, dated 19th January, 1430. The next possessor of Caldwell was

John More, whose charter under the great seal bears date 1476. By Elizabeth, his wife, he left at his decease, before 1492, a daughter, Marjory, married to John Lord Ross, of Hawkhead, ancestor of the Earl of Glasgow, and a son,

Sir Adam More of Caldwell, knighted by James IV. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Sempill of Elies-toun, and sister to John, first Lord Sempill, and had four sons and two daughters. Sir Adam died about 1513, from which date it is presumed that he fell at the battle of Flodden, fought in that year. He was succeeded by his second, but eldest surviving son,

John Mure of Caldwell, who, 20th February, 1515, at the

head of his followers, took by assault, "the castle and palace" of the Archbishop of Glasgow, situated near the city, battering the walls in breach "*with artillery*," and carrying off a rich booty. He married Lady Janet Stewart, daughter of Matthew Earl of Lennox, (and grandaunt to Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots,) and was succeeded, in 1539, by his eldest son,

John Mure of Caldwell, who married, first, the Lady Isabel Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun; and secondly, Christian, daughter of Ninian, Lord Ross of Hawkhead, and had (with younger children) two sons—1. John (Sir), his heir; and 2. William, of Glanderstoun, ancestor of the Mures of Glanderstoun. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, and had (with a daughter, Janet, wife of John Pollock of that Ilk) a son and heir, William Mure of Glanderstoun, who married Jean, daughter of the Rev. Hans Hamilton, and sister of James, Earl of Clanbrassil, by whom he left, at his decease in 1640, (with a daughter, Janet, wife of the Rev. John Carstairs, and mother of William Carstairs the patriot,) a son, William Mure of Glanderstoun, who married Euphemia Mure of Caldwell, and had a son, William, of Glanderstoun and Caldwell. The Laird of Caldwell, together with his kinsmen and dependents, took part with the Earl of Glencairn at the "Field of the Muir of Glasgow"—a bloody action, fought between the partizans of the Earls of Lennox and Glencairn, headed by the latter chieftain, against the Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, in 1543. John Mure died about 1554, when his eldest Son,

Sir John Mure succeeded to Caldwell. He received the honour of knighthood from King James V., and marrying Janet Kennedy, of Bargany, had three sons, Robert, William, and James. He was slain on the 10th September, 1570, by the Cuninghames of Aikett and Raeburne, of that Ilk, the same who were afterwards principals in the murder of his cousin, Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, in 1585. To Sir John succeeded his son,

Sir Robert Mure of Caldwell. This gentleman was in the confidence of James VI., by whom he was knighted, and to whom he was related through the Lennoxes. A number of original letters, addressed to him by that monarch, are still preserved at Caldwell, some of them curious, as illustrating the manners of the times. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Kincaid of that Ilk, by whom he had two sons—John, who died, s.p. ; and James, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, and left at his death, v. p., four sons and as many daughters ; the eldest son, Robert, was successor to his grandfather. Sir Robert married, secondly, Barbara, daughter of Sir George Preston of Valleyfield, and relict of Robert, Lord Sempill, by whom he left a daughter, married to Sir William Hamilton, Bart. of Preston. About 1610, the lands of Thornton, near Kilmarnock, long in possession of the family, were alienated to a cadet, founder of the house of Mure of Thornton, the male line of which becoming extinct in 1701, in the person of Sir Archibald Mure, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the estate passed by his heir female to John Cuninghame of Caddel, and is now held by Archibald Cuninghame of Thornton, the superiority being still with Caldwell. Sir Robert was succeeded at his decease by his grandson,

Robert Mure of Caldwell, who married Jean, daughter of Uchtred Knox of Ramphorlie, and had three sons, successively “ of Caldwell,” and one daughter, Euphenia, married to William Mure of Glanderstoun. Robert Mure, it seems, fell in battle about 1640, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Mure of Caldwell, who died in 1644, and was succeeded by his younger brother,

James Mure of Caldwell, at whose decease, without issue, in 1654, the estates devolved upon his brother,

William Mure of Caldwell, who married, in 1655, Barbara, daughter of Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead. This laird, and a few other west country gentlemen, favourable to the cause of civil and religious liberty, met in arms at Chitterflat, near Caldwell, 28th November, 1666 ; whence a

troop of horse, consisting chiefly of the tenantry of that and the neighbouring properties, set out, under his command, to join the covenanters, who had recently risen in Dumfriesshire. His estates were forfeited, and gifted to General Dalzell. His lady was imprisoned, with two of her daughters, in Blackness Castle, and underwent much persecution. Of Caldwell's three daughters, Jane, the eldest, was married to Colonel John Erskine of Carnock, but left no issue; Anne, the youngest, died unmarried, and

Barbara Mure, the second daughter, lived to obtain, by special Act of Parliament, on the 19th, 1690, full restitution of her patrimonial estates. She married John Fairlie of that Ilk, but dying without issue was succeeded by her kinsman,

William Mure, fourth laird of Glanderstoun, descended from William, second son of the John Mure who inherited Caldwell in 1539. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Mowat, Bart., but dying without issue was succeeded by his nephew,

William Mure, eldest of eighteen children of James Mure, Esq. of Phoddens, in Ireland, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of George Hutchison, Esq. of Monkwood, Ayrshire. He married, in 1710, Anne, daughter of Sir James Stewart, Bart. of Goodtrees and Coltness, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and, dying in 1722, left (with a daughter, Agnes, married to the Hon. Patrick Boyle of Stewarton) a son and successor,

William Mure of Caldwell, M.P. for Renfrewshire, from 1742 to 1761, one of the barons of the Scottish Exchequer. He married Katherine, daughter of James Graham, Lord Easdale, Senator of the College of Justice, and left issue—

1. William, his successor.
2. James, of Cecil Lodge, Herts, married Frederica, daughter of Christopher Metcalfe, Esq. of Hawsted, county of Suffolk, and by her (who died in 1834) left issue, Katherine, married to James Rennie, Esq., of Leith, merchant.

Baron Mure was succeeded, in 1776, by his eldest son,
Colonel William Mure of Caldwell, Vice-Lieutenant of Ren-

frewshire, who married, in 1791, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir James Hunter Blair, Bart. of Dunskey, and had issue—

1. William, his heir.
2. James, Lieutenant R.N., died unmarried in 1801.
3. David, Advocate-Depute for Scotland, married Helen, eldest daughter of John Tod, Esq. of Kirkhill, Midlothian, and has one daughter,
Jane, married to the Hon. Lieut.-General Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., and other six daughters.

Colonel Mure died 9th Feb., 1831, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Mure, Esq. of Caldwell, J.P. and D.L., Colonel of the Renfrewshire Militia. He married, in 1825, Laura, second daughter of William Markham, Esq. of Becca Hall, Yorkshire, and had issue—

1. William, now of Caldwell.
2. Charles Reginald, Captain, 43d Light Infantry.
3. James, Advocate.
1. Laura Elizabeth.
2. Anne Clementina.
3. Emma, married, in 1753, to Thomas, third Lord Ribblesdale.

Mr Mure died 1st April, 1860. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Mure, Esq. of Caldwell, late Lieut.-Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards. He married, in 1859, the Hon. Constance Elizabeth Wyndham, youngest daughter of George Lord Leconfield.

FULTONS OF FULTOUN AND GRANGEHILL.

Hamilton of Wishaw, in his descriptions of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew, compiled in 1703, and printed by the Maitland Club in 1831, remarks:—"Robertus, son and heir of Sir Robert de Cunninghame, is witness in the confirmation of the lands of Inglistoun, by Thomas, sone of Adam Carpentarius; which is thought, by the co-witnesses—John Knox

and Thomas of Fultown—to have been under King Alexander the Third.” Thomas of Fultown, and Matilda, his spouse, had a charter from Stephen, Abbot of Paisley, in 1272, of their lands of Fultoun between Kert and Gryffe. Thomas de Fultoun was witness to the charter of Stewardton to the Abbot and Monks of Paisley, in 1281. Alan, the son of Thomas of Fulton, Nicol of Fulton, and Henry of Foulton, are included in the list of magnates in Strathgryffe who swore fealty to Edward the First of England, as king paramount, in 1296. That list contains the names of thirty-six, including the ancestors of Eglintoun, Glencairn, Dundonald, and Mar, with Denieston of that ilk, Ralston of that ilk, and others, connected with the historical records of Ayrshire, and who held of the Lord High Stewards. The lands of Fultoun were alienated to the monks of Paisley, “pro salute animae suae,” in 1381; and again we find one William Urie resigning these lands to the monks, in an instrument entitled “Resignationes de asse-datione terrarum de Fulton,” in 1409, being a lease of the lands of Fulton. These lands formed a portion of the estate of Craigends, anno 1488. After these alienations, we find, in the “rent of the Abbacy of Paisley,” in the year 1500, Johne de Fowlton and the Mill lands, &c., in a long deed anent thirlage services, &c.

Previous to the year 1554, Johne de Foulton held the lands of Muirton, in Beith parish; as we find Foulton *contra* Muir of that year, with this decision:—“Gif ony man gevis his kindnes of ony landis to ane uther, and researvis gude deid and proffeit theirfoir, he may be callit and decernit to warrand the sam in lands.” 23d April, 1554.

John Fulton of Muirton, as a witness anent a sasine of the lands of Kerse, 29th May, 1573.

William Fulton of Muirton, in 1585, as witness to a certain evident. His son was

John Fulton of Muirton, in 1625, whose younger brother was Fulton of Auchinbathie and Spreulston, and from whom branched off the cadets of that name in Beith and Lochwin-

noeh parishes, viz. :—Fulton of Threipwood, Fulton of Nether-trees, Fulton of Boydston, Fulton of Broomknowes, Fulton of Auchinbathie, Fulton of Park, Colonel Fulton of Hartfield.

John Fulton of Muirton married Jean Connel, daughter of Robert Connel of Grangehill, in 1670,* and acquired that property. His brother was Hugh Fulton, a merchant in Paisley, in 1688. He bought Auchinlodmont in 1700. His son, Bailie Robert Fulton, purchased Balgreen, in 1729, from Sir John Houston of that Ilk. He also acquired the lands of Muirsheill, Queensidemuir, and Langeraft, in 1730, and bought the lands of Freeland, in Inehinnan parish, in 1734. He also possessed Stewart-Raiss and the Well Meadow of Paisley. He married Anne, daughter of John Maxwell of Brediland. No issue.

James Fulton of Grangehill married Margaret Shedden of Mossend. No issue.

William Fulton succeeded his brother in the estate. He married Martha Clerk in 1714. Issue, a son.

John Fulton of Grangehill, married Janet Craig, daughter of Patriek Craig of Roddenhead, in 1737. He had Grangehill, Auchinlodmont, Balgreen, Bareosh, &c. He had three sons—

1. John, of Grangehill.
2. William, of Balgreen and Knockbartnock.
3. Robert, died unmarried.

John Fulton of Grangehill, &c., married, in 1799, Janet Wilson, daughter of William Wilson, of Bourtrees; and, after Grangehill's death, his widow married, in 1807, James Dobie, banker in Beith. He left one son.

Captain John Fulton succeeded to the family properties, and married, in the year 1804, Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. David Maelellan, proprietor of Nettlehirst, elaimant of the Kirkeudbright Peerage, and grand-daughter of "The Ralston," by her mother's ancestral line. Issue—

John Fulton.

Isabella, married to the Rev. Robert Crawford of Irongray.

* Patrick Connel was proprietor of Grangehill in 1635.

John Fulton of Nettlehirst is married. Issue—

William Patrick Fulton.

Crest—A Stag Couchant et Regardant.

Motto—“Parta labore quies.”



Giffen Castle.

MONTGOMERIES OF GIFFEN.

Walter de Mulcaster obtained the lands of Giffen from the De Morvilles, in the reign of William the Lion; and in turn gifted them to his sub-vassal, Alexander de Nenham, who “granted to the Monastery of Dryburgh,” says the New Statistical Account, “a half carucate, or fifty acres of land, in the lordship of Giffen, at which a chapel to St Bridget had previously been founded by the Monastery of Kilwinning, the ruins of which still exist, situated on a hill [within the lordship of Trearne] which had been used as a burying-ground, with an uncommonly fine spring well, called Bridget’s Well, at the bottom.” This charter was confirmed by Allan, Lord of

Galloway, who died in 1233, and, therefore, must have been executed prior to that year. A copy is preserved in the Cartulary of Dryburgh, now in the Advocates' Library. The large possessions of the De Morvilles having passed, by marriage, into the hands of Roland Lord of Galloway, and by his daughters—for he had no male heirs—into those of John Baliol, De la Zouche, and one of the Comyns, all of whom were confiscated by Bruce after the contest for the throne, the lands of Giffen, amongst others, reverted to the crown. Sir Hugh de Eglintoun, who married Egidia,* sister of Robert II., obtained from that monarch a grant of the lordship in 1370. John Montgomerie of Eaglesham having married Elizabeth, heiress of Sir Hugh, the Giffen property remained in the possession of the Montgomeries of Eglintoun for several centuries. The barony seems to have been regarded as the messuage of the Master or heir apparent of Eglintoun. “John, first Lord Montgomerie, gave this estate to his second son, Robert, who was succeeded in it by his descendants. As, however, there appears a charter of date 1452, in which the Laird of Giffen is distinctly called *William* Montgomerie, it should seem that either the estate (as from its extent it well might) was parcelled out among different branches of the family, or, like to the titles in a German principality, all the branches used them in common. However this may be, it is certain that the whole was resumed by their chief, Hugh first Earl of Eglintoun, who, in 1505, had it all comprehended in a special charter to himself, dated at Stirling on the 23d of April that year. After this, it was at different times given off, as a portion to younger branches of the Eglintoun family: as in the reign of Queen Mary, when Hugh, the third Earl, gave Giffen to his second son, Robert, who failing of male issue, it returned again to the main house, where it remained till Alexander, the sixth Earl, gave it to his second son, Sir Henry Montgomerie of Giffen; and falling back again for want of issue male, it was finally alienated by Hugh, the seventh Earl of Eglintoun,

* She was at the time widow of Sir James Lindsay of Crawford.

to his second son, Francis Montgomerie of Giffen, prior to the year 1669, the year in which the Earl died. This great lordship included originally, besides Giffen of the present day, the lands of Hessilhead, Broadstone, Ramshead, Trearne, and Roughwood, extending in all to £3788, 9s. 10d. of valuation; which is considerably more than half the valued rent of Beith parish."* The first of the Montgomeries of Giffen, according to Douglas' Baronage, was

Sir Robert Montgomerie, Knight, second son of Sir John de Montgomerie of Ardrossan, a Baron of Parliament—in which he sat in the year 1399†—by his lady, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Caerlaverock. Sir Robert married Jane, daughter of Murray of Touchadam. He lived in the reigns of James I. and II.—inter 1405 et 1460—and died before 1452. He had issue—

1. Robert, his heir, though he does not appear to have succeeded him.
2. Sir William, who succeeded.
3. John, who was living in 1482. He appears to have been father of Robert Montgomerie of Scotston, who, in 1488, was an arbiter between the Abbot of Paisley and town of Renfrew.
4. James was a witness to a deed of Alexander Lord Montgomerie, at Polnoon, with Sir William of Giffen, 14th July, 1452.

Sir William Montgomerie of Giffen—so designated, in 1465, in the charter of the lands of Lochhouse, sold by him to Hamilton of Torrance, which lands held of Lord Montgomerie—appears to have had issue, a son—

John, who succeeded him.

John Montgomerie of Giffen. He was alive in 1488.‡ His issue appear to have been two sons and one daughter, viz. :—

1. Alexander.
2. Robert.
3. Janet, who married, first, John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who was killed, in 1513, at the battle of Flodden, leaving two sons

* Robertson's Cuninghame.

† Scots Acts, vol. i.

‡ Scots Acts, vol. ii.

in infancy, from the eldest of whom descends the present Laird of Craufurdland; and, secondly, Robert Hunter of Hunterston, and had issue, from whom descends Robert Hunter, now of Hunterston.

Alexander Montgomerie of Giffen, the eldest son, died before 23d April, 1505. In *Douglas' Baronage*, this Alexander is confounded with Alexander Montgomerie of Braidstane, who was alive in 1505, the date of the royal charter to Hugh Lord Montgomerie of the barony of Giffen, which was recognised and regranted. His issue, it appears from *Douglas' Baronage*, did not succeed to Giffen, and acquired other properties:—

1. *Troilus Montgomerie*. In the *Baronage*, he is made the son of Adam, and grandson of Alexander; but there is no evidence of Adam's existence, and dates are against it. The *Baronage* also makes Troilus a contemporary of James VI., which must be a mistake, as he was witness to a deed by Janet Montgomerie, widow of James Wallace of Carnell, dated 6th January, 1538.* Another error in *Douglas' Baronage*, with regard to him, is the statement of his having married the daughter of Sir Hugh Montgomerie of Braidstane, who did not marry till 1587, and that his sons by her were born respectively in 1590 and 1598! A farther blunder occurs in the *Baronage* as to the time this family became possessed of Macbie-hill. It is there said that the eldest son of Troilus, called William, born in 1590, acquired the property, and left it to his brother; but we find from unquestionable authority that
2. Robert Montgomerie of Macbie-hill, who got a charter of legitimation, dated 4th March, 1531, for his two natural sons, William and John, possessed these lands in 1548; and he and John Montgomerie, on the 20th and 21st November, 1548, found Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, surety for underlying the law, &c., for abiding from the armies of the queen. His lawful issue appears to have been a son,

Robert, who succeeded him, and had issue.

Robert Montgomerie of Giffen, who married Lady Isabel Montgomerie, fifth daughter of Hugh first Earl of Eglintoun. She could not have been born earlier than about 1490, as she was the fifth daughter, and must also have had brothers older than herself; so that she could scarcely have been married before 1505. Their issue appears to have been—

Patrick Montgomerie of Giffen. He was a member of the

* Records of the Burgh of Prestwick.

Great Parliament held at Edinburgh in August, 1560, which established the Protestant religion in this realm, and afterwards banished from Scotland for his adherence to the Reformation principles. He married Agnes, daughter of John Mure, yr. of Caldwell, and had issue a daughter, who married John Montgomerie of Seotston, by whom he got a part of the lands of Giffen, where the Seotston family lived in 1576. Their residence was about a mile from Hessilhead. They had issue a son, John, yr. of Seotston, who left issue. Patriek Montgomerie of Giffen was a witness to the last will and testament of John Montgomerie of Hessilhead, 12th January, 1558.* He is said to have had no male issue; and that Robert, Master of Eglintoun, second son of Hugh third Earl of Eglintoun, succeeded to the property in consequence. In the Commissary Records of Glasgow, 1603, "Margaret *Maxwell*, Lady Giffen," is mentioned in the testament of "Malice Wilson in bromehill;" while "Agnes Muir, old lady Giffen," occurs in a similar document in 1605. The latter was no doubt the widow of Patriek Montgomerie of Giffen; but who was "Margaret Maxwell, Lady Giffen?" The Master of Eglintoun left a daughter, his heir, called *Margaret* in the Peerages. Are we to suppose that she was the person, with the addition of Maxwell to her name; or that Margaret Maxwell was the widow of a son of Patriek, who had possibly predeceased him? Be this as it may, it is certain that the next, or second, branch of the Eglintoun family styled "of Giffen" was

The Hon. Robert Montgomerie of Giffen, second son of Hugh third Earl of Eglintoun. He married Jean, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had Margaret, his only daughter and sole heiress. He was called "the Master of Eglintoun," as heir presumptive to the title. In the account of the slaughter of his brother, Hugh fourth Earl of Eglintoun, by the Cuninghames, in the Broomlands MS., it is stated that

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

he "honourably revenged" his death. He died August, 1596, leaving one daughter, his sole heiress,

Margaret Montgomerie of Giffen, born in 1583, succeeded her father. She was served heir to him in the lands of Giffen, 16-17th June, 1604; and married Hugh fifth Earl of Eglintoun, her cousin, who disposed his estate to the said Lady Margaret, his countess, and to the heirs male of her body, which disposition is dated the 28th November 1611. By the Earl, her husband, she had no issue. She married, secondly, the Lord Boyd, but had no issue, and did not survive the marriage long. The deed of tailzie to the Countess of Winton, and her heir, proceeded upon the resignation of "Lady Margaret Montgomerie, Countess of Eglintoune, designed in the said charter Lady Margaret Montgomerie, daughter and heir of the deceased Robert, Master of Eglintoune, dated the penult day of July, 1613." At her death this branch became extinct."*

The third branch of Giffen was

Sir Henry Montgomerie of Giffen, born 19th August, 1614, second son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglintoun, properly known by the appellation of "Grey Steel." He had a charter of the lands of Giffen, 31st July, 1636. He married, in 1640, Lady Jean Campbell, third daughter of Archibald seventh Earl of Argyll, relict of Robert, first Viscount Kenmure. He had no issue, and died before 1644; in which year "Ladie Jeane Campbell, Viscountess of Kenmuir," is of new confirmed by the Commissary of Glasgow, principal executrix "to the said vnql. Sir Henrie Montgomerie of Giffen, hir spouse."†

* A very ancient seal of this branch of the Montgomeries of Giffen was in possession of the late Captain J. H. Montgomerie, Edinburgh, which belonged to the Knockewart family. It came by a daughter of Scotston, who married an ancestor of Captain Montgomerie's. It is the same as the arms of Sir Grahame Montgomerie of Stanhope, only it is differenced in the centre of the cross by "ane anchor," which shows a brotherly difference, and indicates that Patrick's father was a younger brother; and the crescents in the cross are in each extremity, as in the Macbie-hill arms.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

The fourth of Giffen was

The Right Hon. Francis Montgomerie of Giffen, second son of Hugh seventh Earl of Eglintoun, by his second Countess, Lady Mary Leslie, daughter of James, Earl of Rothes. He was one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and a Commissioner of the Treasury, in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne. He was one of the members of Parliament for the county of Ayr for several sessions, and appointed one of the commissioners on the part of Scotland for the treaty of union between England and Scotland, in 1706, which was completed in 1707. His subscription is appended to the original copy of the document, which is preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh. He married, first, in 1674, Lady Margaret, daughter and heiress of Alexander Earl of Leven, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, Bart., relict of Sir James Primrose of Barnbogle, knight, and by her had issue—

1. John, his heir.
2. Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Montgomerie of the Foot Guards. He died of the wounds he received at the battle of Almanza, in Spain, in 1711.
3. Elizabeth Montgomerie, his only daughter, married Colonel Patrick Ogilvy, son of the Earl of Findlater, and had issue.

About 1680, the Right Hon. Francis Montgomerie acquired the estate of Hessilhead from Robert Montgomerie, the last male representative of that family. About two-thirds of the estate of Hessilhead had been previously feued out to a number of vassals, so that the estate consisted partly of this new superiority and feu-duties, and the remainder of the lands still remaining in property—all held blanch of Lord Eglintoun, as upper superior. Francis Montgomerie built an addition at the east side of the old castle or square tower, and put a slated roof on the whole, so that it was for a long time reckoned one of the best houses in the district. He also surrounded it with ornamental plantations, in the form of a cross, with the mansion-house in the centre. These plantations still

remain. Francis Montgomerie himself resided in the Castle of Giffen. The enlarging and renewing the mansion-house of Hessilhead was intended for the residence of his eldest son, John Montgomerie, on the occasion of his marriage with Lady Margaret Carmichael, daughter of John Earl of Hyndford. On the occasion of this marriage, Francis Montgomerie, in the contract, made over to his son John, with immediate possession, the estate of Hessilhead; and he also conveyed to him the estate of Giffen, under reservation of his own liferent of Giffen.

Lieut.-Colonel John Montgomerie of Giffen. He belonged to the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards. He was member of Parliament for the county of Ayr, and one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to George the second, when Prince of Wales. He was also Master of the Mint in Scotland. Upon George the Second's accession to the Crown, he was pleased to make him Governor of New York. John Montgomerie having involved himself in large debts, his estates came to be sold, by judicial sale, in 1722. The estate of Hessilhead was purchased by Colonel Patrick Ogilvie, before named. The fee or reversion of Giffen, under burden of the liferent of Francis Montgomerie, who was still alive, was purchased by Sir John Anstruther, Bart. He died at the seat of his government, in 1760, leaving a daughter, *Beatrice*, who died unmarried.

Colonel P. Ogilvie granted feus of some additional farms of Hessilhead, and then sold the estate, consisting of the property, lands, and feu-duties, holding blanch of Lord Eglintoun, to Robert Brodie of Calderhaugh, who, in 1760, sold the same to Michael Carmichael, second son of Mr Carmichael of Eastend, Lanarkshire, who had made his fortune, as a medical practitioner, in the West Indies. The mansion-house had been occupied for many years by the family of the Earl of Glasgow, and it is believed that the former Earl, and Colonel P. Boyle of Shewalton, his brother, were born in the house. Mr Carmichael resided with his brother at East Yards, and never at Hessilhead. After Lord Glasgow's family left the

house, and it being unlet, he was advised to take off the roof, and sell the materials, which was done about the year 1776; and an old yew tree, of very large size, was at the same time cut down and sold. Since that time the house has stood unroofed, as a ruin. In 1807, the estate was sold by Maurice Carmichael of Eastend to the late Robert Patriek of Trearne, M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, and now belongs to his descendants, who have been careful to put repairs on the old tower, so as to prevent its falling down. This is the same old tower which is mentioned in Bleau's Atlas, and is probably the tower in which Montgomerie, the poet, was born, and which was the scene of the assault on the Lady Hessilhead, mentioned in Piteairn's trials.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, three Fleurs-de-Lis, for Montgomerie; second and third, three Annulets, for Eglington; over all, dividing the quarters, a Cross waved Or, and in chief a label of three points of the last, denoting the next house in succession.

MONTGOMERIE OF HESSILHEAD.

Hugh Montgomerie of Hessilhead—or, as he was rather designed, of Bawgraw (Balgray)—was third son of Alexander, Master of Montgomerie, and grandson of Alexander, first of the name, Lord Montgomerie. He had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Freeland, in Lanarkshire, in the fifteenth century. Balgray is part of the Hessilhead estate, in the barony of Giffen. He married Janet, daughter of Maxwell of Pollok, by whom he had issue,

Sir John Montgomerie of Hessilhead and Corseeraigs, who succeeded his father. He was slain at the battle of Flodden, in 1513, and left issue—

1. Hugh.

2. Marian, who was married, first, to Crawford of Auchinames, secondly, to William, second Lord Sempill, s.p.; and, thirdly, John Campbell of Skipnish, by whom she had a daughter, Jean, who married John Stuart of Bute, and had issue, a son, from whom descends the present Marquis of Bute.

Hugh Montgomerie of Hessilhead, whom Crawford, in his MS. Baronage, calls "old Hugh," succeeded his father. He married Houston's daughter, and had issue. On the 21st February, 1537, he was chancellor at the trial of Crawford of Auchinames. He died 23d January, 1556. His issue were—

1. John, who succeeded him.
2. Captain Alexander Montgomerie, a famous poet, author of the "Cherrie and the Slae," and a large collection of sonnets, some of which, and some of his religious poems, are extremely beautiful. He also wrote a poetical version of sixteen psalms. He was much in the favour of King James VI., and had a humorous flyting with Hume of Polwart, another court poet—a production of more force than delicacy; but that was the taste of the times. He is said to have been married and had a family; and probably his son was

Mr Alexander Montgomerie, who, and Mrs Vallange, wife of a merchant burges of Glasgow, thought to have been bewitched, are described as brother bairnes of the house of Hessilhead. On the trial of the reputed witch for the crime, Mr Alexander was called as a witness by his cousin regarding her trouble and sickness, but was excused from attending the court from having a certificate of sickness, signed by a minister. This was on the 20th Mareh, 1622.

3. The Rev. Robert Montgomerie, minister of Stirling; afterwards, between 1581 and 1589, Archbishop of Glasgow; and latterly minister of Symington, is stated, in the "Chronicle of Scots Poetry," to have been probably one of this family. The editor of that work thinks some religious poems were written by a Robert Montgomerie, who, he presumes, is identical with this clergyman. It is said he declared, when a minister at Symington, that he was a happier man than when Archbishop of Glasgow—an observation which is calculated to give a favourable impression of his state of mind in his latter years, as he seems to have resigned his grandeur without regret.
4. Ezekiel, ancestor of the Montgomeries of Weitlands, was probably another of this family. He married a lady named Sempill. He was chamberlain to Lord Sempill. There is a sonnet in Alexander Montgomerie's works ascribed to Ezekiel, so that they must have been a poetical family. The Weitlands family existed till after 1700, when Ezekiel Montgomerie of Weitlands was Sheriff-Depute of Renfrewshire, and had a family, whose births are in the Paisley Parish Register.

John Montgomerie of Hessilhead succeeded his father. In 1546, he was appointed one of the tutors to Hugh third Earl of Eglintoun, by Hugh, second Earl, his father, who died at Monkredding. He married Margaret, daughter of John Fraser of Knoek, by whom he had issue. He died 4th January, 1558. His issue were—

1. Hugh, who succeeded him.
2. Captain Robert Montgomerie was probably another son. He was prolocutor for Hessilhead at the trial of the Montgomeries of Scotston and Hessilhead for mutual injuries, 1st December, 1576. It appears he had an office in the household of King James VI.
3. A daughter, married Ker of Kersland.
4. Agnes, married — Smollet, burgess of Dumbarton.
5. —, married Adam Montgomerie of Braidstane, and had issue, Hugh Viscount Montgomerie of the Great Ardes, born 1560, &c.
6. Jane, married John Hamilton of Cambuskeith, and had issue.

Hugh Montgomerie of Hessilhead, called by Crawford "young Hugh." He was a member of the famous Convention Parliament, in 1560. A trial took place, 1st December, 1576, in consequence of a feudal war between the Montgomeries of Scotston, who lived only about a mile from Hessilhead Castle, and the family of Hessilhead, in which Gabriel Montgomerie, of the Scotston family, was slain by some adherents of Hessilhead. The quarrel may have originated from the tocher of the mother of the Scotstons, who was a daughter of Hessilhead's grandfather, old Hugh, having been unpaid, at least for a long period, which appears by the confirmation of old Hugh's last will, in 1564. However, the Lady Hessilhead having been barbarously assaulted by a servant of Gabriel Montgomerie, for slapping him on the face, so that her life was in danger, was the first offence borne on the record. Nothing, however, was done to either party by the law, and the prosecution seems to have expired without any result. Hugh Montgomerie of Hessilhead, according to Crawford, married *Janet*, daughter of Robert third Lord Semple. This, however, seems to be a mistake; for in the

latter-will and testament of Robert Boyd of Badenheath, third son of the fourth Lord Boyd, who died in 1611, this entry occurs:—"Item, I leif to the Laird of Hessilheid, *my sister sone*, in ane remembrance, my signet of gold of ane vnce weicht, and my best stand of silk claithes to his sone, my god sone." It would thus appear that the Lady of Hugh Montgomerie of Hessilhead was a daughter of Lord Boyd.* He died before 25th September, 1602, when his son, Robert, was retoured his heir. His issue were—

1. Robert, his heir.
2. Jean Montgomerie—who is called in the "Memoirs of the House of Rowallan," Elizabeth—married Sir William Mure of Rowallan, and had issue.
 1. Sir William, born about 1594.
 2. Mr Hugh, preacher at Burston, in Norfolk.
 3. Marion, Lady Penkill, who is not said to have had issue.

Robert Montgomerie of Hessilhead succeeded his father, and was served heir, 25th September, 1602, to his grandfather, John Montgomerie of Hessilhead, and to his great-grandfather's father, Sir John Montgomerie of Corsecraigs. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Wallace of Dundonald, by Agnes, his wife, daughter to Stewart of Minto, and died before 28th October, 1623, leaving issue by her two sons and a daughter—

1. Robert, his heir.
2. Hugh Montgomerie of Silverwood.
3. Margaret.†

Robert Montgomerie of Hessilhead succeeded his father, and was retoured heir, 28th October 1623. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Fingalton, and had issue, a son and daughter—

1. Robert.
2. Jane, married to Gavin Hamilton of Airdrie, by whom she had issue.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† The Commissary Records of Glasgow show that "Margaret Wallace, spous to Robert Montgomerie of Hessilheid," who "deceissit in the moneth of Julii," 1602, left a daughter, *Margaret Montgomerie*, in favour of whom her latter-will and testament was made.

Robert Montgomerie of Hessilhead succeeded, and was retoured heir to his father, 6th April, 1648. He died previous to 19th November, 1672. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, by whom he had issue an only daughter,

Mary Montgomerie of Hessilhead, who married MaeAulay of Ardineapple, who sold the Hessilhead property. They had issue; but the male line became extinct about 1750. A daughter was married to Smollet of Bonhill (Sir James), grandfather of the historian, novelist, and poet—who had thus the Hessilhead blood in his veins; and his descendant (Sir James), Admiral Smollet, succeeded to Hessilhead.

Arms—Azure, two Lances of Tournament, proper, between three Fleurs-de-Lis, Or, and in the chief point an Annulet, Or, Stoned, Azure, with an Indentation in the side of the Shield, on the dexter side.*

Chief Seat was at Hessilhead Castle, in the county of Ayr. Dr Robert Patriek of Trearne purchased the estate in 1807.

SHEDDEN OF MORRISHILL.

The house of Morrishill stands a short distance south-west of Beith. It commands an excellent view, and is well sheltered with trees. The lands are fertile, and have been recently much improved.

John Shedden, younger brother of Robert, the first of Roughwood, purchased, in 1686, the lands of Marshyland, in the barony of Beith. He married Margaret, daughter of Matthew Montgomerie of Bogston (son of Robert Montgomerie, who acquired the lands of Bogston, by charter, from Hugh Montgomerie, Earl of Eglintoun), and had by her two sons, *John Shedden* of Marshyland, and *Robert Shedden*, who purchased, in 1748, the lands of Morrishill. He married

* Pont MS., Advocates' Library.

Margaret, daughter of William Simson of Willowyard, and left issue :

1. John, his heir.
2. Elizabeth, married, but died s. p.
3. Margaret, also married, and had a son, who died leaving issue.
4. Janet, married to James Scrimgeour, Esq., formerly of Foxhall, West Lothian.

John Shedden, Esq. of Morrishill, married, in 1788, Barbara, daughter of John Wilson, Esq., of Kilmarnock, and half-sister of Robert Wilson Montgomerie of Bogston, and had issue—

1. Robert, Captain Madras Native Infantry, died s. p.
2. Alexander.
1. Janet, married to James Adam, W.S.
2. Margaret, married to James Dobie, Esq., J.P., Beith.
3. Elizabeth, married to William Barr, Esq., J.P., Paisley.

Alexander Shedden, now of Morrishill, married, first, Jessie Glasgow, daughter of James Henderson, Esq., of Greenock, and has a daughter, Jessie Caldwell. He married, secondly, Martha, daughter of James Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., the late celebrated anatomist and President of the College of Surgeons. He died in 1821, leaving, by his wife, Patty, (a sister of the late Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart.) a son, James, M.D., chief physieian to St George's Hospital, and three daughters, Margaret, Martha, and Sophia-Maria.

Arms—Azure, on a Cheveron, betwixt three Griffins' Heads, erased, Argent; as many Cross Crosslets fitehee, Gules; on a chief of the second, an Escalop Shell of the first, inter two Cinquefoils of the third.

Crest—A Lion Rampant, Azure.

Motto—"Virtute Fidelitate."

PEDERLAND.

A family of the name of *Peebles* possessed this property more than two hundred years ago. "John Peebles of Pedder-

land" is mentioned amongst the other heritors of the parish of Beith, in the process of augmentation raised by Mr James Fullarton, minister, in 1635. Crawfield belonged to the same family. Both properties were purchased from them by Alexander ninth Earl of Eglintoun. The superiority of these lands was acquired by the family of Blair, and sold by the late Colonel Blair to the late William Patrick, W.S. The Peebleses of Broomlands and Knodgerhill, in the parish of Irvine, were probably branches of the Pedderland stock.

SHEDDEN OF ROUGHWOOD, &c.

Robert Shedden of Millburn, merehant in Beith, who traded to Holland, and was a farmer of taxes towards the end of the seventeenth century, had two sons —

1. Robert, of Millburn, afterwards of Roughwood.
2. John, who purchased Marshland in 1686, aneestor of Morrishill.

Robert Shedden, the eldest son, married Jean Harvey, daughter of Robert Harvey of Greenend, eonform to eontraet dated 20th June, 1685. He aequired the lands of Roughwood from the ancient family of Hamill, in 1713, and took the titles to himself in liferent, and his eldest son, John, in fee. Of this marriage there were two sons and a daughter, viz. :—

1. John Shedden.
2. Robert Shedden, merehant in Beith, married a daughter of Robert Dobie, ehamberlain of Giffen. Of this marriage there were two sons* and a daughter.†
Elizabeth Shedden, who married George Brown of Knockmarloch, and left issue.

* Robert Shedden, the eldest son of this marriage spent the early part of his youth with his aunt at Knoekmarloeh, and was educated at Craigie. He was sent, when very young, to Virginia, in the employment of a mereantile house in Glasgow. On attaining majority, he commeneed business on his own account at Norfolk, in Virginia, and made an early marriage. On the breaking out of the American Revolution, he took the Royalist side, and escaped with difficulty with

John Shedden of Roughwood succeeded his father in the lands of Roughwood and Millburn. In 1727, he married Jean Ralston, the eldest daughter of Gavin Ralston of that ilk. It appears from the parish record of Beith, that there were numerous children of this marriage; but most of them died before their father—

1. Marion, married to John Patrick of Trechorn, in 1762, and left issue.
2. John, was a surgeon in the army, and died at the siege of Havana, in 1763, aged 22.
3. Annabella, died in Bermuda.
4. William Ralston Shedden.

William Ralston Shedden, born 23d April, 1747. He went to Virginia, in the employment of a mercantile house, along with his cousin, Robert Shedden, before mentioned. On attaining majority, he returned home; and having induced his family to the British fleet, and afterwards to Bermuda, where he carried on an extensive mercantile business during the war. The Americans seized all the property he left at Norfolk. He sent his sons, as they grew up, to his sisters at Beith, to be educated. At the peace of 1783, having made a considerable fortune, he returned to Scotland with his family, and afterwards settled in London, where he commenced the business of underwriter at Lloyd's, at which place he came to be held in the highest esteem; and when his name appeared on a policy, it was soon filled up. He also carried on an extensive business with Jamaica. He never forgot his native place, to which he regularly transmitted charitable donations. On the occasion of a visit to Beith, he was requested to attend a public dinner, and to allow his portrait to be put up in the Court-house. The portrait was by that celebrated artist, John Graham Gilbert, and is a first-rate painting, and an excellent likeness. He made the parish a present of a fine-sounding bell, cast at London, at the price of one hundred guineas, on the occasion of the parish church being rebuilt. The estate of Knockmarloch coming to be sold, he purchased it, and left it to his eldest son. He died at London in September, 1826, at the age of 85. By his settlement, also, he charged a perpetual annuity of £50 on the lands of Gatend, to be distributed among reduced tradesmen not receiving aid from the kirk-session, either in sums of £10 yearly to five annuitants, or £5 yearly to ten annuitants. The last plan has always been adopted, and the charity has proved of great benefit. Robert Shedden left a large family, both of sons and daughters; and a large fortune. Four of his sons were brought up to business, and admitted partners with himself.

† Elizabeth Shedden was married to John Shedden of Muirston, and left a son, John Shedden, who settled in London, under the patronage of his uncle, as an insurance broker at Lloyds. She also left a daughter, Agatha Shedden, who resides at Beith, and takes the chief management of her uncle's charitable donation.

his father to make an advance of money, he left this country for Virginia early in 1770, and commenced business as a merchant there. His father died 1st May, 1770, on which he succeeded to Roughwood and Millburn, under considerable debt, and was served heir to him in these estates in 1771. He took the Royalist side, and, like his cousin, Robert Shedden, escaped from Virginia, leaving his property behind, which was taken possession of by the Americans. He settled at Bermuda; and being connected in business with his cousin, Robert Shedden, he had realised a considerable fortune at the peace of 1783; but in place of returning to Scotland, he went and settled in New York, and never returned; so that he did not see his property from the time of his father's death in 1770. He was highly respected as a merchant in New York; but in the latter part of his life, having got into bad health, his business was neglected, and his books not made up. He granted bonds and obligations to be charged on the Roughwood estate, to an amount equal to its value. He executed a settlement, in which he appointed executors to wind up his American affairs. But the settlement had no application to, and could not carry, the Scotch heritable property. The executors declined to interfere, or send any powers to Scotland, as they considered the estate to be burdened to a greater amount than its value. The creditors were about to proceed to a judicial sale, when it was thought expedient to avoid this. Accordingly, Robert Patrick, then a surgeon in the army—eldest son of Marion Shedden and John Patrick—was, in 1799, served heir to his uncle, with the benefit of inventory. He afterwards settled with the creditors by paying the value of the estate, and thus avoided the expense of a judicial sale. On the occasion of the purchase of the estate of Hessilhead, adjoining to Trearne, he sold Roughwood and Millburn to the late William Patrick of Roughwood, W.S., his younger brother, who thus acquired, by purchase, the family estate of his mother. He also acquired, in the same way, Woodside-Ralston, the family estate of his grandmother.

The lands of Roughwood consisted of 160 acres in the parish of Beith, and 85 acres in Dalry. They were chiefly moss and clay land; and as no improvement had been made on them since 1770, they were in a very poor state: no road, scarcely any enclosures, and the farm-houses nearly ruinous. Mr Patrick commenced by making a road through the lands, enclosing them, rebuilding the farm-houses, and ornamenting the property with plantations. He also drained the whole of the lands, so that their appearance and value are entirely altered. He afterwards purchased several adjoining properties, to a much greater amount, both in extent and value, than the original estate of Roughwood.

The coal, ironstone, and limestone on the lands of Barkip and Swindridgemuir are now carried in large quantities to the Glengarnock Iron-works.

Arms—Azure, on a Cheveron, betwixt three Griffins' Heads, erased, Argent; as many Cross Crosslets fitchee, Gules; on a chief of the second, an Escalop Shell of the first, inter two Cinquefoils of the third.

Crest—A Lion Rampant, Azure.

Motto—"Virtute Fidelitate."

THE LANDS OF THREPPE-WOOD, THREEPWOOD, OR THREIPWOOD.

The lands of Threipwood are situated in the north-eastern boundary of the county of Ayr, and march with that of Renfrew. The Barrcraigs probably at one time formed part of the lands of Threipwood. The Cross of *Brakraigs*, on Blaeu's map, points out the boundary of the Kirk lands. On the east they are bounded and *meithed* with the Barony of Auchinbathie Blair, on the mains or manor-place of which there still exists a fragment of an old fortalice, very ancient. No account can be given of it farther, perhaps, than it belonged to the Wallaces of Ellerslie. The Wallaces of Ellerslie, Johnstoun, and Auch-

inbathie, seem, in process of time, to have parted with one of the two baronies of Auchinbathie, with the castle or tower ; and it was subsequently called Auchinbathie Blair, from its owner, Blair of that Ilk, who still holds the superiority. The other barony was called, by way of distinction, Auchinbathie Wallace. The Wallaces died out about 1650. Their barony of Auchinbathie Wallace was sold to the Stewarts of Blackhall, to whom the superiority still belongs ; but the whole lands have been feued out to vassals. A small rocky eminence on the lands of Nethertrees, within the barony of Auchinbathie Wallace, retains the name of *Wallace's Knowe* to this day.

On the west, by Auchingown Stewart, on the march, is the barony miln, called Newmiln of Auchingown. It was the lairdship of a family of the name of King for several generations, who seem to have been in possession until about 1726. Two stones are extant : the one has the initials of I. K. and M. C., *i.e.*, John King and Margaret Caldwell, of date 1649. The other, I. K. and V. F., *i.e.*, John King and Violet Fleming, of date 1679. Tradition says this was a place of resort for the famous Rob Roy M'Gregor, in times of difficulty. John King, the *rantin'*, *rovin' miller*, kept a change-howff. On the west, by the lands of Brownmuir, part of the barony of Beith, some of the Abbacy lands were feued out about 1559. On the south-west from the Threipwood lies the estate of Hessilhead, on which are the various ancient remains already noticed. On the south, Threipwood marches with the Shitterflatt.

The lands belonged to the Abbacy of Kilwinning, until given out, in the first place, in *tack*, and latterly in *feu farm*, to the Hamiltons of Holmhead and Stenhouse. The deeds of transference are still extant.*

On 23d February, 1556, Gavin Hamilton, Commendator of Kilwinning, with consent of the chapter, granted a *tack* of the lands to Adam Hamilton in Holmhead, for nineteen years, for the rent of £10, 6s. 8d. Scots, yearly. This *tack* is subscribed

* Several clay urns, containing burnt bones, were discovered in a *tumulus* on the lands some years ago. Only one of the urns, however, remained entire after it was exposed to the atmosphere.

by the Commendator of the Abbacy, and chapter, or nine monks. The handwriting of all the monks of this monastery at this time was excellent.

Adam Hamiltoun, on 30th May, 1557, assigned this tack to John Hamiltoun of Stanehouse (or Stenhouse)* for thirteen score of merks, thirty bolls of seed oats, six bolls of bere, four oxen, and a brown horse. On 12th August, 1557, John Hamiltoun of Stenhouse obtained a feu charter of the lands from the Commendator and Convent of Kilwinning. Two of the witnesses to the sasine following on this charter are James Hamiltoun of Neilsland, and Thomas Hamiltoun, Prebendar of Bothwell. The Commendator and the monks sign the charter. On 18th August, 1559, the said tack, assignation, feu right, and infeftment are confirmed in favour of the said John Hamiltoun, conform to a charter of confirmation granted at Glasgow by John Hamiltoun, William Hamiltoun, and John Layng (chantor in the Metropolitan Kirk of Glasgow), who held a commission for that purpose from the most reverend John, Archbishop of St Androis. John Hamiltoun, on 11th and 18th August, 1574, disponed the lands to his son James, by Joan, his second wife. The witnesses to the disposition are David Hamiltoun of Fingaltoun, Robert Wallace of Carnell, and Master Alexander Hamiltoun, minister of the kirk of Stanhous. James Hamiltoun died in or about 1609. His son, James Hamiltoun, was retoured heir to his father on 9th May, 1611, and obtained a charter of the lands from James VI. He was infeft on this charter while in minority, and under the tutory of his mother, Agnes Maxwell. James Hamiltoun sold the lands to Robert Luiff in 1633, as after mentioned.

* The Laird of Stanehouse married Grizel, daughter of Robert, third Lord Sempill, known as *the Great Lord Sempill*, about 1538. Stanehouse died about 1550.

THE LOVES OF THREIPWOOD.

The Loves are called M'Kinnons in Gaelic. A great many of the name of Luiff were resident in Beith parish prior to the seventeenth century.

A *James Luiff* seems to have settled at Threipwood before 1613. This appears from the inscription on a stone there, "I. L.—B. S., 1613." This James, and, in all probability, a Barbara Stewart, were the ancestors of Robert, the purchaser of the lands in 1633. In 1556, a *Matho Stewart* was one of the tenants of Threipwood, under the Abbacy. Barbara may have been a daughter, or grand-daughter, of Matho, and the marriage of James Luiff and Barbara Stewart may have been the cause of the Luiffs settling at Threipwood.

Robert Luiff, in all likelihood the son of James. James Hamiltoun of Stanehouse sold the lands to Robert Luiff, who is designed as "in Threipwood" at this time, conform to a disposition dated 13th June, 1633; and he resigned them into the hands of George Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, in the reign of Charles I. The instrument of resignation is dated 14th June, 1634: and, on the same day, a charter of confirmation and resignation was granted by the crown at Edinburgh in favour of Robert Luiff. He appears as a witness to the testament of Marcoun Connell in Threepwood-Beith, December 8, 1635. He is styled "Robert Love, portioner of Threipwood;" as he had, immediately after he acquired the lands, sold or sub-feued a portion, amounting to a 6s. 8d. land, called Midtoun, to William Anderson, and which now belongs to Alexander Shedden; and another 6s. 8d. land, called Townend, to Thomas Fulton. These two farms hold of the proprietor of Threipwood. His son,

James Love of Threipwood succeeded. He was retoured heir to him 27th June, 1649, and infeft on a precept from the crown. He married Barbara Stewart (perhaps his second cousin), from Risk, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, in 1652;

for on another stone at Threipwood, there are the following initials: "J. L.—B. S., 1652." By this marriage there was a son, named *Robert*. There was another son, named *James*, born 1674, but whether by *Barbara Stewart* is not known.

Robert Love of Threipwood, eldest son to *James*, was served heir to his father, 6th December, 1693, and had sasine on a crown precept, dated 23d April, 1694. *Robert* being a crown vassal in "ane 40 shilling land of auld extent," was admitted to the roll of freeholders for Ayrshire, and attended their meeting at Ayr, at the time of the Union. It appears, from the records of the freeholders, that he voted for the election of *John Montgomerie* of Giffen in 1710. But he lost his place on the roll on 29th May, 1741, the lands being kirk lands, and within £400 Scots of valuation. *Robert* married *Agnes Stevenson*, supposed from Bra-Haugh, Neilston parish, on 10th March, 1690. There is a stone at Threipwood bearing these initials: "R. L.—A. S., 1690." He had issue—

1. *Barbara*, married to *Robert Smith* in Langpark, and had issue.
2. *James*.
3. *William*; and 4, *John*, who both resided in Beith.

James Love of Threipwood, who is designed in the Beith record as "portioner of Threipwood," was born in 1694. He was never vested nor seised in the lands. He died in 1743, aged 49. He married *Jean Robison*, daughter of *Andrew Robison* of Wardyett, in Lochwinnoch parish, 27th April, 1732. He had issue—

1. *Robert*.
2. *Jean*, who died in infancy.
3. *Jean*, died unmarried.
4. *James*, married *Margaret*, daughter of *John Stevenson* of Fifthpart, in Dunlop parish, and had issue.

Robert Love of Threipwood, born in 1734. He died 14th March, 1813. He was retoured heir, not to his father, *James*, but to *Robert*, his grandfather, on 19th December, 1769. He married, first, *Janet*, daughter of *William Cochrane* of Mill-

third, Neilston parish, about 1760 ; and, secondly, Jean, eldest daughter of John Connell of South Castlewalls, in the parish of Loehwinnoch,* a cadet of the Connells of Grangehill, and Margaret Tod, in 1769. He had issue by the first marriage—

1. Jean, who married Robert Smith of Crucks, Lochwinnoch, and had issue.
2. James.

And by the second marriage—

3. Margaret, married to William Brodie of Carse, Lochwinnoch, and had issue.
4. Robert, who died unmarried.
5. John.

John Love of Threipwood, born in 1781. He expedite a crown charter of resignation and confirmation, which is dated at Edinburgh, 20th July, 1831. He was a Commissioner of Supply, Road Trustee, and Justice of the Peace for Ayrshire. He acquired the lands of Netherhill, in the parish and barony of Dunlop ; also the lands of "Tower of Auchebathie," and a portion of the lands of "New Mill of Auchengown Stewart." He married Jean Fulton, youngest daughter of John Fulton of Spreulstoun. He had issue—

1. Robert, writer in Lochwinnoch. He married Mary Hunter, only daughter of Thomas Carswell of Reivoch, 17th September, 1844. She died 9th July, 1845, leaving an only child, a daughter, born 30th June, 1845, named Mary Hunter Carswell Love.
2. John Robertson.
3. William Fulton, studied for the law.

Robert Love, the eldest son, succeeded.

* There is a strong fortification—one of those ring-forts used by the ancient Britons—on this property, called "Castlewalls Hill." The hill is a prominent object in the surrounding country. Several warlike relics were discovered when removing part of the works. The site of the battle of Muirdykes, in 1685, is a short distance from this place.—*Wodrow's History*. Amongst other remains, a ring was found of rather a curious description. It is about one and a half inches diameter inside, and made of hone-stone, similar to that used for distaffs. It is supposed by antiquaries that it was used in solemnising marriages—the finger of both bride and bridegroom being put into it.

TREARNE.

The lands of Trearne were granted, prior to 1233, by Alexander de Nenham of Giffen to the Abbaey of Dryburgh.* This is established from a charter contained in the Cartulary of Dryburgh, in the Advocates' Library. From this charter it appears that, prior to its date, a chapel had been erected there by the Monastery of Kilwinning, dedicated to St Bridget. The ruins of the chapel still remain. The lands were not long afterwards "feued out to a younger son of the family of Ker of Kersland." Of this branch of the Kersland family no regular genealogical account can now be made out. The first of them to be met with in charters is *Stephen Ker*, "*Dom. de Trearne*," who had a charter of the property from John de Montgomerie, Lord of Ardrossan and Guffeyne, Knight, dated at Polnone, 20th November, 1413. The next of them is *Robert Ker de Treearne*, whose name occurs as a witness in a charter of confirmation of the forty shilling land of Roughwood and Bradestane Ward, by Alexander Lord Montgomerie, dated at Ardrossan, 20th July, 1452. Robert Ker of Trearne had a sasine (16th August, 1529), proceeding on a precept of *clare constat*, granted by Walter, Commendator of Dryburgh, to Robert Ker of Trearne, eldest son and heir of Robert Ker, Dom. de Trearne, his father, dated 8th August, 1526. This Robert appears to have died in 1548. "*Testamentum quoria Rot. Kar de Trearn factum apud Stewartone, Die vltio mens. Iunii anno Jmj. vc. xlvij.*," in which testament he constitutes his sons, Hugune Ker, Alex. Ker, Jo. Ker, his executors, under the supervision of his spouse, Issabella Hamiltone. Besides his sons, he leaves legacies to his daughters, Margaret and Mariote.† There is a charter in 1594 in favour of Margaret Blair, relict of Robert Ker of Trearne, and Robert Ker, her son. In 1607, "Robert Kar in triehorne, his *maister*,

* Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

of ferme meill four bolles," &c., appears in the testament of "Margaret Wat, spous to Johnne Wilsone in Overtoun of triehorne." In the testament of Daniel Ker of Kersland, who died in 1613, *Robert Ker of Triarne*, his son-in-law, is constituted conjunct executor with Hew Craufuird of Jordanhill. In 1614, Robert Ker of Trichorne appears as a creditor in the testament of Johnne Willsoun in Collalland," for his mailling in Collalland, ye crop 1614. Euphame Wilsoune, spous to Johnne Smyth, in Overtoun of Triorne, was addebted "to Robert Ker, Laird of Triorne, of ferme meill ye said crop 1614 zeiris, aucht bolles meill," &c. Robert Ker of Triorne is mentioned as living in 1628. Robert Ker of Trearne occurs in the testament of Mr Johne Cunynghame, minister of Dalry, in 1635.* In 1643, Robert Ker of Trearne gave a sasine, *proprius manibus*, to Elizabeth, his daughter.† This lady seems to have been his only child and heiress, and not long after to have been married to Gilbert Eccles, merchant in Carrickfergus. In 1646, a disposition is granted by Robert Ker of Trearne to Gilbert Eccles, merchant in Carrickfergus, and Elizabeth Ker, his spouse, in conjunct fee, and their heirs, of the lands of Trearne and Chapel; and, in 1651, he gives a renunciation of his liferent to the lands.‡ In 1663, Gilbert Eccles and his spouse sold the lands to William Bar, merchant in Glasgow.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Triorne is the inheritance of Robert Ker, laird thereof, and he is thought to be ye most ancient gentleman of yat surname in all Scotland.—*Pont's Cuninghame*.

‡ Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

BARRS OF TREARNE.

William Barr, merchant at Beith Kirk, had issue—

1. Robert.
2. William. He inherited some houses at the Kirk of Beith. He had a daughter, Janet, who was married to Robert, son of unquhile William Barr at the Braidstane Miln, in 1705.
3. Mary, married to John Glassfuir, grandfather of John Glassford of Douglastoun, in Baldernoek parish, Dumbartonshire.
4. Martha, married to a Mr Baird.

Robert Barr of Trearne had a disposition of the lands of Trearne, with the Chapel, by Gilbert Eccles, to him and to Janet Logan of Townhead of Kilwinning, his wife, dated 6th November, 1663. Offspring—

1. Agnes, was married to James Buntine, son of the Laird of Ardoch, in Dumbartonshire, about 1670 or 1680.
2. Barbara, married to Mr Hugh Thomson, minister of Kilmaurs, before 1691. They had a daughter, Barbara, born at Trearne, in 1691. Mr Thomson demitted his charge in Kilmaurs, about 1712, in the expectation of being called to Stewarton; but in this he was disappointed, and from his pride, he did not solicit a readmission. He had a good farm in the parish, of his own property. He retired to it, and preached from a tent during his after life. Mr Smyton, a young Antiburgher minister made his appearance amongst the people of Kilmaurs. He married a daughter of Mr Thomson, and through her, his children succeeded to the possession of the farm as above.
3. Robert, born in 1673, at Trearne. Died young.
4. Martha, married Barelay of Warrix. They had issue.
5. Mary, married Neil Snodgrass of Auchlodmont, and Town Clerk of Paisley. No issue.

In 1701, James and Agnes Buntine Barr gave a disposition of the property to their grandson, Robert Buntine, who, in addition to his own, assumed the name of Barr.

 BUNTINE-BARS OF TREARNE.

The family of Buntine of Airdoch, Dumbartonshire, was very ancient and of high blood. One Finlay Bunting obtained

a charter of the lands of Mylnelame, and of six merk land of the barony of Cardross, from King Robert III., whose reign was from 1390 to 1406. Sir Finlaw Buntyn was one of the arbiters, on the side of Renfrew, of the indenture between the burghs of Dumbarton and Renfrew, as to the determination of disputes between the said burghs, in 1424, in the Kirk of St Patrick.

James Buntine, third son of the Laird of Airdoch, was one of the trustees of the Earl of Eglintoun, in 1672. He was styled citizen of Glasgow in 1701. Archibald, his brother, was a merchant in Glasgow. He himself may have perhaps been a burghess of that town. He married, as already stated, Agnes, eldest daughter of Robert Barr of Treehorn, about 1680. They had issue.—

1. Marjorie Buntine, who was married to Mr Robert Braedine, or Brodie, of Calderhauch, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, in 1704.
2. Mary, married to Andro Walker of Briglands, West St Johnshill, &c., in the parish of Lochwinnoch, in 1718. He died in 1721, leaving two children, who both died soon.
3. Robert, younger of Treehorn.
4. Nicol. His grandfather, Robert Barr of Treehorn, disposed, in 1701, to Nicol, the lands of Fullwoodhead and Bogsyde, and failing him, to his sisters, Marjorie and Agnes. He was long a merchant in Virginia, in America. He came home many years before his death. He died unmarried, in 1740, at Beith.*
5. Agnes. She was married to Dr Caldwell, grandson of William Caldwell of Yardfute, in 1741. They purchased West St Johnshill from her kinsfolk, in 1748. She died in 1800.† The Doctor died in 1806. They had issue.

* There was an extraordinary hard and protracted frost in the winter of 1739 and 1740. The Castlesemple loch was frozen for thirteen Sundays in succession. The kirk folk walked over the ice for these Sundays. The poorer classes suffered great hardships. The wells and burns were dried up, and the running water was stopped. The ice was bent and bowed down to the bottom of the loch, and the curling ceased on account of the curve of the ice. At the funeral of Nicol, the attendants had the drops at their noses frozen into icicles. All events throughout the neighbouring parishes, for many years subsequent to that frost, were dated from Nicol Buntine's burial.

† Mrs Caldwell of Johnshill dictated a full account of her pedigree—both the Airdoch and Treehorn Buntines—to her husband, the Doctor, in 1790, in the 82d year of her age. This manuscript is preserved by

Robert Buntine. His *good-sir*, or grandfather, Robert Barr, made a disposition of the estate of Treehorn, in 1701, in favour of Robert Buntine, his oye (son of James Buntin, citizen of Glasgow, and Agnes Barr, his daughter), who was taken bound to use the name of Barr. At the races of Paisley, on St James' Day, 1711, a horse pertaining to John Muir, brother of the Laird of Rowallan, was stabbed by one of the town's officers. The said John Muir, Lieut. Halley, Cornet Park, and Cornet Binton of Treehorn, pursued the bailies of the burgh, before the justicies, for fifteen guineas, as the price of the horse. Sentence against the bailies. He married Ursula, daughter of Gavin Ralstoun of Ralstoun, in 1722. He alienated his estate, in 1748, to John Patrick of Watersyde, who afterwards married Marion Shedden, his lady's niece. Issue—

1. Ann, married to Robert Anderson of Cruckhill, before 1749.
They had two sons.
2. Gavin, who died unmarried.
3. Robert Barr.

Robert Barr, or Robert Buntin Barr, who led a sea-faring life. He married Mary, daughter of John Barr, Braidstane, by whom he had

1. Captain William Buntine.
2. John Buntine, merchant in Bermuda. He married a Miss Goodrich, of America, niece of Mrs Shedden of Stoudonhall, in Essex.
3. Robert Buntine, went to sea, and was drowned.

Captain William Buntine Barr, married Mary Skeoch of Lochsyde in the parish of Lochwinnoch, in 1800, by whom he had

1. Marjorie Buntine, married to the Rev. Dr Robert Smith, minister of Lochwinnoch.
2. Margaret Buntine, married to James Dunlop of Arthurlie, parish of Neilston.

her *oyes*: and a copy is kept by the family of Lochsyde. The matter of this pedigree of the Buntines is transcribed from their own genealogy, except what is quoted from other authorities,

PATRICK OF TREARNE AND HESSILHEAD.

The ancestor of the different families of the name of *Patrick*, who now hold property in Ayrshire, were settled and held situations about the Monastery of Kilwinning long before the Reformation. John Patriek attests, as a notary public, a charter connected with the Church, dated 19th July, 1459, afterwards ratified in Parliament. William Patriek is a subscribing witness to a taek of the teinds of Dalry, granted by Alexander, Commendator of Kilwinning, to John Hamilton, in 1549.*

This family became early converts to the Protestant religion, and joined the reformers, under the Earl of Gleneairn. Some of them accompanied the expedition to the north of Ireland, under Hugh Montgomerie of Braidstane, afterwards Viscount Ardes. A branch of the family settled at the time in Ireland, whose descendants still hold property near Derry.

William Patrick,† the first of this family, obtained from the Monastery a grant of the lands of Overmains, near Kilwinning. He was succeeded by his son,

John Patrick. The charter of Overmains, in favour of John Patriek, and Eupham Roger, his spouse, is dated in 1602. He also acquired the lands of Byres, which had belonged to the Monastery, and obtained a charter of them, in favour of him and his wife, in 1605. He afterwards acquired part of the lands of Dalgargven. He died in 1638, leaving five sons, to each of whom he gave landed property—

1. Hew, his successor.
2. Robert, infest in part of Dalgargven.
3. James, of Dalga and Whitehirst, whose family changed their name to Kilpatrick.
4. John, infest in part of Byres.

* Blair Writs.

† There was a William Kirkpatrick, minister of Kilwinning, in 1571.

5. Alexander, who was also infeft in part of Byres, in 1638. He married Joana Greg, only daughter of William Greg of Balliggellie, in the country of Antrim.

There are some old tombstones still remaining in Kilwinning churchyard, on which are the names and arms of this family.

Hew Patrick, the eldest son, succeeded his father in Overmains and Thorndyke, in 1638. He died in 1657, leaving issue by his wife, Janet Craufurd,* three sons—

1. James, his successor.
2. Robert.
3. Hew, who was a clergyman, and is a witness to a charter of the lands of Trearne, 7th November, 1663.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Patrick of Overmains. His retour is dated 13th April, 1658. It would appear that he alienated these lands, and that he died without issue.

Robert Patrick, the second son of Hew, of Overmains, acquired from Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun, the lands of Waterside. His grant of them is confirmed by a charter from the crown, dated the 31st August, 1663. He died in 1676, leaving three sons—

1. Hew, his successor.
2. Robert.
3. John, of Drumbuie.

Hew Patrick, the eldest son, succeeded his father in Waterside, but died, without issue, in 1682, when his brother,

Robert Patrick, succeeded him in Waterside. He married Janet Shedden, daughter of Thomas Shedden of Windiehouse, by whom he had three sons—

1. Robert.
2. John, who acquired the lands of Borestone.†
3. Hew,

* Jonn Craufurd, portioner of Byrehill, Kilwinning, died, June, 1643. His executors were William Craufurd, his son; *Hew Patrick* of Thornedyk, and John Hilhous, merchant in Irvine, his two sons-in-law.—*Glasgow Commissary Record*.

† The fixed *Boredstone*, in which the great flag-staff of the Lordship

Both John and Hew died without issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Patrick, who married Barbara Conn, daughter and heiress of John Conn, proprietor of part of the barony of Pitcon, in the parish of Dalry, and of Gree, and other lands, in the parish of Beith. He predeceased his father in 1736, leaving a son, John, and a daughter, Janet, both in infancy. Janet married her cousin, John Patrick of Drumbuie.

John Patrick succeeded his father and his uncle John, while in infancy, and afterwards his grandfather. Through his mother, he succeeded to her part of the barony of Pitcon, and the lands of Gree, both of which he afterwards sold. His tutors, in 1748, purchased for him the lands of Trearne. He married, in 1762, Marion, eldest daughter of J. Shedden of Roughwood, in Beith parish. He died in 1795, aged 65, leaving three sons and two daughters—

1. Robert.
2. John, a merchant in New York.
3. William, late of Roughwood, W.S.
1. Jean, who died unmarried.
2. Elizabeth.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Patricck, M.D., who, in 1807, acquired the estate of Hessilhead, which lies adjoining to Trearne. He entered the army, in a medical capacity, in 1789, and served at the siege of Toulon; also in Corsica, at the siege of Calvi; afterwards in Elba: in Portugal; and, in 1798, at the taking of Minorca. In 1800, he was appointed Inspector of Hospitals, in which capacity he acted till the peace of 1801. On the renewal of the war in 1802, he was appointed to the middle district of England; and, in 1805, he went with the expedition which was sent to the assistance of the Austrians, but which returned, in consequence of the peace, soon afterwards. He remained on the staff in England till the peace in 1815. In 1805, he married Harriet, second daughter of the late of Giffen was in use to be erected, still remains on this farm, and has given rise to the name.

General William Gardiner. She died in 1838. Of this marriage he had two sons—

1. John Shedden, his successor.
2. William Charles, of Waterside, advocate, who, in 1841, married Agnes Cochran, heiress of Ladyland; and, in terms of the entail of that estate, has assumed the name of Cochran, and is now named William Cochran Patrick.

John Shedden Patrick of Trearne and Hessilhead, F.R.S.E., succeeded his father in 1838. He married in 1836, Robina Jane, youngest daughter of Robert Lee, merchant, Greenock, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, viz.—

1. Robert Shedden.
2. William Shedden.
3. John Fullarton.
4. Henry Gardiner.
5. Jane Lee, born six months after her fathers' death.

He died of fever at Edinburgh, in 1844, in the 38th year of his age. He was succeeded, in 1838, by

Robert Shedden Patrick, now of Trearne and Hessilhead, his eldest son.

Arms—Argent, a Saltier, Sable, on a chief of the last, three Roses of the first.

Crest—A Dexter Hand, proper, holding a Saltier, Sable.

Motto—"Ora et Labora."

Seat—Tearne, situated on a considerable eminence, well sheltered with wood, about a mile and a half east from Beith.

WOODSIDE-RALSTONS.

James or *Jacobus de Raulyston*, dominus ejusdem, was a witness to the instrument *de Creatione Abbatis*, of Paisley, in 1219.

Nicholaius de Ravilston was a witness to a charter, granted by Sir Antony Lombart, of the lands of Fulton to the Monks of Paisley, in 1272.

Thomas of Raulfestoun swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

James Ralstoun, "dominus ejusdem," a witness to an instrument electing an Abbot of Paisley, in 1346.

[But there is a difficulty here. The family of Ralston may have died out, or a new race stepped into their place, supplanting the family name through a marriage with the heiress of Ralstoun. Crawford says Walter, High Steward of Scotland, had a son, Robert, afterwards King of Scots, by the Lady Marjorie, dochter of King Robert the Bruce. This Walter married a second wife, by whom he had a son, Sir John Stewart. We are informed that he was ancestor of Stewart of Ralstoun. The same Walter had likewise a daughter, called Gelis or Giles, or Egidia, who married Sir James Lindsay, of Crawford; and, secondly, Sir Hugh Eglintoun of that Ilk.* Also, Chalmers confirms Crawford thus: Walter, the Stewart, died 9th April, 1326, at Bathgate, and was buried at Paisley. He appears to have been thrice married: first, to Alicie, daughter of Sir John Erskine, by whom he had Jean, married to Hugh Earl of Ross; secondly, to Marjorie, daughter of King Robert the Bruce, in 1315 (issue—Robert, born 2d March, 1315–16, afterwards King Robert II.); and thirdly, to Isobel, sister of Sir John Graem of Abercorn, who brought forth a son, Sir John Stewart of Ralstoun, Crawford's information may be true: the following Walter was, very likely, the son of Sir John Stewart in question, and he may have named Walter after his grandfather.]

Walterus Senescallus dominus de Ralston, "vicecomes de Perth, the sixteenth daye of August, the yeir of God, 1395."†

John de Ralfahstoun flourished in the reign of King James II., and rose to the highest honours both in State and Kirk. He was made Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1444. In 1448 he was appointed Bishop of Dunkeld. In his zeal to finish the aisle of the cathedral, which had been begun by Bishop Robert

* Crawford's Renfrewshire, by Robertson.

† Skene de verborum—voc. Sterlingus.

de Cairnie, he went daily himself, and took with him his occasional guests, to assist in preparing the stones for the building. Abbot Milne says, “cum uno vel alio procerum secum habitantium, solebat certa lapidum onera extra lapicidium ferre quotide.” He was nominated Lord High Treasurer in 1445; and was sent the same year Ambassador to England, and again in 1451. He had a safe conduct from King Henry VI. of England, 23d April, 1448, through England and France. He died in 1452, and was succeeded by his nephew.

John Ralstoun of that Ilk* was one of the arbiters in the indenture betwixt the Abbot and Convent of Paisley and the Bailies and Community of Renfrew, for the redding of the *richt marches* at the Landmers, in 1488. He was one of the

* This ancient and noble title is peculiar to the Scots; and has never been hitherto defined well. It is the title which denotes—not the gentleman, as Johnson’s degrading appellation (viz., whose surname and the title of his estate are the same); but also the chief of all the *clan* of his own surname. It does not necessarily or essentially refer to the *estate*. Macfarlan, Macintosh, Birsbane, Tweedie, &c., of that Ilk, have never had lands of the name of their surnames. Many chiefs parted with their original estates, and *afterwards* used that title long, or to this day: for example, Porterfield, Ralstoun, Whytefurd, &c., of that Ilk. This title shows that the person who uses it is the chief of the clan of the surname in question. It is very honourable and ancient. It gives him the right of *supporters* in his armorial arms. It is more honourable than the modern titles of nobility, such as earls, marquises, dukes, &c., in certain respects. This is a nobility really patriarchal, venerable, and ancient. No king or prince can bestow, nor take away, the glory and dignity of *that Ilk*. The King of Great Britain offered a title of nobility to the chief of the Grants, who despised the offer, saying, “And wha wad be the laird of Grant? Any occasional sprout of a clan may rise up, by accident, to a showy and gaudy title. But that title is modern, and it must fall short of *that Ilk*: for the chief is still the chief of all that clan, including the lordling of yesterday. Dr Johnson being in Mull, in 1773, says—“Where races are numerous, and thus combined, none but the chief of a clan is addressed by his name simply. The Laird of Dunvegan is called *Macleod*: but other gentlemen of the same family are denominated by the places where they reside, as Raasa, or Talisker. The distinction of the meaner people is made by their Christian names. In consequence of this practice, the late Laird of Macfarlane, an eminent genealogist, considered himself as disrespectfully treated if the common addition was applied to him. “Mr Macfarlane,” said he, “may with equal propriety be said to many; but I, and I only, am Macfarlane.” Dunlop of *that Ilk*, or *The Dunlop*, are the same import.

witnesses to the grant by the Abbot and Convent of Paisley to the Provost, Bailies, &c., of that burgh, of the portion of ground on which the town then stood, dated 2d June, 1490. "Johne Ralstoun of that Ilk," the same person, we should think, is mentioned in a "special License, Respite, and Protection, to the Tenants, &c., of the Archbishop of Glasgow, until his return from Rome," in 1504.

William Ralstoun of that Ilk married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Mure of Caldwell.

Thomas Ralstoun of that Ilk obtained a charter of his lands of Ralstoun from Lord John Ross, in 1505. He was killed at Flodden in 1513.

Thomas Ralstoun of that Ilk got a charter of Rossholm, near Irvine, and of Dunlophill, near Dunlop, in 1527. He sat as one of the jury on the trial of Gilbert Earl of Cassilis, and others, in 1525, for the slaughter of the Laird of Lochland. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother.

Hew Ralstoun of that Ilk married his cousin, Janet, daughter of Adam Whytefurd of that Ilk. This marriage being within the degrees forbidden by the Church of Rome, he afterwards obtained a dispensation for it from the Chancellor of Dunblane, who had obtained the authority to grant twenty such dispensations. This one is dated 7th July, 1534. He was one of the assize at the trial of Patrick Colquhoun and others, in 1535.† He fell at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547.

Hew Ralston of that Ilk was infeft, in 1548, in the £10 land of Ralstoun, and twa merk land of Dunlophill, as heir of Hugh, his father, by precept of *clare constat*, from Lord Ross, the superior. He acquired the lands of Woodside and Turnerland, in the parish of Beith, from Gavin Hamilsoun, Commendator of Kilwinning, in 1551, and soon afterwards transferred the residence of the family from the ancient place of Ralston, to Woodside-Ralston, on which was built a mansion-house, including a square tower, of the style of that period, with very thick walls. The tower still remains, and forms

† Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

part of the present mansion-house. Hew Ralstoun of that Ilk was a subscriber of the band for maintaining the "trew evangell," in 1560. Hew Earl of Eglintoun, in his Remission of Mungow Mure of Rowallan, 1st March, 1607, styles Hew Ralstoun of that Ilk, and Thomas Nevin of Monkriding, "our servitors." Ralstoun married Janet, daughter of Hamiltoun of Torrance. He died in August, 1613, at Woodside. His testament is recorded in the Commissary Court of Glasgow. He had issue—

1. Gavin Ralstoun.
2. Hew Ralstoun.
3. John Ralstoun.

Gavin Ralstoun died before his father. On 28th March, 1575, a contract of marriage was entered into between Gavin, eldest son of Hugh Ralstoun of that Ilk—with consent of his father, and Janet Hamiltoun, his mother—and Jean, daughter of Robert Kerr of Kersland, with consent of her father. He left a son,

William Ralstoun of that Ilk. A contract of marriage, in 1609, was entered into betwixt William Ralstoun, the grandson of Hugh, eldest son of the marriage between Gavin, deceased, and Jean Kerr—with consent of the said Hugh, his grandfather—and Barbara, daughter of William Hamilton of Udstoun (commonly called *Willie Wisehead*), ancestor of Lord Belhaven. This contract is narrated in a charter granted by the said Hugh to his grandson, dated 16th December, 1609. William Ralstoun died in July, and Lady Ralstoun died in October, 1623. Their will was "geven up be William Muir of Glanderstoune, tutor testator to their bairns;" John Hamiltoun of Udstoun, cautioner. Issue—

1. William Ralstoun, the younger laird, and six daughters, the youngest of whom, Katherine, was married to Hugh Hamill of Ruchwood, in 1643.

William Ralstoun of that Ilk. He was entered as heir of his father, and infeft in October, 1625, though then quite a

boy. He acquired the lands and barony of Auchingown-Ralstoun, in the parish of Lochwinnoch—which had belonged to the Abbey of Paisley—from James, Earl of Abercorn, per charter dated 24th April, 1643, which lands still form part of the estate. He also bought the lands of Roebank and Crummock, in the parish of Beith, adjoining to Woodside, from James Hamiltoun of Ardoch, 17th November, 1643. He disapproved of the murder of King Charles I., and took up arms against the Republicans and the despot Oliver Cromwell, in the beginning of his career. Ralstoun commanded a regiment of horse under Colonel Kerr; surprised General Lambert, at Hamiltoun, in December, 1650; and had well nigh succeeded in the enterprise, which failed through the desertion of Colonel Halket, one of their number. Lieutenant-Colonel Ralstoun, with a small party of horse, entered Hamiltoun, and most gallantly carried all before him, clearing the town of the English, and killing several. Kerr, with fewer than two hundred, seconded him, &c. By some supposed treachery, the English rallied again, and they pursued Ker's and Ralstoun's party as far as Paisley and Kilmarnock. About twenty only were killed, and not more than eighty taken prisoners, whereof Kerr himself made one. But he afterwards changed his opinion or his conduct. He was fined by the Parliament, in 1662, in £567 Scots, for art and part with Oliver Cromwell, his former enemy. He then became a thorough Covenanter. He was amongst the party who assembled in arms at Chitterflat, in 1666, with the view of joining Colonel Wallace. Having fled to Argyleshire, to avoid the persecution, he died there—and a very handsome monument is erected over his remains in St Colmkill Kirkyard. His arms are engraved upon it, but it has no date. He first married Ursula, daughter of William Muir of Glanderstoun. There is a stone on the house at Woodside, with the initials of W. R. and U. M. He secondly took to wife Jean, daughter of James Dunlop of that Ilk, 12th November, 1674. Being aged, they had no issue. His issue by his first lady—

1. Gavin, of whom afterwards.
2. Ursula, was married to Mr John Hamilton, Carluke, in 1663.
3. Catherine, married to Robert Pollok, Mearns, in 1669.
4. Jean, married to Claud Alexander of Newtown, in 1667.
5. Janet, married to William Hamiltoun, Strathaven, in 1677.

Gavin Ralstoun, younger of that Ilk, died before his father. He married Jean, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan. The contract of marriage is dated 25th Feb., 1671. The witnesses are all kin of the bride and bridegroom, viz:—Sir H. Campbell of Cessnock, Sir John Schaw of Greenock, Dunlop of Dunlop, Hamiltoun of Wishaw, Montgomerie of Hessilhead. Young Ralstoun died soon after his marriage, leaving an only son, Gavin. His relict, Jean Mure, or Lady Ralstoun, was again married to John Boyle of Kelburne, 22d June, 1676. Kelbourne died in 1685. He had no issue by this marriage.

Gavin Ralstoun of that Ilk, born after or about 1671, succeeded his grandfather in 1691. In 1689, Ralstoun, Duchall, and Auchenames were concerned in the ceremony of burning the Pope at Edinburgh. He sold the ancient barony of Ralstoun, in Paisley parish, from which he derived his surname or title, to the Earl of Dundonald, in 1704. He married Anna, eldest daughter of William Porterfield of that Ilk (one of the *tandlers* of the Pope)—contract dated 25th December, 1697—by Annabella Stewart, his spouse, granddaughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhill, the lineal descendant of Sir John Stewart, son of King Robert. He had issue—

1. William.
2. Jean, married, 1732, to John Shedden of Ruchwood. Their eldest daughter married John Patrick of Treehorn.
3. Ursula, married, in 1722, to Robert Buntine or Barr, of Treehorn, in the parish of Beith.
4. Annabel, married to James Maxwell of Williamwood, Cathcart parish, in 1727.
5. Catharine, married to the Rev. John Fullartoun, minister of Dalry, in 1733.

William Ralstoun of Ralstoun married Marion, daughter of

the Rev. David Ewing, minister of Calder, 23d September, 1726. He died about 1744, or so. Lady Ralstoun married Robert Brodie of Calderhauch, then of Hessilheid, 28th June, 1746, who had by her a daughter, Marjory, who married Mungo Smith of Drongan. From this marriage the family of Drongan are all descended. Ralstoun and his lady had eight children, all of whom died unmarried, except three—

1. Margaret, born in 1733, was married to the Rev. Johr. Fleming, minister of Kilmalcolm.
2. Gavin, born in 1735, of whom afterwards.
3. Ann, born in 1741, was married to William Caldwell of Yardfoot, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, 4th November, 1760.

Gavin Ralstoun of that Ilk was born in 1735; and, as his father died in 1744, he was left a minor. His mother made a second marriage. He was sent to Virginia during his minority; and on his return, soon after attaining majority, he married, in 1758, Annabella, daughter of James Pollock of Artherlie, and grand-daughter of Sir Robert Pollock of that Ilk. He made an addition to the old tower of Woodside, by erecting a square building at the east end, removing the old turrets, and giving a new roof to the whole, so that it has now the appearance of a very plain building; but it is a substantial dwelling-house, and in good repair. Having got into pecuniary difficulties, chiefly from cautionary obligations, partly entered into by his father, he, in 1771, sold the estate of Woodside Ralstoun and Auchingown to Dame Jean Stirling of Auchyle, relict of Sir James Stirling of Glorat, and then spouse of the Hon. James Erskine of Alva, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. He soon afterwards succeeded to the estate of Artherlie, in Neilston parish, on the death of his father-in-law, James Pollock; at which place he resided for several years, and built on it a new village, to meet the increase of workmen in the cotton mills, and which he called Newtown Ralstoun. During the war, he accepted a company in the Elgin Militia, in which he served for several years in Ireland. He was afterwards appointed barrack-master to

Jock's Lodge Barracks, near Edinburgh, which office he held till after the peace, when he was put on the retired list, and resided in Edinburgh. He died at Edinburgh, June, 1819, aged 85. Although he had several sons, yet they all predeceased him, so that he left no male descendant, and was thus the last male representative of this ancient race. He was a fine spirited gentleman of the old school, and much liked by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. When it was understood that his friends intended to bring his remains to Beith, to be deposited among his ancestors in the Woodside burying-place, the Mason Lodges, of which he had been the original promoter, requested to be allowed to attend his funeral; so that he was buried with masonic honours. His widow died at Edinburgh, 31st August, 1826, aged 90. It may be noticed here, that, on the death of Lady Alva, the estate of Woodside Ralstoun descended to her heir, General Alexander Graham Stirling of Duchree and Auchyle, by whom the same was sold, in 1833 (being sixty-two years after purchase), to William Patrick of Roughwood, W.S., son of the marriage between Marion Shedden and John Patrick, and grandson of Jean Ralstoun, the aunt of the last laird; and they now belong to a collateral member of the family, in the female line. The following are the names of the children born, as entered in the parish record:—

1. Jean, born in 1759. She must have died young.
2. Gavin, born in 1762. Died young.
3. James, born in 1763. Died young.
4. Annabella, born in 1766, married her kinsman, Hugh Crawford of Kilblain, merchant in Greenock.
5. David, died at Edinburgh, 1st February, 1784, unmarried.
6. Jean, born about 1770, and married to Major Maurice Studdert, of the County Kerry, in Ireland.

Arms—Argent, on a Bend, Azure; three Acorns in the Seed, Or.

Crest—A Falcon, proper.

Supporters—Dexter, a Man in Armour; Sinister, a Horse Rampant.

Motto—"Fide et Marte."

The property of Woodside, after its alienation in 1796, passed through several hands, and was purchased by the late *William Patrick*, W.S., Edinburgh.

PARISH OF DALRY.

ETYMOLOGY AND EXTENT.

DALRY is evidently from the Gaelic *Dail-rioh*, which signifies the King's Valley. The writer of the Statistical Account of the parish conceives that Dalry was included in that portion of the district which remained in possession of the king. "A field," he says, "on part of which the village is built, still bears the name of *Croftangry*, doubtless a corruption of *Croftanrioh*, or croft of the king." The parish is about ten miles in length, and varies from three to eight in breadth. "It is bounded on the east by the parish of Beith; on the south and south-west by the parishes of West Kilbride and Largs; and on the north and north-east by the parish of Kilbirnie."* In Pont's Topography of Cuninghame, Dalry is described as "the hauch or home of the river Ry. Altho some thinks ye river to be named from it, vith ye rest of ye said parochin, vich, according to ye coniecture of divers, ves formerly called Dal-ry, yat is, the king's home. Ther is a little village ther, adioyning to ye said paroch church, the situatione of this paroch of Dal-ry seims to declyne to ye sunne."

* Statistical Account.

TOPOGRAPHICAL APPEARANCES.

The valley, as the name implies, is the distinguishing feature of the parish. It extends throughout the entire length of it, and is from half a mile to a mile in width. It is both fertile and beautiful. The ground rises gradually on both sides. On the north-west the hills form a ridge, which have their commencement at the coast of Largs. The highest elevation in this direction is about 1200 feet above the level of the sea. Baidland Hill, the most prominent of the western range, is 946. Caerwinning, the highest of a small ridge of hills to the south of this, is 634 feet. On the estate of Blair there is rather a remarkable cave. It is situated in the romantic glen of the Dusk, in a precipitous bank of limestone. "In former times popular belief peopled it with elves. It consequently acquired the name of Elf House. In latter days, during the tyrannical reign of Charles II., it afforded a hiding place to the covenanters of this parish from the violence of their infuriated persecutors."* The river Garnock flows through the parish for about seven miles, in the course of which it is joined by the Caaf and Rye, and several other tributaries. A lake appears to have stretched at one time from Dalry to Johnstone, of which the lochs of Kilbirnie and Castlesemple are the only remains.† Several deposits, indicative of the action of water, have been discovered in the valley of the Garnock.

Dalry has long been noted for the excellence of its dairy, though latterly considerable attention has been given to agriculture, and a decided improvement in tillage has taken place. Tile-draining has recently made rapid progress. A great extent of land was planted by the late Colonel Blair, on rocky

* Statistical Account.

† It would appear that the west of Strathgrife and the west of Cuninghame (united) formed an island. The loch had two outlets, viz., Garnock Water, issuing at Irvine, and Black Cart, running to the river Clyde, or near Inchinnan. The dry land now, at Kilbirnie Loch, is only about ninety feet above the level of the sea.

banks, of little value otherwise, and the wood thrives well. "In the vicinity of Blair House, there is growing a fine Spanish chesnut tree, believed to be among the largest of the kind in Scotland. It rises with a beautiful stem for upwards of 20 feet. Its girth at the ground is 16 feet 6 inches. Three feet above the ground it is 13 feet 3 inches, and diminishes little to the first branch. It has a fine head of foliage; although, having formerly been nearly surrounded by other trees, its branches have not had full liberty to expand. It is growing on a sloping bank, having a north-west exposure. Its age is unknown. There are also some large plane trees."* The late Mr Smith of Swindrigemuir, and Mr Mitchell of Maulside, added considerably to the amelioration and adornment of the parish by judicious planting. Previous to these improvements the district had a bleak and cold appearance. The soil is varied in its character. On the hilly ridge to the east, it is "a thin, cold, tenacious clay." On the west the clay is adhesive. At the foot of the hills the soil rests on limestone or trap, and is generally light and dry. Along the banks of the Garnock it is loamy. "In the holm lands the soil is a deep alluvial loam. In some places, ten feet deep of soil has been found." There is also a considerable portion of moss in the parish, most of which is under cultivation. "Several years ago, some persons, in digging peats on the Barkip moss, discovered hairs adhering to the peats. On excavating the moss, the body of a cow was laid bare, with a rope formed of 'shoes,' or the refuse of dressed lint, twisted about the horns. On being exposed to the atmosphere, the hair melted into a greasy substance, and the carcass speedily dissolved." There are various limeworks in the parish, a number of coal-pits, and not long ago a valuable field of ironstone was discovered on the estate of Blair, which is now being wrought by a company. This has given a great spur to the trade and enterprise of the district, as well as added materially to the population.

* Statistical Account.

Dalry parish is valued in the Cess Books at £6605, 7s. 5d. Scots.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dalry is the only town in the parish. Though a place of considerable extent, it is not a burgh, and has no magistrates, the want of whom is beginning to be more felt as the population increases. It stands on an eminence on the banks of the Garnock, the Caaf and the Ryc, which join that river, bounding it on both sides. It consists of five streets, three of which meet in the centre, and form a sort of square. The town did not begin to spring up till the erection of the church on the present site, in 1608. At the beginning of last century there were only 100 inhabitants in the village, so that its progress has been somewhat rapid. It can now boast of several excellent buildings, and shops of quite a metropolitan appearance. Weaving used to be the chief employment of the population, many now depend on the coal and iron works. The town is lighted with gas, and a good library has long been established. Previous to its removal, the church of Dalry stood about half-a-mile south-west of the village. It was rebuilt in 1771. There were two chapels in the parish before the Reformation—one on a rising ground on the side of the Garnock, about a mile from Dalry. The ruins of this chapel, says Chalmers, were to be seen about fifty or sixty years ago; and another, at a greater distance, the ruins of which are still distinct.

Of the ecclesiastical state of the parish, Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, informs us that—"The church of Dalry belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues; and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it is stated in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Dalry was taxed £6,

13s. 4d.; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, the monks received £100 yearly for the rectorial tithes of the church of Dalry, which were levied for the payment of this annual rent. The lands which belonged to the church of Dalry were acquired by the Earl of Eglintoun after the Reformation. Before the year 1610, the patronage of the church of Dalry was acquired by John Blair of Blair, the proprietor of the adjacent barony of Blair. His son Brice Blair obtained, in May 1616, a lease of the tithes of the church of Dalry from Archbishop Spottiswoode, who was then the Commendator of Kilwinning. The patronage and the tithes of this church continued with the family of Blair; and this family is now the patron of the church of Dalry."

The register of births and marriages commences in 1683, but was not regularly kept till 1724. The minutes of the kirk-session begin in 1693; but a long blank occurs from 1701 till 1717; and again from 1765 till 1821—during which period they were jotted down only on slips of paper, and have been lost. By the acts of the session the observance of the Sabbath was strictly enforced; and the usual strict measures were pursued against those guilty of immoral conduct. By a minute (May 11) in 1693, the session enacted that *Bookings* (*i. e.*, giving in the names of parties for proclamation of marriage) be prevented on Saturday nights, because it led to tipping and breaking of the Sabbath. They also ordered £4 Scots to be consigned by parties giving in their names, because much trouble had been occasioned by their not lifting the bands. In the same year large companies at bridals were forbidden; and in 1728 a special act was passed to suppress penny weddings. In 1605, £3, 18s. Scots were collected for the bridge of Lanark. The session, in the same year, ordered £12 to be given to the Presbytery for relief of the slaves in Barbary. The session minutes do not go back far enough to record those strange cases of witchcraft for which Dalry was somewhat famous. One case only is mentioned, but it is of little moment.

Some idea may be formed of the habits and amusements of the people from what is mentioned in the Statistical Account. The writer says "the ancient custom of 'creeling' is still in existence in this parish. In former days, when penny-weddings were in vogue, it was customary for the parties who were at the wedding to assemble the following day, in order to 'creel' the bridegroom. Having procured a *creel*, or wicker basket, they tied it on the back of the young gudeman, and placed a long pole, with a broom affixed to the top, over his left shoulder. Thus equipped he was forced to run a race, followed by the young gudewife with a knife to cut the cords, and who, according to the alacrity with which she endeavoured to unloose the creel, showed her satisfaction at the marriage. After which the parties returned to the house to consume the fragments of the preceeding day's feast. About forty or fifty years ago, weddings having become less numerously attended than formerly, the custom underwent considerable alteration, and was deferred to new-year's day. Accordingly, on this morning the young men of the village assemble, provided with a wicker hamper, or crockery crate, filled with stones, with which they visit the houses of all those who may have entered the bands of matrimony during the preceeding year, and compel each young gudeman to bear the *creel*, to his nearest neighbour who may have qualified himself for the honour. Resistance is generally useless, as a number of stout fellows soon compel the refractory person to submit, with the addition probably of one of their number in the 'creel,' as the reward of his obduracy. The 'creeling' is generally, however, conducted throughout with the greatest good humour; yet harmless as the custom is, individuals have been known, who, in order to avoid the ceremony, have regularly for fifteen years absented themselves from home for a fortnight at that season."* On St Margaret's Day, the "baal fire," or "Tannel," is still observed. Kyles and curling are favourite pastimes with the

* Statistical Account.

people. The ancient checked plaid still maintains its place in the ordinary dress of females. It is formed of red and blue or green checks, and worn over the heads and shoulders, hanging down in front.

ANTIQUITIES.

A little way west of the village, overlooking a beautiful cascade, still remain some traces of the ancient tower of Linn, in early times the residence of a family of the same name, and supposed to be the subject of the fine old ballad, "The Heir of Linn," of which Motherwell gives from tradition the commencement thus:—

The bonnie heir, the weelfaur'd heir,
 And the weary heir of Linn,
 Yonder he stands at his father's gate,
 And naebody bids him come in!

It would appear that this was likewise the locality of "Bessie Dunlop, spouse to Andro Jak in Lyne," whose trial for witchcraft is given in Pitcairn's publication from the Records of Justiciary. It occurred in 1576, and is one of the earliest and most remarkable cases of witchcraft recorded in Scotland. It possesses a peculiar and melancholy interest. Her confession bears the stamp of truth. She seems to have been a simple woman. "Thome Reid" was probably a priest, whom the "new law" compelled to live under a feigned character. He had, besides, in all likelihood, some object to attain by the mysterious agency he assumed. The priesthood, under the old system, were well acquainted with the properties of medicine—hence his ability to prescribe for those patients who consulted his unfortunate dupe. The husband of Bessie, Andro Jak, appears to have held the farm of Lyne, a six merk land, then belonging to the Kilmarnock family. The cave on the banks

of the Dusk, formerly alluded to, was believed to be the haunt of the fairies, or Elfhame.

“On the summit of Caerwinning hill,” says the Statistical Account, “are the remains of an ancient fortification. It appears to have been formed of three eccentric circles, or walls, of stone, inclosing a space of two acres. The greater part of the materials of which it was composed have been removed to build fences, &c. The outer wall cannot now be easily traced, but, from what remains, it appears to have been from ten to twelve feet in thickness. The entrance has been on the western side. The vestiges of a fosse or ditch are still visible at the foot of the hill. It must have been a place of great strength, and commands a view of the surrounding country for many miles. The stones must have been brought from a considerable distance, being a species of tuffaceous trap, while the hill itself is composed of felspar porphyry. It is believed that the Scottish army were encamped in this fortification previous to the battle of Largs. The ruins of an ancient square fort formerly stood on the banks of the Rye, on the brink of a precipitous rock called the Aitnach Craig. About forty years ago they were wholly removed. . . .

“Various tumuli have been discovered in this parish. In forming the road to Auchinmede a stone coffin was discovered containing human bones. A cairn was removed on the lands of Camphill, on the formation of the Largs road, which contained human bones, probably of some warrior who fell at the battle of Largs.* On the lands of Linn, where the ruins of a Romish chapel lately stood, four urns were discovered containing burnt human bones. At Auchingree two similar urns were also discovered. About ten years ago, an urn was discovered near Blair House, containing burnt bones, and ashes apparently of coal. A part of the jaw-bone was unconsumed, which, with the remains of the urn, is in possession

* Dr Crawford thinks the persons who were buried in the cairns of a far older era than the battle of Largs. They were burnt, and had no Christian burial.

of the gardener at Blair. A sword was found a few years since in the vicinity of Dalry. The blade fell to pieces on being removed; the handle is of brass in two hollow pieces soldered together, and is ornamented with the figure of a dragon. It is now in the possession of Mr Andrew Crawford, Courthill,* who has likewise one of those ancient spinning instruments, the "rock," which was in the possession of the family of Hugh Brown, piper, since 1498, till within these few years, when its present owner acquired it.

"There is in the parish church an old oak seat which was originally the family pew of the Boyds of Pitcon, now extinct. It has the arms of the family, with the initials R. B., and the date 1634, carved on the back, and in excellent preservation."

There is in the vicinity of the town a moat, or law-hill. A stone, which was said to have supported the gallows, stood, some time since, a little east of the hill.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF DALRY.

AUCHINGREE.

There are several cadets of the Kersland family, small proprietors in the parish of Beith and Dalry. The more ancient and important of them are the Kers of Auchingree. Robertson, writing from family information, says that

Robert Ker, second son of Kersland, got the farm of Auchingree (extending to £97, 13s. 4d. valued rents) from his father, about the year 1530. His wife's name was Elizabeth Stewart. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert Ker in Auchingree, denominated *fair Robert*, from his complexion. He married Margaret Gawan, sister of Hew Gawan in Bog. He died before 1609, in which year the de-

* Mr Crawford went to Ohio Territory, in America, a number of years ago.

cease of his wife occurred. Her will is designed "The Testament, &c., of vniql Margaret Gawan, spous to vniql Robert Ker in Auchingrie, wt.in the parochin of Dalry, the time of her deceis, Quha deceist in the moneth of November, 1609 zeiris," &c. She left "to hir maister, ye Laird of Kersland, ten pundis. . . . Item, to *Bessie Campbell*, hir guid dochter, *vili. xiiis. iiiid.* . . . Item, the said Margaret Gawan levis the half of hir guidis and geir qt.sumevir, the debtis beand payit, to Hew Ker, hir youngest sone. Item, the said Margaret levis the rest of hir guidis and geir to Rot., Daniell, Jeane, and Elspeth Keris," &c.*

Robert Ker succeeded his father in Auchingree. He is mentioned as in Auchingree in the testament of Daniel Ker of Kersland, in 1614; and again, in that of William Stewart in Hiefield, in 1649. He married Elizabeth or *Bessie Campbell*, "of the family of Cesnock."† On a stone in the wall of the old house, there still remain the initials R. K. B. C. 1638. He had two sons, the second of whom, Hugh, was ancestor of the Kers, portioners of Davidshill, another farm in the barony of Kersland. He was succeeded by

Robert Ker in Auchingree. He is styled "younger in Auchingrie" in the testament of David Dunbar of Enterkin in 1643. He took part with the Covenanters, and was at the reneounter at Fenwick Moor, in 1685, where he was wounded, and became afterwards lame for life. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert Ker of Auchingree, who was born in 1670. He married Ann Gavin, in Lintseedrig. He aquired an heritable free right to this farm, which had been so long held under lease: as also to the neighbouring lands of Maulshead, now called Sidehouse, extending to £34 valuation. The disposition granted to both, by John Ker of Kersland, and Anna Ker, his wife, is dated in 1700. He was succeeded by his son,

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Robertson.

Robert Ker of Auchingree, who married Janet Muir, from Bloack, in the parish of Stewarton, by whom he had three sons, *Robert*, *Bryce*, and *William*. He was baron bailie on the estate of Kersland, after it was purchased by Mr Scot of Bavelaw. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Ker of Auchingree. He lost his sight when young, and died unmarried, at the age of 74. His brother,

Bryce Ker of Auchingree, succeeded to the property. He married Agnes, daughter of James Gilmour of Clarkland, in Stewarton parish, by whom he had three sons and two daughters—

1. Robert.
 2. James, of Sidehouse.
 3. William, of Meadowhead.
1. Jean, married to William Muir, portioner of Drakemyre.
 2. Janet, married to Alexander Ramsay, merchant, Beith.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Ker of Auchingree. He married, in 1797, Margaret Workman, by whom he had two sons, Bryce and Robert; and five daughters, Margaret, Jean, Agnes, Mary, and Janet.

Bryce Ker of Auchingree, the eldest son, succeeded.

Auchingree is about two miles west of Beith, on the north side of the old road to Dalry.

BAIDLAND.

The Craufurds of Baidland, though their descent cannot be precisely traced, are believed to be of remote origin. The unvarying tradition of the family is that they are derived from a younger son of Hugh Crawford, of Loudoun, the second in descent from Sir Reginald de Craufurd, Sheriff of Ayr, who, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, married the heiress of Loudoun. This Hugh Craufurd appears in a transaction in 1225, which so far marks the era in which he

lived. His eldest son, Sir Reginald, was that Sheriff of Ayr who was murdered by the English garrison at Ayr in 1297. A younger son, whose name even is not preserved, was the reputed ancestor of the *Craufuirds* of Baidland. *Nisbet*, judging from their armorial bearings, is of opinion that they are an off-shoot from the Loudoun family. According to *Crawfurd's MS. History of the Craufurds*, there was, previous to 1546, an

Andrew Craufuird of Baidland, who is mentioned in several instruments, together with his son Andrew. Whether this son succeeded does not appear. The next is

James Craufuird of Baidland, whom *Crawfurd* finds mentioned in 1546, and again in 1552. He appears to have been succeeded by

Andro Craufuird of Baithlem, who was on the assize at the trial of Bessie Dunlop for sorcery, in 1576. He is said by *Douglas* to have married Jean, eldest daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee; and *Robertson* supposes that it was this laird of Baidland who had a son James, who died young, and a daughter, Jean, married to William Crawford of Knightswood, son of Hugh Crawford of Kilbirnie. He assigns as his reason for thinking so, that "there was no other Andrew of Baidland after this time, nor any other Crawford of Knightswood before it." But in this he is mistaken: it was a subsequent laird of Baidland who married Jean Lockhart. "Andro Craufurd of Baidland" married a daughter of William Blair of the Strand. He died in March, 1609. In his latter-will he constituted David Craufurd, his son, his only executor;— "Legacie—At Braidland, ye xvi day of februar, 1609. The said Andro Craufuird makand his testament, nominat and constitute David Craufuird, his sone, to be full and onlie exr. and intror. wt. his haill guidis, geir, fermes, and be comptable vpone his intromissioun to his wyf, and Patrick, his brother. Item, he levis to his wyf ye haill inspreth and veschell within his hous, to remain wt. hir in possessioun during hir tyme, and at hir deceis, he ordainis ye samyne to be devydit betuix his twa sones, Daud and Patrick, as scho pleiss, and to na vther.

. . . Item, he levis to Grissell, eldest dochter to Margaret, twa ky, the ane to be payit af ye haill heid, and ye vther af his wyfis third. Item, to little Jeane, David's dochter, ye quhyt hornit kow, or else ane vyr. als guid. Item, ye haill dettis beant payit, as is abouespecificit, he levis ye rest of the frie gier equallie betuix his twa sones, David and Patriek, and to na vther. This is his will subservyit wt. his hand, day, zeir, and place foirsaid. Befoir yir witness, Johnne M'Kie and Johnne Broune, in _____, and ye said David Craufuird. Sie subseribitur, Andro Craufuird of Baidland. David Craufuird, witness." We thus learn that Andrew Craufuird of Baidland had two sons, David, who succeeded him, and Patriek; also, a daughter, Margaret, who had a daughter, Grissell. He was succeeded by his son,

David Craufuird of Baidland, who did not long survive. He was married, but to whom is not known; but beside "little Jeane"—mentioned in his father's will—he had a son, Patriek, who succeeded. If Robertson is right in his supposition, he had another daughter, Margaret, married to James Boyle of Hawkhill, from which marriage descend the present family of Boyle, Earls of Glasgow. It is probably his widow whom we find mentioned in the testament of Elizabeth Wilsonne, in Baidland, in 1620—"Jeane Craufuird, Lady Baidland, and George Campbell, hir spous." And again, in 1635, "Jeane Craufuird, Lady Baidland, and George Campbell of Grenokmaynes, hir spous," as creditors in the testament of John Boyd, in Baidland.* David was succeeded by his son,

Patrick Craufuird of Baidland,† whose retour is dated 26th February, 1611. It runs thus:—"Patrieus Craufuird, haeres Davidis Craufuird, fil. legit. quond. Andrew de Craufuird de Baidland. He died before 1619, in which year we find his successor,

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Bedlen is a proper touer, with orchards adioyning thereto; it is the possessione of Andrew Craufurd, laird thereof.—*Pont's Cuninghame*.

Andro Craufuird of Baidland, witness to a deed by Robert Craufuird of Keppoche. His name occurs in various testamentary documents. "Mr Johnne Blackburne, minister of the Baronie of Glasgow, died in the month of May, 1623. The witnesses are—"Maister Zaicharie Boyd, minister of ye said baronie kirk, Andro Craufuird of Baidland," &c. It was this laird of Baidland who married Margaret (not Jean) Lockhart, of the house of Lee. He died at "Passill, wt. in the parochin of Glasgow," in the month of April, 1630. The following is from his latter-will:—"Legacie—At Nethir Passill (or Possill), the Twentie sevint day of Mershe, The zeir of God 1630 zeiris: Andrew Craufuird of Baidland, being sick in body, bot haill in spreit, be the tenour heirof maks his Lar.will and testament as followis: In the first he nominats and co.stituts *M.grat Lockhart*, his spous, his onlie exrix. and intromissatrix wt. his guids and geir, &c.; and as to his Lar.will and Legacie he levis his saull to the Lord qu.evir it sall pleis God to call him, hoiping to be saved in the bluid of Jesus, and his bones to be bureit in the ordinar place: and makis, nominats, and co.stituts The ryt. honorabile Sr. James Lockhart of Lie, knyt., Sir James Lockhart, zounger of Lie, knyt., his sone, Hugh Craufuird of Clobarhill, Cornelius Craufuird of Jordanehill, Andro Stirling of Law, and the said Mr Johnne Hutchesoune, and the langest levar of yame successive eftir vthers, Tutors to *James Craufuird*, his eldest sone, and to ye rest of his bairnes quha ar minoris, and ordanes his said spous to vse yr. advys and counsall co.cerning hir exrie. of all and vtheris hir effairis, Beseiking ane nobill and potent Erle, Alexr. Erle of Eglintoune, his superiour, to be guid to his said sone, as ather he him self has pruiff of his favor., and reco.mends his said sone to his said superior, ordang. him to serve him dewlie as becomes ane vassall to his superior. In witness qr.of," &c. Lady Baidland survived her husband many years. She was alive in 1646, in which year she is mentioned as an executrix in the testament of William Biggart, in Baidland.

James Craufuird, the eldest son, no doubt succeeded: but he probably died soon after, without issue, for Robertson finds a *William Craufuird* of Baidland, who had a daughter, Isabel, married to James Craufurd of Jordanhill, who died in 1645. William was most likely a brother of James. He was succeeded by his son,

James Craufuird of Baidland. He was a major in the "unlawfull engagement" in England in 1648. Not many years after the Restoration, he married one of the daughters of Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan. In consequence of this marriage, he ultimately acquired the estate of Ardmillan, which, from that time, became the title of the family. This gentleman made a conspicuous figure in the civil and religious broils which agitated this country towards the end of the reign of Charles II. On the 20th March, 1683, James Craufuird of Ardmillan was appointed, by the Privy Council, commissioner for the bailiary of Carrick; and again, on the 28th July, the same year, he was included in the royal commission for the county of Ayr, along with John Boyle of Kelburne, Col. White, and Captain Inglis. In the transfer of heritable jurisdictions from many of the leading nobility, which took place during these unsettled times, Graham of Claverhouse—afterwards the renowned Viscount Dundee—and James Craufuird of Ardmillan, were the only untitled persons on whom these honours were conferred—the regality of Tongland and Sheriffdom of Wigton being taken from the family of Kenmuir and Lochnaw and given to "the Laird of Claverhouse," and the bailiary of Carrick and regality of Crossraguel from the Earl of Cassilis and given to "the Laird of Ardmillan." He had a numerous family, some of whom settled in Ireland, where several branches still remain, bearing the family *arms* as cadets. He had a daughter married to David Craufuird of Drumsoy; and another to Stewart of Fintulloch, and had issue.

The subsequent history of the family will be found in the account of Ardmillan, parish of Girvan. The estate of Baidland was sold about the beginning of last century to *Hugh*

M'Bride, merchant in Glasgow. His son, Hugh M'Bride, married, first, Ann, daughter of Baillie of Monkton. By her he had two daughters. The elder married the Rev. Thomas Smith, minister of Cumbertrees. Miss Mary died in Irvine, unmarried. He married, secondly, in 1725, Elizabeth Clerk, a merchant's daughter in Glasgow. By her he had a numerous family of sons and daughters. The eldest daughter, Helen, was married to Alex. Ferry, merchant in Knockewart; Robina was grandmother to Richard Brown, minister of Lochmaban; and Janet was mother of Mrs Paterson of Shawhill. The other daughters died unmarried, as did also the sons, except one, who left two sons, in Virginia, America, 1815. Hugh M'Bride being one of the five cautioners to his father-in-law, Baillie of Monkton, who had involved himself in the South Sea bubble, Baidland had thus to sell his estate in 1763. It was bought by his son-in-law, Alex. Ferry, who sold it again in small sections to sundry proprietors—he retaining a subject superiority over each portion sold. Hugh M'Bride died in 1764. It was this gentleman who was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of Scotland, in the year 1715, in the rebellion headed by the Earl of Mar, to the command of the Glasgow and West Country Militia. Their station on the day of the battle of Sheriffmuir was the bridge of Stirling, to defend it against the rebels. When all of a sudden, on that memorable day, the Scots Black-horse wished to pass the bridge, and take shelter in the Castle, Baidland demanded the cause,—which was, “the king's troops had lost the day.” Mark the answer of the gallant gentleman, “Whether do you wish to die before a French or a British gun?” The regiment returned, and as the rebels did not see their flight, and being themselves on the point of losing the battle, their appearance was taken for a reinforcement, which turned the tide of victory, and thus recovered the honours of the day. Baidland would have been knighted for this gallant act; but as he had sent off the Black-horse without an order from the Governor, such was against military rule. But the Black-horse, for their

cowardly retreat, had for some time to suffer disgrace, by wearing their livery on the left shoulder.

CUNINGHAME OF BAIDLAND.

Thomas Cuninghame of Bedland, third son of Sir William Cuninghame of Kilmaurs, received a charter from his father, "terrarium de Bedlan, in tenementi de Dalray," dated in 1385; but his son,

Adam Cuninghame of Bedland, having married one of the co-heiresses of Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum, by whom he got the barony of Caprington, that property became the chief title of his descendants. It afterwards passed, it is said, to a younger son, and is no more named among the Caprington titles. This may have been the case, but it did not continue in the family, a branch of the Cuninghames of Craigance having acquired it, probably towards the end of the sixteenth century.

Mr Robert, third son of William Conyngham of Craigance and Geils Campbell, is mentioned in a family document. He had an excellent hand of write, and was probably a lawyer. He married Christen, eldest daughter of William Park of that Ilk. Of him the Southhok, Bedland, and Auchinhervie families sprung. He had a son,

Johnne Conynghame of Bedland, whose name occurs in the testament of "William Brounc, merchant burgess of Air," in 1613.* He or his father had acquired Bedland. He married Margaret Crawford, daughter of the Laird of Flattertoun, parish of Innerkip; and had issue—

1. John, minister of Dalry.
2. Gabriel, Provost of Glasgow, from 1623 to 1639.

Mr Johnne Conynghame of Bedland. He was infest in the

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

40s. land of Baidland and Brockmerkle. He was ordained minister of Dalry about 1618. He is mentioned as minister of that parish in a testamentary document of 1631. He was twice married—first, Jean Fleming, daughter of the Earl of Wigtown; secondly, Jean Kerr, daughter of the Laird of Triborne. By his first lady, John, his successor; and by his second, according to the information contributed by Dr Crawford of Lochwinnoch, Sir Robert Conynghame of Auchinharvie, and Gabriel, killed at Alderton Moor. This, however, does not accord with his latter-will. He died in April, 1635. Amongst the “debtis awand in,” are *xiii lib.* “be George Plowricht, in Baidland Cvnyngame, *Tennent to the defunct.*” In the “legacie,” which is dated “at the Kirkton of Dalry, the first day of Aprile, 1635, he “maks and constituts Gabriell Cvnyngame, late proveist of Glasgow, my brother, and Johne Cvnyngame, fear of Cvnyngame Baidland, my eldest laut. full sone, my onlie conjunct exris.,” &c. His other sons mentioned are Gabriell, who became a merchant in Irvine, and died there in 1646; Mr Robert, and James. His daughter’s name was Lillias. He left a hundred merks to build a brig over the water of Ry. He was succeeded by his son, the “fear of Cvnyngame Baidland,”

John Cuninghame of Baidland. He was retoured heir to “Magister John Cunningham, minister of Dalry,” on the 14th April, 1636. He was alive in 1660, in which year he was appointed one of the “tutors testamentars” to the children of Alexander Cuninghame of Collellan.* He married, first, Margaret Cunyngham, daughter of the Laird of Collellan; and secondly, a daughter of Campbell of Gargunnoch. By his first wife he had—

1. Maister John.

By his second—

2. Robert, who succeeded to Auchinharvie.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

3. Euphame, married to Maister William Cunynghame, minister of Kilbryde, in 1658. Mr William was the son of Collellan. He died in 1669. The widow raised a process against Alexander Cunynghame of Collellan, anent her jointure, viz., 500 merks, in 1704.*

Magister John Cuninghame of Baidland, who was retoured heir to his father in 1664. He had the title *Magister*, probably on account of his education. He is frequently noticed in *Wodrow's History* as a sufferer in the *bad times*, and was even forfeited, both as to life, and fortune, in 1667, for being at the meeting at Shitterflat. He was apprehended in Ireland and sent over, and imprisoned in Dumbarton Castle. He was allowed to ride about for some miles for his health, under a bond of 1000 merks. On his being defaulted, he was removed to Stirling, where he was permitted to ride out as at Dumbarton. He was at length, August 2, 1677, liberated on account of bad health, under a bond of 5000 merks. In the proclamation against Reset of Rebels in 1679, Mr John Conynghame of Baidland is included. His forfeiture was rescinded in 1688. He married Elizabeth Cunynghame, daughter of the Laird of Langmuir. Issue—

1. William, younger of Bedland, who died young.
2. Elizabeth, heiress of Baidland, as under—

Elizabeth Cuninghame, heiress of Baidland. She married Richard Cuninghame, eldest son of Richard Cuninghame of Glengarnock, about 1686. Her husband is styled "of Baidland" in the list of Commissioners of Supply for 1689. She had issue—ten sons and daughters.

Robertson states that one of his sons went to the West Indies, where he married and had three sons, whose posterity are still there. Richard Cuninghame, or his family, did not long retain the property. It was acquired by his brother, Robert, seventh son of Richard Cuninghame of Glengarnock, whose daughter Susanna, or her husband, Mr Hay of Murray, sold Baidland, about the year 1785, to the Earl of Glasgow.

* Fountainhall, vol. ii., p. 215.

BLAIR OF THAT ILK.

This very ancient family is connected by intermarriages with the best in the west of Scotland, and has enjoyed a high rank in Ayrshire for more than six hundred years. They were the chief of all the Blairs in the south and west country; but another family of the same name, who settled in the north, in the counties of Fife, Perth, and Angus, namely, Blair of Balthoek, always competed for the chiefship, till at last James VI., than whom none more fit to decide a question of this kind, determined "that the oldest man for the time being, of either family, should have the preedeneey." The families seem to be equally ancient, but it is doubtful if they be of the same origin, though of the same name. Their *arms* have no affinity. The succession of the family is well authenticated.

William de Blair is mentioned in a contract between Ralph de Eglintoun and the town of Irvine in 1205, and it is said to have died in the reign of Alexander II., betwixt the years 1214 and 1249. He left a son,

William, who, in a charter of Alexander III., to the Abbey of Dunfermline, about 1260, is styled *Willielmus de Blair, Dominus de eodum*. He left two sons, Bryce and David. He was succeeded by the eldest,

Sir Bryce Blair of that Ilk, who nobly joined Wallace in defence of the liberties of his country, having been put to death in the Barns of Ayr by the English in 1296. Henry, the Blind Minstrel, in recording the tragedy, says—

“ Schir Bryss the Blair, next, with his eyme* in past;
 On to the ded thai haistyt him full fast;
 Be he entrit, hys hed was in the swar,
 Tytt to the hawk, hangyt to ded rycht thar.”

Having no issue, Sir Bryce was succeeded by his brother, *David Blair* of that Ilk, who was compelled, with almost

* Eme, eim, an uncle by the mother's side.

the whole magnates Scotiae, to submit to Edward I. in the same year, 1296.* He was father of

Roger de Blair of that Ilk, who was a steady adherent of Robert Bruce, from whom he got a charter—*Rogero de Blair dilecto et fideli nostro*—of four chalders of victual yearly out of the lands of Bourtree in the shire of Ayr. He died in the reign of David II. ; and was succeeded by

Hugh de Blair of that Ilk, probably his son. Hugh de Blare and his brother John are witnesses to an undated charter in the reign of David II. to the Abbey of Kilwinning, but which, from other circumstances, must have been betwixt the years 1333 and 1360. Sir William Mure of Rowallan, who died about the year, 1348, had a daughter married to the “*lairde of Blaire*,”† possibly to Hugh de Blare. The next in succession appears to have been

James Blair of that Ilk, probably his son. He had a grant of several tenements of land in the vicinity of Ayr, which had fallen into the king’s hands by forfeiture. This is confirmed by a charter from David I., Feb. 3, 1368. He left two sons : James and John, progenitor of the Blairs of Adamton—a family that has come down almost to the present day. He was succeeded by the eldest son,

James Blair of that Ilk, who got a charter from Robert II., dated 8th May, 1375, confirming a charter granted to his father by David II. of the lands of Corshogyll, &c., in the barony of Drumlanrig; and another, dated 23d July of the same year, of the lands of Hartwood, &c. He died in the reign of James I., and left a son, who is called David by *Douglas* ; but as he cites no authority for it, *Robertson* is inclined to think that this son was

Sir Hugh Blair of that Ilk,‡ according to *Crawford’s Peer-*

* Huwe of the Blare did homage at Berwick, 28th August, 1296.—*Bannatyne Club Edition of Ragman Rolls.*

† History of the family of Rowallan.

‡ *Hugo*, son of *umqll. John* of Blaer, Laird of that Ilk, in the Lec, in

age. *Hugone Blair de eodem militibus*, is witness to a charter to Hugh Barclay of Kilbirnie, confirmed by James I. in 1431, which, from the other witnesses being known to have flourished about the commencement of the fifteenth century, may have been granted soon after 1400. There is a writ amongst the Blair papers, "Charter Hugh of Blare to John of Dunlop in 1407," which should be held as settling the point. He was succeeded by, probably his son,

James Blair of that Ilk, who appears to have died without issue, and been succeeded by a grandson,

John Blair of that Ilk, who was served heir of his grandfather, and had a charter from James III., "*Johanni Blair de eodem, nepoti et haeredi Jacobi, &c., terrarum baroniae de Blair.*" John Blair de eodem and Beatrix Mortoun, his spouse, had a charter of the 2 merks 6s. 8d. land of Mydichintrane, lying within the earldom of Carrick, upon the resignation of James Shaw of Salquhy, dated at Edinburgh, 10th March, 1501.* He left issue, a son, John; and two daughters—

1. Egedia, married to James Kennedy of the family of Cassilis, which appears by a charter—*Egideae Blair, relictæ quondam Jacobi Kennedy, annui redditus levæ, de terris baroniae de Dunure*—5th January, 1515.
2. Elizabeth, married to Ninian Stewart of Bute, which appears by a charter—*Elizabethæ Blair, sponsæ Niniani Stewart eorum filio, terrarum de ambriore, &c.*—15th August, 1529.

John Blair of that Ilk succeeded his father in the reign of James V. He had a charter, 12th August, 1540, of the five merk land of Dalquhone in Ayrshire; and another, 12th March, 1544, of the nine merk land of Bogton, Holmhead, and two third-parts of the mill of Cathcart in the shire of Renfrew—which lands continued in the family at least till 1679, when part of them was sold to Hamilton of Aikenhead, ancestor of

the barony of Renfrew. No date; but this charter was laid among other papers dated in 1401. *Hucheon Blaer* of that Ilk., 31st March, 1401, granted to William Cuninghame, Laird of Bonwall, for his help, his lands of Lee, in Cathcart parish.—*Craigends Papers.*

* Crown Charters.

James Hamilton of Holmhead. He died in the reign of Queen Mary. He married Lady Elizabeth Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun, by whom he had a son, John; and, a daughter, Margaret, married to John Craufurd of Craufurdland. He was succeeded by his son,*

John Blair of that Ilk, who, on the resignation of his father, got a charter from him of the lands of Sunnybankhead and Blair, Ardoch, &c., in 1546. This seems to have been in consequence of his marriage, about that time, with Margaret, daughter of William Cunyngham of Glengarnock, who made his latter-will on the eve of his departure to the fatal battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547, leaving among others, "To John Blair, my son-in-law, the horse, called Brown Staig."† He had two sons, John and William; and, it should seem, two daughters. About the time corresponding to this period, Uehred Knox, of Ranfurly, married a daughter of the Laird of Blair; and another, named Jean, was married to Alexander Cuninghame, Commendator of Kilwinning, who together had a charter of the lands of Mountgreenan in 1582.‡ He did not long survive his father, but died about the year 1570. He was succeeded by his son,

John Blair of that Ilk. In 1575, he entered into a band of mutual assistance with Robert Lord Boyd.§ In 1576-7, he and his brother William were tried and found guilty of pursuing Thomas Craufurd for his slaughter.|| He married Grizel, daughter of Robert, third Lord Semple; and got a charter—8th February, 1573—"Johanni Blair de eodem, et Grizeldae Semple ejus sponsae, terrarum Thornlie-Wallae,"

* Ninian, son of John Blair of that Ilk and his spouse, viz., Isobel Kennedie, Lady of Cloncarde, had a charter granted to them by James, Commendator of Kelso and Melrose, dated 8th October, 1553, of all and hail, the 5½ merk land of Fischertoun, in the lordship of Monkton.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

‡ Wood's Peerage.

§ Charter chest of the Earls of Kilmarnock.

|| Criminal Trials.

&c. The name of John Blair of Blair, and that of his son Bryce, appear as witnesses in a charter by Thomas Craufurd and Margaret Craufurd, his spouse, to their son-in-law, John Blair of Giffordland, in 1595. In a discharge granted by Blair to the burgh of Irvine—14th May, 1600—for parsonage teinds of some lands in the vicinity of that town, he designs himself “Blair of that Ilk, sometye tutor testamentator to James Cuninghame of Mountgreenan, in behalf of the said James.” He died in 1609. By his lady he had a numerous issue—five sons and three daughters—who came to mature years—

1. John, predeceased his father. He married Isobel, daughter of Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, and had four daughters.
2. Bryce.
3. Alexander, who, in 1601, as appears from a charter, married Elizabeth, heiress of William Cochrane of that Ilk. In compliance with the contract of marriage, he assumed the name of Cochrane,* and was the ancestor of the Earls of Dundonald.
4. James, who had a charter in June, 1615—“Jacobi Blair de Malsmuir, fratri germano de Bricii Blair de eodem, et Annabellae Stewart ejus sponsae, terrarum de Nether Newark, Kirkbuddo, &c., in Ayrshire.
5. Robert of Bogtoun, father of Sir Adam Blair of Bogtoun. This property was purchased by his father, who built upon it the mansion of Bogtoun in 1580.

The daughters were—

1. Jean, who got a charter under the great seal—“Jeannae Blair, filia Johannis Blair de eodem, terrarum de Hutterhill,” &c., in Ayrshire, August 14, 1591.
2. Margaret, married to ——— Ker of Kersland. She obtained a charter to herself and her son Robert, of the lands of Trearne in Ayrshire, 2d January, 1594.
3. Grizel, married, first, to David Blair of Adamton, as appears from a charter, 21st July, 1598; secondly, to Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock.†
4. Anna, married to John Brisbane of Bishoptoun, in 1595; died in 1608.‡

John Blair of that Ilk was on the assize, in 1580, at the trial

* Craufurd’s Renfrew.

† Wishaw, page 114.

‡ Wishaw, page 89.

of Arthour Hamiltoun in Bothwelhauche, for being concerned in the murder of the Regents Murray and Lennox. He was one of the sureties, in 1593, for Johne, Earl of Monteith, who was accused as a party with the Earl of Bothwell. In 1602 he was one of the "Preloquoutouris" for the pannell at the trial of John Mure of Auchindrane, accused of the slaughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean. The same year, he and his son, John, were on the trial of Allaster M'Gregor for being at the "conflict of Glenfruite." John Blair of that Ilk, elder, appears in various testamentary documents down till 1609, in which year he is mentioned in the testament of "—— Fairlie, laut.full sone and air to vmqle Daid Fairlie of Over Mynnok, wt.in the parochin of Dalry," as having consigned the sum of Twa Thousand pundis money in the hands of James Hamiltoun of Wodsyde, for the redemption of "ye landis of Groitholme, wt. ye pertinentis by and wt.in the parochin and regalitie of Kilwyning." He seems to have died shortly afterwards.

Bryce Blair of that Ilk succeeded his father, and, on the 10th of April, 1610, was retoured heir in the whole lands and barony of Blair. He had some time previously been married to Annabell Wallace, of the Craigie family, as is proven by the Craigie arms being impaled with those of Blair in their achievements, which are yet to be seen over the main door of the house of Blair, dated 1617. By this lady he had at least one son, John,* and five daughters—

1. Margaret, who, in 1613, married Archibald Stewart of Blackhall. Her father, Bryce, and her brother-german, Alexander Cochrane of that Ilk, bind themselves for her tocher, which is £5000 Scots.
2. Issabell, married in 1619 to James Chalmers of Gadgirth. Her tocher was 800 merks.
3. Anne, married Robert Boyd of Pitcon, in 1633.
4. Janet, married in 1636 Ninian Stewart of Ascog. Her tocher was £2000 Scots.
5. Agnes, married in 1640 William Shaw, Provost of Newton, with the special consent of Annabella Wallace, widow of the umquhile Bryce Blair. Her tocher was 4000 merks; whilst Mr Shaw contracted for 16,000.

* Robertson says two, Bryce and John, both of whom, he says, were afterwards lairds of Blair; but in this he must be wrong.

“ Bryce Blair of that Ilk, and Mr Johnne Blair, his sone, and the tennantis and possessoris of the landis of Garroche, restand vnpayit the croppis and yeiris of God 1617–1631 yeiris, ffour bollis hors-corne, as ane pt. of the few-dewteis of the landis of Garroche due to umquhile James (Law), Archbishop of Glasgow, 1632.”† Mr John Blair of Garroche must have been a second son. He may have been a clergyman. Mr John Blair of Garroche, and Katharine Turnbull, his wife, were infest in 4 lib. 6s. 8d. land of Garroche, in the barony of Glasgow, by *his father*, Bryce Blair of that Ilk, 1st January, 1638.‡ According to this notice, old Bryce was living from 1610 to 1638. Bryce Blair of that Ilk, and *Sir* Bryce Blair, his son, were heritors of Lochwinnoch parish, in 1635,§ and superiors of the five merk land of Auchinbathie Blair. Bryce Blair of that Ilk, elder, and Bryce Blair, younger, occur in the testament of “ Johnne Blair of Hilhous.”|| “ Brassine Blair, younger of Blair,” was admitted a burges of Ayr in 1625.¶ Both their names are repeatedly mentioned in similar documents down till 1635; in which year they are styled, in the testament of “ Mr Johne Cvnynghame, minister at Dalry,” “ Bryce Blair, elder of yt. Ilk, and Sr. Bryce Blair, zounger of yt. Ilk.” He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Bryce Blair of that Ilk, who was infest as heir to Bryce, his father, in the barony of Blair, &c., 29th May, 1639—Mr John Blair, his *brother*, witness.* He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by Charles I., at Innerwick, July 16, 1633. He survived his father only a few months, dying in July the same year, apparently in the king’s service.†† He married in 1618, Marian, daughter of Sir Walter Dundas of

† Wishaw, pp. 118, 150.

‡ Clerk Brown’s Protocol.

§ Lochwinnoch Papers.

|| Commissary Records of Glasgow.

¶ Town Records.

* Clerk Brown’s Protocol.

†† The wairdes and mariages of the Lairdes of Cuninghamehead,

Dundas, and had with her a tocher of £10,000 Scots; while, by the contract, the estate of Blair was provided to their issue. She was also life-rented in the property, excepting Barrodder and part of Bogtoun, which Dame Isabel Boyd, relict of John Blair, younger, held as her jointure, and which she continued to enjoy for a pretty long period, as she was living in 1641, when, in a curious process before Parliament, Francis Hamilton of Silvertonhill, a wrong-headed man, accused her of having bewitched him. He had issue—

1. John.
2. Marion, married to M'Ilvain of Grimatt, in 1656. Her tocher 4000 merks.
3. Isobel, married to Whytefuir of Blairquhan, in 1660.‡

John Blair of that Ilk, who was retoured heir to his father and grandfather on the 6th of May, 1645. He was infest as heir to Bryce of that Ilk, his grandfather, in the barony of Blair, lands of Auldmure, &c., 22d May, 1645—James, son of Robert Blair of Lochwood, witness.§ He died soon after, without issue, and, as it appears, unmarried. He was succeeded by his uncle,

John Blair, who, on the death of his nephew, became laird of Blair. He was afterwards, in 1650, retoured heir to his grandfather.|| He married Lady Jean Cuninghame, daughter of William, eighth Earl of Glencairn. He died in 1662, when he was succeeded by his son,

William Blair of Blair, who, in 1664, was retoured heir to his father in the whole lands and barony of Blair. He took

Cromriges, *Blare*, and Caldwell, quhosse fathers *deyed in the countries service*, ordained by the hous (Parliament) to be past by the Thr. depute to ther heires gratis.—*Balf. Ann.*, iii. 29.

‡ Ayrshire Families.

‡ Clerk Brown's Protocol.

|| John Blair of that Ilk, in 1658, superior of the five merk land of Auchinbothie-Blair, in Lochwinnoch parish—Walter Blair, *my brother-german*, witness.—*Lochwinnoch Papers*.

an active part in those troublesome times ; and though he was so much esteemed by the court party, in the reign of the Stuarts, as to be put in the commission of the peace, in Ayrshire, for holding courts on the Covenanters, yet he came early into the Revolution, was a member of the convention of the estates on the 16th March, 1689, and one of the committee for settling the government ; and, in April thereafter, was named a commissioner concerning a proposed treaty of union between the two kingdoms ; which, however, did not take place at that time. In the same year he raised a troop of horse, in support of the Revolution, and went with it to the county of Perth ; but was surprised by Dundee, and carried prisoner to the Highlands, where he died in the same year.* He married Lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of William, second Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had a son, William, who succeeded him.†

William Blair of Blair. In 1689, in the convention Parliament, which met on the 14th March of that year, William Blair of Blair and William Blair younger thereof, are both among the Commissioners of Supply for the county of Ayr. He married Magdalene Campbell, daughter of James Campbell of Gargunnoek, by whom he had, according to Robertson, a son John, who died, unmarried, before his father ; and a daughter Magdalene. The parish records, however, show that he had several other children. In 1686, the "Laird of Blair, younger, had a son baptized William." In 1687, he had another son named Adam.‡ John was baptised on the 24th of December of the same year. In 1704, "William Blair of

* Macky's Memoirs, p. 20, 23.

† Discharge of teinds by Mr Robert Bell, minister of Dalry, to William Rodgers, chamberlain of the Laird of Blair, in 1672: The Right Hon. William Blair of that Ilk, superior of Auchinbothie-Blair, in 1678: his servitors, viz., Mr Robert Russell and William Blair.—*Private Papers.*

‡ In the record, immediately under this entry, the Session-clerk, curiously enough, has the following note :—"It is to be marked that in the February the tolleration cam, which indulged every man to his own fancy," &c.

that Ilk (having then succeeded to the property) had a daughter Margaret, baptized February 20." Magdalene, who succeeded, seems to have been the eldest of the family—born before any record of births was kept in the parish. §

Magdalene Blair married, in her father's lifetime, William Scot, Esq., advocate, second son of John Scot of Mallenie; and a regular contract of marriage was entered into betwixt the parties, in which the estate was devised, first, to the saids William Scot and Magdalene Blair, in conjunct fee and life-rent, and the heirs male of the marriage in fee; whom failing, to the heirs male of William Blair, the father; whom failing, to the heirs female of the marriage; whom failing, to the heirs of Magdalene, by any other marriage; whom failing, to the said William Scot, and his heirs by any other marriage; whom failing, lastly, to the heirs whatsoever of the said Magdalene Blair. || To this gentleman Magdalene Blair of Blair had a son, William, of whom afterwards. How long she lived, or when she died, is not mentioned; but probably before the year 1715, when her grandmother, Lady Margaret Hamilton, then in the 26th year of her widowhood, disposes the lands of Braidsorrow to William Scot, in life-rent, and to his son, William Scot, *alias* Blair, in fee. There is another paper, bearing to be a contract between Dame Magdalene Campbell on the one part, and Mr William Blair of Blair, advocate, her son-in-law, on the other part—in which the said Lady Blair accepts of an annuity of 2400 merks yearly, in full satisfaction of her own claims, and in satisfaction of all she can claim for the education and maintenance of William Blair, her grandchild. And further, the said William Blair, her son in-law, is to lay out annually

‡ The Rev. Robert Wodrow, minister of Eastwood, the Covenanting historian, wrote to Sir Robert Pollock of that Ilk, M.P., at London, 5th March, 1711, thus:—"We have a report, which is credited, that the old Lady Blair—I may term her so, since the estate is disposed to Mr Scot's son—is with child, which, if it prove a son and live, Blair, its like, may be sensible of his haste in such a disposition."—*Wodrow's Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 204.

|| Elchie's Decisions.

500 merks in keeping up the house of Blair, fences and woods, which he is never to state at any time against the said William Blair, his son; and in the event of his son's dying before the said Lady Blair (which God forbend), he is to pay her or her heirs 300 merks more, yearly—dated 8th January, 1725. Written by *Charles Jarvey*, tutor to the said William Blair, younger, and witnessed by the said Charles Jarvey, John Bowman, merehant in Glasgow, and Andrew Martin, preacher in Glasgow.

After her death, Mr Scot, who had assumed the name of Blair, married Catherine, only daughter of Alexander Tait, merchant in Edinburgh, by whom he had—

1. Hamilton.
2. Alexander, Surveyor of the Customs at Port-Glasgow, who married Elizabeth, only daughter of John Hamilton of Grange, in Ayrshire, and had issue.
3. John, a Captain of Foot, killed at the battle of Minden, 1st August, 1759.
4. Thomas, a Cornet in the Scots Greys, killed at the battle of Vald, anno 1747.
5. William, a Lieutenant of Foot, killed at the head of a detachment fighting against the Indians near Oswego, in 1756.
1. Anne, married to David Blair of Adamton, to whom she had a daughter, Catherine, heiress of that estate, married to the late Sir William Maxwell of Monreith.
2. Magdalene, married to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, to whom she had the late Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart., *Hamilton*, and *Dunbar*, and three daughters.
3. Janet, married to Alexander Tait, one of the Principal Clerks of Session, and had issue.
4. Barbara, married to William Fullarton of that Ilk, to whom she had a son, Colonel Fullarton of Fullarton.
5. Susanna.
6. Catherine.
7. Mary, married to Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Stevenston and Murkle, and had issue.

William Blair, son of Magdalene Blair, became laird of Blair; but, dying in 1732 unmarried, was succeeded by his brother-consanguinean, Hamilton Blair, son of William Scot, by his second marriage.* He entered early into the army,

* The paternal dissent of the Scots, says Robertson, is scarcely less ancient than that of the Blairs, it being the same with that of the house of Buccleuch.

and in 1760 was Major of the Royal Scots Greys. He died in 1782. He married Jane, daughter of Lydenham Williams of Herringston, in the county of Dorset, by whom he had—

1. William.
2. Agnes, married to General Avame, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, had three sons and two daughters—
 1. Jeffrey, a Colonel of the 1st Dragoons.
 2. Isaac, a Captain in the Royal Navy.
 3. Hamilton, a Captain in the E. I. C.'s, sea service.
3. Jane, married to Robert Williams of Circe Abbey, Dorsetshire, had one son, Hamilton, and a daughter, Jane, married to Sir Robert Chermside.

William Blair of Blair, who was born at Blair, 10th March, 1767, succeeded his father in 1782. He was Colonel of the Ayrshire Regiment of Fencible Cavalry, and for many years M.P. for the county. He married, in 1790, Magdalene, daughter of John Fordyce of Ayton, and niece of the Duchess of Gordon and Lady Wallace, and had issue five sons and seven daughters—

1. Hamilton, a Captain in the Royal Navy, died June, 1815.
2. Charles, a Captain in the Royal Navy, died July, 1836.
3. William Fordyce, a Captain in the Royal Navy.
4. Henry Melville, a Lieut. in the Royal Navy, died June, 1837.
5. Augustian, Major of the 5th Fusiliers, died June, 1857.
1. Catherine, married to M. Fortescue of Stephenstoun, county Louth, died December, 1847.
2. Madalene, married to A. Scott of Trinity, East Lothian.
3. Louisa, married to E. Jackson of Enniscoo, county Mayo, died June 1817.
4. Elizabeth, died May, 1861.
5. Charlotte.
6. Jane, died June, 1829.
7. Georgina, married to James Hamilton of Comacasse, county Monaghan.

Colonel Blair died on the 21st October, 1841. Mrs Blair died November, 1817.

William Fordyce Blair of Blair, who succeeded, was born at Blair, 10th September, 1805. He served in the Royal Navy during the whole of the Burmese war, and was attached to the French army, with 500 seamen, at the taking of the Morea Castle. He was mentioned in the *Gazette* for his

gallantry. He was also attached to the French Army at the taking of Algiers, in July, 1830, and was present at the various battles. Captain Blair was much engaged with the pirates in the Chinese seas, where he served four years. He has a medal for the Burmese war. He married, 23d July, 1840, Miss Caroline Isabella, daughter of John Sprot of London, and has issue—

1. William Augustin, born 24th June, 1848—died 19th May, 1861.
2. Frederick Gordon, born 11th Nov., 1852.
3. Mary, born 24th July, 1841.
4. Caroline Madalena, born 3d October, 1842.
5. Adelaide Gordon, born 11th June, 1846, died 22d July, 1848.

Mrs Blair died 24th October, 1857.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th Argent, on a Saltier, Sable, nine Mascles of the Field, for Blair; 2d and 3d, on a bend, Azure, a Star between two Crescents of the Field, and in base an Arrow bendwise proper, feathered, headed and barbed, Argent for Scot.

Crest—A Stag lodged, proper.

Motto—"Anno Probos."



Blair House.

The House of Blair is situated about a mile and a half

south-east of Dalry. It occupies a rising bank, about a quarter of a mile from the Garnoek. The older portion of the structure appears to have been built in or prior to 1203, as it is distinctly mentioned in a charter and papers of that date. Considerable additions were made to it in 1616, by William Blair and his wife, Lady Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Hamilton. The property has never been out of the family since they first possessed it, nearly seven hundred years ago.

BROADLIE.

This property was possessed at a pretty early period by a family of the name of Harvie. Nisbet gives their *Arms*—Azure, on a bend, Or, three Trefoils, Vert; *Crest*, another of the same; *Motto*, “Deleetat et ornat.” Their origin has not been traced. The first mentioned by Nisbet is

James Harvie of Braidlie, of whom nothing is known. In the family writs there is an

Alexander Harvie of Braidlie, who was succeeded by

Magister William Harvie of Braidlie, whose son,

Robert Harvie of Braidlie, is a subscribing witness to a charter in favour of John Craufuird of Baidland in 1574.* He died in 1606. The substance of his latter-will was as follows:—“The Testament, &c., of vmqle Robert Harvie of braidlie, wth.in the parochin of Dalry, ffaithfullie maid and gevin vp be his awin mouth, the xvij day of Julie, 1606 zeiris — Quhairein he nominat and constituit [Nany] boyd, his spouse, his only exrix. and Introrix. wt. his guids and geir, and John hervie in Irven to be secar to hir. Lykwais he levis his wyff to Intromet wth. his haille rovme till his eldest son be twentie zeiris of aige, and seho to sustain him as effeiris the said space, and yt. he use the eonsall of his mothir and John hervie in Irvein.—Legaeie, . . . to distribuit

* Braidlie belongs to Robert Harvy.—*Pont*, p. 8.

equallie betuix his thrie bairnis, Rot., Wm., and Margaret Hervies, qt.sumevir guidis he possess, debtis being payit. And this he did befor thir witness . . . sic subscribitur, Mr Johne Cwnynghame, minister at Dalry.—Confirmed at Glasgow, twentie day of Septber., 1608.”* Of what family of Boyds his spouse was does not appear. His eldest son, who succeeded, was

John Harvie of Braidlie. His name occurs in the testament of Thomas Fischer in Knockindone, Dalry, in 1627. From the inscription on a head-stone in Dalry churchyard, it would appear that his wife’s name was Margaret Noble. It was probably their son,

John Harvie of Braidlie, who succeeded. In 1656, he disposed the half of Broadlie, Greenside, and Nether Meadow, to his son,

John Harvie, then younger of Broadlie, on his marriage with Catherine Wallae, perhaps daughter of Robert Wallace of Cairnhill. The witnesses to wit are—William Wallace of Failford; Robert Boyd of Pitcon; and the lady’s father, supposed Robert Wallace of Cairnhill. In 1676, John Harvie was retoured heir to his father in the whole lands of Broadlie. By his lady he had two daughters—

1. Ann, married to Robert Montgomerie of Bogston, who, in 1683, received a disposition from John Harvie of Broadlie, his father-in-law, to the lands of Broadlie, in which it was specially provided that he should be succeeded in Broadlie by his second son, *John*, of whom afterwards.
2. Annabel was married to John Sempill, son of John Sempill of Brigend of Elliotstoun. The contract of marriage is dated at Beith, the 22d of April, 1682.

John Harvie died without male issue. The property consequently devolved upon Robert Montgomerie of Bogston, from which time the designation became

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

MONTGOMERIE OF BROADLIE.

Robert Montgomerie of Bogston, who, as we have seen, made a disposition of the lands of Broadlie in 1683, disposed, in 1691, to his second son,

John Montgomerie, half of the lands of Broadlie, on his marriage, in 1687, with Margaret Gilmour, of Netherkirk, in the parish of Neilstoun; and with whom, at the same time, he received half of the lands of Netherkirk, as a tocher.* By this lady he had three sons, Robert, John, and Matthew. Robert and Matthew were merchants in Doncaster. He died before 1710. His eldest son,

Robert Montgomerie, was infeft in the lands of Broadlie, 23d August, 1714. He died, unmarried, in 1725, when he was succeeded by his next younger brother,

John Montgomerie, A.M. He was at first master of the Grammar School of Inverary, where he remained ten years, and was occasionally employed in teaching the ladies of the Argyle family. Their father, the celebrated John, Duke of Argyle, as a mark of esteem, presented him with a handsome pocket-book, which is still preserved in the family. He married, in 1726, Marion, daughter of Gilmour of Grange,† in Dunlop parish, by whom he had a son, Robert, born in 1730,‡ and a daughter, Margaret, born in 1727, who was married to Adam M'Fadzean, in the excise office, to whom she brought a tocher of 3000 merks. No surviving issue. He died in 1731, and was succeeded by his son,

* Margaret Gilmour, relict of Braidlie, married again to William Blackburn of the Crucks (adjoining to Johnshill), 2d December, 1709. She lived at the Braidlie again. She occurs in Braidlie in 1731, 1736, and 1741. She died 1st March, 1742. Her *oe* supposed her asleep, and vainly attempted to rouse her from that "dreamless sleep which knows no waking." There was distributed at her burial £4, 16s. sterling.

† Marion Gilmour, after Braidlie's death, became nervous, unmanageable, or insane, and finally died, 1st March, 1742.

‡ Parish Records.

Robert Montgomerie of Broadlie. He was with his grandmother at the Crucks, June 2, 1743, and became debtor to a certain merchant or dealer at the Kirk of Loehwinnoch, two gils sack (wine), two unee sucker, and ane eane, all at 6s. 6d. Scots. Hogston, being his trustee, gave him a wig, 14th May, 1742, at 40s. Scots. He was then 11½ years old. The wig was made by John Allan, wigmaker in Beith. He married, in 1750, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Stevenson, shipmaster in Salteoats, who died in 1806. Broadlie died in March, 1822, aged 92. Some months before his death, black hair began to grow upon his head, which had for many years been bald, and he had several new teeth. Issue—

1. Robert, born in 1752; died young.
2. Hugh, born 8th February, 1753.
3. John, born 3d April, 1756, a mariner; lost at sea in 1777.
4. James, born 10th April, 1758, a seaman; lost in the same year.
5. Margaret, born 6th February, 1751; married to Robert Patrick of Ward, factor to Blair of Blair, in 1775; she died 13th December, 1833.
6. Elizabeth, born 13th May, 1761; married John Montgomerie, in Dalry, about 1780.
7. Robina, born 18th September, 1763; died, unmarried, September, 1828.

Hugh Montgomerie, younger of Braidlie, born in 1753. He was of the Customs at Port-Glasgow. He lived, after being put on the superannuated list, about 1812, at the Easterhills, till his death in 1819. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Barclay of Easterhills, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, 21st May, 1784. She died at the Hills, 11th September, 1846, aged 94. Issue—

1. Robert, died in Jamaica, unmarried.
2. James, born 8th July, 1789.
3. Elizabeth; she died at the Easterhills, 22d September, 1819, aged 27, unmarried.

Dr James Montgomerie of Braidlie, or Broadlie, and Easterhills, physician in Penzance, in Cornwall, in England. He married Amelia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robt. Dillon, vicar of Gulval, 11th September, 1828. Issue—

1. James Barclay.
2. Robert.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Caroline Amelia.
5. Hugh.

Broadlie is a small but pleasant mansion, about a mile north-west of the village of Dalry.

GIFFORDLAND—BLAIR.

Margaret Craufuird of Baidland, and her husband, *Thomas Craufurd*, a younger son of the Laird of Craufurdland, had two daughters, *Grizel*, and *Isabel*. *Grizel* married

John Blair, son of *William Blair* of Windyedge, a cadet, it is believed, of the family of Blair of that Ilk. This appears from a charter, dated 3d May, 1595, by *Thomas* and *Margaret Craufurd*, in favour of *John Blair* and *Grizel Craufurd*, of certain portions of Giffordland, and other similar documents. He is mentioned as a witness in the testament of *William Wilsone* in Baidland Cuninghame, in 1633. He was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Blair of Giffordland, who had a charter of the lands from his father, dated 14th June, 1634, and a ratification of it by Lord Boyd, the superior, in 1641. He is mentioned in the testament of *Hew Hammill* of Ruchwoode, in 1644. He married *Jean Brown*, daughter of *Robt. Brown* of Burrowland, by whom he had two sons—*Alexander*, who succeeded him, and *John*, who became Laird of Burrowland.

Alexander Blair, the eldest son, had a charter of Giffordland in 1662. He married *Janet Blair*, eldest daughter of *Thomas Blair*, merchant in Ayr. He was succeeded by his son,

William Blair of Giffordland, as appears from a precept of *clare constat*—*William Blair* of Blair, in favour of *William Blair* of Giffordland, eldest son of *Alexander Blair* of Giffordland, dated in September, 1709. He married *Margaret*,

daughter of David Blair of Adamton, by whom he had his successor,

David Blair of Giffordland, who married Widow Lawson of Coomslie, by whom he had several children. He was succeeded by his son,

William Blair of Giffordland, who married an English lady, and had two sons. The eldest,

Edward Blair of Giffordland, succeeded. He was long a ward of Chancery under a commission of lunacy. His brother, in consequence, became proprietor.

GIFFORDLAND—CRAUFURD.

The mansion-house on this property is situated on the banks of a rivulet about two miles west of Dalry. It is of small dimensions, but surrounded with old woods.

The Craufurds of Giffordland were cadets of the house of Craufurdland. The first of them was

John Craufurd of Giffordland, second son of John Craufurd of Craufurdland. He was living in 1440. He was succeeded by his son,

John Craufurd of Giffordland, mentioned in 1480. His son,

Andrew Craufurd of Giffordland, was killed at Flodden in 1513. He was succeeded by his son,

Andrew Craufurd of Giffordland. He is mentioned in the family writs in 1520. His son,

John Craufurd of Giffordland, was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547. He was twice married—first, to Margaret Boyle, daughter of the Laird of Kelburne; and secondly, to Isabel Hunter, daughter of the Laird of Hunterston. He had three daughters, the last of whom, Margaret, was married to Thomas Craufurd, a younger son of the Laird of Craufurdland.

Isabel Craufurd, the eldest daughter, was retoured in the seventeen merk land of Giffordland, 31st July, 1548, as heir

to her father, John Craufurd of Giffordland, who fell in the battle of Pinkie, in the preceding year. She married John Craufurd of Walston, by whom she had a son, John Craufurd, who died in France. None of her sisters are mentioned in this retour; but there is a charter, on the 21st November, 1577, by Lord Boyd, in favour of Isabel and Margaret Craufurd, daughters and co-heiresses of the late John Craufurd of Giffordland; and of John and Thomas Craufurd, their spouses, respectively.

It does not appear of what family the spouse of Isabel was; and the estate seems to have been divided between the two surviving daughters. The descendants of the husband of Isabel, who would be heir of his son—for it is supposed there were no more children of the marriage with Isabel—and retain the property, continued in possession of it long afterwards. In 1613,

“*Thomas Craufuird*, portioner of Giffertland,” occurs in the testament of John Craufuird in Nathill. The same name, and probably the same person, is mentioned in the testament of “Mr George Cliddisdail,” minister at Glasfuird, in 1627. “*Thomas Craufuird of Gifferland*,” probably the same person still, died in 1658. His testament was made, 18th October, at Welstoun, in the parish of Kilmarnock. He constitutes Robert, his lawful son, his executor, and gives the half of certain teinds to his oe, Thomas, “or ony of his friends that will tak burden for him.”

BIRKHEID.

The Craufurds of Birkheid, which lies adjacent to Giffordland, were cadets of that family. The first of them we have fallen in with was

John Craufurd of Birkhede, who, in 1543–4, had to find

security, along with John Craufurd of Giffortland, to underly the law for abiding from the Raid of Coldinghame.

Ninian Craufurd of Birkhead, who died in 1586.

Andrew Craufurd of Birkheid succeeded his father, *Ninian*, 21st May, 1586. The next we find mentioned is

William Craufurd of Mekill Birket, whose name occurs in the testament of "Issobell Miller in Birket Steil, Dalry," August, 1613.* He died December 20, 1664.

John Craufurd of Birkheid had service, 28th December, 1664, as heir of *William Craufurd* of Inner Birkheid, his father, in the two merk land of Innerbirkheid, and a merk land called Lie Wardlawis, within the lordship of Gifford. He married *Margaret Boyd*. They both were in life in 1709.

John Craufurd, only son of this *John*, who married *Jean*, daughter of *John Hamiltoun* of Barr,† in the parish of Lochwinnoch; contract of marriage dated 22d April, 1698.

William, younger son or oe of *John Craufurd* of Birkheid. He was a merchant in Glasgow, and proprietor of Possill in 1765.

Robert Craufurd of Possill, merchant in Glasgow, was enrolled as a freeholder of Renfrewshire in 1780. *Semple* says—"The principal place where the battle of Langside was fought, and the village (which contains twenty-five families), is the property of *Robert Craufurd* of Posle." The top of the hill is called *Camphill*, and there is a circular or elliptical enclosure, about 360 feet in circumference, most likely an old ring or hill fort.

Janet Craufurd, daughter of the late *Robert Craufurd* of Possill, died at Gourrock, 26th April, 1841.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† The Barr Hamiltons changed their surname from Wallace to Hamilton about 1650. They were of the Ferguslie Wallaces.

KERSLAND.

Kersland is situated at the bottom of a bank on the left side of the Garnock water, about a mile and a half north-east of Dalry. The Kers of Kersland were understood to be the most ancient of the name in Scotland, though their early genealogy cannot well be traced. The first of them on record is mentioned by Crawford in his account of Renfrewshire—

William de Ker. He is a witness in a contract betwixt Bryce of Eglintoun, and the burgh of Irvine, in 1205. At the time Crawford wrote—more than 140 years ago—he says the Kers had possessed Kersland upwards of 500 years. There was a

William Ker in the *Ragman Roll*, in 1292, whom *Nisbet* asserts to have been, “without so much as a question, the ancestor of the ancient family of Ker of Kersland, a family in good reputation, and allied with the best and the greatest families in the west.” He is erroneously supposed to have been the companion of Sir William Wallace, and shared with him in many of his most perilous adventures. The *Kerlie* mentioned so frequently in the *Minstrel’s Life of Wallace*, was *Kerlie*, or *M’Kerlie*, the head of a family of that name in Wigtonshire. There is a

Willielmi Ker mentioned in a charter to Fergus de Ardrosane by Robert the Bruce.* The next whom Robertson finds noticed is

— *Ker*, who was slain at Flodden in 1513. He was succeeded by his son,

John Ker of Kersland, who, in 1530, married Lady Agnes Montgomerie, sixth daughter of Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert Ker of Kersland. He is mentioned as one of the assize, at a criminal trial in 1556.† He married Agnes

* Robertson’s Index.

† Books of Adjournal.

daughter of Hugh Montgomerie of Hessilheid.* He joined the Protestant party, and was at the meeting at Ayr, 4th September, 1562, where, after hearing John Knox, a great part of the barons of Kyle, Cuninghame, and Carriek subscribed a bond, binding themselves to maintain the preaching of the gospel, and to defend the whole body of Protestants in the kingdom against their enemies.† In 1568, on the forfeiture of Hew, third Earl of Eglintoun, who joined Queen Mary at the battle of Langside, a protest appears in the records of Parliament, by Robert Ker of Kersland, and others, that the Earl's forfeiture should not injure them anent the properties held by them of the Earl.‡ Robert Ker had no sons. He left three daughters. The second married Patrick Maxwell of Dargavel; the youngest, Jean, Gavin Ralston of Ralston. The eldest,

Janet, married Captain Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill, sixth son of Lawrence Craufurd of Kilbirnie, who is famed for the part he took in seizing the Castle of Dunbarton, on the 9th April, 1571, and for his other military services.§ He and Janet Ker (who was his second wife), were both buried at Kilbirnie kirk, where a monument erected over their graves still stands. They were succeeded in Kersland by their eldest son,

Daniel, who assumed the name and arms of Ker of Kersland. He married Annabella, daughter of Sir Mathew Campbell of Loudoun. The initials of their names, and the armorial bearings of their respective families, are still to be seen at Kersland, and on Dalry church, dated 1604. He

* Craufurd's M.S. Baronage.

† Knox's History.

‡ Acts of Parliament.

§ He had a pension of one hundred pounds Scots settled upon him during his life, to be paid out of the teinds of the benefices within Scotland; and also a pension of forty merks Scots to his son Daniel, out of the Canon lands of Glasgow, in the parishes of Largs and Dalry.
—*Acts of Parliament.*

died in 1613. Daniel Ker of Kersland had, according to his latter-will and testament, two sons, Hew and John; and three daughters, Issobel, married to Robert Ker of Trearne, and Margaret, Mareoun, and Janet. He had also Anna, married to George Campbell of Cesnoek (his second wife); and Susanna, married to Colonel Campbell of Elengreg. His widow married David Dunbar of Enterkine. He was succeeded by his son,

Hew Ker of Kersland, who was served heir to his father in 1625. He married, in 1640, Jean, daughter of Blair of that Ilk. He is mentioned in the testament of George Campbell of Cesnoek as his brother-in-law, in 1624. His name occurs in various similar documents down till 1651. He is then mentioned as a creditor in the testament of Gabriell Conynghame, Provost of Glasgow. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert Ker of Kersland. He took a decided part, early in life, with the Covenanters; and, from his inflexible integrity, enjoyed the confidence of the party to a considerable degree. In 1666, he was one of the small body of horse who, under Mure of Caldwell assembled at Chitterflat, in the parish of Beith, with a view to join Colonel Wallace previous to the battle of Pentland. He was indicted for treason, and his estate was given to General Drummond; and a wadset right, held by Kersland, for 13,000 marks, over the lands of Overtown, part of the estate of Robert Montgomerie of Hazelhead, in Beith, was given to William Blair of that Ilk, who, as the king's donator, was preferred to the widow of Hazlehead, in a question with the tenant.* Kersland fled to Holland, but returned privately in 1669. He was meanly betrayed by a pretended friend, and apprehended while in his lady's bed-chamber in Edinburgh. After a long course of sufferings, he went again to Holland, where he died in 1680.†

* Morris's Dictionary.

† His sword, inkhorn, and a small jar belonging to him, are still

At the Revolution, the forfeiture was rescinded, and his estate restored. His eldest son, Robert, having died without issue, he was succeeded by his second son, Major Daniel Ker, of whom afterwards. Besides these two sons, he had four daughters: Jean, married to Major William Borthwick of Johnstonburn; Margaret, married to Mr Thomas Linning, minister of Leshmahagow; Anna, married to John Crawford, *alias* Ker, of whom afterwards; and Elizabeth, married to Alexander Poterfield, surgeon in Glasgow. Kersland in the hurry and confusion of his affairs, after the meeting at Chitterflat, executed a holograph deed of settlement, making an eventual provision of 40,000 Scots to his daughters; but this was found not to be positive debt, in a question between Margaret Ker and her sister, decided February 8, 1715.

Major Daniel Ker of Kersland was infest as heir of his father. He firmly adhered to the Presbyterian cause; and when "the honest people in the western shires" proposed to join in the Earl of Angus' Regiment, afterwards called the "Cameronians," it was stipulated that the laird of Kersland should be Major.* He was killed at the unfortunate battle of Steinkirk, in Holland, in 1692, at which King William commanded in person; and, according to the testimony of John Ker, in his Memoirs, "left behind him the character of a great soldier, a fine gentleman, and to crown all, a good Christian." He was not married, and settled the estate of Kersland on his sister,

Jean, who married Major William Borthwick of Johnston-

preserved. The sword is a real Andrew Ferrara, and wants the sheath. The inkhorn is a small circular horn tube, about five inches in length, having a small bulb at one extremity for containing the ink. The slender part is hollow, and contains a receptacle for the pens. The jar is rather a curious article. These relics, at the seizure of the effects of Kersland, were taken by a servant of the family, who bequeathed them to his nephew, the late Hugh Brown, piper, Dalry, a worthy who, had he lived in the days of Habbie Simpson, would have proved a formidable rival to the far-famed piper of Kilbarchan. Brown left them to Mr Andrew Crawford, Courthill, Dalry. — *Statistical Account*.

* "Faithful Contendings Displayed," p. 395.

burn, and who, in 1697, sold the estate to John Crawford husband of her sister Anna, and son of Alexander Crawford of Fergushill, a cadet of the house of Crawfordland, who assumed the name and title of

John Ker of Kersland. He was a man of intrigue and a factious disposition. He was employed as a diplomatist by the British Government on various occasions, and wrote memoirs of his own negotiations. In the "Awkward Squad," a violent Jacobite song, he was called ironically "honest Kersland," and held out as a spy on the proceedings of the Court at St Germain. During his life, the greater part of the estate was feued out, and the family lost much of its importance. In his absence, his wife, "Lady Kersland," being in great need, was obliged to impignorate the plate and furniture at Kersland, to those friends who would support her. He died in 1726, and was buried in St George's churchyard, Southwark. After his death, his widow produced a disposition to the lands of Kersland, said to have been executed in *her own* favour, in 1697, by her eldest sister Jean; but this deed was proved to be false and forged. The object of the forgery was to save the estate from the creditors of John Ker, the husband. She also produced a mutual disposition and tailzie of the estate, executed between her and her husband, to the longest liver, and to the children of the marriage; but the Court found that this could not affect the debts contracted previous to its date. Both of these attempts to save the property failed; and the creditors adjudged the estate, which was afterwards judicially sold. John Ker left three daughters. The eldest,

Elizabeth, married John Campbell of Elengreg, in Argyleshire. She was reduced to great poverty, and died in the house of John Ker, merchant in Beith, and was buried in the Hazlehead tomb, in Beith churchyard.

Anna and *Jean* do not appear to have been married. As the debts of their father exhausted the estate, it was impossible for them to prevent a sale; and accordingly, what remained of the property was sold, along with the superiority of the

barony, in 1738. The whole were purchased by William Scot of Bavelaw.

In 1749, the Mains of Kersland being divided into two farms, the Easter and Wester were feud by Lawrence Scot of Bavelaw, with consent of his curators; the former to Robert Ker, the latter to James Kirkwood. On the Easter Mains stood the ancient mansion-house of Kersland, which was almost entirely pulled down by the feuar. Part of the lower story, which is arched, and very strong, is still entire, and forms the dairy and stable. Lawrence Scot was succeeded by his son, Charles, who borrowed so much money upon the feu-duties, that on his death his heir declined taking them up. The whole, in consequence, were again judicially sold, in 1801, when the superiority of the barony was bought by John Smith of Swindrigemuir.

The *Arms* of the Kers, as exemplified at Kersland, and on Dalry church, are a Chevron, charged with three Stars, or Mollets. *Motto*, "Praise God."

LIN, OR LYNE OF THAT ILK.

Robertson supposes that the Lins were vassals of the De Morvilles, who possessed the greater part of Cuninghame of old, and took their name from a beautiful natural cascade on the water of Caaf, near to which stood the ancient castle of Lin. Robertson proceeds upon the principle that the adoption of a local patronymic, when surnames came to be used, is an evidence of foreign blood; but we cannot accord with this view, as it is just as likely, if not more so, that the natives should call themselves by the names of places where they were born. It ought to be recollected that, although large grants of land were given to the Anglo-Normans, it did not follow that these were uninhabited and waste, or that the former possessors were deprived of their rights. The grants amounted,

in many instances, to little more than the mere superiority. But whatever the origin of this family, there can be no doubt that the name is local, and derived as Robertson supposes. As the Lins of that Ilk have long ago been extinct, it is impossible to make out a regular genealogy of their descent. The earliest notice of them occurs in the remarks on the Ragman's Roll, by the continuator of Nisbet.*

"*Walter de Lynne* is without doubt the ancestor of the Lynnes of that Ilk, a little ancient family in Cuningham, but lately extinct." This notice refers to 1296.

"*Jon. Lin* of that Ilk" occurs in the testament of "*Mareone Murchland*, spous to *Rot. Wilson* in *Lyn*," who died in 1608. "Item, thair was awand be the said vmqle *Mareone*, the tyme of hir deceis foirsaid, to *Jon. Lyn* of that Ilk, thrie bow teynd meill of the said cropt and zeir of God 1608."† His name is mentioned in various other documents of a similar nature, down till 1636.‡ There was an *Andrew Lynn*, proprietor of *Ovirtynn*, in 1609.

John Lynn, junior, de eodem, appears as baillie when *Ann Blair* was infest in *Lintseedridge* and *Nether-mains* by *Robert Boyd* of *Piteon*, her husband, in 1633.

Andrew Lynn is infest, upon a charter from *Lord Boyd*, as heir to his father *John Lynn*, in the forty shilling land of *Over-Lynn*, and twenty shilling land of *Highlces*, in 1642.

* The Remarks were published in 1724.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

‡ *John Lynn* of that Ilk, superior of the *Hieleis*, granted a charter of the 20s. land of *Hieleis*, in the parish of *Dalry*, 14th December, 1612, to *Patrick Hunter* of *Hunterston*.—*Robert Lin*, merchant in *Irvine*, and *Elizabeth Cuninghame*, his spouse, bought a certain tenement in that burgh, 3d August, 1615. *Robert Lyne* and *Hugh Lyne*, merchants, *Irvine*, witnesses, in January, 1616—*Maulida Blair*, relict of *John Lin* in *Holmhead*, future spouse of *Robert Hendrie*, elder, fuller, burgess of *Irvine*, who infest her in a certain tenement, 23d July, 1616.—*Archibald Lyn*, corkcutter, and his wife, *Margaret Raynekeine*, there, 4th March, 1617.—*Robert Lyn*, merchant burgess of *Irvine*, and *Issobell Cuninghame*, his wife, 1st April, 1618.—*Clerk Brown's Protocol*.

Andrew Lynn gives infestment to Ann Blair, his future spouse, daughter of Gavin Blair of Auldmuir, in 1643.*

In a retour among the Monkredding papers, there is a Henry Lyne, who acts, in 1680, as depute-baillie of the regality of Kilwinning, probably of this family, or a cadet of it, who had settled at Kilwinning previous to this time, as appears from the retours: "1628, Elizabeth, or Bessie, Lyn, heiress of David Lyn her father, *Calcearii* in Easter Brigend of Kilwinning." There was a "Johnne Lyne of Bourtriehills" in 1605, and a "Mr Robert Linn, induellar in Carrail," in 1632.† Not only the family, but the very name, seems now to be extinct in Ayrshire.

The property was small, not extending to more than 240 aeres. Before the extinction of the Lins, it had partly fallen into the hands of the Kilmarnock family. As noticed in the case of Bessie Dunlop in Lin, condemned for witchcraft, the four merk land of Lin belonged to Lord Boyd in 1576. It was next acquired by a family of the name of *Pollock*, about 1770, who had previously been tenants in Lin. It now belongs, or recently did, to John Crichton, whose father, Mr Crichton of Lin, died in 1832.

PITCON.

Piteon—Piteonnel in olden times‡—is situated in the valley of Dalry, near the river Garnock. It formed part of the extensive barony of Dalry, conferred on Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock by Robert the Bruce. The first of the Boyds of Piteon was the second son of Alexander Boyd, Great Cham-

* Blair Writs.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

‡ Robertson.

berlain of Scotland, who, on the death of James Lord Boyd, in the reign of James IV., only son of the Earl of Arran, by the Princess Mary, succeeded to the title and estates of Kilmarnock. He was the second son of Robert, first Lord Boyd.

Thomas Boyd, who is styled "of Lin," a property in the neighbourhood, part of which was acquired by the Kilmarnock family in 1632. In the same year he had a charter of the lands of Lin, in which he is designed brother-german of Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock. He died in 1547. He made his latter-will on the 8th November, 1547. He willed his body to be interred in the family-burying ground at Kilmarnock, and appointed John Farnlye, or Fairlie, of Fairlie, his son Thomas Boyd, and his superior, Lord Boyd, to be his executors.* He married, according to *Crawfurd*, Marion, daughter of John Fairly of that Ilk, who survived him, and afterwards married James Stewart of Bute, ancestor of the present Marquis of Bute. He was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, who, together with his brother Ritchard, was engaged on the side of Queen Mary, at the battle of Langside, in 1568; but they both obtained remissions. He was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Boyd of Pitcon. On 23d April, 1608, he was retoured, as heir male of Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, his father, in the two merk land of Pitcon called Linget-rig, in the two merk land called Ovir Mainis of Pitcon, and three merk land called Nethir Mainis of Pitcon; and ane annual rent of eight pund furth of the fortie pennie land of Chappelland in Fairlie Crivoch, in Stewarton parish.† He is mentioned in the testament of Mareoun Murchland, spous to Rot. Wilson in Lyn, as a creditor for "aucht bolls" of "ferme meill," crop 1608. He married Isabell, only child of William Glen of Barr.‡ He died in the month of May, 1617. His testament and inventory were partly given "be his awin mouth," and partly "be Andro,

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Retours.

‡ Craufurd's Renfrew.

Bischope of Argatheill" (Argyle),* his executor. This Laird of Pitcon had by his wife Isabell Glen, a daughter, Annabell, a son, Thomas, and a child about to be born. Thomas appears to have died young;† and his posthumous son seems to have succeeded. In the testament of Janet Young in Hillend, in 1627, the Bishop of Argyle is mentioned as still acting for the minor of Pitcon.

Robert Boyd of Pitcon had a charter of the seven merk lands of old extent of Pitcon, ratified December 5, 1633, in which he is designed "haeres masculus Thome Boyd de Pitcone, patris." Robert Boyd of Pitcon married, 20th September, 1633, Anna, youngest daughter of Brice Blair of that Ilk; and they had a conjunct infestment in the 4 lib. land of Netherlies and Pitcon, reserving life-rent of his mother, Isobel Glen. His grandfather was unquhile Mr And. Boyd, *pretensus* episcopus of Lismore, who, with his son James, had the donator of marriage of this Robert, 21st August, 1641. He was succeeded, about 1650, by

Bryce Boyd of Pitcon, his son, who married Isabell Henderson, daughter of Henderson of Baikie, who survived him, and afterwards married Alexander Crawford of Fergushill. He died about the year 1660. He was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, who had a general retour, 3d November, 1670, as heir to Bryce Boyd of Pitcon, his father.

* Andro Boyd, natural son of Thomas Lord Boyd. He was parson of Eaglesham in 1601, and a member of the General Assembly in 1610. He was preferred to the Bishopric of Lismore, or Argyle, in 1613. (*Keith; Wishaw*, p. 119). He died 21st December, 1636, aged 80, and was buried in Dunoon. He married Elizabeth Conyngham. She occurs in 1603 and 1618, and had issue.

† This was no doubt the youth mentioned in the journal of Boyd of Trochrig, Principal of the College of Glasgow:—"July, 1625—I heard, likewise, of the death of two of my cousins, Mr George Boyd, son to the Bishop of Argyle, my schollar at Glasgow, who died in France, devoutly, since he was a sober, religious, modest youth. The other was more melancholy: *Thomas Boyd of Pitcon*, a youth of very good hopes, about 15 years of age, at Denoon, in Argyleshire, when washing himself in the water, was drowned."

His name appears in the list of Commissioners of Supply for the county of Ayr in 1695, and again in 1703. He married Agnes Scott;* and had a daughter, Jane, married to Andrew Maeredie of Perceton, from which marriage is descended the present family of Perceton. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert Boyd of Pitcon, who must have been dead before the year 1725, when

Thomas Boyd of Piteon, was retoured heir to his father Robert in that property. He was appointed Bailie in that part by the Right Hon. Patriek, Viscount of Garnock &c., in 1730. In 1734 he had part of Dargarvan from Lord Eglintoun, In 1770, he sold Pitcon to George Maerae, merchant in Ayr, and through different steps of alienation, it became the property of Alexander Alison of Lintseedridge. Thomas, the last of the Boyds of Pitcon, was Comptroller of the Customs in Irvine. He left four daughters, three of whom were married and had issue; also sons, of whom none, so far as known, were ever married. None of the family now remain in Ayrshire.

Arms—These were essentially Boyd, within a bordure, Or; only the fingers pointed at a sun; and the motto was “*Spes mea in Cœlis.*”

The house of Pitcon is a handsome pavilion-roofed mansion, set down on the summit of a conical eminence, in the bottom of the valley of Dalry, about a mile north-east of that town. It stands very near the site of the old manor-house, which was of an antiquated form.

SMITH OF SWINDRIDGEMUIR.

This family appears to have held the lands of Swindrige-muir, Auchingree, and others in the parish of Dalry, principally under wadset rights, for several centuries.

* Robertson.

— *Smith* in Auchingree, who had—

1. Andrew Smith.
2. Robert Smith of Smithstoun, in the parish of Kilwinning.
3. Hugh Smith of Bourtrees, Lochwinnoch. He married, before 1656, Jonet, daughter of William Burns of Barcosh. Their son, Andrew Smith of Bourtrees and Braikenhills, was chamberlain to the Viscount of Garnock; and he married Margaret, daughter of James Orr of Warransdale, in 1712. Their son, Andrew, born in 1722, became a writer, in 1744, in Irvine.
4. Jonet Smith, married to Umphra Barbour of the Risk, before 1666.

Andrew Smith, in Auchingree, married, before 1647, Mary, daughter of John Neil of Mainsneill, in the parish of Beith, by whom he had—

1. Andrew Smith.
2. John Smith of Brownhill, married Margaret, daughter of James Robisone of Auchinhervie, Kilbirnie parish.
3. Mary Smith, married to John Service of Holms-of-Cauf and Girthill.

Andrew Smith acquired an absolute right to the lands of Swindrigemuir, &c., from John Kerr of Kersland, and Anna Kerr, his wife.

Andrew Smith succeeded his father in the lands of Swindrigemuir. He married Elizabeth Cuninghame, daughter of John Cuninghame of Wattieston and Windyhill, of the ancient family of Cuninghame of Glengarnock. They had issue—

1. Andrew Smith.
2. John, of Auchenmade, died unmarried.
3. Margaret, married Thomas Shedden of Windyhouse, near Beith.

Andrew Smith, as above, succeeded his father. He married, in 1753, Marion, daughter of John Cochrane of Barcosh, and had issue—two sons and four daughters, of whom

John Smith succeeded his father. He served several years in the army during the early part of his life; but on the termination of the American war was placed on half-pay; and there being little immediate prospect of his being again called upon in service, he devoted himself to the improvement of his

patrimonial estate, and has left his name associated with the successful agriculturists of his day. In particular, he obtained a piece of plate from the Highland Society of Scotland, in 1799, "as a testimony of their approbation of his ingenuity and perseverance in discovering a principle, and introducing the practice of converting peat moss into very productive soil." He considerably added to the patrimonial estate by the purchase of various lands: the superiority of the extensive and ancient barony of Kersland, &c. About thirty years ago he built a handsome modern mansion on the lands of Swindrigemuir. He died in 1838, and was succeeded by

William Smith Neile, his nephew, the eldest surviving son of Margaret. (See volume for Kyle.)

PARISH OF DREGHORN.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

CHALMERS derives the name of Dreghorn “from the British *Tre-quern*, which signifies the town, or habitation, by the swamp, or the habitation, or town, by the alder trees. The ground at the west end of the village of Dreghorn is *spouty*, and full of springs; and there are other swampy grounds in the vicinity, which have been drained.” Anciently the name was written *Dregern*.

The extent of the parish is about eight miles in length—from south-west to north-east—and from three-quarters of a mile to two miles in breadth: comprehending a surface of upwards of four thousand acres. It is bounded on the south, where it joins the parish of Dundonald, by the Water of Irvine; on the west, by the Annock Water; and on the north-east by the Gawreer Burn, which divides it from Kilmaurs.

The parish is extremely level, being almost a dead flat, save towards the east and north-east, where it rises in gently undulating hills. It is highly cultivated throughout, and well enclosed and planted, especially along the Annock Water. The soil, towards the south and north, is nearly all of the same

quality—consisting of a deep rich loam—and very productive. On the south-west it varies from loam to gravel. There are abundance of coal in the parish, the Perceton pits being extensively wrought.

The village of Dreghorn is beside the church, on the road from Kilmarnock to Irvine, about two miles from the latter town. It is pleasantly situated; and the houses being mostly old and thatched, has a very rural appearance.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dreghorn, as far back as can be traced, belonged, with the rest of Cuninghame, to the De Morvilles, by the heiress of whom it passed to the Lords of Galloway; and again, by the same means, to the Earl of Winchester, two of whose daughters married, respectively, William de Ferrars and Alan de la Zuche, who, in consequence, obtained large possessions in Cuninghame. Taking part with Baliol in the contest for the crown of Scotland, their lands were forfeited, and *Dreghorn* was conferred, by a charter of Robert de Bruce, on Alan Stewart, ancestor of the Stewarts of Dernley and the Earls of Lennox.

The barony of Perceton, the next great division of the parish, became the property of the brother of Alan, Sir Jas. Stewart, ancestor of the Stewarts of Lorn.

Dreghorn and Perceton originally constituted two separate parishes, both belonging to the Monastery of Kilwinning. Chalmers says—“The church of Dreghorn belonged of old to the Monastery of Kilwinning. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Dreghorn was held by Mr Andrew Layng, who returned the yearly value of this benefice at 100 marks, out of which he paid to the acting vicar, or curate, £21; and to the Archbishop of Glasgow, for procuracy and synodage, £4.

He complained of the non-payment for some time past, of 'Corspresents, unest elathes, and pasch fines,' which, in times past, constituted a third part of the value of the vicarage."

Chalmers supposes the name of Pereeton to have been derived from some person of the name of *Pierce*, *Peires*, or *Pears*, to which the Anglo-Saxon *tun* was added. The church of Pereeton was supplied with a chaplain by the monks of Kilwinning, who received the tithes and other revenues. "At the Reformation, the churches of Pierceton and Dreghern yielded to the Monastery of Kilwinning 28 bolls of meal; 30 bolls of bear; another part of the tithes let for £75 yearly; and 184 bolls of oats, which was leased to the Earl of Glencairn for £38, 17s. yearly. In 1603, the patronage of the church of Pierceton, with the tithes and church lands, were granted to Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, who also acquired the church lands of Dreghorn. In 1620, the patronage of the church of Dreghorn, with the tithes and pertinents, were granted to William Lord Kilmaurs, the Earl of Glencairn's eldest son, on the resignation of John Spottiswoode, Archbishop of Saint Andrews, who was then the Commendator of the Abbey of Kilwinning; and this was ratified in the Parliament of 1621. The patronage of the church of Dreghorn continued with the Earls of Glencairn, in 1666; but seems to have passed to Cuninghame of Caprintoun before 1685. The parishes of Dreghorn and Pierceton were united in 166[8]; and the Earl of Eglintoun, who was patron of Pierceton, having afterwards acquired the patronage of Dreghorn, thus became sole patron of the united parish. The patronage still belongs to the Eglintoun family. The present church of the united parish of Dreghorn was built in 1780; the manse in 1789; and both stand at the village of Dreghorn."

The old parish of Pereeton contained little more than the lands of Pereeton and Cuninghamehead. There was in former times, a village of Pereeton, no doubt in connection with the church. It is styled the *ancient village of Pearston* in a charter of 1456, so that it must have had a pretty remote

origin. Mr David Cwynnghame was "minister at perstoun in 1613."*

The session records of Dreghorn date back to the 23d November, 1656. They bear that John Spalding was admitted minister of Dreghorn on the 19th November of that year. Like most other parishes, Dreghorn shared in the excitement occasioned by the introduction of Episcopacy after the Restoration. Mr Spalding was among "the outed ministers." A minute of session, dated 4th November, 1662, states that "the minister, Mr John Spalding," having taken leave of his congregation on the last Sabbath day, did exhort them to be faithful in "the doctrine and discipline, and government of the church, according to renewed covenants; to diligence in their good offices, care of the poor, and not to countenance or consent unto the entrie of any priest in upon them by the bishop or patron as their lawful minister, since he was their lawfully called and soul pastor. The elders unanimously did regrave and grieve the minister's forced removal from them, and promised in the Lord's strength to mynd what he had spoken to them, both in his farewell sermon and present exhortation, which sermon they desired he might either insert in the session-book as his testimonie and charge to them, or leave it in write amongst them for their use."

No record is kept from this period till the 20th March, 1670, when the following entry occurs:—"The minister, Mr John Spalding, having been outed of his charge by the Act of the Counsell, more than these seven years bygone, and during which time the parish having been under the havie yoke of this intruded one, Mr Alexr. Bregone, under whose intrusion and by his instigating of the evil power and souldiers, they suffered many grievous things and great finings for their refusing to goe to church and owne him for thair minister, Mr John Spalding was permitted and allowed by the King's Privie Councill to returne again to the exercise of his

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

ministrie in this parish, without any proposition upon his conscience. The quilk day the session, reflecting upon the cariage of the eldership and people during the time of the curates intrusion and absence of the minister, finds that the whole eldership had kepted themselves from owning of these intruders as their lawful pastor, and had never joynd in session wt. them. As also, that the whole body of the people had (except a veri few) carried themselves faithfully and kepted their garments cleane from the defection of the bonds, and have suffered many grievous things for their adhering to the Presbyterian principles, and that unless at some time that when souldiers came and forced them there, none bet sixteen or seventeen, and sometimes but six or seven, that ordinarily came to heare these intruders preach."

The minister, it would appear, found difficulty in celebrating the communion, owing to the want of assistance, ministers, by the Act of Indulgence, being strictly confined to their own parishes.

The leaves of the record have been torn out from the 12th Sept., 1681, to 7th Aug., 1683. On the 5th Oct., 1684, "the minister acquaints the session that he is cited before the Lords of Council to meett at Aire upon the 6. day of October instant, for not keeping the 29 May; for preaching in the fields, and keeping conventicles; for baptising and marrying persons of other eongregations without testimonials; for not having his communion on the same day with the rest of the indulged ministers; and for breaking his confynment contrary to the instructions sent to him by the Council after he was indulged."

Another hiatus occurs here, the leaves of the record having been torn away. The next meeting takes place on the 29th Sep., 1666—being the first sederunt of the session after the induction of the Rev. Alexander Cuninghame, who was admitted minister of Dreghorn on the 17th September, 1695.

From certain letters which passed between the Archbishop

of Glasgow and the Earl of Eglintoun, in referenee to the alleged "disobedienee" of his Lordship's "friends and vassals at Draighorne," together with the foregoing minutes, show that the parish had been somewhat prominent in resisting the attempts of the crown to impose Episcopae. Mr James Sempill was ordained minister of Dreghorn, May 7, 1718.

ANTIQUITIES.

There are few remains of antiquity existing in the parish. A large mound of earth, apparently artificial, on the north side of the Water of Irvine, near the ford on the line of road from Dreghorn to Dundonald, called *Maid Morville's Mount*, is said by tradition to be the plaee where a lady of the house of De Morville, who was drowned in passing the ford, was buried.

Part of the ruins of the old kirk of Perceton are still extant.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF DREGHORN.

As already stated, the barony of Dreghorn was eonferred on Sir Allan Stewart, one of the Bonkil family, by Robert the Bruce:—"Carta to Allan Stuart, the lands of Dregerum, que fuerunt Johannis de Baliolo, Willielmi de Ferrariis, et Allani la Suce." Sir Allan was killed at the battle of Hallidown Hill in 1333. The property continued in the possession of his descendants till 1520, when it became the property of Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun, in whose family it still continues.

Pierceton and Warwiekhill became the property of Sir James Stewart, brother of Sir Allan. He is styled in the charter "*filio quondam Johannis sen.*"* He was the ancestor of the Stewarts of Lorn, Inermeath, Athole, and Grantully. His son having died without issue, the estate of Pereeton passed by his daughter into the hands of Sir William Douglas, who is designed "*Dominus de Pierston*" in 1391. The eldest daughter of Sir William was married to Blair of Adamton, the second to Craufurd of Thirdpart; and all of them brought great possessions to their respective husbands, the youngest having for her share not only the lands of Pereeton, but those also of Warwiek-hill adjoining, extending to about 900 Scots acres of among the most fertile lands in the parish of Dreghorn.†

BARCLAYS OF PERCETON.

Robert Barclay—a connection probably of the Barelays of Ardrossan—married, in 1391, the youngest daughter of Sir William Douglas, and with her obtained the lands of Perceton and Warrick-hill. The next we find is

David Barclay of Pereeton, the son or grandson, in all likelihood, of Robert. Among the charters at Perceton, there is one of excambie in favour of David Barelay, master and patron of Pearston, by Robert Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, "of the Brwryslands, with their pertinents . . . lying within the ancient village of Pearston, in pure excambie for the lands of Caprinstown," dated 16th July, 1456.

Ninian Barclay was retoured as heir to his father, David Barclay, in the ten pound land of old extent of Periston, and

* Charter of Robert the Bruce.

† Robertson's Families.

in ten bolls of meal furth of the lands of Bourtreehill, &c., 24th April 1489.

William Barclay was retoured heir to his father, Ninian, 11th April, 1502.

• *Robert Barclay* of Perceton. He had a charter from his father, William, in favour of himself and his wife, Katherine Wallis, of the forty shilling lands of Law—a farm on the estate of Perceton—15th September, 1518. The sasine as heir to his father is dated 20th April, 1529.

John Barclay of Perceton had sasine as heir to his father, Robert, 7th November, 1539.

William Barclay of Perceton. He gave a charter in favour of Janet Montgomerie of Stane, his spouse, of the sixteen shilling land of Hoyls—now Hollis—in the lordship of Perston, 12th November, 1557. Besides his heir, he appears to have had two sons, Richard and David. In 1572, David Barclay is retoured heir of conquest to Richard Barclay, his brother, son of the late William Barclay of Pearston, father of the said David, in the forty shilling land of Kirkland, in the parish of Kilmaurs.

William Barclay of Perceton. He married Isobel, daughter of Robert Hamilton, younger of Dalmure, Chamberlain of Kilwinning. The contract of marriage is dated 10th May, 1565. William, the father, binds himself to infest his son in the ten pound land of Perston Barclay. By a separate deed, dated 21st December, 1564, he also conveys to him the forty-six shilling lands of Drummair. These last-mentioned lands had been recently acquired from John Crawford of Drummair. He died before 1596. Besides his heir, William, he had two sons, Patrick and George. Patrick died in June, 1595.

“Testament, &c., of umqle Patrik barelay, sone laut.full to vmqle Williame barclay of peirstone, quha deceisit, vntestit, in the moneth of Junii, Jai ve Lxxxxv zeiris, ffaithfullie maid and gevin vp be george barelay, his broyr.laut.full, exr. dative, deernit to his guidis and geir be decret of the comisser of Glasgou, the day and date of thir presents.”

William Barclay of Perceton succeeded his father. He

had a charter from the crown in favour of himself and his wife, Jean Boyle, daughter of John Boyle of Kelburne, of the forty shilling land of old extent of Law, lying in the lordship of Perceton, dated 19th June, 1592. He is mentioned in various testamentary documents. He died in the month of August, 1628. His testament is dated "at Irwein, the xiiii day of Merehe, 1628 zeiris. The quhilk day Wm. Barclay of Peirstoun being for ye present verie havellie descasit and seik in bodie, and not certane of ye tyme of my present lyf, Thairfoir and that thair may be sum guid cowrsis tane with my bairnes, &c., maks and constituts Jeane Boill, my spous, my executrix, &c. . . . Robert Barclay, zounger of Peirstoun," is one of the witnesses. His relict died, as her testament bears, in July 1631.

Robert Barclay of Perceton. He and his spouse, Agnes Wallis, had instrument of sasine from his father, in the forty-six shilling land of Drummuir, 29th December, 1619. He resigned his lands of Perston and Drummuir to his eldest son, William, by a deed dated 21st February, 1642.

William Barclay of Perceton. He died apparently without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

Robert Barclay of Perceton, whose retour, as heir of his brother William, is dated 5th September, 164[5?]4. "Wm. Barclay of Peirstone" is mentioned in the testament of George Ross of Galston in 1655. In 1659 he resigned his lands in fee, reserving life-rent to his eldest son, Alexander. The procuratory of resignation is dated 13th August of that year. He had the title of Baronet conferred upon him in 1668. Sir Robert engaged to infest his second son, Robert, in his lands of Perceton, &c., by a contract with Alexander Lockhart, merchand in Edinburgh, dated 4th August, 1670. The instrument of resignation of his brother Alexander is dated 16th February, 1676. The lady of Sir Robert Barclay, Barbara Deans, was secured in an annual rent of one thousand merks furth of the lands of Perceton, 19th December, 1679. In 1702, Lord Boyle had a yearly rent of 1200 merks Scots,

corresponding to the principal sum of 20,000 merks Scots, secured out of the lands of Pereeton. The instrument of resignation is dated 13th February.

Sir Robert Barclay of Pereeton, the second son, succeeded, in virtue of the resignation of his brother Alexander. He was served heir of his father, 22d October, 1717. Sir Robert, with consent of his mother, Dame Bethia Baird, disposed the nine pound land of old extent of Pereeton, the forty-six shilling lands of Drummuir, and the twenty shilling land of Righouse,* to Andrew Maeredie, Provost of Stranraer. The disposition is dated 22d August, 1720. Sir Robert died in 1728. Robertson says "he left an only daughter, Elizabeth Barelay, who married a Mr Barelay in Irvine, to whom she had a son, Robert Barelay, M.D."

The family is now represented by Sir David William Barelay, Bart., Westbourne Park, only surviving son of the late Sir Robert Barelay, Bart. This Sir Robert was probably a son of Sir James Barelay of Piereton, who appears in a transaction with the proprietor of the lands after the death of Sir Robert, and who may have been a cousin of the deceased Baronet.

MACREDIE OF PERCETON.

The first of this family was

Andrew Macredie, Provost of Stranraer, who, as already stated, acquired Pereeton in 1720. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Andrew Macredie of Pereeton, who married Jean, only daughter of Thomas Boyd of Piteon, by whom he had issue—

1. Christian, married to Archibald Cuninghame of Caddel and Thornton.
2. Helen, who, in 1763, was married to James Campbell of Treesbank, to whom she had an only child, Jean, who married, in 1787,

* Now the property of Boyle of Shewalton.

Robert Reid of Adamton, and died in 1789, leaving issue a daughter, Helen, who died the year following.

He died in 1764, and was succeeded by his second son, *William Macredie* of Pereeton. He married, in 1762, Barbara Wilson, only child of Robert Wilson, merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had a large family—

1. John.
 2. Andrew, who went to the sea, and had the command of an East India Ship, in which he was lost in the Chinese seas in 1805.
 3. Robert, also captain of an East India ship. Returning home, he built the villa of Williamfield, near Irvine. He married, in 1812, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr George Cuninghame, Kilwinning, whose mother, Barbara, was sister of, and co-heiress with, Anna Cuninghame of Anchenharvie.
1. Barbara, married to the late Robert Reid of Adamton.
 2. Helen, who was married to the late Rev. John S. Oughterson, minister of Monkton.

Mr Macredie died in 1816, in the 87th year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Macredie of Pereeton, an officer in the Royal Navy. He married in 1812, Mary Rachel Morrieson, daughter of Major Morrieson, H.E.I.C.S., and had issue an only daughter—

Rachael Ann, who succeeded to Pereeton on the death of her father in June, 1834. She married, in Nov., 1835, Patrick Boyle Mure, second son of the late Thomas Mure, Esq. of Warriston, county of Edinburgh, and grandson of Colonel George Mure. Colonel Mure was son of James Mure, Esq., of Rhoddens, county of Down, who married Miss Hutcheson of Monkwood, Ayrshire. William, the elder brother of Colonel Mure succeeded to Caldwell on the death of their uncle, the elder brother of James. Colonel George Mure served at Gibraltar during the siege of that fortress, in 1727, and was afterwards wounded at Fontenoy in 1745, whilst Major in Johnson's Regiment. Besides their Major, his regiment had on that day four captains, four lieutenants, four sergeants, and 94 men wounded; while five officers and forty-two men were killed. The Gazette states that the right wing of the army

suffered dreadfully, owing to the Dutch not having come up to their assistanee. Colonel Mure married Jane Rattray of Craighall, Perthshire, widow of Sir Thomas Elphinstone of Logie, Aberdeenshire,* and had issue three sons, of whom William and George died unmarried. Thomas Mure, Esq. of Warriston, his youngest son, married, in 1791, Helen Boyle, eldest daughter of the Hon. Patriek Boyle of Shewalton, and grand-daughter of John, Earl of Glasgow, and had issue four sons and six daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters still survive. George, the eldest, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, was engaged with that regiment at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, in which last engagement he was wounded while carrying the colours of his regiment. He succeeded, on the death of a cousin, to Herringswell, in the county of Suffolk, 21st December, 1836, and married, in September, 1835, Miss Squire of Peterborough. Mr and Mrs Mure, who, in compliance with the entail of Perceton, take also the name of Macredie, have issue two sons and three daughters—

1. Mary Rachael.
2. Thomas Mure.
3. John Macredie.
4. Helen Jane.
5. Sophia Robina.

For the *Arms* of the Mures see those of Caldwell. The *Arms* of the Maeredies are a Shield Argent, a Fesse quartered, Sable and Or, betwixt three Trefoils vert; and *Crest*, a Dexter Hand grasping a Sword; *Motto*—"Semper Paratus."

Residence—Perceton, a handsome modern mansion, near to the Annoek Water, about a mile and a half from Irvine. It is surrounded by some fine old growing timber.

* Lady Elphinston, by her first husband, had a daughter, the heiress of Logie, Aberdeen, and mother of Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone of Logie, of Aberdeenshire.

BRANCHES OF THE PERCETON BARCLAYS.

There were one or two families of the name of Barclay in the parish of Dreghorn, no doubt branches of the Perceton stock.

The Barelays of Warrix have precedence apparently in point of age. The first we find is

Niniane Barclay, portioner of Warrix, who is mentioned in the testament of Lawrence Legatt, portioner of Warrix, who died in February 1617. Niniane Barelay was his son-in-law, having married his daughter Janet. He is probably the same person mentioned in the testament of the "Ladie of Perstoun," in 1631, as "vmqle Niniane Barelay, Proveist of Irwein;" and if so, he must have been twice married, as Mareoun Ross is there spoken of as his reliet.

Robert Barclay, who represented the burgh of Irvine in Parliament during the stormy period of the civil wars in the latter part of the reign of Charles I. He is frequently mentioned in *Balfour's Annals*. He was employed in many important affairs of state. In 1643 he was appointed a member of the Committee of Management for Ayrshire, and again of the Committee of War in 1646.

William Barclay of Warrix, Provost of Irvine. He had a son, Robert Barelay, a surgeon, who went to Buenos Ayres, where he died. By a codicil to a will he altered a former deed, which settled the lands of Warrix on his two sisters conjunctly, and gave them to Jean, his youngest sister. Barbara, the eldest daughter, was married in 1719 to William Simson of Willowyard, in the parish of Beith. Jean, the youngest sister, was married to Zacharias Gemmill, brother of Andrew Gemmill of Bogside, who thus acquired the property of Warrix. He obtained Righouse at the same time.

Righouse was possessed by William Barclay in 1622.

CUNINGHAMEHEAD.

Robertson says "this was among the most ancient and powerful cadets of the Gleneairn family. It had at one time large possessions, not only in Cuninghame, but in Lanarkshire, and even in Mid-Lothian. About the end of the seventeenth century it began to decline; the lands were sold off, parcel by parcel, till at last, in 1724, Cuninghamehead, the original estate, general place of residence, and last remaining property, was alienated—the male line of the family, at the same time, becoming extinct." The first of the family was

William Cuninghame, second son of Sir William Cuninghame of Kilmaurs, who received from his father the lands of Woodhead, the name of which was changed to Cuninghamehead. This must have occurred before 1418, the year in which Sir William died.

Robert Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, whose identity is known from the title-deeds of his successor. He married Margaret, daughter of William, the last of the Mures of Polkelly,* and by her ultimately acquired that estate; and hence the arms of Mure were quartered in the armorial bearings. In 1508 he was convicted of various acts of oppression, particularly to "Elizabeth Rosse, Lady Cunynghamede," in occupying and manuring her third part of the lands of Cuninghamehead. Lady Cuninghamehead was probably his step-mother, who had been life-rented in part of the lands.

Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead was served heir of his father in the lands of Cuninghamehead in 1524. He married Martha, third daughter of Sir John Chalmers of Gadgirth, by Marion Hay, a niece of Lord Yester, and is called Sir William in the history of that family.†

Robert Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead appears to have been the next in succession, and probably was the son of the

* History of the House of Rowallan.

† Nisbet.

preceding. He married Margaret, only daughter of James Chalmers of Gadgirth, niece of the last Lady Cuninghamehead.*

Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead. He was one of the assize at the trial of Martha Montgomery, Lady Semple, for "Ratihabitation of slaughter," in 1555; also at that of "Mr Adame Colquhune," for art and part of the murder of Robert Rankin, in 1562. In the same year he was charged, but probably acquitted, for the crime of abiding from the Raid of Jedburgh. Robertson supposes that he was the Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead who was present in the great Parliament, in 1560, and subscribed the far-famed *Bond* for support of the reformed religion, in 1562, drawn up by John Knox.

John Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, whom Robertson takes "to have been that *Larde* of Cuninghamhead who was a member of the renowned General Assembly in 1565, which was so obnoxious to those of the *old religion* at the time." We have no reason, however, for thinking with Robertson that he was the brother and not the son of his predecessor.†

John Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, who was retoured heir to his father, John Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, in 1603. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir James Edmonstoun of Duntreath (who afterwards married Sir William Graham of Braço), by whom he had his successor, and several other children. He died in 1609. His testament was made at "his awin dwelling-place of Pokellie, vpone ye xxvi day of ye said moneth [November.] He appointed marie edmonstoun, his spous, his onlie executrix and Intromissatrix with his haill guidis and geir, dettis, sowmes of money; as also, only Tutrix curatrix and administratrix to

* Robertson.

† Mr David Cuningham, son to the laird of Cuninghamhead, was preferred to be Bishop of Aberdeen by King James VI, in 1577. He died in 1603. (See *Keith*.) About 1571 the Hamiltons make exactions of the laird of Cuninghamhead's lands of Lampslair. (Ban. Jour., 526.)

Wm. Cvnynghame, his eldest sone and appairand air, and to ye remanent of his bairnes; and ineaice of hir deceis befor his saids bairnes eum, to ye perfyte aige and pas ye time of yair tutorie, or ineaicis seho happin to marie, in yat respect he appoints and ordaines allexr. evnynghame of Craigans, and Sr. James edmonstoun of Duntraith, knicht, to succiid yair- after in ye said office of tutorie," &c. His daughters—

1. Barbara, was married, in 1624, to James Fullarton, younger of Fullarton.
2. Eliza, was married first to a Sir George Cuninghame; secondly, in 1641, to the Hon. William Sandilands, son of James, Lord Torpichen, and had issue.

Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead succeeded his father. He was created a Baronet in 1627. He was twice married—first, in 1619, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Thomas Nicolson, Commissary of Aberdeen, by whom he had his successor; also, a daughter, Barbara, who was married to William Mure of Caldwell. He had several other children of this marriage, all of whom died unmarried, or without issue. He married, secondly, Lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Lord Loudon, but had no issue. He was a Commissioner from Ayr to Parliament in 1639.* He died in 1641, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Cuninghame, Bart., of Cuninghamehead, who was retoured heir in 1642. Balfour tells us that "the wairde and mariage of the Laird of Cuninghamehead, whose father dyed in the country's serviee, was ordained to be given gratis to his heir by the Parliament, August, 1641." The Laird of Cuninghamehead was a Commissioner to Parliament in 1649 and 1650. He married, in August 1661, the Honourable Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas, first Lord Ruthven of Freeland, (who survived him, and married William Cuninghame of Craigends, without issue); by this lady he had his successor, and a daughter, Isabel, who died unmarried. He was much harrassed by the prelatical party. He was fined in £200

* Balfour's Annals.

sterling in 1662; brought in as a delinquent before the court of High Commissioners, in 1664, and hardly eescaped; was sent to prison in 1665, and not finally discharged till 1669. He died in 1670. He was succeeded by his only son,

Sir William Cuninghame, Bart., the last of Cuninghamehead. In 1679 he was served heir to his mother; and in, 1701, on the death of David, second Lord Ruthven, without issue, he added the name of Ruthven to his own; but it does not appear that he assumed the honours of the peerage, though there was then no male claimant. He also suffered greatly during the "bad times." He married Ann, daughter of Sir Arhibald Stuart of Castlemilk, but had no issue. He died in 1724, in which year Cuninghamehead was sold. The family is now represented by

Fullarton of Fullarton, being lineally descended from Barbara, eldest daughter of John Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, who was married to James Fullarton, younger of Fullarton, in 1624.

Arms were quarterly: first and fourth, Argent, a Shake Fork and a Mullet in chief, Sable, for Cuninghame; second and third, in chief, Sable, grand quarters, quarterly, first and fourth, Argent, on a fesse Azure, three Stars of the first; second and third, Azure, three Garbs, Or, being the Arms of Mure of Rowallan.

Crest—A dexter hand, issuing out of the wreath, holding the upper part of an Anchor by the ring.

Motto—"Enough in my hand."

Supporters—On the dexter a Coney; and on the sinister a Falcon; both proper.

BUCHANANS OF CUNINGHAMEHEAD.

This family is from Renfrewshire, where (Robertson states) they held property as early as the middle of the sixteenth century. According to the same authority they came to

Ayrshire in 1724; but this appears to be incorrect, for we find *Hugh Snodgrass*, son to the deceased *Neil Snodgrass*, portioner of Broadstone, seized in the £4, 12s. land of Overtoun of Broadstone, parish of Beith, and Martha Fuller, his spouse, in the equal half thereof, 24th August, 1710. *Thomas*, his brother, was at the same time seized in the Nethertoun of Broadstone. A *John Snodgrass* was seized in the 11s. 8d. land of the four merk land of Meikle Lugdenrig, Beith parish, 9th June, 1712. The immediate ancestor, however, of the Buchanans of Cuningamehead was

Neil Snodgrass, who studied for the profession of the law, and practised for sometime in Paisley. He acquired the lands of Auchlodmont from John Lord Semple, in 1717. He married, about 1690, Jean Buchanan, daughter of Robert Buchanan, fourth cadet of the family of Spittal, by whom he had one son. He died in 1718, leaving his only son,

John Snodgrass, a minor, proprietor of Burnthills, Fauldubs, Goldenknows, Whinderston, Todholes, and Auchlodmont, besides the lands of Neilsland, and various houses and tenements in the town and parish of Paisley. After his father's death he removed to Edinburgh, where he continued to practise as a writer. In 1724, he purchased at a judicial sale the lands and estate of Cuningamehead, comprehending the five merk land of Newton, the five merk land of Byres, or dominical lands of Cuningamehead, with the manor place, mills, &c. He married, in 1737, Ann, daughter of William Nisbet, at Dirleton House, a younger son of that family. He removed soon afterwards with his family to Cuningamehead, where he chiefly resided till his death, which occurred in 1771. He left three sons and four daughters—

1. Neil.
2. William, who went early to America. With many other British subjects, he was obliged to return at the breaking out of the war with that country; and having afterwards gone to the East Indies, he acquired an independent fortune, with which he returned to his native country.
3. John, entered the army, and having joined the 82d or Hamilton Regiment, was ordered to America, but the vessel was wrecked, when he and many others perished.

Neil Snodgrass, the eldest son, succeeded to Cuninghamehead, together with the superiority of Auchlodmont, and other lands in Renfrewshire, with a right to the coal. He was intended for the law, but his eyesight having been much injured by the small-pox, he withdrew at the conclusion of his apprenticeship, and devoted his attention to the practical details of agriculture. He enjoyed the acquaintance of Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun, a nobleman who did much for the improvement of Ayrshire. Mr Snodgrass eagerly adopted the fallow system of husbandry, with a rotation of crops introduced by his lordship, and was the first to divide the land into four breaks in place of three, by which the land was ploughed only two years in succession, in place of three. He married, in 1773, Marian, eldest daughter of James Macneil, Esq., of Kilmorie, by whom he had six children—

1. David.
2. John, Captain in the E. I. C. S.
3. James, who predeceased his father at Tabritz, on his return from a private embassy to the Court of Persia. He was highly spoken of by Sir Gore Ousley.
1. Christian, married to Colonel Reid, and died in 1820, without issue.
2. Ann, married to Thomas Turner, Esq. of Kilbowie.
3. Margaret, married to John Kennedy of Underwood, W.S.

David Snodgrass Buchanan of Cuninghamehead succeeded his father in 1821. He was bred to the bar, and passed advocate in 1804; about which time he succeeded to Mrs Margaret Buchanan of Craigievairn, in that property, and by her disposition and settlement he assumed the arms and names as representing that family. In 1811 he purchased the barony of Arnshean, in Carrick, from the Earl of Cassilis. In 1810 he married Anne, only daughter of Colonel Charles Williamson of West-water Cottage, Devonshire, (niece to the Hon. Lord Balgray of Lawers), by whom he had four sons, Charles, Neil, John, and Alexander; and six daughters, Marion, Charlotte, Williamina, Ann, Helen, and Margaret.

The family is now represented by *William James Snodgrass*.

Arms of Snodgrass of Cuninghamehead are—the figure of Justice suspending a balance; *Motto*—"Disceite Justitiam." But the arms of the present representative of the family are those of Buchanan of Craigievairn, or a Lion rampant Sable, holding in his dexter paw a Man's Heart, proper; armed and langued Gules, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with Fleurs-de-lis. *Crest*—A dexter hand holding a Sword. *Motto*—"God with my right."

The mansion of Cuninghamehead, situated about three miles north-east of Irvine, was erected by John Snodgrass in 1747, near the site of the ancient manor-house. At that time it would be considered one of the most elegant in the country. It occupies a considerable eminence on the left banks of the Annick, and overlooking, from amid its venerable woods, a great expanse of highly cultivated country.

In 1846, the estate of Cuninghamehead was bought from the trustees of the former proprietor by William Kerr, some time merchant in Virginia, eldest son of the late Hugh Kerr, of Gate-end, in the parish of Beith, whose ancestor, William Kerr, some time factor on an estate in Dundonald parish, acquired Gate-end, in 1663, from Alexander sixth Earl of Eglington; and that property has descended in a direct line for six generations, to Richard Kerr.

RALSTON OF WARWICKHILL.

"This branch of the Ralston family," says Robertson, "is from the Ralstons of Auchantorlie," a property near Paisley, the first of whom was

Gavin Ralston of Auchantorlie, great-grandson of Hugh Ralston, eleventh of that Ilk (1551.) He had four sons—William, Gavin, John, and James—and four daughters. He was succeeded by the eldest son,

William Ralston of Auchantorlie, who married Jane Ral-

ston of Auchangramont, near Hamilton, by whom he had three sons—

1. Robert.
2. Gavin, who succeeded to Auchangramont, in right of his mother.
3. William, of Towerhill, in the parish of Kilmaurs. He had been a major in the army; and was factor on the estate of Eglintoun from 1769 to 1802.

Robert Ralston of Auchantorlie married Susannah Simpson, daughter of William Simpson, some time Depute-Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse under the Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had five children—William Henry, James, George, Margaret, and Anne.

William Henry Ralston, the elder, a Captain in the 100th Regiment of Foot, who, after serving his country in different quarters of the globe, and particularly at the defence of Mangalore, in 1783, against Tipoo Saib, where he received the thanks of Colonel Campbell for his gallantry, returned to Scotland, and, in 1790, purchased the lands of Warwickhill, where he erected a very neat small mansion. He married his cousin, Agnes, youngest daughter of his uncle, Gavin Ralston of Auchangramont. He died, without issue, 12th July, 1833, and was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander, son of his sister Margaret, and of Duncan Macdougall, merchant in Glasgow, who now, by his uncle's will, takes the name of

Macdougall Ralston. He married, in 1837, Margaret, third daughter of Colonel Stewart Murray Fullarton of Fullarton, and has issue, William Henry, James Innes, and four daughters.

Arms—The same as Ralston, with the usual mark of cadency.

MONTGOMERIE OF ANNICK LODGE.

Alexander Montgomerie of Annick Lodge, second son of Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, and brother of Hugh 12th

Earl of Eglintoun. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr Taylor, and left issue at his decease, in 1802—

1. William.
2. Alexander, Captain, R.N.
3. Hugh, E.I.C.S., married Jane, daughter of Lieutenant-General Rumley.
1. Elizabeth, married to the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-General, and died in 1822.
2. Hamilla, married to Alexander W. Hamilton, Esq.
3. Charlotte, married to the Rev. Thomas Procter, who died in 1836.
4. Frances.

William Eglintoun Montgomerie of Annick Lodge, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Ayrshire. He married, 7th January 1824, Susanna-Frazer, daughter of John Anderson, Esq., and has issue—

1. Alexander, an officer in the 10th Foot.
2. John, Midshipman R.N.
3. Roger.
4. Thomas-George.
5. Archibald-William.
1. Susanna Anderson.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Mary.

Arms—Az., three Fleurs-de-lis, Or, quartering Eglintoun and Seton.

Crest—A Female figure, ppr., anciently attired, Az., holding, in the dexter hand, an Anchor, and in the sinister, the Head of a Savage, coupéd, as the first.

Motto—"Gardez bien."

Annick Lodge is a delightful residence. It is situate on the south side of the Annick Water, and truly Arcadian in its character. It is shut in behind by a high wooded bank, and overlooks a plain of the richest verdure, stretching out as far as the eye can reach, and flanked on both sides with gently rising hills partially covered with wood.

PARISH OF DUNLOP.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

CHALMERS is no doubt correct in ascribing the etymology of the parish to the Celtic, *Dunluib*—not *lub*, as he has it, however,—which signifies the hill, at the bend or winding. There is a hill, or *dun*, in the vicinity of the village, near which a small stream, called the Glazert, describes such a bend as to render the place still characteristic of its Celtic etymology.*

Dunlop is quite a rural parish. It lies south-east of Beith, from which it is divided by the Lugton water. It is bounded on the north-east by the county of Renfrew, and south and south-west by the parish of Stewarton. Its extreme length, from south-west to north-east, is about four miles; and it is a little more than four miles in breadth. The greater part of the parish lies in Ayrshire, and the lesser in the county of Renfrew.

Topographically speaking, the parish is composed of a number of small hills and ridges, rising from 50 to 130 feet above their corresponding hollows, though the highest point is about 560 feet above the level of the sea. Many of the little hills present steep fronts of naked rock, very picturesque and romantic. The principal elevations are Braikenheuch, where, tradition says, one of the Cuninghames of Aiket was killed by the Montgomeries, during the memorable feud which existed between the families of Montgomerie and Cuninghame. Braik-

* Dunloppe Kirk, prettily seated at ye confluence of three small brookes.—*Pont.*

enheuch is about a mile and a half from Dunlop village. From its summit one of the most interesting prospects is obtained which can be found in the west of Scotland. Dunlop, or more properly, Boarland Hill, is a delightful round eminence, a little to the west of the village of Dunlop. Barr Hill is a pleasant eminence in the barony of Aiket. Knockmade Hill is the most elevated ground in the parish. It is on the estate of Col. Mure of Caldwell. There are several other notable eminences, such as Craignaught Hill and the Chapel Craigs—the whole presenting a series of delightful green hills, with fertile vales lying between, the haunt, no doubt, of numerous fairies, in the days of superstition.

Dunlop parish, as might be expected from its undulating surface, is well watered—having numerous springs and rivulets. The principal stream is that of the Lugton, which rises out of Lochlibo,* in Renfrewshire, and joins the Garnock near Kil-winning, after coursing through the parish about fifteen miles. Corsehill Burn divides the parish from Stewarton, while the Glazert intersects the centre of it, falling at length into the Annick, a tributary of the Irvine. Formerly there was a lake in the parish, called Halket Loch, covering about ten acres of land. It was drained, however, at the joint expense of the surrounding proprietors, and now forms an excellent meadow. Previous to this, the crops in the vicinity were much subject to mildew. Except on the larger estates, where plantations have been cultivated with considerable care, the parish is deficient in shelter, and has a bare aspect. The attention of the inhabitants has for a long time been chiefly directed to the dairy, which is carried on to great perfection, especially in the making of cheese. Dunlop cheese is universally celebrated, but it has to some extent been superseded by the Cheddar system of cheese-making, which is now carried on to great perfection throughout Ayrshire. Of late, considerable

* Anciently "Loch le Bog Syde," so called in a charter by Robert II, to Hew de Eglintoun (from 1371 to 1390.) It signified the Bogside Loch.

progress has been made in draining on the larger estates, particularly that of Dunlop. The turnpike from Paisley to Kilmarnock runs through it, but none of the railways intersect it.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The lands of Dunlop appear to have been held under the De Morvilles, who possessed all Cuninghame, by a powerful family of the name of Ross. Timothy Pont says—"Boirland over and nether ar ye possessions of the Earl of Cassilles. Heir of old duelt Gothred de Ross, a famous and potent nobleman, of grate reputatione, quho, having his residence heir, enjoyed ample possessions abrode in ye countrey, and ves for ye tyme shriffe of Aire, his jurisdictione then extending over Carrick, Cuninghame and Kyill, of quhom, in the minority of David ye II., our annals remembreth thus—*Ac juvante conatus eorum Gotofride Rossio præfecto juridico Acrensi, breui totam Carrictam, Coilam et Cuninghamiam, in suas partes traxerunt.*" As a proof that there had been a castle on Boarland, or Dunlop Hill, the residence, we may presume, of Gothred de Ross, the foundation of a ruin was removed some years ago by a late proprietor. A diligent observer may yet perceive the traces of the ruin. On the east side of the hill there are the remains of a deep trench, cut from the top, in a straight line, half way down its side. In the charter chest of the burgh of Irvine there is a notarial copy of an inquiry made in 1260, respecting some lands in litigation between Dom. Godfrey de Ross and that burgh. The Rosses seem to have taken part with the Baliol faction in the struggle for the Scottish crown, and their possessions of course became forfeited. There is a charter, for example, by Robert I. to Robert Boyd, of the lands of Kilmarnock, Bondingtoun, Hertschaw, &c., "*que fuerunt Johannis de Baliolo, Godfridi*

de Ross, filii quondam Reginaldi de Ross, Willielmi de Mora, et Roberti de Ross." In the subsequent reign of David II. the Rosses were still farther reduced by forfeitures. William Murray, son to Maurice Murray, had a charter from that monarch, of lands within the barony of Stonehouse, by "the forfaultrie of Godfred Ross." The parish is now divided into a great many small proprietorships. So early as 1640, according to a manuscript valuation among the Dunlop papers, there were no fewer than thirty-three heritors.

There are no very notable historical events connected with the parish of Dunlop. Craignaught Hill was the scene of the sanguinary feudal conflict between the Stewarts and Boyds. The ground where the battle took place is a romantic spot, near Neilstoun (parish of Dunlop) in Renfrewshire.

Chalmers says—"The church of Dunlop belonged, in former ages, to the monastery of Kilwinning. In Ragimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Dunlop, in the deanry of Cuninghame, was taxed £5, 6s. 8d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, this vicarage was held by Mr John Houston; and the whole profits of his benefice was leased to William Cuninghame of Aiket, for payment of £78 yearly. At the same epoch, the rectorial tithes of the church of Dunlop produced to the monks of Kilwinning only £40 a-year, having been leased by them for that sum. Of the lands which belonged to the church of Dunlop, a part, consisting of two merk lands of the ancient extent, was appropriated to the vicarage, and the remainder was enjoyed by the monks of Kilwinning. The whole passed into lay hands after the Reformation. In 1566, the church lands of the vicar of Dunlop were granted, in fee-firm, to William Cuninghame of Aiket, by Mr John Houston, the then vicar of Dunlop, with consent of Gavin Hamilton, the commendator of Kilwinning, the patron of the said vicarage. The vicar reserved, however, to himself and his successors the manse, garden, and an acre of land, adjacent to the manse. The lands thus granted, being two merk lands of the ancient ex-

tent, continued with the family of Cuninghame of Aiket. At the end of the seventeenth century, the rectorial church lands of Dunlop appear to have been acquired by the Earl of Eglington. In 1603, the patronage and tithes of the church of Dunlop were granted to Hugh Earl of Eglington, with many other churches that belonged to the monks of Kilwinning. After that date, the family of Dunlop of Dunlop appears to have claimed a right to the patronage of the church of Dunlop. The patronage was, however, held by the Earl of Eglington at the Restoration, and it has since continued with that family. The parish church of Dunlop was rebuilt about the year 1765. It stands at the village of Dunlop." This building having become too small for the population, a new church was built by the heritors in 1835. The manse was built in 1781, but a considerable addition was made to it in 1814.

It is not known at what time Dunlop was erected into a parochial charge. The earliest notice of it occurs in the cartulary of Paisley, from which it appears, that in 1265, "John de Reston" was perpetual vicar of the parish church of Dunlop. In 1505, Sir Andrew Marshall, the vicar of Dunlop, was chamberlain to the archbishop, and one of the vicars-general of the archbishoprick. John Major, or Mair, the instructor of Knox, appears from the old register, entitled, "Annales Universitatis Glasguensis," to have been vicar of Dunlop from 1518 till 1523.

In 1540, Alexander, the abbot of Kilwinning, granted to the Court of Session a pension of £28 yearly from the vicarage of Dunlop. This pension was formerly granted from the vicarage of Kilbirnie, but was now given from the vicarage of Dunlop because it was of greater value.

Hans Hamilton, son of Hamilton of Raploch, appears to have been the first Protestant minister of this parish, having entered on the charge in 1563. In the "Register of Ministers, Exhorters, and Readers, and of their stipends after the period of the Reformation," published by the Maitland Club, there is the following entry with regard to Dunlop:—"John

Hamilton, vicar and exhorter, the thryd of the vicarage, extending to xxvi li., providing he wait on his charge betym, 1567." As there can be no doubt that this was the same person, it is presumed that Hans, or Hanis Hamilton, the name by which he is usually designated, was a corruption of the Latin, *Johannis*.* Hans Hamilton was succeeded in the charge by Hew Eglintoun, who died in 1647. As the records of Presbytery during the time of his incumbency are lost, little is known about him. From an incidental notice in the record of the Presbytery's proceedings at a subsequent period, it appears that he was under process at the time of his death, but the cause of the process is not specified.† In 1648, one year after the death of Hew Eglintoun, Gabriel Cuninghame was settled. He was ejected in 1663, and restored again by the indulgence of 1672, when Mr William Mein was associated with him in the charge of the parish. After this he seems to have fallen under the suspicion of the government; for on the 2d of April, 1683, he was indicted, along with some others, "for aiding, assisting, and corresponding with Mr John Cuninghame, late of Bedlanc, a notorious traitor." Failing to appear, "he was denounced and put to the horn, and his moveable goods ordered to be escheat and brought into his

* James Hamilton, Viscount Clandeboyes, was the eldest son of Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop. In the east corner of the churchyard of Dunlop there is a tomb erected by the Viscount Clandeboyes in memory of his father.

† The following is an extract from his testament:—"At the parosche kirk of Dunlope, the second day of December 1646 zeirs. The quhilk day Mr Hew Eglintone, minister at Dunlope, nominats and constituts Mareone Hamiltone, his spous, his onlie executrix and universall intromitrix with his hail guides, &c. Item, first of all, he lieves, assignes, &c., to the said Mareone, his spous, the sowme of ane thousand merks money, &c. Quhilk sowme of ane thousand merks he ordaines to be in compensatione, &c., to hir of the said thousand merks money quhilk I and my airs ar obleissit to pay to hir at my deceis, &c., conforme to his band grantit to hir thairupone, of the dait the xxvi day of Januerii 1636 zeiris; and the hail rest of my free guidis I lieve, &c., equallie betwixt John, Jeane, and Elspet Eglintones, my bairnes," &c. [Magister Hugo Eglintoun, minister at Dunlop, had a retour, 26th July, 1634, as heir to Archibald Eglintoun, his father, in the lands of the vicar of Mernis, in the parish of Mernis. He had a son, Hew, a merchant in Glasgow, who died while a young man in 1649.]

majesty's use, as an outlaw and fugitive." He is mentioned by Wodrow as having lived till after the Revolution; and he seems to have been restored to his charge, for "Mr Gabriel Cuninghame, minister of Dunlop," gives a discharge to the laird of Craigmends for £120 Scots, January 21, 1690. He died in 1692.

The parochial registers do not go farther baek than 1700, and were very irregularly kept until about 1780.

The school-house at Dunlop was built in 1641, as appears from the following inscription over the door—

"1641.

"This school is erected and endowed by James, Viscount Claneboyes, in love to his parish, in which his father, Hans Hamilton, was pastor 45 years, in King James the Sixt his raigne.

"JeLV."

"It is still in pretty good repair; but though it affords to the schoolmaster what may be called legal aecommodation, it does not afford such aecommodation as a well-qualified teacher ought to have. If, as the inscription intimates, the school was ever endowed by Lord Claneboyes, all knowledge of the source whence the endowment was derived is now lost."*

ANTIQUITIES.

At a place called the Chapel Craigs, about half a mile from the village of Dunlop, there existed until lately the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had an appropriate endowment for the support of a chaplain. It is not known whether this was the parish ehureh before the Reformation, or a chapel distinet from it. It stood upon a rock, on the side of a rivulet, which was crossed by steps, called the *lady's steps*—which steps, however, have been superseded by a bridge. A beautiful stream of water gushes

* Statistical Account.

from the rock. The existence of this chapel has given name to a number of localities around. A few hundred yards south-west of the site of the chapel, on the gentle swell of the hill, is a Druidical stone, called the *Thugart stane*, supposed to be a corruption of the *grit stane*. It appears at one time or other to have been a rocking-stone. The base is so covered with rubbish, that it has now lost its vibratory motion. It lies on the farm of Brandleside, and the tenant is bound in his tack to protect it, by neither removing it, nor cultivating the ground for a considerable number of square yards around it. Above the site of the chapel, a pathway was cut out of the solid rock, leading to the top of the hill, where tradition says there was a burying-place belonging to the chapel.

Until within some years ago, two beautiful small monuments stood on the top of Barr Hill, in the barony of Aiket. They were well built, the stones being firmly cemented with lime; and about twelve feet high. They were taken down, in a spirit truly worthy of a vandal age, and the stones applied to agricultural purposes. At the foot of Barr Hill, on the right bank of the Glazert, stands now, with only one exception, the most ancient building in the parish—Aiket Castle. It is a strong square tower, with a side of thirty feet. It was originally four stories in height, but, in modern times, has been reduced to three. An addition has likewise been built to the east side. The walls, at the base, are upwards of seven feet thick. There was an inscription above the principal entrance, but it has long ago been obliterated. The castle stands on a small rock overhanging the water of Glazert. In ancient times it was surrounded with a moat.

TRADITIONS.

Like every inland rural parish in Ayrshire, Dunlop has many traditions attached to certain localities. Of course, the great enemy of mankind has been seen in various shapes.

Tam Giffen, the reputed warlock, wandered much in this parish, and many anecdotes are related of him of a marvellous kind, which appear to have been believed by the peasantry until within a late period.

Long ago, a noted cadger, who went under the cognomen of "Young Robin," although his "haffets were lyart and gray," professed to have seen various amazing "sights;" but his apparitions were probably an invention to monopolise the trade of cadging or merchandise in the district.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF DUNLOP.

CUNINGHAMES OF AIKET.

The Cuninghames of the "two merk, six shilling and eight pennie land of auld extent of Aiket-over, exclusive of Auld-hall," were descended of Bedlan, who were cadets of Glen-cairn.

Alexander Cunynghame got a grant of "Owr-Aitkead" from James III. or IV., which lands had fallen to the Crown by recognition, in consequence of the heiress, Elizabeth Cunynghame of Bedlan, having disposed of them to John, Lord Hay of Yester, without the superior's consent. Alexander Cunynghame married Jean Kennedie, sister of the first Earl of Cassilis. His name occurs in the Acts of the Lord's Auditors, date 16th October, 1479.*

Robert Cuninghame of Aiket married Helen, daughter of Caldwell of that ilk. He is witness to a charter of Hunter of Hunterstoun in 1535.†

* Millar's Genealogical Notes.

† The Abbot of Kilwinning set in tack to Aiket, his heirs, &c., the parsonage and vicarage teinds of Dunlop for four lifetimes and five nineteen years. See a case as to the validity of a sub-tack granted in 1655, by Hugh Lord Montgomerie to Muir of Caldwell, in prejudice of this long tack.—*Morrison's Decisions*.

William Cuninghame married Helen, daughter of Colquhoun of Luss. He and his family were guilty of the slaughter of Sir John Muir of Caldwell in 1570. His wife, Helen Colquhoun, was accused before the Justice-Depute of administering poison to him in October, 1577, but she did not appear.*

John Cuninghame of Aiket married Helen Barclay, a daughter of the laird of Carfin. Issue—

1. Alexander.
2. William, concerned in the murder of Lord Eglintoun, in 1586.
3. Margaret, wife of the Laird of Langshaw. She betrayed Lord Eglintoun in 1586.
4. Matilda, married to Cuthbert Cuninghame of Corshill.

Alexander Cuninghame of Aiket was one of the accomplices in the murder of Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun, on the 19th April, 1586. He was shot by the Montgomeries † near his own house. He married Dorothea Ross, and had issue—

1. James.
2. Maister Alexander, who died about 1644, without issue.

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

† Robert, Master of Eglintoun, obtained a commission by the "Secret Counsell," ratified by act of Parliament, to expel the denounced rebels from the Places of Robertland and Aiket, to put in six men in the former, and four in the latter house, at the rate of £6 per man per month, to be recovered from the readiest sums that could be raised on these respective estates. Thus it continued till another decret of the Secret Counsell was obtained by the Cuninghames, 25th March, 1591, and ratified by Parliament, 5th June, 1592, whereby the laird of Robertland was received into the number of his Majesty's subjects, and restored to his Place and lands; but ordering him to give a full discharge to the Master of Eglintoun for his intromissions. The same favour was, at the same time, extended to the wife of Alexander Cuninghame, styled Dorothea Ross, Lady Aiket, who complained bitterly of "the destruction of the policie of the place of Aiket, housis, yairdis, orcheardis, and growand tries, sua that the samyn has been rwinous and laid waist, but door, windo, lok, ruf, or but ony repair, and the dewties prescrivit, rigourouslie exactet, to the grit wrack of the puir tenants, quha ar not addetit in sa mekle mail as is extortionat be thame." Her ladyship, however, had also to grant a discharge to the Master of Eglintoun for his intromissions, and to become bound, under a penalty of 5000 marks, to resct neither her husband nor any other person concerned in the above murder while they lay under a process for it.

James Cuninghame of Aiket occurs in the Commissary Records of Glasgow, 1607, 13, 15, 20, 28. "Jacobus Cuninghame, laird of Aiket," was admitted a burghess of Ayr in 1625. William Cunynghame, *Tutor of Aiket*, is mentioned in the testament of John Lockhart of Bar, 1614. On the 6th September, 1601, he is served as heir to Alexander, his father, in the 33s. 4d. land of Bustoun, in Kilmaurs, but he does not appear to have made up any title to Aiket.

William Cuninghame of Aiket, who is retoured heir to his great-grandfather's father, William Cuninghame of Aiket, 21st March, 1644. He had another retour of the same date, as heir of his father. He married Anna, only daughter of Thomas Inglis of Corsflat, town-clerk of the burgh of Paisley, by whom he obtained a considerable fortune. Her father, by his testament, 27th April, 1625, appointed Mr Fullarton, minister of Beith, as one of her trustees. He had expressed a wish that his daughter should be married to Montgomerie of Hesilhead, her kinsman, but her fate was otherwise. Aiket was of dissipated habits, and used his lady in a brutal manner. The following notice of her circumstances occurs in Baillie's letters, 20th August, 1641:—

"*Friday, 6th.*—A world of Bills came to be referred to the Parliament. Among the rest, Anna Inglis complaining that her husband, young Aiket Cunynghame, having received 40,000 merks tocher with her, had deserted her after frequent tormenting of her with strokes and hunger, he debauching all with harlots in Paisley. We sent two with this bill to the Parliament to get present order. The justice of God was in this matter. The damsel's father had left her to be married to Mr Hugh Montgomerie of Hesilheid, his wife's near cousin. After, his (widow) falls in conceit with Allan Lockhart, and gives herself to him, and by his persuasion, makes her daughter, when scarce twelve years of age, without proclamation, to be married to his cousin, Aiket. For her reward, her husband, Allan, leaves her to pay 10,000 merks of his debt, which made her a poor vexed widow."

This was followed by an action of Reduction, which Anna Inglis brought with the view of setting aside her contract of marriage with her husband, on the plea of minority and lesion.* He refused his concurrence; but the court found it competent for her to carry on the action in her own name, as the husband was the party to defend—8th July, 1642.† He had a retour, 30th May, 1640, in 2 merk 6s. 8d. land of Over-Aiket, as heir of William Cuninghame of Aiket, his grandfather.

James Cuninghame of Aiket married Euphan, daughter of William Russel, minister of Kilbirnie. He feued the 18s. 4d. land of "Nedder Auldhall," called Collennan Auldhall, to John Neilson, eldest son of Archibald Neilson of Auldhall, Collennan, 11th September, 1660.

James Cuninghame of Aiket, who, in his service as heir to his father, James, 29th July, 1695, is designed *Captain*. He commanded a company in the Earl of Glencairn's regiment at the Revolution, which he exerted himself in raising. He was an active promoter of the Scots Darien Expedition, in the records of which he is designed Major James Cuninghame of Aiket. He went along with the expedition, having been appointed to the chief command; but he is understood to have been somewhat restive, and speedily returned to Scotland, leaving the colony to its fate. He petitioned the Scots Parliament, 23d August, 1704, for compensation for alleged losses sustained in consequence; stating that he had been employed by the Company trading to Africa; that he went as a counsellor, along with the first ships to Caledonia; and that, besides neglecting his own private fortune, there were due to him of arrears £145, 12s. sterling, and £270 sterling for the support of his company in the Earl of Glencairn's regiment, which he had defrayed from his own estate. In 1705 he was allowed so much of his claim out of the Poll Tax,

* Les-age, or non-age, or lesion, a term in Scots law.

† Morrison's Decisions.

imposed for the support of the army, the remainder to be paid when the whole tax was collected. Major Cuninghame distinguished himself by his opposition to the Union in 1707. He married Dorothea M'Adam, daughter to the laird of Waterhead, and had issue. His affairs becoming embarrassed, he was obliged to part with the estate. What became of his family is unknown. Robertson mentions that two ladies who had lived in Ayr some years before he wrote, were said to be the last of the family of Aiket. There was a process before the Presbytery of Ayr, 22d April, 1730, against Alexander Cuninghame of *Aikhead*, and his wife, Anna Crawford, daughter of the laird of Kerse, for irregular marriage. This was, in all likelihood, the son of the preceding James Cuninghame of Aiket.

DUNLOP OF DUNLOP.

This family is of ancient origin, as are almost all those whose patronymics are derived from locality, for there can be little doubt that the district of Dunlop gave the name to the family. It is impossible, however, to trace the line of succession accurately in the more early part of its history. Several breaks occur, and in some instances the links have to be supplied more by induction than direct evidence. As we have seen, the district of old belonged to the Rosses, whose seat is supposed to have been the ancient stronghold of Boarland. It is a tradition, that the Dunlops were "servitours," or vassals of this family. Pont says—"Dunlop, ane ancient strong house, fortified with a deipe foussie of watter, and planted with goodly orchards. It is named Hunthall, because, say they, the ancient possessor thereof wes huntsman to Godofred Ross. The quhole bounds and grounds heir about, and all Macharnock Moore, was of old a mighte forrest." The castle, or strong house of Dunlop, stood on the banks of a

little rivulet called Clerkland burn, which divides the parish from Stewarton. It is unknown at what time the original square tower was erected. One of the more modern additions bore the date 1599. The site is now occupied by the handsome modern mansion, built by the late Sir John Dunlop, Bart., in 1834. The first to be met with is,

Dom. Gullielmus de Dunlop, who appears in a notarial copy of an inquest, in the charter-chest of the burgh of Irvine, in 1260, in a cause betwixt the burgh and Dom. Godfredus de Ross. The next is

Neil Fitz-Robert de Dulap,* who, in 1296, appears in the Ragman Roll, and whom Nisbet conjectures to have been of Dunlop. The property, shortly after this period, seems to have been alienated from the Dunlops, probably, as has been conjectured, on account of their having taken part, along with their superiors, the Rosses, on the side of Baliol, in the contest for the Scottish crown. The link in the family chain is therefore irremediably broken.

James Dunlop was in possession of Dunlop, as appears from a valuation of the county of Ayr of the fourteenth century. He was succeeded by

John de Dunlop, who, in 1407, has a charter from Hugh de Blare. The next in succession probably was

Alexander Dunlop of Hunthall,† whose identity is ascertained by a transaction of his grandson, as after stated. He is mentioned by Rymer as of that Ilk in the reign of James I. He was possibly the son of the preceding, and father of

John Dunlop of that Ilk.

Constantine Dunlop‡ of that Ilk is presumed to have been

* Delap, or Dulap, is the vernacular pronunciation in the district at this day.

† John, Earl of Buchan, had a charter of the lands of Dunlop in 1413. This Alexander Dunlop was, therefore, probably the first of the Dunlops who re-acquired the property.

‡ Constantine Dunlop of Hunthall, or Dunlop, is a witness to the infestment of the Queen of James IV. in the lordship of Kilmarnock, in 1504.

the son of the preceding. In 1483 he has a transaction respecting the *entry* of the lands of Hunthall, that had been in arrear since the time of his grandfather, Alexander Dunlop.

Alexander Dunlop of Dunlop, brother of Constantine Dunlop, whose retour, as Dunlop of that Ilk, is dated 1476, was succeeded by his son. In 1489 he was appointed by Parliament—among other Lords, or Barons, as they are termed—to collect the bygone rents and casualties of the Crown, in Stewarton and Kilmarnock, along with Alexander Boyd, doubtless of the Kilmarnock family, as we find him, soon after, permanently established chamberlain of that family. He is also mentioned as a member of an inquest on the retour of Mathew, Earl of Lennox. Constantine Dunlop died in 1505, leaving (with a daughter, Janet, married to James Stuart, Sheriff of Bute, great-grandson of King Robert II.) a son and successor,

John Dunlop of that Ilk, whose infeftment is not dated till 1507. This gentleman married in 1492, Marion Douglas, and had one son, Alexander, and a daughter, who married Hugh Maxwell of Auldhouse. He died in 1509, and was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Dunlop, who, in 1537, is in possession of the lands of Hunthall, or Dunlop, and of the presentation of the parish and patronage of Dunlop Church. He married Helen Cuninghame of Glencairn. By a charter under the Great Seal, in the reign of Queen Mary, and protectorship of Arran, he settled his estate on his five sons in succession—James, William, Constantine, Robert, and Andrew. He died about the year 1549. Margaret Dunlop, “of the family thereof,” who was married to Archibald Lyon, a son of the family of Glamis, in 1540, was probably a daughter of this laird of Dunlop.

James Dunlop, the eldest son, succeeded. His retour is dated in the year 1549. He married Isabel, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Orbieston, and is said to have had two sons, James and Allan. He was succeeded, however, by

Alexander Dunlop of Dunlop, of whom there appears to be no account in the family record. His existence, however, in 1558 is proved beyond doubt by the Criminal Records. He was succeeded by his son or brother,

James Dunlop of Dunlop, in 1596. He married Jean, daughter of Somerville of Cambusnethan, by whom he left four sons—

1. James.
2. John, who purchased the lands of Garnkirk.
3. Thomas, who married Grizell, daughter of Cochrane of that Ilk, and from this alliance are descended the Dunlops of Househill.
4. Robert, to whom his father left the lands of Bloak.

He died in April 1617, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *James Dunlop* of that Ilk, who married, in 1614, Dame Margaret Hamilton, widow of the Bishop of Lismore, or Argyle, and daughter of Gavin Hamilton, Bishop of Galloway. He and his lady are mentioned in testamentary documents in 1615, 1616, and 1617, as *younger* of Dunlop. His mother survived his father, as we find "Margaret Hamilton, Lady Dunlop, zounger," mentioned in another testamentary document in 1618.* He died in the month of May, 1634. The inventory of his effects was made and given up "be Mr Johnne Dunlope, brother-germane to the defunet, lauffall creditor." † Resisting the attempt of Charles I. to introduce Episcopacy, the estate of Dunlop had been made over to John of Garnkirk, for the purpose of security. This deed was acted upon in 1633, when his brother took possession, and in five years after made resignation to his nephew,

James Dunlop, who obtained a charter, under the Great Seal, of the lands of Dunlop. He married Elizabeth Cuninghame, daughter of Alexander Cuninghame of Corsehill, by whom he had two sons and two daughters—

* Jeane Somervell, Ladie Dunlope, died in 1645, in which year her testament is dated. Her son, Thomas Dunlop of Househill, was her only executor.

† John Dunlop, brother-german to the laird of Dunlop, lent 1200 merks to Sir William Cochrane of Cowdoun, in 1639.

1. Alexander.
2. John.
1. Jean, married, in 1674, to William Ralston of that Ilk.
2. Marion, married to David Montgomerie of Lainshaw.

James Dunlop of Dunlop was a warm supporter of the Presbyterian cause, and suffered both by imprisonment and fines accordingly. About 1667, when the Pentland Hill rising took place, he made over a considerable part of his lands to the Earl of Dundonald, probably as a measure of safety against forfeiture. He was amongst the number of Ayrshire lairds who, according to Wodrow, were imprisoned in 1665, and not liberated till 1667, and then only in consequence of granting a bond to keep the peace, under a heavy penalty; his penalty, in particular, being rated at 12,000 merks. He was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Dunlop. He does not appear ever to have obtained possession of the property made over to the Earl of Dundonald. He suffered severely in the public cause. Wodrow mentions that he was imprisoned on the 30th July, 1683, on suspicion of being concerned with the Bothwell Brig Covenanters, and was compelled to give up a part of his estate, besides a bond for £12,000 Scots to appear in November following. He was indicted anew in April, 1684, when he made over to his son, John, the lands which had been settled upon him on his marriage. He emigrated soon after to America, and was appointed, 1685, Sheriff of South Carolina. He married in 1667, Antonia Brown, daughter of Sir John Brown of Fordel,* by whom he obtained the lands of Rossie, which he sold in 1669. On his marriage, his father made over to him the valuable possessions of Muirshields, Over and Nether Oldhalls, Galloberries, and the barony of Peacockbank.

John Dunlop, his son, succeeded to Dunlop. In 1684 he got a disposition to the lands that had been settled on his

* Sir John Brown died of a fever at Leith, being a prisoner. September, 1652.—BALF. ANNALS. In the year 1825, his portrait remained in the dining-room of Rowallan House, his widow, Dame Mary Scott, having married the laird of Rowallan.

father, Alexander; and, in 1685, the Earl of Dundonald, resigned to him those lands of which he got a conveyance from his grandfather, James; and, in 1687, he had an adjudication against his said grandfather, by which he got possession of all his estates. In 1688, he had part of them erected into a free barony, by the name of the barony of Dunlop. He does not appear ever to have been married, and dying in 1706, was succeeded by his brother,

Francis Dunlop of Dunlop. He was among the gentlemen called upon, at the Union in 1707, to witness the disposition of the Scottish regalia in the castle of Edinburgh. In 1715, he took an active part against the Chevalier, and was Lieutenant-Colonel, under the Earl of Kilmarnock, of a regiment of fencible cavalry then raised. He married, first, Susan, daughter and sole heiress of John Leckie of Newlands, by whom he had—

1. John.
 2. Hugh, who died a student at Glasgow College, in his 17th year.
 3. Alexander, Major of the Enniskillens, which he commanded in the unfortunate expedition to Carthage, in 1741; and died on his return to Britain, unmarried.
1. Antonia, married to Sir Thomas Wallace, Bart. of Craigie, but died without issue.

Secondly, he married a daughter of Sir — Kinloch of Gilmerton, and widow of Charles Campbell, by whom he had two daughters—

1. Frances, died unmarried.
2. Magdalene, married to Robert Dunlop, R.N., and had two children.

He died in 1748, and was succeeded by his son,

John Dunlop of Dunlop,* who on the resignation of his father, Francis, in 1748, was infeft in the estate. In 1745 he was deputed by the gentlemen of Ayrshire, together with Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, to offer the assistance of the

* John Dunlop, younger of that ilk, was admitted a burgher of Ayr in 1733.

county to the Duke of Cumberland. He married Frances Ann, last surviving daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, Bart., (by his first wife a daughter of Colonel Agnew of Lochryan), by whom he had seven sons and six daughters. Amongst whom—

Sir Thomas, who succeeded to the estate of his maternal grandfather, and took the name of Wallace of Craigie.

Andrew, who died unmarried, in 1804. This gentleman served in the first American war, and attained the rank of Major. He afterwards raised a regiment of horse, called the Ayrshire Fencible Cavalry, which he commanded until its reduction in 1800.

James.

Frances, the third daughter, was married to Robert Vans Agnew, Esq. of Barnbarrow.

Rachel, the fourth, married to Robert Glasgow of Mountgreenan.

James Dunlop, the fifth son, succeeded, in 1784, on his father's resignation, to the estate of Dunlop, his only remaining elder brother, Sir Thomas, the second son, having succeeded to the estate of Craigie. He served in the American war, during which he attained the rank of Major. In 1787, he proceeded to India as Captain in the 79th regiment, where he remained thirteen years, and commanded one of the assaulting columns at the storming of Seringapatam, where he was severely wounded. He returned soon afterwards to England, and served at home. In 1810, having attained the rank of Major-General, he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the fifth division of Lord Wellington's army, and he remained at the head of that division during the campaign of 1811. In 1812, General Dunlop was elected Member for the Stewarty of Kirkeudbright, as he also was in the two ensuing Parliaments. He married, in 1802, Julia, daughter of Hugh Baillie, Esq., a younger son of Baillie of Monckton, and had issue—

1. John.

2. Hugh, Lieutenant R.N., married, in 1831, Ellen Clementina, only daughter of Robert Cockburn, Esq.

3. Anna, married in 1824, to Francis John Davies, Esq., Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and died in 1825.

2. Frances, married in 1838, to Alexander E. Monteith, Esq., Sheriff of Fifeshire.

General Dunlop died in 1832, and was succeeded by his son, *John Dunlop* of Dunlop, born in 1806—an officer in the Grenadier Guards; who married, first, in 1829, Charlotte Constance, daughter of General Sir Richard Downs Jackson, K.C.B., and by that lady had issue—

1. James, his heir.
2. Charlotte Constance.

He married, secondly, 29th December, 1835, Harriet Primrose, eldest daughter of the Earl of Roseberry. Sir John, who represented the county in Parliament, was created a Baronet in 1838. He died 3d April, 1839. His widow, Lady Harriet, still survives. He was succeeded by his son,

James Dunlop of Dunlop, the second Baronet, who died in 1858, when the title became extinct. Dunlop is now the property of T. Dunlop Douglas, Esq.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, argent; 2d and 3d, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gules, a lion, rampant, argent; 2d and 3d, gules, a fesse, chequy, argent and azure: an eagle with two heads displayed, gules.

Crest—A dagger in a dexter hand, and all proper.

Motto—Merito.

DUNLOP OF HAPLAND, SUBSEQUENTLY OF BOARLAND.

Alexander Dunlop of that Ilk, who died about 1549, settled his estate of Dunlop, or Hunthall, on his five sons in succession, viz :—

1. James Dunlop, who succeeded to the lands of Hunthall, or Dunlop.
2. William Dunlop.
3. Constantine Dunlop.
4. Robert Dunlop.
5. Andrew Dunlop.

Robert Dunlop, fourth son of Alexander Dunlop of that Ilk. He was designed of Hapland,* and is mentioned by that designation as a debtor in the testament of Thome Lauchlan, whose settlement was written out by Alexander Lumsdane, curatour, in 1521. He must have had a large offspring:—

1. Adam Dunlop.

2. Another son.

1. A daughter who was married to John Maxwell of Auldhouse, whose progeny by this marriage succeeded to the lands of Nether Pollok or Pollick.†

Adam Dunlop of Hapland. He died in or before 1573, without male issue; for his nephew succeeded to the estate.

John Dunlop was retoured, January 26, 1573, as heir-male or of entail—hæres masculus sive talliæ—of Adam Dunlop, his uncle, in the 6 merk land of Hapland in property and tenendry, of auld extent, in the parish of Dunlop. Johnne Dunlop of Hapland was one of the assize between the families of Hessilheid (Beith parish) and Scotstoun, 1st December, 1576.‡

David Dunlop “niffered” or excambied with Patrick Cuninghame§ the lands of Hapland for the lands of Boarland, before 1597, in which year Patrick Cuninghame is mentioned in a testamentary document as now “laird of Hapland.”

Dunlop of Boarland.

John Dunlop of Over Boarland married Elizabeth Walkinshaw. Their land, in 1650, was valued at 100 Scots; supposed to have been valued by Cromwell’s agents.

* There is a Gilbert Dunlop mentioned in a remission to Cuthbert Lord Kilmarnock, in 1498.

† This John Maxwell of Auldhouse acquired “Meikle Glanderstoun,” &c., in 1553. He had confirmations, in 1572, of two charters from the Abbot of Paisley, dated in 1562. He was alive in 1578. Succeeded John, his father, in 1546.

‡ Pitcairn’s Criminal Trials.

§ Cuninghame of Boarland was concerned in a foray against Drumlanrig in 1650. The Cuninghames of Boarland were probably of the Aiket family, into whose hands the property possibly fell through the marriage of Alexander, the first of Aiket, with the sister of the Earl of Cassilis.

John Dunlop of Boarland, married to one *Montgomerie* from the "Heigh Coree," in Stewarton parish. Issue—

1. John.
2. James, of Loanhead.
1. Margaret, who died young.

John Dunlop of Boarland, married to *Mary*, daughter of *Willam Clerk*, portioner of *Shitterflat*, by *Margaret Simpson*, about 1740. Issue—four sons and two daughters.

John Dunlop of Boarland married *Jean Gilmour*. She was one of three daughters, heiresses, portioners of the *Tailend* (Dunlop parish.) They had a large family, who all died without issue, except two daughters, viz.—

1. *Mary*, who had the half of Boarland, married to *Andrew Brown* of *Craighead*. She died in 1839, at the Hill, the property of her mother's brother-in-law.
2. *Jean Dunlop*, portioner of Boarland, married *Thomas Reid* of *Balgray*.

PORTERFIELD OF HAPLAND.

Gabriel, son of Master *John Porterfield* of that Ilk, by his second marriage with *Jean Knox*, daughter of the laird of *Ranfurlie*. His father gave him the lands of *Blairlin*, in 1568. He is supposed to have been the father of

Gabriel Porterfield, of the four pund land of *Porterfield*, who infest, 21st January, 1618, *Mariot Crawford*, his future spouse, in *Gills*, *Lothrihill*, the *Templeland* and *Maynes* of *Hapland*, with the mansion-house, lyand within the parish of *Dunlop*, together also with a lyferent of £100 Scots. This *Mariot* was sister-german of *George Crawford*, younger of *Liffnorris*. "*Gabriell Porterfeild* of *Hapland*" is mentioned in a testamentary document in 1620.

Jean Porterfield, married to *Robert Hamiltoun* of *Torrence*, who died within the burgh of *Glasgow*, December 1658,

was probably a daughter of this laird of Hapland. She left, "in legacy to Elizabeth and Mary Porterfelds, doughters lawfull to vmqll. Gabriel Porterfield of Haipland, the sowmie of sex hundreth merks money, equally betwixt them," &c.

Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland, son no doubt of the foregoing, married Jean Maxwell. They made a contract of alienation with Mr David Diekson, minister at Irvine, 24th December, 1633, of their 44s. land of Crawfield, in the parish of Beyth, in liferent, and his son, in fee. He and his spouse had a conjunct liferent sasine in the two merk and half land of Dunlophill, Wattirland, and Halketh, with the loeh thereof, on a charter of Robert Montgomerie of Hesilheid, dated 24th May, 1634. Both had also a precept of sasine, 29th July, 1637, in the fyve merk land of Aikhead-Wallae, on a sale charter from William Wallae of Johnstoun (in Renfrewshire) and Agnes Porterfield, his spouse. Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland had another sasine of the four pund land of Broekilmuir, from William Cunynghame of Lagland.

Sir John, son of Sir James Cunynghame of Glengarnoek, by a disposition, dated at Castle-Cunynghame, in the county of ——— in Ireland, 28th June, 1632, disposed to Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland and Jean Maxwell, his spouse, the lands of Crawfield, in the parish of Beith. He was a witness to a certain paper, dated 3d November, 1641, but died before 1648. He had issue—

1. John.
2. Alexander.
3. Elizabeth. (?) wife of Mr Hugh Peeblis, minister at Lochwinnoch about 1650.
4. Mariot (or Mary?) Porterfield, married to Robert Fergushill of that ilk, 8th February, 1635, who infest Mariot Porterfield, his future spouse, in his mansion-house, and the lands of Auchintiber.

John Porterfield of Hapland, 19th October 1648, had a retour, as heir-male of Gabriel Porterfield, his father, in the four pound land of Brockwelmure, part of Caprington; five merk land of Aiket-Wallace, &c.; two merk and half land of

Dunlop Hill, &c.; part of Wattirlandis, with the corn-mill, &c.; part of Halkhead, with the loch, &c. He was also retoured, 4th January 1649, as heir to his father, in the four merk land of Leffnoreis, the pendicle called the Ward, the ten shilling land of Blackwodhill, in Kingiskyle, and in the twa merk land of Swaidis (vel Snaidis) in the barony of Auchinleck. The laird of Hapland was ruling elder in the parish of Dunlop in 1649. He died without issue, and was succeeded by

Alexander Porterfield of Hapland, who had a retour, 5th October, 1653, as heir to his brother, John, in the four pund land of Brockwellmuir, &c. He had a retour, 5th October, 1653, as heir of his father, Gabriel, of Leifnorris, and pendicle called Ward, ten shilling land of Blackwoodhill, in Kingskyle, twa merk land of Snaidis, &c. He also had a retour, 3d November, 1654, as heir of John, his brother, in the four merk land of Leifnorris, and the ten shilling land of Blackwoodhill, within Kingskyle.

Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland sold the Crawfield, 15th December, 1676, to John Peebles, to be holden of the disponder. This disposition was signed at Hapland. He left an account of his intromissions; and mentions the lady as in her widowhood. He was succeeded, probably, by his son,

Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland, who married Elizabeth Cuninghame, daughter of the laird of Craigends, about 1720.
Issue—

1. Alexander. He fell from his horse in returning from Stewartoun, about 1765 or 1770, and was killed, unmarried.
1. Johanna Porterfield, married to Thomas Trotter of Mortonhall, and other extensive possessions in Mid-Lothian and Berwickshire.
2. Margaret, married to John Hamilton of Barr, in the parish of Loehwinnoch, in 1751. They had a numerous family.
3. Lillias, married to William Sommerville of Lennox. Their daughter married to Colonel Macallister of Loup, in Kintyre, and also proprietor of the remainder of Hapland.
4. The third daughter married a common tradesman, and was disinherited.

GEMMELS OF TEMPLEHOUSE.

There are several small proprietors in the parish of Dunlop, whose families can boast of considerable antiquity. Amongst these may be mentioned the Gemmels of Templehouse, whose ancestors were in possession of the property before 1570, in which year

Patrick Gemmil of Tempilhouse was one of the jury on the trial of "William Cuninghame of Aiket, William Fergushill, Florenee Craufurd, and John Raeburn of that Ilk, delatit of the slaughter of vmqle. Johnne Mure of Cauldwell."

From an "Inventory of the writs of all and hail the Templeland of Dunlop Hill, commonly called Templehouse," it would appear that, in June 1596, the foresaid Patriek resigned the Templelands into the hands of the superior, Lord Torphichen, in favour of his eldest son,

John Gemmill, and Isobel Ross, his spouse, in liferent, and to John Gemmill, their son, his heirs and assignees, in fee. John Gemmill died before his father, and apparently without surviving issue,* for there is a precept of *clare constat*, dated 24th October, 1617, granted by Robert Montgomerie of Hesilhead and Tempill Cunynghame, in favour of

Patrick Gemmill, brother to the late John Gemmill, who died last vest and seised in the said lands, reserving to Patriek Gemmill, father to the said John Gemmill, his liferent over the said lands. He was succeeded by his son,

John Gemmill of Templehouse, who had a charter from his father, dated 15th December, 1656, of the lands of Templehouse, in impliment of a matrimonial contract with "Agnes Smith, his future spouse, and langest livend of them twa."

John Gemmill of Templehouse succeeded his grandfather.

* John, the grandson of Patrick, though he must have died young, appears to have been married, for "Elizabeth Howie, spous to Johnne Gemmill, zounger of Tempilhou, in the parochin of Dunlop," died in the month of August, 1616.

He had a precept of *clare constat*, dated 13th November, 1754, granted by Mr William Wallace of Cairnhill, "in favour of John Gemmill, as nearest and lawful heir to the deceast John Gemmill of Templehouse, his grandfather." The instrument of sasine following thereon is dated 5th December, 1759. He was succeeded by

John Gemmill of Templehouse, who had a precept of *clare constat*, by Thomas Wallace, Esq., of Cairnhill, dated 8th April, 1789, "in favour of John Gemmill of Templehouse, only son of Patrick Gemmill, who was eldest lawful son of John Gemmill of Templehouse, as the nearest and lawful heir of his said grandfather." He was infest in the lands 20th September, 1790. He was succeeded by his son,

John Gemmill of Templehouse, father of

John Gemmill of Templehouse, the present proprietor.

DUNLOPS OF LOANHEAD OR AIKET.

James, second son of John Dunlop of Boarland, the seventh laird. He was styled of Loanhead, or of the Mains of Aiket. He married Agnes, daughter of John Service of the Holms of Cauf, in the parish of Dalry. His son,

James Dunlop of Loanhead, or the Mains of Aiket, married Agnes, daughter of James Black, Pennel, now of Locherbank, Kilbarchan parish. He died at Beith, 1st June, 1829. Issue—

1. James Dunlop, merchant in Glasgow. He married Marianne, only daughter and heiress of the late Andrew M'Millan, Esq., merchant in Port-Glasgow, on the 26th August, 1817. He died in the beginning of July, 1843. Issue—
 1. James W.
 2. Robert.

The collateral branches of the Dunlops were numerous.

PARISH OF FENWICK.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, ETC.

THERE can be little doubt that Chalmers is correct in deriving the name of this parish from the Anglo-Saxon, *Fen-wic*, signifying the village at the fen, or marsh. The marshy nature of the surrounding country, though now greatly drained and improved, amply supports the accuracy of the derivation. There is a hill in the vicinity of the village or villages of *Finnick*, called Fenwick Hill.* It is, however, scarcely prominent enough to have given the name to the district.

The parish is about nine miles long, and upwards of six broad—resembling, in form, an oblong square. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Loudon and Kilmarnoek; on the South by Kilmarnoek; on the west by Stewartoun; and on the north by Mearns and Eaglesham.† The highest part of the parish is about 700 feet above the level of the sea, to which height it attains by a gradual ascent. The higher and lower portions of the parish present very different features. The land in the former is almost wholly pastoral, while in the lower it is capable of the highest cultivation, and produces excellent crops. The lower portion is, consequently, thickly dotted with farm-steadings, while the upper is thinly peopled. Rowallan and Craigendunten Moors occupy the greater portion of the upper range.

* There were two "Finnicks,"—"Finnick-hill" and "Little Finnick,"—possessions of the Mures of Rowallan.

† Statistical Account.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Fenwick was originally a portion of Kilmarnock parish. The disjunction took place by Act of Parliament, in 1641. It is thus of comparatively modern erection. The act directed that the parish should be called the *New Kirk of Kilmarnock*. The church was built in 1643, and a minister planted in 1644, provision having been made for his maintenance from the tithes of the old parish of Kilmarnock. Around the new church a village gradually arose, called New Fenwick, or the Kirktown, which is now of more importance than the original village. By the Act of 1641, the patronage of the church was settled on the Earl of Kilmarnock; but in the reign of Charles II. it passed to the Boyles of Kelburne, and now belongs to the Earl of Glasgow.

The first minister of the parish was the celebrated Mr Guthrie, whose memory is still greatly revered in the district. Mr Guthrie had made himself too conspicuous, by his zeal in the cause of the Covenant, to be overlooked by the government after the Restoration; so that he was among the "outed" in 1664, which event he survived little more than a year. His remains were interred at the Cathedral of Brechin, in the vault of Pitforthly, to which family he belonged.

One of the most distinguished officers "among the Covenanters (Captain John Paton) was a native of the parish. He was born at Meadowhead, of which his father was farmer, and was himself in agriculture till the age of manhood, when he went abroad, and engaged as a volunteer in the German wars. For his heroic conduct at a siege, he was raised *per saltum* to the rank of captain. On his return to Scotland, his courage and military experience gave him a prominent place in the transactions of his persecuted country. Of his prowess in battle many instances are recorded. He fought at the battle of Worcester, where he distinguished himself by his services,

and so deeply impressed General Dalzell with admiration of his courage, that long afterwards, when Paton had been condemned, he applied to the king for his pardon. At Bothwell it is said he acted as colonel, though he did not retain the title. After the defeat of Bothwell he was declared a rebel, and a price offered for his head. His escapes were numerous and romantic. He afforded shelter in his house at Meadowhead to several of the persecuted ministers; and it is said that Mr Cargill baptized at one time twenty-two children in his house. He was at last taken at Floak, in the parish of Mearns. On his way to Kilmarnock, he was accidentally met by General Dalzell, who affectionately embraced him, and assured him that he would apply to the king for his pardon. The General kept his word, and solicited and obtained the pardon; but Bishop Paterson inhumanely detained the order till after the execution. His Bible, which he handed to his wife on the scaffold, along with his sword, are still preserved as heir-looms by his descendants. The people of Fenwick, in gratitude for his services, have erected a tombstone to his memory.”*

There are still the descendants of another family in the parish who sternly resisted the oppression of the times—we mean the Howies in Loehgoin, a remote farm in the south-eastern extremity of the parish. The Rev. Edward Irving paid a visit to Lochgoin, and is said to have looked upon the Fenwick flag, which waved at Bothwell, “with an interest almost amounting to devotion.”

The churchyard of Fenwick attests the nature of the struggle to which the inhabitants were subjected during what is called the Second Reformation in Scotland. It contains two tombstones, upon which are inscribed the following memorials:—

1. “Here lies the dust of John Fergushill and George

* Statistical Account.

Woodburn, who were shot at Midland by Nisbet and his party, 1685."

"When bloody prelates, once these nations' pest,
Contrived that cursed self-contradicting test,
These men for Christ did suffer martyrdom,
And here their dust lies waiting till he come."

2. "Here lies the body of James White, who was shot to death at Little Blackwood, by Peter Inglis and his party, 1685."

"This martyr was by Peter Inglis shot,
By birth a tiger rather than a Scot ;
Who, that his monstrous extract might be seen,
Cut off his head, and kick'd it o'er the green ;
Thus was that head which was to wear a crown,
A football made by a profane dragoon."

ANTIQUITIES.

The ruins of the strong house of Polkelly, now the property of the Earl of Glasgow, still remain. They occupy a portion of the rising ground north of Muiryet, on the main line of road between Glasgow and Kilmarnock. This tower, with the lands of Polkelly, was one of the earliest possessions of the Mures of Rowallan. It has long been in ruins.

The church, built in 1643, still exists, and the oaken pulpit, occupied by Mr Guthrie, is regarded with no common interest. Within these few years, and probably still, the old practice of preaching by the sand-glass was kept up.

The *Statistical Account* records a tradition as to the origin of *King's Well*, one of the stage houses between Glasgow and Kilmarnock, before the introduction of railways; but there are other traditions on the subject which renders all of them doubtful. One of them states that James V. rested at the King's Well when on his way to Sorn Castle on one occasion.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF FENWICK.

No family of note appears to have resided in the parish of Fenwick, except the Mures of Polkelly. This is sufficiently accounted for by the originally bleak nature of the greater portion of the district, and the fact of its having belonged in large tracts to adjacent proprietors, such as Rowallan, now possessed by the Marquis of Hastings, Crawfordland, Cuninghamehead, &c. A few small proprietorships have recently sprung up.

 GARDRUM.

The lands of Gardrum, with those of Skerneyland, Ladeside, and Laignmoor, in the neighbourhood, belonged, prior to the Reformation, to the Abbey of Kilwinning. After that period, they fell into the hands of Alexander and John Hamilton (father and son) of Grange. This appears from a decree of the Court of Teinds, dated 8th July 1635, charging them with minister's stipend for these lands, Fenwick being then in the parish of Kilmarnock.

Not long afterwards, Gardrum fell into the hands of James Kelso (of the Kelsoland family, probably), whom we find making a disposition of Gardrum—18th December, 1697—in favour of his son, James Kelso, younger.

Again, James Kelso, younger, gives a disposition of the lands of Gardrum in favour of Matthew Hopkin, merchant, Kilmarnock, dated 19th June, 1703; who makes them over to Ninian Bannatyne, chamberlain to Lord Boyle, his wife, Barbara Wilson, and David Bannatyne, their eldest son, on the 10th September of the same year; and in 1710, they receive a feudal right from Alexander Hamilton of Grange.

David Bannatyne of Gardrum* died in 1784 or 5.† He was succeeded by his brother, a druggist in London, whose retour in the lands of Gardrum, Skerneyland, Laighmuir, and Ladeside, is dated 10th January, 1785.

Ninian Bannatyne was succeeded, 6th August, 1790, by *Dugald Bannatyne*, merchant, Glasgow; and, on the 2d February, 1791, *Dugald* is succeeded by *John Carse* of *Meiklewood*, *Alexander Hamilton* of *Grange* being still feudal superior.

In March, 1793, *John Carse* was succeeded in the proprietorship of *Gardrum* by *James Dunlop* of *Polkelly*, who, in turn, in 1819, gave place to *Robert Lindsay* of *Horselybrae*, whose grandson, *Robert*, is the present proprietor. His ancestors long resided either at *Bruntland* or *Dalmersternock*, in the parsh of *Fenwick*.

It may be mentioned that, in 1793, March 7, *James Dunlop* granted to *William Sheddan* sixteen acres of the lands of *Gardrum*, commonly called *Gardrum-miln*. This portion, therefore, does not belong to the present proprietor. A small property, part of *Gardrum*, called *Tristrimhill*, afterwards *Blackfauld*, consisting of two acres or thereby, was also disposed of about the beginning of the last century, by the younger *Kelso*, to *James Gilkison*, smith, *Tristrimhill*, of which three enclosures were made. This latter portion, however, has again been attached to the *Gardrum* property, which is regarded as a goodly-sized and well-conditioned farm.

LOCHGOIN.

The *Howies* in *Lochgoin* are a family of old standing. They are said to have sprung from a family of *Waldenses*, who took

* *David Ballantine* of *Gardrum* was elder for *Ayr* to the General Assembly, in 1744.—*AYR RECORDS*.

† *Captain John Ballantine*, late of *Gardrum*, gave £10 to the poor of *Ayr*, in 1780. He was probably a son or brother of *David*.

refuge in Seotland. The earliest notes we have of them is from the testament of Johnne Howie in Lochgoyne, within the parochin of _____, the tyme of his deceis. Quha deeeist in the moneth of Februar, 1614, ffaythfullie maid and gevin vp be his awin mouth, &c. Legacie—At Loehgoyne, the xviii day of Februar, 1614—The quhilk day, &c. Quharin he nominatis, constituts, &c., Dorathie Gemmill, his wyfe, and Arthore Howie, his sone, his only executouris, &c. To equallie distribute the deids' pairt amangis the said Arthor, William, Stein, Andro, Alexander, and Agnes Howie, his bairnes," &c.*

The pretensions of the Howies to a considerable antiquity are thus well founded. Lochgoin forms part of Rowallan Moor, so that they had been originally tenants of that ancient barony. John Howie, who died in 1793, was the author of the *Scots Worthies*—a work of universal fame. His son also, John Howie, was the author of a work called the *Fenwick Visions*, in which there is a singular record of visions of armies, in battle array, &c., seen in the parish of Fenwick, immediately before the rebellion of 1745, and the breaking out of the long war with France.

MURES OF POLKELLY.

The first of the Mures of Polkelly, according to the historian of the Mures,† was Ranald More, a kinsman of Sir Gilchrist More of Rowallan, who had come from Ireland, and aided him in his feuds with the Cumins, as well as fighting under his banner at the Largs, where Sir Gilchrist obtained great credit

* Johnne Howie of Lochgoyne, and James Howie, his brother, occur in the testament of Johnne Landellis, passinger, in Kilmarnock, April, 1615.

† "Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane."

for his prowess. To this Ranald More he gave the house and lands of Polkelly, together with a portion of the Muir of Rowallan, which property continued in the possession of Ranald's family till the marriage of the heiress, Janet Mure, grandchild of Ranald, with Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, once more united the estate with Rowallan. It was, however, branched off a second time by the son of this Sir Adam, also Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, who gave his second son, Alexander, "the barronie of Pokellie, together with the lands of Limflare and Lowdowne hill, qherein his lady was infett." This occurred, we should suppose, before the middle of the fourteenth century. The property thus settled upon Alexander, was further enhanced by the acquisition of the lands of Haresehaw and Drumboy, all within the district of Cuninghame, although described in the precept by Lord Galloway and Annandale, for giving infettment, as lying in the "Barronie of Straehanan and Seheredome of Lanrik," which precept is dated in 1417.

The house of Polkelly, of the surname of Mure, continued a distinct branch from Rowallan, "verie neer ane hundereth and fyftie yearis," till towards the end of the fourteenth century, when, by the death of William Mure of Polkelly, and all his male children, the whole inheritance became the property of Robert Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, who had sometime previously married Margaret, his daughter and heir. Polkelly continued in possession of the Cuninghamehead family till the death of the last of them, in 1724, when it was soon afterwards acquired by the Earl of Glasgow.

Finnickhill and *Little Finnick* also latterly belonged to minor branches of the Mures of Rowallan. They were long possessed, however, by the Arnots of Loehridge, in the parish of Stewartoun. Sir Gilechrist More, already alluded to, gifted to "Edward Arnot the two finnieks, for yearlie payment of ane paire of gloves at S. Lawrence Chapell, and of ane paire of spures at S. Michaell's Chapell, embleames of reddie service." One of these Fenwieks, called Wat, or Wattis, Fen-

wick, now the Kirktoon, was acquired by Robert Mure, apparently a son of Rowallan, from Andreus Arnot de Watt fenik, fillius et heres apparen. eduardi Arnot de lochrig," in 1497.* Notwithstanding this alienation of "vatt fanike," the Arnots seem to have resided at Fenwick until a comparatively recent date. The testament of Alexander Arnot of Lochrig, who died in November, 1623, is dated "at Fynnich, the xxi day of November," in that year; and the conclusion of the document states that "thir presents ar writtin be me, Alexr. Conynghame of Corshill, at the directioun of the said Alexander Arnot, *in his awn hous at Fynnich,*" &c.

* History of Rowallan.

PARISH OF IRVINE.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, ETC.

THERE can be little doubt that the parish of Irvine, like those of Ayr and Girvan, derived its name from the town, and the town from the river Irvine. In old charters, the name is generally spelled *Irwyn*, sometimes *Ervin*, or *Yrewin*; and Chalmers presumes that it may be a corruption of the British or Celtic *Ir-Avon*, signifying the clear river, which is certainly characteristic of the Irvine throughout the greater part of its course.

The parish of Irvine is bounded on the east by that of Dreghorn; on the west by Stevenston; on the north by Kilwinning and Stewarton; and on the south by the water of Irvine. The parish comprehends an area of about five square miles, or 2644 aeres. The surface is throughout level. In the lower part of the parish, the soil, originally pure sand, has been pretty generally converted into a fertile loam in the course of cultivation. Towards the interior, however, it is naturally of a strong adhesive clay; but it has also been greatly improved by cultivation. Good crops of all kinds of grain, and green cropping, are grown in the parish, particularly of potatoes and turnips.

There are no lochs of water in the parish, but it is well supplied with springs and running streams.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The history of the town of Irvine may be said to constitute that of the parish. The origin of the burgh is assuredly lost in the "mists of antiquity." It may possibly date its rise so far back as the days of the Romans, for there is no doubt that that wonderful people traced the Irvine, as well as the Doon, westward to its junction with the sea. We are not aware that any remains of Roman masonry have been dug up at Irvine, as there was at Ayr; but it seems extremely likely that one of their stations was fixed on the high ground, on the banks of the Irvine, where now stands the town. Roman implements of war, and other vestiges of their presence, have been found in the vicinity—thus corroborating the fact of their having continued the causeway, still traceable at particular parts of the banks of the Irvine, all the way till the confluence of the water with the sea. These, however, are, to some extent, merely conjectural notions as to the rise of the burgh of Irvine. Of its great antiquity, at the sametime, there can be little doubt. Chalmers considers it the most ancient town in Ayrshire. No doubt, the period referred to by Hoveden is a few years earlier than the erection of Ayr into a royal burgh by William the Lion, who at the same time built a *new* castle at Ayr; but that both a town and castle existed previously at Ayr, seems plain from the words of the charter itself. There is evidence to show that the *new* town, or Newton of Ayr, with its castle, existed early in the thirteenth century; so we can have no difficulty in believing that there must have been an *old* town long previously.

Towns and castles are of more remote antiquity in Scotland than most people imagine. It is usual to assign their origin to the infusion of Norman blood after the conquest of England; but though it might be difficult to prove, by *documentary evidence*, that castles existed prior to that period, yet the more

we study history—particularly local history—the more are we convinced that such towns and castles as those of Ayr and Irvine originated earlier even than the Danish invasion. There are various remains of castles built by the Romans in England, and are we to suppose that they did not introduce the art into Scotland?



Seagate Castle.

None of our local historians have ever attempted to point out the remains, or the site, of the Castle of Irvine, mentioned by Hoveden. There are the remains of only one castle in connection with the burgh, called the Seagate Castle, supposed by Robertson to have been built as a jointure house by the Eglintoun family, sometime after 1361—a central stone in a vaulted chamber in the lower story having engraved upon it the united arms of Montgomerie and Eglintoun. It is not improbable, however, that this was the site of the castle referred to, the present ruin having been a re-building, after the union of the houses of Eagleshame and Eglintoun.* What makes

* The old square tower is of great antiquity, and much older than the other parts of the building. The portion in which the chamber with the arms occurs, is much more modern, and built of quite a different stone.

this supposition more like the fact, is, that anciently, the sea flowed much nearer the town than it does at present—so much so as to form a complete defence, on the south and westward to the eastle. No situation could be more appropriately chosen. Indeed, had there not been a castle existing previously upon the spot, and if it had merely been meant as a jointure-house, as Robertson supposes, it is hard to conceive why a site in such proximity with the town of Irvine should have been chosen, when so many other and more appropriate might have been selected. Supposing the Seagate Castle to have been the original stronghold of Irvine, it would have been as nearly as possible about the same distance from the Cross of Irvine as the Castle of Ayr was from the Cross of Ayr, and in every respect similarly protected by the river and the sea.

The antiquity of the Castle is further corroborated by the existence of “one of the most perfect specimens of the Saxon or Norman round arch that is perhaps to be met with in Britain.”

Be this as it may, we proceed to trace the rise of Irvine upon more certain data. The earliest of the crown documents preserved in the charter chest of the burgh is a precept by Robert I. under the Great Seal, dated 14th February, 1308, commanding his Justiciars, &c., to protect the burgh, burgesses, and community of Irvine. The next is a charter by Robert I., 12th May, 1323, declaring that the burgesses of Irvine, and their successors, shall be free from toll, &c., “as is more fully contained in a charter granted thereupon to the same burgesses, by Alexander the Second, King of Scots, of venerable memory, our predecessor.”* This charter by Alexander II., whose reign extended from 1214 to 1249, and which has been lost or destroyed, may be considered as the first possessed by the burgh. The boundaries and privileges

* This charter superadds an immunity to the burgesses of Irwyne, and their successors, from a toll which, previous to this new grant, they were in the habit of paying to the burgh of Ayr.

of the incorporation of Irvine are shown by another charter by King Robert II., dated 8th April, 1372, proceeding on an inquest made at the king's command, concerning a dispute between Ayr and Irvine in reference to the boundaries and liberties of the respective burghs. By this inquest it was clearly found, that Irvine had been sixty years and upwards, and from time past memory, in possession of the liberties of the whole barony of Cuninghame, and of the baronies of Largs, "pro suis tam mereandisis et mereimoniis in eisdem libere exereendis."*

These were the mereantile boundaries of the burgh of Irvine, including the whole of Cuninghame and Largs,† as those of Ayr extended over the whole of Kyle and Carriek. The heritable boundaries of the burgh, however, are not so easily ascertained, though they were no doubt clearly enough stated in the charter of Alexander II. now lost. That they were pretty extensive may be inferred from a charter by the duke of Albany, dated 24th July, 1417, proceeding upon an inquest ordered by the governor, regarding the right to a piece of muir claimed by William Fraunces of Stane, situate about midway up the parish, when the jury unanimously found that the right lay with the burgh of Irvine. Also from a notarial copy, 12th May, 1444, of an indenture, dated June, 1260, entered into between the Lord Godfrey Ross and the burgesses of Irvine, regarding their respective rights in the tenement of Hormissoeh (Ormsheugh) and the wood of Longhurst. It was arranged that Godfrey should have right to all the ploughed and ploughable part of the said tenement, and an exclusive right to the said wood—the burgesses to have a right of common pasture over the whole of the said tenement, except the arable ground and the wood, neither party to have power to cut the wood. The property of

* These and other charters were subsequently confirmed by James I., James IV., and James VI.

† Largs is now a portion of Cuninghame, though then a distinct barony or baronies.

Ormsheugh is still farther up the parish than the lands of Stane. In 1689, the lands then belonging to the town were lotted in twenty-six lots of three aeres each. These were:—Kidneuk and Redburn; Murray's Land; Maefade's Rig; Bogside Land and Loan; Grotholm; Rottenboag; Spittal-meadow; Divet Park; the value of the whole amounting to £606, 13s. 4d. Scots.

The jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Irvine* extended over the entire heritable boundary of the burgh. Early in the sixteenth century, a dispute occurred between the Earl of Eglintoun, Bailie of Cuninghame, and the Magistrates, as to their respective powers of administering justice. At length a contract of agreement was entered into, 10th February 1522, settling their respective jurisdictions. The Magistrates' right was admitted to extend over the freedom of the burgh, burgh woods, burgh lands, and community; while the Earl was to "keep the heid fair" of the burgh of Irvine, holden on the 15th of August yearly. The feuds and slaughters usually prevailing at this annual gathering, are referred to in the contract as a principal reason why the Earl, as Bailie of Cuninghame, should keep the fair.

By a charter under the Great Seal, 20th March, 1572, James VI. conferred on the authorities the power of holding Justieairy Courts within the Court-house of Irvine, for trying residents within the burgh for the crimes of pickery, theft, and receipt of theft, by a jury of honest men, inhabitants of the burgh. Crimes, however, of a deeper die were frequently tried before this court. In 1586—18th December,—“Master William Montgomerie, Arthur Montgomerie, his sone and appariend air,” were summoned before the Justieairy Court of Irvine, to answer at the instance of — Patersoun, “sone and air of vmquhill Arehibald Patersoun, burgess of Irwin.” for “violent and masterfull spoliatioun.” And on the 20th October, 1625, was tried “per Allanum Dunlop nobis prae-

* The burgh was governed by a Provost, Bailies, and Councillors—in all, 17.—Sederunt, Sept. 1626, Allan Dunlop, Lord Provost.

fectum dicti burghi," "Alexander Banks, sone of Robert Banks, flesher, for the slaughter of Gilbert M'Alister, heilland man, slain in Stevenston yesterday, and brought in by the Earl of Eglintoun, as baillie of Cunningham, and repledgit from his court to the jurisdiction of this burgh, asane of yair inhabitants."

The town was repeatedly involved in disputes, particularly with the burgh of Ayr, as to their jurisdiction. So late as 1694, they had to defend themselves against the eneroachments of the Commissary Court of Ayr, who had "proceeded to judge some of the inhabitants of this burgh (Irvine) for alleged calumnies and other crimes, although the burgh had appeared and produced their charters of resignation, which were altogether disregarded and contemned."

Irvine does not appear to have ever been a walled town, but it was enclosed with gates, or ports, one at the west end of Glasgow Vennel, and the other at Eglintoun Street. The town then, as now, consisted chiefly of one main street, running parallel with the river. It is impossible to trace the extension of the burgh with any degree of satisfaction. It must, however, have been rather an inconsiderable town before the end of the fourteenth century. Up till that period, it had no public place for the authorities to meet in. In 1386, a charter was obtained from Robert II., dated 22d October, granting ground in the market-place for building a *Council-house*, &c., on payment of a blench duty of a penny of silver if demanded allenarly. This charter was confirmed by Robert III.

One of the most ancient evidences of the privileges of the burgh of Irvine—we mean the Cross—was removed in 1694. The minute, ordering the removal of this interesting relie, is dated 7th September, and to this effect: The Cross to be taken away, and the stones to be applied towards erecting the meal market-house, now a-building, in respect there is great want of freestone for that new work, and that the Cross, being of an old fashion, and inconvenient, doth mar the decorum of the street and meal market-house. We are not aware that a drawing of this relie anywhere exists.

It does not appear that the town possessed any town clock before 1686, in which year, 31st Mareh, the Council give orders to David Buchanane, smith, "to make ane clock for the vse of the said burgh." The same year, 9th July, Adam Gray, wright, is appointed "for coopring of the toun clock and ringing of the Tolbuith bell, for the space of ane zeir." Salary 40 merks.

We are not aware that Irvine ever was the seat of any particular species of manufacture; but much of its importance, no doubt, arose from the harbour, which was at one time the principal one on the Clyde. Its advantages seem to have been purely natural; but as the sea began to recede, its capabilities gradually diminished. The first document which occurs in the Irvine archives in referenee to the harbour, is a contract, dated 3d August 1572, between the magistrates and "John Wallace of Dundonald, Edward Wallace of Shewalton, and Robert Wallace, his son and heir apparent," by which the Wallaces, in consideration of 200 merks, sold to the burgh "ane suffieient quantity and roume of ground of their landis of Murrass, extending to the quantity of twelf fallis broad, for louseing and landing of their Schippis, Barkis, and Bottis, with their merehandiee, and the merchandice of whatsumever utheris that sal happen to resort towards the said Bureh upon the foresaidis landis of Murrass on ayther side of the watter of Irwyng, with ane suffieient gait and passage through the foresaidis lands for free Isehe and Intres to and frae the said water, togedder with ankerage and ankerfauld upon the saidis landis," &c. This would seem to have been the first attempt at the construction of a regular harbour for shipping. A few years afterwards—15th August 1579—James VI. granted the customs of the burgh to the magistrates, amounting to twenty-nine merks yearly, for the space of five years, to enable them to repair their haven and port. In "Timothy Pont's Cuningham Topographized," printed in 1620, the harbour of Irvine is called "the chieff porte of the country of Cunningham. The porte and harbry being much decayed from quhat it was

anciently, being stopt with shelves of sand which hinder the neir approach of shipping."

It appears from the map which accompanies Pont's work, that the confluence of the rivers Irvine and Garnock had not taken place at the time to which it refers, for he describes the Garnock as emptying itself into the sea, about two miles from the mouth of the river Irvine. Indeed, long subsequent to Pont's time, the sea came up close to the town, and vessels were loaded and discharged at the Seagate, which is now half-a-mile from the sea. Some time subsequent to the period at which Pont wrote, Thomas Tueker published a report (in 1656) upon the settlement of the revenues and customs in Scotland. He had been sent by the Cromwellian government for the purpose of introducing order into the collection of the revenues of the excise and customs. "Irwyn," says he, "a small burgh town, lying at the mouth of a river of the same name, which hath some time been a pretty small port, but at present clogged and almost choked up with sand, which the western sea beats into it, soe as it wrestles for life to maintaine a small trade to France, Norway, and Ireland, with herring and other goods, brought on horseback from Glasgow, for the purchasing timber, wine, and other commodities to supply theyr occasions with. The vessels belonging to this district are, viz., to Glasgowe, 12, viz., 3 of 150 tons, 1 of 140, 2 of 100, 1 of 50, 3 of 30, 1 of 15, 1 of 12. Renfrew, 3 or 4 boates of five or six tonnes a-piece. Irwin, 3 or 4, the biggest not exceeding sixteen tonnes.

The shipping of Irvine had thus been in a very low state in 1656. The Civil War had no doubt somewhat to do with such a state of affairs. Shortly after the Restoration, however, matters began to assume a better aspect. By a minute of the Council, 29th June, 1677, it was ordered that "the hail stanes lying at the ends of the bridge be taken to the shore for the laying of a kasey (causeway) for the good of the harbour, and ease and advantage of the vessels;" and by another minute of the 3d August, of the same year, all the able in-

habitants were ordered "to go out, at tuck of drum, and take stones out of the water for the laying of ane key at the Bar of Irvine." There is also, amongst the town's papers, a precept, of the same date, by Corsbie [Fullartoun of that Ilk] in "favour of the burgh, for six bolls beir for helping to build ane key at the Bar of Irvine." A considerable traffic seems to have been maintained with Ireland about this time and subsequently, chiefly in the importation of grain, no doubt in return for the products of this country. On the 22d January, 1676, it was enacted by the Council, that meal and malt, &c., imported within the precincts of Irvine by strangers, should be first offered to the community of the burgh. A curious illustration of this rule, as well as of the miscellaneous nature of the traffic with Ireland, occurs in a minute of the Town Council, October 4, 1687, to the effect that there had been offered to the town, by a merchant from Carriekfergus, a large importation of goods, and that he was to be allowed to sell the same in the market, if the magistrates did not by next day accept the offer.

Various acts were passed by the legislature, in the reign of Charles II. and subsequently, imposing a duty on the importation of Irish grain, with the view of checking the trade, which was alleged to drain the western districts of money, and depreciate the value of home grown corn; but the merchants of Irvine continued their importations in defiance of law, partly in the belief that their privileges as a burgh entitled them to do so. Fountainhall records an instance illustrative of this.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century the trade of the harbour of Irvine had greatly increased, and, in 1760, it was ranked as the third port in Scotland—Port-Glasgow ranking first, and Leith second. Irvine was the chief seat of the customs on the Ayrshire coast.* The principal imports are timber and grain from America, and butter and grain from Ireland; and the exports consist almost wholly of coals.

* Ayr is now the chief—Irvine is the custom-house for Irvine, Troon, and Ardrossan.

The parochial church of "Yrewin," which we find first mentioned in the cartulary of Paisley so far back as 1233,* belonged to the Abbey of Kilwinning, by the monks of which, who levied the revenues, a vicarage was established for the service of the church. The earliest document in the archives in reference to the Church is a deed of mortification, dated September, 1323, by Thomas, surnamed Baxter, burgess of Irvine, of an annual rent of 37s. 10d. to the chaplain of the parish church of Irvine, &c., for the welfare of his own soul and that of his wife, Eda. This deed was sealed with the seal of the abbot of Kilwinning and the common seal of the burgh. None of the impressions, however, are preserved. The next is another deed of mortification, dated 1st March, 1418, by Mr William de Cunynghame, perpetual vicar of the church of Dundonald, son of the Lord William de Cunynghame, Lord of Kilmaurs, of various tenements in the burgh of Irvine, &c., to maintain two chaplains in the church of Irvine for prayers for the souls of himself, of his father, of Agnes, his mother, &c., at the altars, of St Catharine and St Ninian, in the parish church of Irvine, &c., of which two chaplains, the bailies and community of Irvine, after the death of the mortifier, were to have the presentation. In a subsequent deed by the same party, dated 26th July, 1426, assigning certain tenements in Irvine to the Church, for the health of "James I., King of Scots, and his Queen, Johanna," he is designed canon of Glasgow as well as vicar of the church of Dundonald. This last deed is confirmed by a charter of James I., dated 28th July, 1426.

"Before the Reformation," says Chalmers, "there was at Irvine a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which stood on the bank of the river, near to the parish church;" and he quotes a grant in favour of this chapel by Lady Loudoun, in 1451. Amongst the Irvine charters, however, there is a

* In a dispute between the Abbot and Monks of Paisley and Gilbert, the son of Samuel of Renfrew, in 1233, the first examination of witnesses took place in the parochial church of "Yrewin," before the Deacons of Carrick and Cunninghame and the Schoolmaster of Ayr.

notarial instrument, dated 16th November, 1446, being a species of sasine, setting forth a deed of mortification by Lady Alicia Campbell, Lady Lowdownhill, of an annual rent of five merks out of two tenements within the burgh of Irwyne, to the chaplain who should officiate at the altar of St Michael in the *new aisle* of the Virgin Mary, within the parish of Irwyn. This was followed by a charter of confirmation by the same lady, dated 3d January, 1451, in which the previous mortification is repeated, and the annual rent of four additional tenements devoted to the support of St Mary's Chapel. The *new aisle* may therefore be regarded as having been only recently erected at the time of Lady Alicia's first grant, and to have been merely an extension of the parish church.

On the 6th September, 1502, James Chalmyr of Gudgireth resigned an annual rent of 40 pence, payable out of a tenement in Irvine, for the support of the chaplains officiating at the altars of St Ninian and Catharine, within the parish church. There is also a similar mortification by Rankin Brown, burgess of Irvine, dated 16th November, 1506. In 1540, Alexander Scot, the provost of the collegiate church of Corstorphin, granted five roods of land, in the burgh of Irvine, a tenement in the same, and a piece of land beside the bridge of Irvine, two acres of land at the said burgh, and annual rents to the amount of £6, 2s. 4d., from a number of tenements within the said burgh, for the purpose of building a chapel within the parish church, and maintaining a chaplain. The charter under the Great Seal, confirming this grant, is dated 10th February, 1541. The original is in the Irvine charter chest. Chalmers mentions, that "at Bourtreehill, in the country part of the parish of Irvine, a mile distant from the town, there was formerly a chapel, with a burying-ground."

"From the rental of Kilwinning, which was given in officially to government in 1562, it appears that the monks received from the church of Irvine yearly, 39 bolls of meal, 9 bolls and 2 firlots of bear, £17, 6s. 8d. for part of the tithes leased, and "four hugguttis of wine." At the same epoch of

the Reformation, the vicarage of Irvine was held by Thomas Andrew, who made a return on the 3d of March, 1561-2, stating that the fruits and revenues of that vicarage had been let for forty years past, at 40 marks yearly."*

In 1572, this same Thomas Andrew, vicar of Irvine, feued the church lands belonging to his vicarage, to Patrick Brown of Boroughland, for a feu-duty of five shillings Scots, being one shilling in augmentation of the old rental. †

In 1562, immediately after the Reformation, the burgh of Irvine received a perpetual grant of all the revenues and property which had belonged to the Church, for the purpose of establishing a public school at Irvine. The instrument of sasine conveying the gift is dated 5th October, 1564, and proceeds upon a royal precept, dated 8th June, 1562, bearing that a perpetual grant had been made to the provost, bailies, councillors, and community of the burgh of Irwyne, and their successors, "of all and singular the lands, houses, buildings, churches, chaplinaries, orchards, gardens, crofts, annualrents, trusts, rents, profits, emoluments, farms, alms (lie Daill silver), anniversaries, alterages, and prebendaries within any church, chaplainary, or colledge, founded by any patrons of the same within the liberties of the burgh of Irvine: as also, six bolls of multure belonging to the Carmelite's Order, all united into one tenement, to be called in time coming the King's foundation of the school of Irwyne." This seems to have been the first step towards the institution of a public school in Irvine; but it appears not to have been immediately acted upon; for there is a charter from James VI., ten years afterwards, dated 8th June, 1572, including all the subjects enumerated in the previous grant, and proceeding upon the narrative of his Majesty's desire to enable the people to establish schools in all the burghs. It does not appear that the "King's foundation of the School of Irwyne" was ever matured by the authorities. No doubt a schoolmaster was maintained by the

* Chalmers' Caledonia.

† Original feu-charter in the archives of Irvine.

burgh, although we do not find any notice of the fact in the Council records, till a minute of the 16th Apryle, 1686, states that the authorities had "aggreid with William Clerk scholemaster at Beith, ffor serving as scholemaster of this burgh for the space of ane yeir,"—salary, "twa hundreth merks for the said yeir." There can be no doubt, however, that a parish school had existed long previously at Irvine. The present academy, towards the erection of which the town contributed largely, was built in 1814.

In Pont's Cuninghame Topographised Irvine is thus described:—"The toune is a free Royal Burghe, and is governed with a Provost and his Baillies. In it is a fair church, and the Bailie Courts of Cuninghame ar ther kept by the Earl of Eglintoune and his deputts. Neir to the toune the river Irwyne is overpassed by a fairc stone bridge; neir to vich was formerly a frierrey of the order of the Carmelitts,* founded of old by the Laird of Fulartoune de eodem. Ther is plenty of salmond taken in this river, and the toune bears for ther armes, argent, a Lyonc chained, gules." A new bridge was built at the expense of the burgh in 1746, and widened and improved in 1827. The present church was erected on the site of the old in 1774. "The revenue of the burgh," says the Statistical Account, "is derived chiefly from landed property. In the year 1697, it amounted to £1557, 2s. 7d. Scots, and the expenditure to £1431, 6s. 7d. Scots. In the year 1840, the revenue amounted to £1675, 6s. 11d. sterling, and the expenditure to £1567, 15s. 4d. sterling." As in most other burghs, no small sociality seems to have prevailed under the old regime. Amongst the loose papers in the archives of Irvine, there is a goodly roll of tavern-keepers' accounts against the burgh. For example, the "Account due be the Toune of Irvin to Janet Garven, Beginning 23 January, 1686," till Nov. 10, amounted to the round sum of £84, 14s. 4d. Scots. One of the items runs thus :

* This friary was on the Fullarton side of the river, in the parish of Dundonald.

“Jan 30.—It. the Magistrats and Councill when they were subseryving the tacks betwixt my Lord Montgomerie and the toune, ffour pynts of wyne, and for Aill, Brandy, tobacco, and pypps, 20s, - - - - - £05 00 00.”

Only think of the Magistrates and Councillors of the present day enjoying their tobacco and pipes at the public expense!

Memorabilia connected with the Burgh, from the local records.

Coal was early wrought in the parish of Irvine. Persons were appointed by the Council to oversee the sett of the Doura coal-heuehs, &c.—28th May, 1686.

Oct. 12, 1694.—The Magistrates and Council appoint a silver tumbler to be made at the town's expense, as the prize to be run for at the race which is to be at this place on the last Tuesday of October current. Irvine, or Bogside Races, have been long famous.

Irvine was somewhat famous in the era of witchcraft. No fewer than twelve witches were there executed at one time, in the month of March, 1650, and four more in the course of a few weeks afterwards.

24th Oct. 1649.—Upon the presumption of witchcraft that was holden forth against Elizabeth Graham in Kilwinning,*

* In a work entitled “Satan's Invisible World Discovered, by Mr George Sinclair, Professor of Philosophy in the Colledge of Glasgow,” there is an account of the proceedings against Elizabeth, or Jessie Graham, one of the parties mentioned in the minutes of Presbytery. It is stated to have been given by the minister of the parish. It appears that in a fit of drunkenness Jessie had threatened another woman, who ten days afterwards was taken ill and died. Jessie was apprehended and imprisoned in the steeple on a charge of witchcraft. She lay there for thirteen weeks, the minister constantly visiting her. But she remained obdurate, denying her guilt. He was under great doubts on the subject, when fortunately a celebrated witch-finder, named Bogs, made his appearance, and having examined Bessie, found the mark in the middle of her back. Into this mark Bogs inserted a large brass pin; and as Bessie did not appear to feel it, and no blood flowed, this was considered strong evidence. The minister was a good deal nonpulsed, however, because the chief man in the parish, (we presume Lord Eglintoun,) and other judges, had declared it to be “mere clatters.” Another circumstance appears to have given the minister some anxiety,

the Presbytery did conclude that the Committee of Estates should be written to for ane commission to put the said Elizabeth to an assize, if their Lordships should think the presumption relevant, and the draught of the letter that was drawn up by Mr James Ferguson is approven as fit to be sent.

19th March, 1650.—The Bailie of Cuninghame having signified to the Presbytery, that upon Thursday next an assize was to be holden upon twelve persons who had confessed the sin of witchcraft, and that the execution was to be upon Friday the morn thereafter, and that it was fitting a minister should be appointed to wait upon every one of them that they might be brought to a farther acknowledgment of their guilt, the Presbytery having considered the foirsaid, does, in order thereto, appoint [twelve] brethren to wait upon the execution the said day.

7th May, 1650.—Because there is to be ane execution of four persons upon Saturday next, at Irvine, for the sin of witchcraft, the Presbytery does appoint three ministers, viz., Mr James Ferguson, Mr Matthew Mowat, and Mr Andrew Hutchison, together with the minister of the placc, to attend the execution the said day.

The last instance in which witchcraft is mentioned occurs 19th July 1698. There are several cases where parties were brought before the Presbytery for consulting spaewives for the

which was, his fear that the assize would not condemn Bessie, unless he advised them to do so, which he was not very clear about doing. In this dilemma he prayed for directions how he was to proceed, and as he appears to have considered it by a special interposition, he was induced to listen at the door of the prison, accompanied by the bellman, where they overheard Bessie conversing with the foul fiend; although the minister could not understand their conversation, the bellman did; at the same time the bellman appears to have got such a fright, that he nearly tumbled down the stair of the steeple in his haste to get away from so dangerous a personage. Of course this was conclusive of Bessie's guilt, and her fate was soon settled. Finding she must die, poor Bessie prayed earnestly for forgiveness of her sins, but denied most obdurately the witchcraft, and the minister very sagely discovered that this was a device between Bessie and the devil to deceive him, but he was too knowing to be thus taken in, and Bessie suffered according to her sentence, impenitent to the last.

purpose of recovering stolen goods, the last instance occurs in the year 1735.

A number of individuals were brought before the Presbytery at different times charged with malignancy, and being concerned in the unlawful engagement. Among others the Earl of Glencairn, Lords Montgomerie and Boyd, the lairds of Robertland, Knock, Baidland, Cambskeith, &c., and the sons of Lainshaw and Magbiehill; all these parties appear either to have given satisfaction to the kirk, or evaded it by keeping out of their jurisdiction, in which cases the Presbytery applied to their brethren, in the part of the country to which the culprits had gone, to follow up the proceedings against them.

The Custom-House Records show that there is at least good foundation for some of the traditional averments still current in reference to smuggling:—

1728, Sept. 27.—A letter from the collector and comptroller, mentions a vessel, the *Prosperity* of Kilbride, having arrived at Saltcoats, on 6th September, with a cargo of brandy, woollens, &c., accompanied by a king's sloop, to prevent the cargo being run. The avowed object for coming to Saltcoats being to take in salt, in addition to her cargo. The master delayed sailing on pretence of having met with damage, and being unable to proceed on her voyage.

1730, Nov. 10.—A letter from the Commissioners mentions that a troop of dragoons was quartered at Kilmarnock, another at Kilbride, and 50 men at Irvine, Saltcoats, Beith, &c., “for the assistance of the officers of the customs in the execution of their duty.”

1730, Dec. 3.—The collector and comptroller directed “not to receive any Old Bank notes in time coming, as the Old Bank” (we suppose the Bank of Scotland) “have come to a resolution to alter the form of their notes, above twenty shillings value, whereby they have reserved to themselves an option, whether they will pay their current cash notes on demand, or within six months thereafter, which being a proceed-

ing of a very extraordinary and uncommon nature, and attended with great inconveniency, &c., &c." In 1775, we find the collector and comptroller ordered not to take Glasgow bank notes.

1731, Sept. 23.—From Commissioners, mentioning their having dismissed James Crawford, surveyor, Alexander Kennedy, landwaiter, and the collector's clerk, for being concerned in a fraud on the revenue, by shipping lately at Saltcoats, on board the *Moses*, a considerable quantity of peats and stones as tobacco.

[This James Crawford was a son of Viscount Garnock, and if he had had a family and descendants, his heir would have now been Earl of Crawford. He was the alleged ancestor of Crawford, the Irish schoolmaster, who, about fifty years ago, laid claim to the title and estates of the Earldom of Crawford.]

1732, April 12.—Commissioners mention that they had received information from the Isle of Man, that thirty sail of vessels were loading brandy and other goods for Ireland and this country.

1733, July 19.—Last night there came 40 or 50 armed men from Beith (as we suppose), and broke open the Customhouse, and took away a considerable quantity of the brandy, rum, teas, &c., that was condemned in exchequer, and fallen into the officers' hands at sale; also most of the parcels claimed by the Admiral, and calico and other goods which lay for payment of the duties. They set guards round the house, so that neither the officers who were on watch in the house, nor the collector's servants, could get out to alarm the other officers, till a forward maid-servant of the collector's went out at a back window, three stories high, on the roof of the adjoining house, and so got down and alarmed the surveyor. Had it not been for her getting out, and making this alarm, together with the shortness of the night, also the strength of the door, which took them a good deal of time to undo, they had left nothing, &c., &c. Troops are requested by the comptroller.

1733, September 12.—Yesterday morning, one of the officers of excise here brought 12 casks of brandy, which they seized in one of the present magistrates' houses, and this morning, betwixt two and three, a mob to the number of 50, armed with guns and other offensive weapons, attacked the Custom-house, who after an hour's hard work, broke open the door leading to the warehouse. [They did not, however, succeed in their object.]

1764, March 26.—From collector and comptroller to Commissioners. Be pleased to know that we have been lately informed, that for a considerable time past both the officers of the Customs and those of the Excise in this collection, and in the collection of Ayr, who have been in use to make seizures of brandy and rum at the Troon point, about four miles from this port, have compounded with the smugglers, and still continue to do so, generally at the rate of four casks to each officer—at the same time allowing several hundred casks of spirits to be conveyed away into the country in their presence; and further, that their composition is such with the smugglers, that the few casks received by them by way of composition, are sometimes first laid on the shore and set apart by themselves, there to remain untouched by the officers till the residue of the cargo be landed, and all the residue conveyed into the country as aforesaid. As this collusive practice must greatly encourage the smugglers, and also augment the illicit and very pernicious trade of running of spirits into this precinct, and as we are very apprehensive that certain of the officers of the Customs here under our immediate inspection are too much concerned in those compositions, (with a greater body of excisemen who pretended to have authority from their board to compound, and who have made our officers in some degree believe so,) we thought it our duty to acquaint your honours of the same, that such methods may be taken in order to the suppression of every collusive practice tending to the encouragement of smuggling, as to you shall deem fit.

This method of compounding has intimidated some of the

officers, so far as they dare not attempt to make a seizure unless they unlawfully join with those that compounded, and therefore find it impracticable to do any service to the revenue in making search for run goods, and we cannot help acquainting your honours that upon the 8th or 9th day of February last, John Harper, tidesman here, and James M'Nillie, land-waiter at Ayr, made a seizure at the Troon point of several packages of teas, &c., landed out of a wherry in the forenoon of that day, and were deforced, cut, beat, and abused by the smugglers and their abettors, and the goods which they were in possession of, rescued.

Your honours will also be pleased to know that the wherry put off again, and in the night of the said day, she returned and landed several hundred casks of spirits at the Troon point, after a composition had been made by a great many other officers both of the Customs and Excise, and other aiders and abettors.

Your honours will be pleased to know that after inquiry made here as to the nature of frauds carried on between the Isle of Man and Scotland, we find that as the Isle of Man is so situated, and that as it is not above six or seven hours' sail from the nearest port of Scotland, and but about twelve hours' sail from this port, it is now more than ever become the greatest storehouse or magazine for the French and other nations to deposit prodigious quantities of wines, brandies, rums, &c., coffees, teas, &c., and other Indian goods, and all manner of goods and merchandizes that pay high duties in Great Britain or Ireland, or are prohibited to be imported into these kingdoms, which are afterwards carried off in small boats and wherries built for that purpose, and smuggled upon the coast of Scotland to an enormous degree, as well as upon the coast of England and Ireland, which no method has yet been found out to prevent in any degree, (not one in a hundred of the boats, wherries, or vessels concerned in the smuggling trade being taken at sea, or seized afterwards); it cannot therefore be supposed that it can much longer be suffered to be carried on to such an exorbitant height.

Your honours will further be pleased to know that this is all the information we can obtain here with respect to the nature and manner of the frauds carried on between the Isle of Man and Scotland in general; but we beg leave to acquaint you, that smuggling into this part of Scotland has so far increased, that it is believed that goods thence have been smuggled into the precinct of Irvine to the value of £20,000 in the last twelve months, notwithstanding of the king's cruisers, and the endeavours of certain of the officers of the Customs and Excise upon land to suppress it.

The following is a list of goods imported into the Isle of Man, said to pay duties to the proprietor of the island as under, and afterwards smuggled into Scotland, viz.:—

Brandies, rum, and geneva, one penny per gallon; arrack, twopence per gallon; wines, one halfpenny per gallon; tobacco, one halfpenny per pound.

The goods at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, viz.:—

Teas, silks, and other India goods, Barcelona handkerchiefs, French lawns, silks, gloves, and laces, chocolate, coffee, china ware, spiceries, India drugs, and groceries.

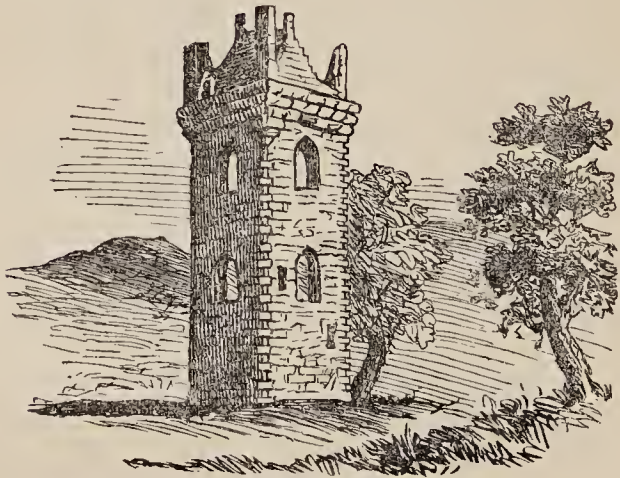
R. M'Clure and A. Crawford, Oct. 1764, report that between seven and eight in the morning, they descried a boat coming from the Troon, which proved to be a small Isle of Man one, and which they believed contained foreign spirits. She no sooner arrived, than about 100 men, mounted on horses, having large sticks in their hands, accompanied with some women, instantaneously came down from the country, and took possession of the Troon; and though the officers immediately made an attempt to seize the said boat and spirits, they could by no means get access to her for the mob, who threatened to put them to death if they offered to touch her or what was in her. They at length, however, laid hold of three carts, with six casks of spirits in each, but had no sooner made a seizure, than they were attacked by one ———, servant to ———, in Loans of Dundonald, and by three other men unknown to them, disguised in sailors' habits:

all were provided with great sticks, who deforced them of the seizure, while others drove off the carts and spirits, swearing every moment to knock them down, and sometimes lifting up their sticks ready to lay on blows.

The parish, as well as the Presbytery records, are in a very imperfect state.

ANTIQUITIES.

Besides the Seagate Castle, the only other ruin in the parish is that of Stane Castle.



Stane Castle.

All that remains of this ancient residence is a square tower of small dimensions. It is kept in repair by the Eglintoun family, whose property it is.

The churchyard of Irvine has some pretensions to antiquity, the present church having been built on the site of the old. One of the oldest tombstones is that erected to the memory of John Peebles of Broomlands, Provost of Irvine, who died in 1596.

Another monumental stone contains the following to the memory of the Montgomeries of Broomlands: "Here lyes Hugh Montgomery of Broomlands, who died in November, 1658, aged 92 years. Also, Margaret Calderwood, his spouse. Also, George Montgomery of Broomlands, their son, who died May 6, 1700, aged 86. Also, Anna, Barclay and Margaret Wallace, his spouses. Also, Hugh Montgomery of Broomlands, their son of the first marriage, who died December 3, 1728, aged 83 years, in the 55th year of his marriage with Jean Brown, his spouse; and the said Jean Brown, who died December 8, 1728, aged 83 years. Also, Robert Montgomery of Broomlands, their son, who died January 11, 1740, aged 63 years. Also, Hugh Montgomery of Broomlands, their son, who died February 24, 1766, in the 80th year of his age."

There are also headstones to the memory of James Blackwood and John M'Coull, who were executed for being concerned in the rising of Pentland.

EMINENT PERSONS CONNECTED WITH IRVINE.

Galt, the novelist, and Montgomerie, the poet, are both claimed as natives of Irvine.

The celebrated Robert Barclay was Provost of Irvine, and a Commissioner to the English Parliament in the reign of Charles I.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF IRVINE.

There are several extensive and valuable properties within the parish of Irvine, but few families of any note seem to have permanently resided within its bounds.

ARMSHEUGH.

A property of about 300 acres of excellent land, belonged, in 1260, as appears from a contest with the burgh of Irvine, previously mentioned, to Sir Godfrey de Ross of Stewarton. It afterwards came into the possession of John Baliol, King of Scotland, and on the triumph of Bruce, was conferred by that monarch on Sir Reginald de Craufurd, of the Loudoun family. In 1482, it appears along with Doura and Patterton in a charter to Lord Boyd, making part of the jointure lands to his mother, the Princess Mary, sister of James III. In 1654, and from that time down to 1697, it appears in various retours among the lands belonging to the Montgomerie family of Skelmorlie, in which it was latterly conjoined with the lands of Bourtreehill, also belonging to the same family. It belongs at present, and has for a long time past, to the Earls of Eglintoun.* Part of the lands is in the parish of Kilwinning.

BALGRAY.

This property "extends to 300 acres of arable land, of a heavy and not unfertile soil, and is at present divided into four distinct possessions. On them all there are suitable mansions, each amid its own plantations, making a good appearance in the country, over which they all command an extensive prospect. This ancient barony, in 1361, is contained in a charter, along with the conterminous lands of Armsheugh, Doura, and Patterton, to Sir Hugh de Eglintoun of Eglintoun, and would pass of course, with the rest of the property of that potent baron, to Montgomerie of Eagleshame,

* Robertson's Cuninghame.

who married his only daughter and heiress in the same year. The succession of proprietors in these lands appears from the progress of writs, to the present time, to be as under:—

1. In 1542, they are contained in a charter to Gilbert, first Lord Kennedy.

2. In 1540, ditto to Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis.

3. In November, 1600, they were conveyed by John, fifth Earl of Cassilis, to Neil Montgomerie, younger of Lainshaw, who,

4. In 1602, conveyed them to William Mure of Rowallan.

5. In 1630, disposed by Sir William Mure to David Cuninghame, afterwards Sir David of Auchenhavrie.

6. In 1684, sold by Sir Robert Cuninghame of Auchenhavrie to Hamilton of Grange, who,

7. In 1710, sold them to James Montgomerie of Pereeton Hall (now Anniek Lodge), and who,

8. In 1748, sold them to Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill.

9. In 1760, sold by the Bourtreehill family to the family of Montgomerie of Kirktonholme, or Corsehill.

10. In 1786, sold by judicial sale to Richard Campbell, William and Robert Reid, and John Niven.

11. In 1795, the above Richard Campbell sold his part of them to

12. William Reid of Staeklaw Hill; and about the same time, the above John Niven sold his portion to Thomas Dunlop; and the descendants of the above William and Robert Reid, and William Reid of Staeklaw Hill, enjoy the other portions, each in severality."*

BARTONHOLM.

Part of this property is nearly encircled in a link of the Garnock, and is among the richest holm-land in the county.

* Robertson's Cuninghame.

There is also upon it one of the best going collieries in the neighbourhood. It belonged of old to a cadet of the Fullarton family. "Adam Fullartoune of Brittainholm" had sasines of the 6s 8d land of Harper Croft, parish of Dundonald, 6th July, 1700. He had also sasine of one half of Longford, parish of Kilwinning, 1st December, 1701. The property was acquired by Robert Fullarton, W.S., from Captain William Fullarton, the successor of Adam, and last of that branch, about the beginning of last century. An account of the Fullartons of that Ilk is given under the head of "Families in the Parish of Dundonald."

BOURTREEHILL.

The greater portion of this valuable barony—about 800 acres—lies in the parish of Irvine, the remainder in that of Dreg-horn. It formed of old part of the large possessions of the Morville family. The lands were confiscated by Robert the Bruce, and conferred on Roger de Blair of that Ilk. In 1685, and 1696, Bourtreehill belonged to the Skelmorlie family, from whom it was purchased by Peter Montgomerie, merchant in Glasgow, whose son (probably) James Montgomerie, sold the property to Robert Hamilton, prior to 1748.

Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, born 5th January, 1698, was the eldest son of Hugh Hamilton of Clongall, merchant in Ayr. He and his younger brother, John, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Sundrum, were long resident in Jamaica, where they possessed the estate of Pemberton Valley, and acquired very considerable wealth. He married, and had several daughters:—

1. Jane, married to the Earl of Craufurd and Lindsay.
2. Frances, died unmarried, in 1798.
3. Elinora, married to Hugh, 12th Earl of Eglintoun.
4. Margaret, married to Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, without issue.

Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill died 4th June, 1773, aged 75. He was succeeded in Bourtreehill by his eldest daughter, the Countess of Craufurd, who died October 6, 1809. The Countess was succeeded, as heir of entail, by her sister, Dame Margaret Hamilton Cathcart, widow of Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, who died in 1785. She died April 25, 1817, aged 73, when the property devolved upon her nephew, the late Earl of Eglintoun.

MONTGOMERIES OF BROOMLANDS.

The Broomlands consisted of the upper and nether Broomlands, lying partly in the parish of Irvine, and partly in the parish of Dreghorn. They belonged for many years to a family of the name of *Peibles*, merchant burgesses of Irvine. "Johnne Peblis of Brumlandis" is mentioned in the latter-will of "Robert Peblis, burges of Irvein, and ane of the baillies thair of," who died September 16, 1605. He was, along with "Johnne Peblis, Knodgerhill," and others, appointed one of the tutors to the young family of the defunct, to whom they were evidently nearly related. John Peibles appears to have been succeeded by "Patrik Peibles of Brumelands," whose name occurs in the testament of John Stewart, Beith, in 1616. In 1623, 4th November, Mariote Peibles was served heiress of John Peibles of Broomlands, her father, while James Peibles of Knogerhill* was retoured in certain lands as heir-male. The Broomlands were subsequently acquired by

George Montgomerie of Broomlands, second son of Hugh

* Knogerhill is now the property of the burgh of Irvine, acquired by purchase. It fell to an heiress, Jean Peebles, heir of her uncle, John Peebles, who sold it to Hugh Kilpatriek, burgess of Irvine, in 1670, and who, the same year, disposed of it to the burgh. As the magistrates were superiors of the lands, they had no doubt originally belonged to the corporation.

Montgomerie (3d) of Stane and Auchinhood. He was twice married; first, to Ann Barclay, daughter of the laird of Perceton, by whom he had two sons and a daughter:—

1. Hugh.
2. William Montgomerie, a merchant, and one of the magistrates of Edinburgh.
Jean, married John Montgomerie of Bridgend, and had issue.

George Montgomerie of Broomlands married, secondly, Margaret Wallace, of the family of Shewalton, by whom he had issue, six sons and one daughter:—

1. George married Janet, daughter of George Garven, clerk of the bailiery of Cuninghame, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, married to Alexander Simpson, surgeon in Edinburgh, and had issue.
2. Alexander of Assloace (living 1704, when he was Commissioner of Supply in Ayrshire) married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Montgomerie of Kirktonholme, by whom he had issue—four daughters.
3. John of Wrae,† left succession.
4. James, merchant in Edinburgh, married Mary, daughter of Matthew Stewart of Newton, but died without issue,
A daughter, married to Hugh Montgomerie of Bowhouse.

George Montgomerie of Broomlands died 7th May, 1700, aged 86 years, and was succeeded by

Hugh Montgomerie of Broomlands, his eldest son, who married Jean, daughter and heiress of Robert Brown of Moile, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. He died in December, 1728, aged 80 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son

Robert Montgomerie of Broomlands, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Alexander Cuninghame of Collelland. He died 11th January, 1740, without issue, and in the 63d year of his age,* and was succeeded by his brother,

Hugh Montgomerie of Broomlands,† who had been Provost of Campbelton, in Argyleshire, and married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr James Boes, minister of the gospel at Campbelton,

* Broomlands MS.

† Author of the "Broomlands MS." elsewhere referred to in this work.

by whom he had one son and three daughters. He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Mr Learman of Moneymore, in the county of Derry, by whom he had no issue. He died about 1767, and was succeeded by his only son,

Charles Montgomerie of Broomlands, who sold that estate, and died in 178—, unmarried. He entered merchant burgesse of Glasgow, 24th January, 1754. It was in his time that the large tree of the family of Eglintoun was completed. Mr Dickie, writer in Kilmarnock, an excellent penman, was employed to write the tree, which was elegantly done, and of such large dimensions as to require stretchers of wood to keep it open when consulted. He believed himself to be heir-male of the Eglintoun family. The family of Broomlands claimed precedence over that of Lainshaw, from an expression in a deed relating to the Hon. William Montgomerie of Stane and Greenfield, the ancestor of the Broomlands family, in which that gentleman is styled second son of Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun. This, however, was subsequent to the death of John Lord Montgomerie, the eldest son, who was killed in the streets of Edinburgh, in 1520, in the fray popularly called "Cleanse the Causeway," so that at the time the deed alluded to was drawn out, the Hon. Sir Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw was eldest, and William of Stane and Greenfield second (surviving) son of Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun. After the death of Charles Montgomerie of Broomlands, the representation of that family devolved on his eldest sister,

Jean Montgomerie, eldest daughter of Hugh Montgomerie of Broomlands, who married Mr Henry Eeles of the Exeise, by whom she had a daughter, Margaret. Mrs Eeles survived her husband many years, and chiefly resided in Greenock, but occasionally visited her friends in Irvine.

Margaret Eccles, her daughter, died about 1828. She married a Mr Henderson, and had issue.

STANE, OR STONANRIG,

A lordship extending to upwards of 300 acres of good land. The first of the family we find mentioned is "William Frawncies of le Stane," who occurs in the charter of the Duke of Albany, already alluded to as in the archives of the burgh of Irvine, dated 24th July, 1417. The family of Frances was connected by intermarriages with the best in the district. It, however, failed in the male line in the beginning of the sixteenth century,* when the heiress was married to a younger son of the Earl of Eglintoun.

MONTGOMERIES OF STANE.

William Montgomerie of Greenfield, third son of Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun, married, in 1508, Elizabeth, only daughter and sole heiress of Robert Frances of Stane, with whom he got the barony of Stane, St. Bride's Kirk; and Bourtreehill. He built a castle on the lands—the ruins of which still exist—with his coat of arms thereon, being the same as those of Eglintoun, with a proper distinction.

Mr William Montgomerie had a license from the King, dated 2d January, 1532, to remain from the army on the

* Robertson, writing in 1825, says, "Cadets of the family remained in respectable circumstances, in the town of Irvine and vicinity, to the present times; of whom Mrs Cowan, and her sister, Miss Frances, are the only survivors now of the name—though diverged among many other families through intermarriage. It is a name otherwise little known in Scotland, and apparently of English origin." Henricus Franceys was one of the "Burgenses et cives de Berawyck" who subscribed the Ragman Roll.—RYMER. The arms of the Stane family, according to the seal of Robert Frances, appended to the contract of marriage between Montgomerie of Greenfield and his daughter, were a mascle between three stars.

Borders, in consequence of sickness; but his son and heir, and household, according to his estate, were to pass to the army.*

“The laird of Blair askit instruments that Maister William Montgumry declarit in presence of the lords, that quhen he past to red the maling callit , pertaining to Jonet Colluile, that the said laird of Blair deforeit him not, nor he saw him nocht on that ground.” †

William Montgomerie of Stane and Greenfield died previous to the 3d September, 1546. He had issue:—

1. Arthur.
2. Hugh Montgomerie of Stane.

Arthur Montgomerie of Stane succeeded his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fairlie of that Ilk, who died without issue. Arthur Montgomerie of Stane is mentioned in the latter-will of Hugh, second Earl of Eglintoun, who died on the 3d September, 1546. He is there appointed, along with many other friends of the family, respectively and successively, tutor to the young Earl. He appears to have been succeeded by his brother Hugh, who is also designed of Auchinhood.

Hugh Montgomerie of Stane and Auchinhood sold the barony of Stane, in 1570, to Hugh, third Earl of Eglintoun. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Blair of Adamtoun, ‡ by whom he had a son, Hugh, who succeeded.

Hugh Montgomerie of Stane, who, according to the Broomland's Manuscript, took first the designation of Stane, then of Auchinhood, then of Bowhouse. || He married Margaret,

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

† Acts of Parliament, vol. ii. p. 313.

‡ Hamilton of Wishaw's Historical Notes of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire.

|| The sale of the property, in 1570, must have been by his father, as he would only be about four years of age at the time. He may, however, have had a lease or wadset of Stane; hence his first designation.

daughter of Calderwood of Peacockbank, and died in 1658, aged 96. It appears that he married, secondly, a lady named Pecbles, probably of the Broomlands family. He left issue three sons and two daughters:—

1. Hugh.
2. George, of Broomlands, born in 1614.
3. Robert, from whom Northcove.
1. Janet, married to John Thomson of Garscadden.
2. Helen, married Ninian Barclay of Warrix.

Hugh Montgomerie of Bowhouse succeeded his father. He married Margaret, daughter of — Swinton, merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had a son,

Hugh Montgomerie of Bowhouse, who succeeded his father. He married Margaret, daughter of — Durry merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had a son,

Hugh Montgomerie of Bowhouse, who succeeded his father. He married Margaret, daughter of George Montgomerie of Broomlands, his cousin, but died in 1718 without issue.

“There are,” says Robertson, “many other properties, of considerable value, in the parish—as Towerlands, consisting of 70 or 80 acres of fine land, situated near to Bourtreehill House, and surrounded by its land on all sides; Chalmers’ Houses, near Irvine, very rich land; as also is Lochwards, in the same quarter; Holm Mill, on the Irvine water; Scotsloch, on the north side of the town. There is also Bogside and Snodgrass, along the Garnock, extensive lands, belonging to Lord Eglintoun, partly very valuable, partly sandy soil—all incumbent on coal. The burgh itself is a great heritor in its own parish, having 500 acres or more in full property.”

Auchinhood was part of the barony of Eagleshame, so that the family would seem to have had only a leasehold interest in that property also.

PARISH OF KILBIRNIE.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, ETC.

CHALMERS derives the name of this parish from the church, which he reasonably supposes to have been dedicated to *St. Birnie*, or *Birinus*, a bishop and confessor, who converted the West Saxons, and died in 650.* It is curious, however, if this was the fact, that all tradition of his festival, which occurs on the 3d December, should have been forgotten, “whilst that of *St. Brandane*, the Apostle of the Orkneys, is still commemorated on the 28th of May, under the modernised appellation of *Brinnan’s Day*, the great annual fair of *Kilbirnie*.”†

The parish is bounded, on the north and east, by *Lochwinnoch* and *Beith*; on the north-west by *Largs*; and on the south and west by *Dalry*.

It consists of “two naturally well-defined sections, viz., a lower and altogether an arable division, and a more elevated and extensive one, combining with a considerable portion of arable land a great extent of green hill pasture, bog, and moorland. The lower section contains the bright expanse of *Kilbirnie Loch*, and the winding course of the water of *Garnock*.”

There are numerous springs of excellent water in the parish, especially that of *Birnie’s Well*, situated about a

* Several other places in Scotland are called *Kilbirnie*.

† Statistical Account, drawn up by *William Dobie, Esq.*, *Grangevale, Beith*.

quarter of a mile north of the ruins of Kilbirnie Place, to which it had been conducted by pipes.

The Loch of Kilbirnie forms part of the estate of Kilbirnie, although that property does not extend around one-half of its circumference.*

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Apart from the history of the families connected with the locality, there are few details of a historical character at all pertaining peculiarly to the parish. There are no traditions even worthy of record, though, from the number of tumuli at one time existing, there can be no doubt that events important to our ancestors occurred within its boundaries at some period or other.

The parish, though now divided among a number of proprietors, was formerly possessed by three only, and was accordingly divided into three baronies, which division is still nominally adhered to. These are—Kilbirnie, Glengarnock, and Ladyland. The barony of Kilbirnie was the most extensive, consisting of upwards of 5000 acres, of the most fertile quarter of the parish. The barony of Glengarnock extends over about 1400 acres, of which more than 1000 are arable. Nearly 700 acres of the best of it, with the superi-

* Kilbirnie Loch is thus noticed by Bellenden, the translator of Bœce: "In Cuninghame is ane loch namit Garnoth, nocht unlike to Loch Doune, full of fische." It was subsequently called Loch Thankart. In 1628, David Cunynghame of Robertland is served heir of David Cunynghame, his father, in the lands and barony of Glengarnock, "et loch de Loch Thankart." It belonged to the Cuninghames of Glengarnock, but the Craufurds of Kilbirnie disputed their right; and, in the spirit of the times, these families called out their tenants and retainers, and broke one anothers' boats. A case between them is reported, 16th July 1626 (Mor. Diet. p. 10,631), from which it appears that both parties had the loch included in their titles. The Craufurds of Kilbirnie subsequently acquired right to the barony of Glengarnock, and there was no longer room for dispute on the subject. Sir John Craufurd's right was ratified by Parliament in 1641.

ority of all the rest, now belong to the barony of Kilbirnie. The barony of Ladyland contains upwards of 1800 acres, nearly the one-half of which is arable—the remainder consisting of excellent upland pastures, and a considerable extent of moorland. About 400 acres of the arable land are held by twelve different proprietors.

Though a church had long existed at Kilbirnie, and the privileges of a burgh of barony had been obtained by John Craufurd of Kilbirnie in 1641, the existence of the village of Kilbirnie is of very recent date. In 1740, there were only three houses in it. What with manufactures, and the recent impulse given to the locality by the Ayr and Glasgow Railway, and the vicinity of numerous ironworks, it is now a thriving and spirited community.

“The church of Kilbirnie,” says Chalmers, “belonged anciently to the Monastery of Kilwinning. At the Reformation, the parsonage tithes of the church of Kilbirnie were held on a lease, from the abbot and monks of Kilwinning, for the inconsiderable sum of £8 yearly. In 1603, the patronage and tithes of the church were granted to Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, with many other churches, that had belonged to the monks of Kilwinning. The patronage of the church continued with the family of Eglintoun at the Restoration, and it still remains with that family.”

“In the Books of Adjournal, commencing in 1507, mention is made of Robert Peblis, in Brockly, being convicted of a felony done in the house of John Skeoch, capelano in Kilbirny. This is the first notice we have met with of a resident chaplain. In 1543, James Scott was vicar of Kilbirnie. Prior to that year, the Abbot of Kilwinning had granted to the College of Justice a yearly pension of £28 Scots from the vicarage of Kilbirnie; but, on the 15th of December, a mandate by the abbot ordering said sum to be taken from the vicarage of Dunlop is ratified by Parliament. In 1567, Mr Archibald Hamilton was vicar and exhorter, with the *thryd* of the vicarage, amounting to £31 2s 2d. He was forfeited in

1571, for joining with his clansmen, the Hamiltons, in defence of Queen Mary, and was succeeded by Robert Crawford, vicar and reader, who had the *hail* vicarage. His successor was Mr John Harriot, who died prior to 1619, as in that year Mr William Russell, minister of Kilbirnie, appears as a debtor in the testament of Alexander Boyd, one of the regents of Glasgow College.* In 1670, Mr William Tullidaff was admitted under the first indulgence, and in 1672, Mr Patrick Anderson was conjoined with him. Mr Tullidaff did not conform to the wishes of the court, and was in consequence subjected to many hardships. On 8th July, 1673, he was fined in the half of his stipend for not observing the 29th of May, the anniversary of Charles's restoration, and in 1684, he and others of the indulged ministers were imprisoned. At the Revolution in 1688, Mr John Glasgow was admitted, and remained in the charge until his death in 1721, when he was succeeded by Mr James Smith, who died 11th February 1733.†

The church of Kilbirnie, an object of great interest to the antiquary and genealogist, is situated about half a mile south of the village, at the base of a gentle rise forming the westward boundary of the fertile valley watered by the Garnock.

The most interesting monument in the burying-ground is the "stately tomb," erected in 1594, by Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, for himself and his lady. It stands a few yards south of the church. On the exterior of the north wall, the

* On the 15th June, 1647, Mr Russell complained to the Presbytery, that John Braidine, one of his parishioners, had called his doctrine "dust and grey meal." The said John Braidine being summoned before the Presbytery for the offence, "compeared 29th June, and ingenuously confessed his fault. The Presbytery, considering how prejudicial such speeches were to the whole ministrie, after mature deliberation, does ordain, that first upon his knees he make ane confession of his fault before the Presbytrie, and yrafter to goe to his owne congregation, and there in the public place of repentance make ane acknowledgement of his fault likewise; and Mr Hugh M'Kaile to go to Kilbirnie to receive him."—He submitted, and was absolved.

† Statistical Account.

following inscription, which has been cut in large raised characters, may still be traced:—

GOD . SHAW .	
THE . RICHT .	
Heir . Lyis . Thomas .	And . Ionet . Ker . His .
Craufvrd . of . Ior .	Spovs . Eldest . Doc .
danhil . Sext . Son .	Hter . To . Robert . Ker .
To . Lavrence . Crav .	Of . Kerrisland .
fvrd . of . Kilbirny .	1 . 5 . 9 . 4 .

Captain Craufurd died 3d January, 1603, and was buried alongside of the inscribed wall of the monument, as is still indicated by a flat stone bearing his name.*

The parish records commence in 1688; but numerous and long gaps occur, especially in the minutes of session.

ANTIQUITIES.

In tilling a field some years ago, near the ruins of Glengarnock Castle, there was turned up a silver coin about the size of a modern shilling. The obverse bears the Scottish shield and crown, supported by the letters M. and R. Legend, Maria . Dei . G . Scotor . Regina. 1556. On the reverse, a large cross, with four less in its quarters. Legend, In . Virtute . Tua . Libera . Me.

* The name of Captain Craufurd has been rendered famous by his adventurous exploit of storming the almost impregnable fortress of Dumbarton, in 1571. In consideration of this extraordinary feat of courage and dexterity, which Sir Walter Scott held to be unparalleled in ancient or modern history, Captain Craufurd received a grant of several lands in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, whence his title of Jordanhill, besides an annuity of £200 Scots during his life, payable out of the Priory of St Andrews.



Kilbirnie Castle.

Kilbirnie House.—The stately ruins of the ancient house or place of Kilbirnie, are situated a mile west of the village, and overlook a considerable extent of country beyond the valley, beautified with Kilbirnie Loch, and fertilized by the Garnoek. The surrounding grounds fall gently towards this valley, and are varied but slightly by a shallow dingle, on the margin of which stands the ruined mansion. The building, which has been erected at two widely different periods, consists of an ancient tower, and a modern addition extending from its east side. The walls of the tower are seven feet thick. The absence of gun-ports in its walls—a provision of defence with which every stronghold erected subsequently to the use of fire-arms was furnished—seems to imply that it was built, at the latest, in the early part of the fourteenth century, and consequently in the days of the Barelays, the most anciently recorded lords of the barony. The modern part of the edifice was built about 1627, and must have proved a satisfactory increase of light and airy accommodation to that afforded by the sombre tower. The building was entirely destroyed by fire accidentally kindled on the 1st May, 1757, and from

which, as it occurred at an early hour of the morning, the Earl of Craufurd, with his infant daughter and the domestics, had little more than time to escape.* Years of exposure to the weather have much lessened, and greatly enfeebled, what the fire had spared; while, during this long period, all the contiguous pleasure-grounds have been torn up by the plough, or permitted to run waste.



Glengarnock Castle.

Glengarnock Castle.—The ruins of Glengarnock Castle stand on a precipitous ridge or knoll, overhanging the Garnock, about two miles north of Kilbirnie. This brawling stream skirts two sides of the knoll; and as the ravine through which

* The cause remained long unaccountable. The carpenters had nearly finished their operations. They were working in the garret storey. They had no fire there, and, by way of precaution, they locked the doors of the apartments in the evenings when they left off work, and carried the keys with them. They had left, however, the garret or sky-light windows open. It was through these that the fire found access from a foul chimney that was set on fire by one of the ladies of the family having inadvertently thrown the melted grease in the socket of a candlestick into a grate in the lower storey, about the time she retired to bed. Even the fring of the chimney was not at the

it flows is fully eighty feet in depth, the position, under the ancient system of warfare, must have combined security with the means of easy defence. The only access to the castle is from the north-east, in which direction the ridge, upon which it is situated, is connected with the adjoining field. At the distance of thirty yards from its entrance, a depression in the ground indicates what has been the course of a dry moat, by which, and a drawbridge, the approach is said to have been protected. The ground-plan of this ancient stronghold could, until lately, be easily traced; and as a portion of the exterior walls still remains nearly the original height, its appearance when entire may, with little difficulty, be yet shadowed out.

Few, conversant with such remnants of feudal architecture, would hesitate to assign to the ruins of this stronghold an antiquity as remote as that of any remains of masonry in the west of Scotland.

Ladyland House.—The old house of Ladyland, briefly characterised by Pont, circa 1608, as a “strong tower,” was demolished in 1815, with the exception of about 20 feet in length and 25 feet in height of its north elevation. This fragment is six feet in thickness, and as compact as the solid rock. A pedimented stone, which belonged to a door or window of the building, but which is now placed over an entrance to the adjoining garden, bears the initials W. H. I. B., and the date, Anno 1669. The date records, doubtless, the period of some repairs, or perhaps the year the estate was acquired by Hamilton of Ardoch, as there cannot be a question of the existing fragment of masonry having formed part of the “strong tower” noticed by Pont, and in which, a few years

instant discovered, as the flames did not issue from below, but altogether at the top of the vent. This circumstance, which was known to one only of the female servants, or rather to a nurse, employed at that time in nursing Lady Jean, who was afterwards Countess of Eglintoun, was carefully concealed at the time; and the burning was always accounted supernatural, till about twenty-four years after, when, on the death of the Earl, it was divulged.—*Robertson's Cuninghame.*

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