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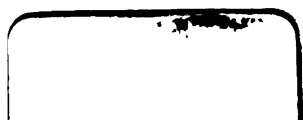
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HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY OF AYR.

HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY OF AYR:



WITH A
GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
FAMILIES OF AYRSHIRE.

By JAMES PATERSON.

VOL. I.



JOHN DICK, AYR.
T. G. STEVENSON, HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLER,
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MDCCCXLVII.

AYE :
PRINTED AT THE OBSERVER OFFICE.

To the Right Honourable

Archibald-William Montgomerie-Hamilton, Earl of Eglinton,

Baron Montgomerie, Kilwinning, and Ardrossan,

HEREDITARY SHERIFF OF RENFREWSHIRE, LORD LIEUTENANT OF AYRSHIRE,

HEREDITARY BAILIE OF CUNINGHAME, &c., &c., &c.,

This Work,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY AND FAMILIES OF THE COUNTY OF AYR,

Is respectfully Dedicated,

BY

His most obedient humble Servant,

The Compiler.

INTRODUCTION.

THE utility of local and genealogical history is so universally acknowledged, that it would be supererogation to enlarge upon it here. It would be equally superfluous to enter into an explanation of the motives which led to our undertaking so arduous a work as a County and Family History.

It originated, we may say, with the publisher; who, finding that there was occasionally inquiries made for copies of Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*—now out of print—conceived that some new publication of the kind was called for. Upon consideration, it was found that a mere reprint of Robertson's work would not prove satisfactory. Although entitled to much credit—more than some are willing to accord him—he was only a partial, and, in not a few instances, a very incorrect gleaner in the genealogical field of the county. We do not attribute this to the want of ability or disposition on the part of the writer to be more general and accurate, but rather to a lack of material, which is only to be procured at great expense and patient research. Robertson's labours, in short, were chiefly confined to Cuninghame, the district in which he himself resided.

It was farther considered that any new work of the kind should embrace the whole of Ayrshire; and it occurred to us that an outline

of the General History of the County, together with an account of each Parish, introductory to the History of the Families, would be an acceptable feature.

How we have followed out the plan of the publication, and, so far as we have gone, acquitted ourselves of the onerous task which devolved upon us, the public will be able to judge from this, the first volume, which we have now the pleasure of putting forward to the world. We have, at the same time, to apologise for the length of time the work has been in hands.

When it was undertaken, we were sensible of the vast labour before us; yet we must say that our calculations have been greatly exceeded in this respect. Under other circumstances, it might, perhaps, have been pushed more rapidly forward; but where the regular calls of a weekly newspaper had to be attended to, this was impossible.

It is not for us to speak of the merits or demerits of the publication. We are fully aware of its short-comings. In fact, no history of the kind has ever been, or ever will be, produced without defects; so wide is the field, and so minute and precise the details, to be explored. He only who makes the *nearest approach* to fulness and accuracy may consider himself entitled to the guerdon.

We are, at the same time, conscious that it has some claims to a favourable judgment. Much labour has been bestowed upon it, and much that is curious and new in Ayrshire history and genealogy has been brought to light.

Free use, we may mention, has been made of Robertson's labours, in so far as they were deemed accurate; but our chief source of information has been the public records, and the charter chests of the various families to whom we have found it necessary to apply. And here we must tender our hearty thanks for the generally ready manner in which these were thrown open to us.

But our own labours alone would have been unequal to the task, incomplete as it yet is, and imperfectly performed as it may be. We have to acknowledge the very kind and efficient assistance of several gentlemen, who have devoted much time and talent to the elucidation of subjects interesting to the antiquary and genealogist.

We have especially to acknowledge the aid of James Maidment, Esq., advocate, Edinburgh; W. Patrick, W.S., Esq. of Woodside and Ladyland; A. Hunter, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh; the late Captain J. H. Montgomerie, Warristoun Crescent, Edinburgh; Archibald Leckie, Esq., Paisley; Captain D. Campbell, Glasgow; Dr A. Crawford, Lochwinnoch; Col. Neill of Swindrigemuir; James Dobie, Esq. of Crummock; William Dobie, Esq., Grangevale, Beith; Sir D. H. Blair, Bart. of Blairquhan; Captain Kennedy of Bennane; J. D. Boswell, Esq. of Garallan, Ayr; John Cuthbert, Esq., Ayr, &c.

We trust to meet with similar countenance and assistance in our progress through the press with the second volume, which we hope to complete without any undue loss of time.

September, 1847.

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HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF AYR.

ETYMOLOGY.

THE County of Ayr, according to Chalmers, obtains its name from the principal town of the district, which owes its designation—for there can be little doubt that mountains, lakes, and rivers, had a priority in etymology—to the river Ayr, on whose banks it is situated. Various rivers in England, Ireland, France, and other countries, bear a similar appellation—possibly from a sameness of local feature—all supposed to be derived from one British or Celtic root. *Ar* or *Adh'ar*, in the Gaelic, signifies clear or rapid, also shelving or fordable—both of which meanings are equally characteristic of the stream, which flows over a flat, rocky stratum, throughout almost its whole course. In the Itinerary of Richard, compiled as early as the second century, the Vidogara river, which is represented as running through Ayrshire, is conjectured by Chalmers to be the *Ayr*. The British *Guddawy*—dropping the *g* in composition—with the addition of *ara*, would signify the *woody-ar*.

ERECTION OF THE SHERIFFDOM.

Ayrshire is divided, by the rivers Doon* and Irvine, into three districts—Carrick, Kyle, and Cuninghame. At what period these three were erected into a Sheriffdom is not precisely known. Wynthorn, the venerable and generally accurate chronicler of Scotland, speaking of the wars of Alpin with the Picts, says:—

“He wan of were all Galloway :
Thare was he slayne, and dede away.”

As the death of Alpin occurred in 836, near Dalmellington, on the north banks of the Doon, it may be inferred that Ayrshire was then an integral part of Galloway. Yet, though this was the case, it is well known that there were no sheriffs under the purely Celtic rule of the country, which prevailed till the eleventh century; and from charters of David I. it is evident that in his reign, if not previously, the boundaries of Galloway had been greatly limited. It was not, however, till 1185 or '86 that a permanent settlement was made, when Duncan, the son of Gilbert of Galloway, obtained

Carrick as his portion, Galloway proper being secured to his cousin Roland. It is probable that Carrick, Kyle, and Cuninghame were then united under one sheriffalty, though circumstances seem rather against the conjecture. In a charter granted during the reign of William the Lion, Duncan, who styles himself the son of Gilbert, the son of Fergus, gifts to the church of the Holy Mary of Melros, and the monks there serving God, the whole lands of Moybothelbeg and Bethoc.* The former is evidently the modern Maybole; and it is remarkable that in this document there is no shire given, although the boundaries are most singularly specific. One of these is the road or part called “Enahconecal”—a word which we are unable to interpret. In the charter granted by the same monarch, in 1197, erecting a burgh at his “new Castle upon Ar,” nothing is indicated concerning it. Chalmers is of opinion that the three districts of Ayrshire were “ruled by three bailiffs,” and that the sheriffdom was not formed until “later ages.” There must have been *four* bailies originally—two in Cuninghame and Largs; one in Kyle-Stewart; and another in Carrick. The burgh and burgh lands of Ayr were governed by its own bailies. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Ayr may have been at first limited to Kyle-Regis, as we hear of no bailie for that district. We know that there was a *hereditary* Sheriff of Ayr—Reginald, or Ranald, de Crawford—in 1221, at which period, it is said, the men of Carrick entered into an obligation to support the Scottish King against all opponents; but how long previously the office had been held by him or his predecessors cannot, we are afraid, be positively stated. Ranald Crawford, styled “Sheriff of Ayr,” is a witness to a charter of the lands of Dalmulin, gifted to the convent established there by Walter the second Steward, supposed to have been granted in 1208, thus showing that the sheriffship existed prior to this document. Robert de Bruce, Earl of Carrick, in right of his wife—for at this period honours were territorial—resigned the Earldom, in 1293, to his son Robert, afterwards King of the Scots, who required investiture from King John Balliol. It was answered that by the laws of Scotland the

* In the charter by Duncan of Galloway, afterwards referred to, one of the boundaries is the river *Don*.

* *Munimenta de Melros Tom I., fol. 20.*

sovereign must have seisin before he could receive homage. Accordingly the Sheriff of Ayr was ordered to "take seisin of the Earldom of Carrick for the King, and to *extend* [*i. e.* value] the lands." In 1296, Henry de Percy was appointed by Edward I. "Keeper of the county of Galloway and *Sheriffdom of Ayr.*" The grievance of attending justiciaries, chamberlain aires, sheriff, and other courts, was so much complained of by the burghesses of Ayr and the tenantry of Galloway, that, in 1459, they obtained a charter of exemption, from James II., prohibiting the hereditary sheriff from proceeding against them. Cuninghame was divided into two districts anciently—Cuninghame constituting the southern, and Largs the northern division. Largs continued a separate barony till the reign of Robert II. Kyle is still divided into Kyle-proper and Kyle-Stewart, so named after the High Steward. Prestwick was the bailiwick of Kyle-Stewart.

NAMES OF THE DISTRICTS.

The origin of the names of the three divisions of the county is matter of conjecture. *Kyle*, according to Buchanan, was so designated from Coilus, King of the Britons, who was slain and interred in the district.* The learned historian informs us that a civil war having ensued between the Britons who occupied the south and west of Scotland, and the Scots and Picts, who were settled in the north and north-west, the opposing armies met near the banks of the Doon; and that, by a stratagem, Coilus, who had dispatched a portion of his forces northward, was encompassed between the Scots and Picts, and completely routed. He was pursued, overtaken, and slain in a field or moor in the parish of Tarbolton, which still retains the name of Coilsfield, or Coilus' field. Modern inquirers have regarded this as one of the fables of our early history.† Tradition corroborates the fact of some such battle having been fought. The reputed grave of Coilus

* *Kyle* may be derived from the Gaelic *coille*, a forest.

† Buchanan has, perhaps, been treated with too much contempt by some of the more recent inquirers into the early history of Scotland. So far from being a mere retailer of the fables which existed in his own day, he was the first to expose the absurdities of the really fabulous period of history; and he laid down the only rational theory which has yet been entertained as to the origin of the several nations that have been known to exist in Great Britain. In tracing the Scots, Picts, and Britons to the same Celtic stock, he has been followed by all the learned who have given attention to the subject since. Chalmers, adopting his views, though without sufficient acknowledgment, merely renders still more plain what appeared sufficiently obvious. The difference between them refers chiefly to the time and the more immediate source from whence emanated the Scots and Picts, whom Buchanan thinks were a later body of emigrants than the Britons, though of the same lineage, speaking the same language or a dialect of it, and having the same religion.

was a few years ago opened, and the following interesting particulars are taken from the "New Statistical Account of Scotland":—"Regard for traditional evidence, respect for the mighty dead, and love of historical truth, combined to render it desirable that the grave of Coilus should be opened. Accordingly, in May, 1837, the two large stones [previously described by the writer as indicating the spot] were removed. The centre of the mound was found to be occupied by boulder stones, some of them of considerable size. When the excavators had reached the depth of about four feet, they came on a flag stone of a circular form, about three feet in diameter. Under the circular stone was first a quantity of dry yellow coloured sandy clay, then a small flag-stone laid horizontally, covering the mouth of an urn filled with white coloured burnt bones. In removing the dry clay by which this urn was surrounded, under flat stones, several small heaps of bones were observed not contained in urns, but carefully surrounded by the yellow coloured clay mentioned above. The urns in shape resemble flower-pots; they are composed of clay, and have been hardened by fire. The principal urn is 7½ inches in height, 7½ inches in diameter, and 5-8ths of an inch in thickness. It has none of those workings, supposed to have been made by the thumb nail, so often to be observed on sepulchral urns, and it has nothing of ornament except an edging, or projecting part, about half an inch from the top. No coins, or armour, or implements of any description, could be found. The discovery of these urns renders it evident that, at a very remote period, and while the practice of burning the dead still prevailed—that is to say, before the introduction of Christianity—some person or persons of distinction had been deposited there." The writer in the New Statistical Account mentions various other interesting circumstances. "A little brook," he says, "that empties itself into the Fail, is called the *bloody-burn*, and so testifies, by its name, of the blood by which its waters had, on some memorable occasion, been polluted; and a flat, alluvial piece of ground, along the Fail, opposite the mouth of the *bloody-burn*, is still called the *dead-men's-holm*, probably from its having been the burial place of the combatants." Farther, he mentions that a trumpet, "resembling a crooked horn," besides pieces of ancient armour and fragments of bones, were dug up some time ago in ploughing the *dead-men's-holm*, so that there can be no doubt of the locality having been the scene of a deadly conflict at a very early period of our history. These facts, though they do not amount to proof of Coilus having fought and fell on the field which bears his name, ought not to be treated as wholly without weight, when taken in connection with the current tradition, which

has existed from time immemorial. In a poem, written about the year 1631, by John Bonar, school-master, Ayr, giving a description of the coast and its antiquities, from Loch-Ryan to Ayr, the author, in reference to "Coilsfield in Kyle," says—

"Within twelve years, or little mör, I guess,
A trew story, ane ditcher told me these;
Turring the earth for fewell to his flett,
His spead did run upon ane stane bot lett,
Quhillk, when he hade espyet earnestlie,
A tomb it wes buildet full curioslye;
He rolled away, and fund a pitcher law
With ashes, and bones: that all men might it knaw,
Upon the ston we graven letters sayro,
Koyt's cij-p of this as now I speak no more."

Buchanan places the era of Coilus three hundred and thirty years before Christ; but it is difficult to assign any particular period. There was a Coel, king of the Roman district, "*Colonia Camulodunum*, including Colchester," who, according to Wyntown,

"— left a Dochter a wyrgyne,
That excedyt of Bewte
All the Ladyes of that Cuntre
That name in Bretayne was sa fayre."

This Princess is said to have married Constantius Chlorus, afterwards one of the Cæsars, and was the mother of Constantine the Great. Coel must have lived in the third century, prior to 274, a period respecting the events of which in Britain the Roman classics are very silent. It is possible, therefore, that he may have been the Coilus whose death gave his name to the district of Kyle. It appears, farther, from the New Statistical Account of the parish of *Coilton*—supposed to have derived its name from the same *Coilus*—that a tradition prevails in that quarter affirmative of his fate—the water of Kyle, or Coil, being so called, it is said, from the unfortunate king having crossed it in his flight. Loch-Fergus, moreover, a small lake not far distant, whereon a monastery once stood, and which is mentioned in King William's charter, erecting Ayr into a burgh, as the eastward boundary of the grant of land bestowed upon it, is alleged to have derived its name from the Scottish king, who, along with the Picts, prevailed over Coilus. Unfortunately, however, there was no Fergus known to have been contemporaneous with any period that can be assigned as the era of Coilus, unless that assumed by Buchanan. A Huail, Hoel, or Coyle, as the name has been twisted, King of Strathclyud, a kingdom formed by the Lowland tribes after the departure of the Romans, to protect themselves against the encroachments of the Saxons, is supposed by some writers to have given the name to the district of Kyle; but why, we are left entirely in the dark. This monarch fled, after having been defeated by King Arthur, to Anglesey, where he died. There is, however, still another Coelus to whom reference should be made.

In the "Description of the Western Isles of Scotland," by Donald Munro, High Dean of the Isles; who travelled through the most of these islands in the year 1594—twenty or thirty years after Buchanan wrote his history—the author says:—"Upon the north syde (Colmkill) of our Scotts tombe, the inscriptione bears *Tumulus Regum Norwegias*; that is, the tomb of the Kings of Norrway; in the quhillk tombe, as we find in our ancient *Erische Cronickells*, ther layes eight Kings of Norrway; and als we find, in our *Erische Cronickells*, that *Coelus King of Norrway* comandit his nobils to take his bodey and burey it in Colmkill, if it chancit him to die in the Isles; bot he was so discomfitit, that there remained not so maney of his armye as wald burey him ther; therefor he wes *cirded in Kyle*, after he stroke ane field against the Scotts, and [was] vanquished bethem." As the Norwegians are not known to have made any attempt upon the Hebrides, or the west of Scotland, prior to the end of the eighth, or beginning of the ninth, century, the field which Coelus is said to have struck must have occurred subsequently to that fought, also in Kyle, by King Alpin, who, having been slain, was buried where he fell. It is difficult to conceive how the name of the district should have been derived from the one person rather than the other; and it is surprising that so prominent and comparatively recent an event should have remained unknown to our historians. We are, therefore, inclined to think that the Coilus whose name gave the district its designation, existed much earlier than the middle ages. If Norwegian, these people must have made descents upon our coasts long before there is any record of their having done so. It is, moreover, worthy of remark, that Coelus is said to have desired that, in the event of his death, his body should be carried to Icolmkill, thus showing that he was a devoted Christian; and if so, it is not likely that those who had the charge of his sepulture would have recourse to the heathen practice of burning his remains.

Cuninghame is popularly understood to have derived its name from the Gaelic *Cuinneag*, 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 patronymics, 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 *Cuinneag*, as signifying the place of the *Cuinneags*. In a charter of David I. to the Cathedral of Glasgow, prior to 1153, the dis-

trict 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 *Cununing*, 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 county.†

Carrick, according to *Bellenden*, is derived from *Caratac*, or *Caratacus*, King of Scots, who built a town in the district, which he called after his own name. Of this "goodly merchant town," as the author describes it, no record or trace remains, and it is doubtful if ever it existed. The origin of the name of *Carrick*, like most other local designations in Ayrshire, must be traced to the Celtic—the language of its first occupiers. *Carraig* signifies a rock. The coast as well as the inland presents a rocky, mountainous appearance, contrasted with the other two divisions of the county, fully supporting the propriety of the name. There are several other localities, both in Scotland and Ireland, which bear the same designation—all evidently derived from similar natural features. *Carrick-Fergus*, for instance, is popularly understood to mean the rock of *Fergus*, the first King of Scots. In the charter of *David I.*, already alluded to, *Carrick* is spelled *Karric*, thus differing only slightly from the present orthography.

* 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 dhoua a chruaidh."

† 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 *Glencalrn* 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 bailiwick.—*Robertson's Cuninghame*.

Connected with the three divisions of Ayrshire there is the old rhyme of

" Kyle for a man,
Carrick for a cow,
Cuninghame for butter and cheese,
And Galloway for woo."

These, and similar popular and traditionary lines, are worthy of preservation; as they constitute, as it were, popular landmarks in statistics, which supply a ready test of the changes that come over a district. Some contend for a different reading, making

" Carrick for a man,
Kyle for a cow,"

but the first would seem to be the proper one. It is the most general, and as old as the days of *Bellenden*, who, in his description of Scotland, though he does not quote the rhyme, evidently corroborates or proceeds upon the sense of it. Speaking of *Kyle*, he says—"This country abounds in strong and valiant men, where was born* the most renowned and valiant champion *William Wallace*, in the barony called *Riccarton*, then his father's stile, thereafter of *Craig* and *Riccarton*." With regard to "Carrick for a cow," he mentions a very curious fact in natural history, which, however incredible, sufficiently attests the estimation in which Carrick was held for the superiority of its cattle. "In Carrick," he says, "are kine and oxen, delicious to eat, but their fatness is of a wonderful temperature: all other comestable beasts' fatness with the cold air doth congeal: by the contrary the fatness of these is perpetually liquid like oil."

ORIGIN OF THE INHABITANTS.

The early history of Scotland is involved in much obscurity; and on no point have antiquarian writers differed more widely than in reference to the origin of the inhabitants. It is now, however, all but universally admitted that the united kingdom was at first settled from Gaul—the tide of immigration rolling to the nearest coast of South Britain, and thence, spreading northward, peopled both Scotland and Ireland. *Buchanan* was of this opinion; but he followed the earlier historians in believing the Scots and Picts to have arrived at a later period—the former from Spain, and the latter from *Seythia*. *Chalmers*, who is certainly the most elaborate of all who have taken up the subject, adopts *Buchanan's* opinion as to the Celtic origin of the inhabitants, but repudiates the notion of any subsequent arrival sufficient to account for the appearance of the Picts and Scots—the latter of whom, he contends, were not settled in this country till the beginning of the

* Wallace was not born in Ayrshire, but it has always been regarded as his native county.

sixth century. His theory is, that they were indigenous—the same people known by new names. In the demonstration of this view he is highly logical, and he brings several strong facts to bear upon the subject; still there are one or two material points in his system which we think he has not sufficiently established, and which cannot well be taken for granted. That the British isles were settled at first by the same race, he proves from the topography of the three kingdoms, and the stone monuments, and other evidences of their religion, which remain. He next shows, from Ptolomy, that North Britain, at the time of Agricola's invasion, was occupied by twenty-one tribes, all of Gallic descent, whose various districts he assigns from the authority mentioned. The names of these tribes are all Roman; but Chalmers finds British roots for the most of them, significant of some peculiar feature in the locality or tribe. This, however, is rather assumed than proved; though we know it was the practice of the Romans not to change but merely to Latinise the designations of places or persons. Agricola no doubt caused his navy to sail round the British islands on a voyage of discovery, and penetrated farther into the interior of Scotland than any of his successors, still a large tract of country remained comparatively unknown to him. There must, therefore, have been a good deal of guess-work with the early geographers. It is upon Ptolomy's authority that Chalmers contends there was no room for the Scots and Picts; and that, as the Goths did not overrun Europe till a later period, no Teutonic tribes could have visited North Britain prior to the invasion of the Angles in the fifth century—conclusive reasoning, unquestionably, in so far as the Celtic origin of the population is concerned. But the *questio varata* still remains—how came those two great tribes, who bore so conspicuous a part in the Roman and Saxon wars, to assume the respective names of Scots and Picts? Chalmers concludes that the *Picts* and *Caledonians* were one and the same tribe, or rather that the British term *Peithw*, signifying the inhabitants of the open country, in contradistinction to those living within the Roman wall, came to be applied to all beyond it; and he is supported by Eumenius, who uses the expression “*Caledones alique Picti*” in a panegyric in 297, again in 308. Ammianus Marcellinus, towards the close of the fourth century, also speaks of them as the same people. This seems satisfactory in so far as the Picts are concerned. But of the Scots? Chalmers does not find them noticed in the Roman annals till 360, when they are spoken of by Ammianus Marcellinus as forming part of the same army with the Picts. But they are mentioned by Porphyry about the close of the third century; and Eumenius speaks of them as one of the nations

against whom Cæsar contended. Alfred's Orosius mentions that Severus often fought with the Picts and Scots; and Claudius is said to have been frequently opposed by them—thus carrying back the existence of the Scots as far as the date of Christianity. Chalmers supports his opinion that Ireland was the exclusive country of the Scots till their settlement in Argyleshire, at the commencement of the sixth century, by quotations from Claudian; but they are by no means happy:—

“ ——— Scottom que vago mucrone Secutus
Fregit Hyperboreas remis audacibus undas
* * * * *
Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne
* * * * *
———— totam cum Scottus Iernæ
Movit, & infesto spumavit remige Tethys.”

Such language is surely more descriptive of the snow-capt mountains of Scotland than the green vales of Ireland. The ancients seem to have had a very imperfect notion of the British islands; and even Ptolomy has long been censured, as a geographer, for speaking most positively concerning what was distant and least understood by him. Scotland was believed to be divided by the estuaries of the Forth and Clyde; and the term *Ierne*, or *Hibernia*—an island—was, it is argued, applied to all the territory beyond these rivers. When this error of the ancients was discovered, as observed by Logan,* “whatever had been said concerning Hibernia, or North Britain, as an island, was naturally appropriated to Ireland.” It is in the midst of the confusion thus created that Chalmers seeks for a clear foundation. The lines already quoted from Claudian, and certain correspondence between the Roman Pontiffs, of the sixth and seventh centuries, and the ecclesiastics of the Irish Church, in which they are addressed “*ad Scotorum gentem*,” are the main points upon which he leans. Palladius, who was ordained by Pope Coelestine as the first Bishop of the Scots, is said to have been sent to Ireland; but he came into Scotland, and was buried at Fordun, in the Mearns, where his shrine continued an object of pilgrimage till the Reformation. Wyntown says that, in 423,

“ This Celestine Pape of Rome
And kepare of all Crystyndome
Send Saynt Patryck in Irland
And Saynt Pallady in Scotland.”

There is, indeed, no small evidence to show that Scotland was frequently styled *Iern*, or *Hybernia*, and its inhabitants *Hyberni*, by the ancients, and that it was regarded as an island. Ammianus, speaking of the Scots having been defeated in *Iern*, could not mean Ireland, which country they had never invaded. Gildas mentions the Scots and Picts as *transmarini*; and even Bede gives his testimony

* Author of a “History of the Gael.”

to the fact. Writing of the "two cruelly savage transmarine nations," the Scots and Picts, he says— "We call these nations transmarine, not because they did not belong to Britain, but because they came from a remote part of the country, cut off from the rest by two arms of the sea, of which the one rushing from the eastern ocean, and the other from the western, penetrate far into the land, although they do not actually meet each other." Agricola, no doubt, discovered that the tides of both seas were divided by a narrow neck of land; but Albyn continued to be spoken of in the sense of Bede notwithstanding.* Even Richard, so often quoted by Chalmers, though no doubt better informed than most geographers of the period, still retained the opinion that the country was divided by the chain of lakes whose conjunction now forms the Caledonian Canal. Osorius, who flourished at the commencement of the fifth century, is quoted by Chalmers, as saying that—"Ibernia, which we call Scotland, is surrounded on every side by the ocean." But this very Osorius elsewhere states that North Britain was called an island by mariners in the days of Alfred. That there were Scots in Ireland it would be absurd to deny; and the fact of their being found in both countries, together with the geographical mistakes of the ancients, seems to have created all the confusion that prevails in regard to their history. The Scots, however, can never be said to have been "pre-eminent" in Ireland. Chalmers, when he consulted Ptolomy, did not find them located there; but he discovered them in the map of Richard. He, however, forgets to mention the important statement of that geographer, that the Scots of Ireland were those who were forced, on the arrival of the Belge, to leave their native country; and who, as remarked by Logan, "it is probable, passed over from Scotland where the two islands approximate so closely." This fact does not seem to have been sufficiently attended to by those who have made the origin of the Scots a subject of inquiry, though Chalmers himself unwittingly gives countenance to the circumstance. "The British Belgic tribes," he says, "were evidently Celtic, from the names of places and persons. Three of the tribes were named by the Romans, Carnabii, Damnii, and Cantæ. The two first were to be found in North Britain, one of which, the Damnii, took possession of the shires of Ayr, Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling, and a portion of

* Amongst other evidences of this, Logan mentions that "in the British Museum is a map, originally constructed in 1479, which represents Scotland as completely insulated from the estuaries of the Forth and Clyde; and it is so represented in the Cosmography of Peter Aplanus, published at Antwerp in 1548, although 'expurgated' from error." The ancient *Descriptio Albanie* speaks of the mountains which divide Scotland from Argyle; though Argyle is elsewhere placed as in the west part of Scotland.

Dumbarton and Perth."* They were called, he farther observes, Belgæ, from *Bol*, signifying tumult. Thus driven from their lands by the tumultuous Belgæ, the aborigines of the west Lowlands, who would naturally seek refuge on the opposite shores of the Firth, and in the north of Ireland, might well be called, under the circumstances, *Scæite*, or Scots, the *dispersed* or *scattered*. This is the derivation of the word adopted by Chalmers, but he assumes it in a sense the very reverse of the obvious meaning. He applies it as characteristic of the "passion for enterprise" of the Scots, in allusion to their frequent incursions from Ireland against the Romans. Now, the term *scattered* or *dispersed*, signifies a very different kind of impulsion—a compulsory rather than a voluntary movement. The statement of Richard thus accounts, in a rational manner, for the origin of the *Scæite*, both in Ireland and Argyleshire. Nor does it militate greatly against this hypothesis that the *Scoti* are not mentioned in Ptolomy's or Richard's itineraries of Scotland. In the map of Scotland, the various tribes, according to Chalmers, were designated chiefly in reference to the features of the district which they occupied, whether locally known by that designation or not. The inhabitants of the south-west of Argyleshire, from Linne Loch, on the north, to the Firth of Clyde and the Irish Sea, on the south, including "Ceantyr," were the *Epidii*, so called, as is supposed, from *Ebyd*, a peninsula. Now, while the Atacotti, who occupied the country between Loch Fine and Loch Lomond, are mentioned—casually, indeed, with the Scots, amongst other tribes—by the Romans, as taking part in the war, we are not aware that the *Epidii* are at all noticed. These people, occupying the very spot afterwards known as the "province of the northern Scots"—to use the expression of Bede, which implies that there were other Scots—and receiving constant accessions from the low country as the Romans advanced, or the inhabitants became tired of subjection, lead to the conjecture that they were in reality a part of the very Scots—the *scattered* and *dispersed*—who, in conjunction with the Picts, afterwards became so prominent in the annals of the country. That the population of Argyleshire was frequently augmented in this way may be inferred from events; but the fact is not left to supposition. Tacitus plainly states that after Agricola had extended his arms as far as the Clyde and Forth, much time and skill were employed in the difficult enterprise of removing "the remaining enemies, as it were, into another island." Here we have proof that the inhabitants of the Lowlands were not only driven

* The Belgians are supposed to have arrived three centuries and a half before the Christian era.

across the Firths, but that the Romans regarded the opposite continent as an island.* That the Scots were peculiar to Ireland alone, and that they had no permanent settlement in Scotland till the beginning of the sixth century, is against all reason. We find them constantly arrayed in opposition to the Romans, fighting with all the courage and resolution of men who contend for their native land. No mere political alliance with the Picts, or the prospect of plunder, was likely to have induced a large body of Irish periodically to cross the channel in their tiny currachs, and, encountering the all-powerful armies of the Romans, provoke an invasion of their own country, unless they had a peculiar interest in the Scottish soil, or expected to profit permanently by their success. It would be indeed extraordinary, notwithstanding the abdication of the Romans, and the triumphs of the Scots and Picts over the Britons, if they did not obtain a settlement in Scotland till 503—nearly a century after their great enemy had abandoned it; and even then, a handful of men, to be satisfied with a comparatively barren and mountainous district! From all that is known, historically or traditionally, of the North of Ireland and the West Highlands, there appears to have been much intercourse between them at an early period—an intercourse which can only be accounted for upon the supposition of a near relationship between the inhabitants. The statement of Chalmers, in reference to the settlement of the colony under Fergus, is not satisfactory. He speaks of the race of the Irish who were long known and feared by the name of the *Cruithne*, who possessed the north-west of Ireland, and of their feuds having compelled Cairbre-Raída—the cousin and general of Cormac, the supreme King of Ireland—to interfere and possess himself of a great portion of their territory. But who were the *Cruithne*? They are not mentioned in the maps of Ptolomy or Richard. The name in Gaelic is synonymous with *Picti*, a colony of whom is said to have settled in Antrim about 210. Chalmers indeed shows that the old Irish name for the country of the Picts is *Cruithin-Tuath*, which literally means Northern Picts. *Tuath* signifies north, and *Cruithnich* and *Picardich* are used synonymously as the names of the Picts, not only by the Irish and Highland senachies, but also by many of the ancient authorities quoted by Logan, Skene, and others—thus clearly demonstrating the fact that they were Caledonians. But be this as it may, it has little connection with the question. Bede, who wrote in the seventh century, while the Scoto-Irish of Chalmers still

occupied Argyleshire, says the Scots were located there before the Christian era; and that they settled under *Reada* or *Riada*, from whom they were called *Dalriadini*. Chalmers, who writes in the nineteenth century, is of opinion, on the authority of the annals of Tigernach and Ulster, written in the thirteenth century, that the Scots had no settlement in Scotland till 503. Which of the parties ought to be held as the best authority? We cannot suppose Bede to have been ignorant of an event which is thus said to have occurred only 162 years before he was born. It matters not whether he followed the popular belief in thinking that the Scots came originally from Spain, the fact that he places their arrival as far back as before the Christian era, shows that they could not have been settled so recently as the century immediately prior to that in which he himself lived. The colony under the sons of Erc seem to have been merely a small accession of a friendly and kindred race. O'Conner, indeed, says that the connexion between the *Cruithne* of Scotland and *Cairbre-Riada* being renewed, he obtained a settlement among them. They are not even spoken of in any of the annals as *the Scots*, though Chalmers takes the liberty of designating them the *Scoto-Irish*. The district of Lorn is said to have derived the name from *Loarn*, one of the three sons of Erc; but upon the same principle *Isla* should have been called *Angus*, and *Kintyre Fergus*, after his brothers. The fact is, the original name of Lorn was *Lora*, from *labhra*, noisy, as significant of the cataract for which it is celebrated. Places, amongst the Celts, rarely obtained their names from individuals. Chalmers fights equally for a system, when he endeavours to trace the progress of the *Scoto-Irish* topographically, after their settlement, as he assumes, in 503. He demonstrates clearly enough, in his first proposition, from the similarity of names in the topography of the three kingdoms as it still exists, that the inhabitants must have been one and the same British people. If so, and if, upon his own showing, there were no subsequent settlements of a different race, it follows that the language of the various tribes could not be radically different. There might be, and the Roman classics assure us that there was, a provincial difference, which the lapse of many ages must have greatly increased in our own day. But that the change could be traced from the sixth century, so distinctly as to amount to a moral certainty that a new tribe of the same people had begun to spread over the country, is absolutely absurd.* Chalmers surmises that the

* The numerous clan Campbell, in Argyleshire, have a tradition amongst them that they are the descendants of the Ayrshire *Dannil*, the name, previous to the marriage of the heiress of Lochoy to the ancestor of the present Argyll family, being *Duini*.

* As the southern Britons, over whom the arms of the Romans first prevailed, spoke the *Cambro-British*, or *Welsh*, it may be surmised that the conquerors, in their progress northwards, continued to Latinise the names of places in the idiom with which they were best acquainted, the roots being similar, although a provincial difference

Epidii were so called from the British *Ebyd*, and that *Ceanfir* was substituted as the name of the promontory, by the Scoto-Irish. But there is no proof that Kintyre was not the local name before the sixth century. Besides, the Epidii, according to Ptolomy and Richard, occupied a greater tract of country than Kintyre, and therefore, if the whole of their territory was known as *Epidia*, it is not easy to see how one portion should undergo a change, and not the whole of it. Argyle, or Arragathel, the country of the western Celts, was known by that name prior to 503; and the bards and senachies of the noble house of Argyle trace the ancestors of the family, the Lords of Lochow, as far back as the year 404, a century prior to the period assigned as the date of the arrival of the Scots. Chalmers does not attempt to show that the topography of the West Highlands, with the exception of the single word Kintyre, underwent the slightest change in consequence of the settlement of the sons of Erc—a presumption, in his own way, that what he calls the Scoto-Irish language was not new to Argyleshire. He endeavours to prove the introduction of the Irish Gaelic by reference to a charter of David I., wherein he finds "*Inverin qui fuit Aberin.*" But, as Logan remarks, "this is anything but satisfactory. He means to show that the Irish *Inbhear* supplanted the Scottish *Abar* or *Aber*. *Inver*, here used with *in*, an island or country, signifies the land which lies between the confluence of two rivers; and *Aber*, which seems to be the original word, is generally applied in the same sense. *Aber*, however, properly denotes marsh and boggy grounds; but as this place lay on the east coast, it had been probably drained by the industrious Picts, and could no longer, with propriety, be called *Aber-in*. *Abar* is a compound word, from *ab*, an obsolete Gaelic term for water, which, as may be seen in many names still existing, became softened into *av*. *Bar*, is a heap, a height, or point. Now, the Caledonians generally chose marshes as the sites of their entrenchments; and many Highlanders I have found yet understand by *aber*, a work, as of an earthen mound, a trench, &c. If, however, the language of the Eirnich differed from that of the Scottish Gael, which it is said to have supplanted, no tradition or valid proof remains to attest it; and if the Dalriads brought over their language, they did so effectually, for they have left no *Invers* behind them." The whole topography of Ireland supplies only two instances of the word—the one, *Inver Bay*,

prevailed amongst the inhabitants of North Britain. This may account for the predominance of the Cambro-British in the maps of Ptolomy and Richard; and hence, as the language of the natives came to be recorded in more modern times, the topographical disparity upon which Chalmers founds his theory of a new colony of people.

in Donegal, and the other *Inveragh*, in Kerry; while it is to be found almost in every district in Scotland. Invernesshire, especially the north-east and south-west parts, has always continued in the possession of the same race of people. Drimalbin, which extends from the head of Loch Lomond to the head of Loch Etive, was the boundary of the Scots previous to the supposed conquest and extermination of the Picts. But all modern historians of any authority confine that conquest to the three Pictish provinces south of the Grampians, namely, Fife, Strathern, and Angus; and nobody believes that the Picts, even of these provinces, were exterminated. Now we find that the names of places in the provinces occupied by the Picts—not only on the north, but also on the south of the Grampians, in Fife, Strathern, Angus, and Ayrshire (the country of the Damnii) are all in the same language. Among the original twenty-one tribes mentioned by Chalmers as inhabiting North Britain, are the Catani of Caithness. The continual descents of the northmen at length induced the greater part of this tribe to retire into the districts of Badenoch and Lochaber, where they are at this day known as the clan Cattan. Now there is not a single one of the names of places quoted by Chalmers, to prove that Ireland was colonised from Britain, which has not its "significance and meaning" equally in the language of this clan Cattan—the undoubted descendants of the Pictish Catani—and in that of the descendants of the Scots of Kintyre. Though no man was less tolerant of the crotchets of others than Chalmers, he was led into the self-contradiction of attempting to prove that the Scoto-Irish were a new colony, and spoke a different language from the Picts, by a crotchet of his own, viz., that the Picts were a civilized people of the Cumreag race, and spoke a polished and highly cultivated language; while the Scoto-Irish were a ferocious and savage people, and spoke a barbarous language. Is there anything inconsistent or unaccountable in finding people of the same lineage and language, differing widely from one another in their degrees of civilization? The most polished statesman in the British Parliament, and the most unpolished weaver in Lancaster, are of the same lineage, and speak the same language. One of Chalmers' favourite arguments thus turns upon himself, and proves that the Scots were not, as a body, from Ireland. Chalmers represents the Dalriadan emigration to Scotland as originating "in the prevalence of conquest and the progress of population;" but he at the same time is of opinion that it was a peaceable settlement, and that "Loarn, Fergus, and Angus, the three sons of Erc, brought but few followers with them." This is a positive contradiction. Such a settle-

ment could not be said to arise out of "the prevalence of conquest or the progress of population," since it possessed none of the features of either circumstance. The Irish Scots, whether we take the map of Richard or their subsequent history as a criterion, or whether we regard them as the Cruithne or the Dalriads, seem never to have constituted more than a portion of the population of the sister island. Had they been "the ruling people," as inferred by Chalmers, and Ireland the exclusive Scotland of the ancients, it is against all reason and historical experience to suppose that a small body of colonists—a mere off-shoot from the indigenous stem—would have carried with them even the very name by which the mother country was known. Chalmers affirms that neither Ireland nor North Britain was called Scotland until the Saxon Alfred applied the name to Ireland. But this is not the case. In the work of Josippus, who flourished about 374, wherein are recorded the acts of Josephus, the latter, in addressing his countrymen about the power of the Romans, speaks of their having subjected *Britain* and *Scotia*, which latter is described—"Quæ conclusa in stagnis aquarum."^{*}

In so far as Ayrshire is concerned, there can be no doubt that the early inhabitants were purely Celtic; whether called Britons, Belgæ, Scots, Picts, or Cruithne, they must all have been of Gallic extraction. This is apparent in the topography of the county, the hill-forts, stone-monuments, and Druidical and other remains which have everywhere been found. Even yet, notwithstanding the frequent accessions in later times, of Saxons, Normans, and Flemings, the bulk of the population retains much of its original features. This appears in the prevailing patronymics, many of which preserve their Celtic prefixes, such as M'Culloch, M'Creath, M'Crindle, M'Adam, M'Phadric or M'Phedries; or have dropped them, like the Alexanders, Andrews, Kennedys, and Bones, within these few centuries. Campbell is a numerous surname. The Celtic lineaments are perhaps not so strong in Cuninghame, at least in the middle portion of it, as in the other districts; but this is easily accounted for by the early settlement of the

De Morville, and other great families from England, in the richest parts of it. In Pont's maps, drawn up at the commencement of the seventeenth century, the Celtic names are more numerous both in Kyle and Cuninghame than in the maps of the present day. The Gaelic language is said to have been spoken in some quarters of Ayrshire so late as the sixteenth century.*

THE ROMAN PERIOD.

Prior to the era of the Romans, who invaded Scotland in 80, there are no records whatever of our history; and even the transactions of that period, stretching over nearly four hundred years, are so briefly and loosely narrated by the classic historians that a connection of events is not to be traced. Our own traditional and written narratives of that and subsequent times, most of which were lost in the civil commotions of the country, have been regarded by recent authors as nearly, if not wholly, fabulous. Circumstances, however, incline us to be less sceptical of the main facts recorded. When we know that many of our learned antiquaries positively questioned whether the Romans had ever penetrated into Galloway, much less into Ayrshire, and that Chalmers assigned as a reason for his opinion that Agricola returned from the Firth of Forth and Clyde to invade Galloway by the south in place of the west, that few remains of them had been discovered in the county, we need not be surprised that any account of their transactions in these districts should be regarded as apocryphal.† The indefatigable Mr Train, however, actually traced a Roman way from Kirkcudbright to the town of Ayr. The road, considerable portions of which still remain, enters the county near Dalmellington, and runs from thence, east of the Doon, by the farms of Penessan, Boreland, Causeway, and near Cockhill, whence it continued in a straight line past Castlehill, Forehill, and Foulcauseway, to Ayr, which it approached by what is now called Mill Street. It was probably a branch line from the Annandale road, which, diverging to the left, crossed the Nith, and traversed the Strath of the Scar in a north-west direction. Ayr would form one of the principal outlets to the Clyde. Chalmers says that no Roman Camps have been discovered in Ayrshire. This was perhaps true at the time he wrote, but it is no longer so. The remains of one exist near Galston, in the parish of Loudoun; another not far from Avisyard, in the parish of New Cumnock; and

* This passage, somewhat freely translated—*Scotia, that is shut up in marshes of waters, or bogs*—is held to be descriptive of Ireland even at the present day. Literally rendered, however, it would read differently—*Scotia, which is enclosed in lakes, or standing waters*; the Latin word for marsh or bog being *palus*. It never could be said that an island was enclosed in marshes, however much it might abound with them. When we know that Caledonia was popularly understood by the Romans to be cut off from Britain by the waters of the Forth and Clyde, and that its shores were indented with numerous arms of the sea; and farther, that they never invaded, much less conquered, Ireland, it is difficult to conceive that Josephus alluded to any other country than Caledonia. (See Oxford Ed., 1706, 4to., p. 371)

* Buchanan.

† See Vol. I. of *Caledonia*. In Vol. III. of that work, Chalmers, better informed upon the subject, describes the Roman road from Kirkcudbright to Ayr, as traced by Mr Train, together with various other Roman remains, of which he appears to have had no notion when his first volume was put to press.

a third at Parkmoor, in the parish of Tarbolton. These were approached by a causeway, which is known to have coursed along the south side of Avondale, towards the gorge of Loudoun Hill, and from thence, in all likelihood, followed the banks of the Irvine to its efflux into the Clyde. Several Roman remains, such as bronze camp-kettles, have been found near Loudoun, and a Roman gladius about two miles from Irvine. This, together with the remains of Roman baths at Newfield, in the parish of Dundonald, Ardrossan, and Largs,* shows that Ayrshire was fully opened up to the Romans, who are known to have provincialised the greater part of the Lowlands of Scotland. In his fourth campaign, in 81, Agricola penetrated as far as the Forth and Clyde. He then turned his arms against Galloway, with the view of securing his rear before prosecuting his conquests farther north. The restless and warlike disposition of the people over whom the Romans held sway, however, rendered their authority very insecure, and every opportunity favourable to revolt was eagerly embraced. Between the recal of Agricola in 85, and the erection of the wall from the Tyne to the Solway, in 120, there must have been considerable commotion and numerous battles, though the classic authors are silent on the subject. Lollius Urbicus, appointed ruler of Britain in 139, by his good management and generalship restored peace to the Roman provinces, and built the wall of Antonine, between the Forth and Clyde, by which the Caledonians were restrained within their mountain fastnesses. The recal of Urbicus in 161, however, led to renewed insurrections; and from that period down to the final abdication of the Romans, the wall of Antonine was frequently broken through, and the west coasts of the Lowlands invaded from the opposite shores of the Clyde. If the silence of the Roman authors is to be regarded as authority, peace prevailed for nearly a century after the treaty between Caracalla and the Romans. Be this as it may, the Roman authors prove that Constance found it necessary to repair to Britain to repel the incursions of the Caledonians and other Picts in 306. In 360, the Roman annalists first mention the Scots, in conjunction with the Picts. Four years afterwards, the incursions of these warlike tribes are acknowledged to have been more general and destructive than at any preceding period. Theodosius, however, is said to have restored tranquillity in two campaigns. Again hostilities broke out in 398, when, we are informed, Stilicho sent such aid as secured peace. In 422, a legion, the last aid vouchsafed to the Britons, was sent over, who drove back the invaders and rebuilt the walls. Such is the meagre outline of events in North

* The Roman bath at Largs was discovered in a garden belonging to Mrs Hill, post-mistress, about 1820.

Britain to be drawn from the Roman annalists. During these various operations, however, it is apparent that many eventful circumstances must have occurred which could not fail to be remembered by the annalists of the Scots and Picts.* Ayrshire, during this memorable period, from its easy access from the opposite shores of the Clyde and the coasts of Ireland, seems to have been the debatable land between Galloway, which was the stronghold of the Romans, and the mountain country of the Scots and Picts. It is narrated by our historians that Maximus, the Roman lieutenant, conceived the policy of fomenting strife between the nations of the Scots and Picts, with the view of obtaining a more easy conquest of the entire country, north as well as south of the Grampians. He succeeded, accordingly, in forming a league with the Pictish King to expel the Scots. Eugenius, the Scottish King, who reigned, according to our ancient chronicles, in 376, when compelled to take the field in his own defence, found himself so well supported, probably by Picts as well as Scots, who repudiated the policy of the Roman general, that he was enabled to meet him and his allies on the banks of the Cree, in Galloway, at the head of a large army. The battle which ensued proved disastrous to the Scots. They fled; but being supported by a fresh reinforcement, another battle ensued equally desperate with the first. Night, however, putting an end to the conflict, Eugenius retired into Carrick, while the Roman general was under the necessity of repairing to the south, to quell some commotions that had occurred in Kent. With the exception of a portion of Galloway, where some Roman garrisons were left to overawe the inhabitants, the whole of North Britain at this period appears to have been virtually in the possession of the natives. Meanwhile the feud, arising out of the recent treaty, continued between the Pictish and the Scottish monarchs, the latter of whom, at the head of his still powerful army, carried fire and sword into the provinces of the former. To avenge this, the Roman general next year marched a large force against the Scots. According to Buchanan, Eugenius was enabled to meet the Romans with an army of 50,000 warriors.† Ayrshire was the battle-field of this renewed contest. The forces of Eugenius were mustered, it would seem, in the

* Chalmers refers to the principle peculiar to the Celtic race, that they made it a rule never to commit anything to writing, as a reason for the mystery in which the history of the Scots and Picts is involved. But we know that they had their bards, whose business it was to record the deeds of the brave; and we doubt not that their eulogies were equally as impartial and just as those of the Roman panegyrist, whose ignorance and misrepresentations Chalmers himself does not refrain from attacking, when their silence or assertion stands in the way.

† The number is no doubt exaggerated.

district of Kyle; and he had scarcely completed his arrangements when intelligence was brought that Maximus was within a few miles of him, at the head of as large an army as had ever appeared in Galloway. The hostile forces met at the water of Doon; and the battle that ensued is described as one of the most terrific and resolutely contested that had occurred during the whole Roman war. The result was fearfully disastrous to the Scots. Eugenius himself, disdaining to fly, was slain, as well as all the other leaders; and the whole army were either taken prisoners or destroyed. Hollinshed asserts that the body of Eugenius was afterwards discovered amongst the dead, and interred with princely honours. The precise locality of the battle-field is not mentioned by any of our historians; but the sepulchral remains which have been discovered leave no doubt that some such battle or battles as that described were actually fought in the immediate vicinity of the Doon. The writer of the Statistical Account of the Parish of Ayr says—"There are manifest indications that the whole of the lower part along the sea-coast, from river to river [Ayr and Doon], had been the scene of some great struggle in which the Romans and the natives were combatants, and that probably in more than one conflict. Throughout the whole of this space, Roman and British places of sepulture are found, with Roman armour, swords, lances, daggers, and pieces of mail, and brazen camp vessels, intermixed with British urns of rude baked clay, hatchet and arrow heads, and other implements of warfare used by the Caledonians. One of the largest and most beautiful of these urns was found some years ago near the banks of the Doon, among a collection of ancient bones,

" "————— beneath the cairn
Where hunters found the murdered bairn."

The writer of the account of the parish of Dalrymple, which village is about five miles farther up the river, mentions that "a stone coffin and bones were discovered in Barbieston Holm, near the river Doon, and about a furlong to the east of Dalrymple village." The bones must have been those of a very gigantic person. The skeleton was almost entire. The late Mr Fullarton of Skeldon, who stood five feet eleven inches high, applied the thigh bone of the skeleton to his own, when he found that it reached nearly to the middle of his shin. It must have belonged, therefore, to a body of extreme height and power. Near to "where the stone coffin was found, there was a large cairn of stones, and not far distant there were two others, one at St Valley and another at Priesthill. The whole, however, were removed in the course of the last thirty years; and among the stones were human and other bones, and some heads of pikes,

spears, a Roman vessel," &c. In the vicinity, on both sides of the Doon, are the remains of several British fortlets, which attest the presence, at some period or other, of a hostile power. A short distance above Barbieston, on the opposite side of the river, buried on the top of a little knoll called the *Tor*, an earthen vessel, evidently ancient and of British manufacture, containing a quantity of calcined bones, was excavated when digging for marl a short time ago. It is in the possession of the tenant of the farm. If ever such a battle as that described by our early historians was fought between the Scots and Romans, Barbieston-holm was, in all probability, the scene of the conflict, and the remains contained in the stone coffin may have been those of Eugenius, who was buried on the field of battle, with "princely honours." The line of the Roman road already described is not far from the supposed battle field. That there had been engagements in various other parts of Ayrshire, as well as along the margin of the Doon, between the Romans and the natives, is extremely probable, though no positive remains of a battle have been discovered. The Roman camps at Loudoun and Parkmoor, and the Roman military way still traceable for a short distance along the banks of the Irvine, show that the county was intersected by two principal communications. There is a cairn, however, in the vicinity of the Loudoun Hill camp, traditionally said to mark the spot where, in subsequent times, a rencounter took place between a party of Scots under Wallace and an English force, which, were it opened, might turn out to be of the Roman period. Besides various implements of warfare found in the vicinity of camps, British as well as Roman, a variety of similar remains have been discovered in the parishes of Maybole, Stevenston, and Irvine.

The death of Eugenius is said to have been followed by an event which has given rise to much discussion and doubt—the expulsion of the Scots by the Picts and Romans. Certain circumstances, it is contended, give countenance to the fact. Maximus and Eugenius are known to have been contemporaneous. The Scots—who had fled to Ireland, the Isles, and Scandinavia—are represented by Buchanan as having prevailed upon the Irish, "partly by the remembrance of their ancient relationship, and partly by commiseration for their misfortunes," to aid them in an abortive attempt to recover their inheritance. Of this there is no proof; but it is known that both in 398, and subsequently, the Romans were called upon to repel renewed attacks in which the Scots were participators; and if the lines, from Claudian, quoted by Chalmers, apply at all to Ireland, it seems to point to this very circumstance—

"When the Scot moved all Ireland, and the flood
Rolling between foamed with the hostile car."

The sense of this passage would lead one to suppose that the inhabitants of Ireland, who were not Scots, had been excited by the Scots. After the expulsion of the Scots, and their defeat in attempting to regain their former position, the Picts had occasion, so say our chroniclers, to regret their folly in yielding to the policy of Maximus; and they invited the Scots, under Fergus, son of Erc—entering, at the same time, into a solemn treaty of mutual support—to return to their possessions. This, according to our old historians, occurred in 463, during the reign of the Pictish king Durstus, who is ascertained to have succeeded to the throne in 414—differing only eleven years from the date of Buchanan. Chalmers, however, maintains, as we have seen, that the settlement of the Scots in Argyleshire did not take place till 503, in proof of which he has drawn up a table of their kings from the various genealogies to which he had access—the different reigns of whom give a total of 340½ years, making up precisely the lapse of time between 503 and 843, when the Pictish kingdom merged into that of the Scots. This looks very like a confirmation of his theory, that Fergus arrived in the sixth, and not in the fifth, century; but the table is not satisfactory, for he has evidently been compelled to adopt epochs of time for which he has apparently not the slightest authority. For instance, Donal-Breac is stated, in five out of six of the ancient chronicles, to have reigned *fourteen* years, yet he puts down *five* only; while between 706 and 733, twenty-seven years are assumed as the medium in the most arbitrary manner. Chalmers' table, therefore, cannot be held as evidence against all previous historians, who state that 403, and not 503, was the epoch of the arrival of Fergus. Not one of the genealogical lists are correct; and, therefore, to attempt making up a perfect one from the whole, without adhering to the statement of the majority, cannot be regarded in any other light than as bolstering up a system. In these circumstances we prefer adhering, for want of better authority, to the older chronicles; and shall consider the settlement of Fergus in Argyleshire—which is said, though we have no evidence of the fact, to have been the second coming of the Scots—as having occurred prior to the abdication of the Romans, which event finally took place in 446.

State of the Country during the Roman Period.

We have no other means of judging of the state of the country while the Romans held possession of it, than what is supplied by their own historians and panegyrist, whose statements ought to be taken with caution. Cæsar represented the Britons as in a state of great barbarity. The inhabitants of the Kentish coast, from their inter-

course with Gaul, were somewhat more civilised; but the whole nation generally are said to have painted their bodies and clothed themselves in skins. The greater part sowed no land, but lived on milk and flesh. This description of course referred to South Britain, but has been held as equally applicable to Scotland. The description of Tacitus, however, who speaks of North as well as South Britain, is not indicative of such extreme barbarity. "The Britons," he says, "were formerly governed by a race of kings," and "some of their warriors take the field in chariots." According to this author, the Caledonians fought against the Romans with chariots, at the foot of the Grampians. If so, it is impossible to conceive that a people who could construct chariots could be so barbarous as is represented by Cæsar. Chalmers well remarks that "the stone monuments of vast labour which still remain—the hill forts of the ingenious construction of many hands, that could not even now be taken by storm—and the gallant stand which they systematically opposed to the disciplined valour of the Roman armies—clearly show the Caledonian people in a better light of civilisation and polity than the classic authors uniformly represent." To what extent the Romanised portion of Scotland benefited from the presence of the "conquerors of the world" cannot be ascertained. They do not seem to have effected any great change either on the face of the country or in the habits of the people. Not a vestige of Roman topography remains; nor is it certain whether they imparted the knowledge of a single art to the natives. The introduction of agriculture is generally attributed to the Romans; but it appears from Cæsar that the inhabitants of the Kentish coast, at least, were in the habit of sowing; and Tacitus, writing about a century and a half later, says—the country is "fertile, and yields corn in great plenty." Their possessions in Scotland were held upon too precarious and warlike a footing to be of much advantage to the subdued. Ayrshire especially, so much exposed to the conflict of arms, could not be expected to gain much by their presence. The opening up of the county by two central military roads, which communicated with the Clyde, and the clearing away of no small extent of wooding—for there is every reason to believe that a great portion of the county was one entire forest*—were in themselves no small boon, if the circumstances of the district otherwise had permitted a progressive advance in improvement. Ayrshire does not seem to have possessed a single town when

* In various districts of Ayrshire, especially in mossy soils, immense roots of trees have been discovered, the remains, in all likelihood, of those "unpruned forests" which the Romans found, on their first penetrating North Britain, so obstructive of their progress.

Ptolomy's map was drawn up—about the middle of the second century—though it is probable that Ayr and Irvine, the two principal outlets to the Clyde, began to take their rise during the Roman period. The religion of the inhabitants, like that of the rest of the country, was Druidism. Numerous tumuli have been discovered in various parts of the county, containing the ashes of the dead, according to the mode of sepulture which prevailed under the Druidical system. A very entire specimen of the *cell*, used by the Druids for cutting the misletoe, or slaying the sacrifice,* was discovered, a few years ago, in the parish of Tarbolton. In the parish of Kirkoswald, however, there are distinct remains of a Druidical circle. At Cuff Hill also, in the parish of Beith, there is one of those famous devices—a rocking-stone—to which the Druids are known to have latterly had recourse. Certain other indications also lead to the belief that there was a Druidical place of sacrifice on the opposite side of the hill. As Christianity is known to have been introduced into Scotland during the Roman period, at the commencement of the fifth century, and as it was first taught in Galloway by St Ninian, it is probable that it was early embraced by the inhabitants of this county.

THE PERIOD OF THE SCOTS, PICTS, AND CUMBRIANS.

The five Romanised tribes of North Britain continued to occupy their respective districts, and were known in history as the Cumbrians, or Walenses. They remained divided, as formerly, in clanships, each independent of the other, and an almost constant civil war was the consequence. They were exposed to repeated inroads from the Scots and Picts; and to the invasion of a still more dangerous enemy—the Saxons—who, in the fifth century, extended their conquests along the east coast of North Britain, from the Tweed to the Forth; the defeated Ottadini and Gadeni falling back among their countrymen, the Damnii, and other tribes who occupied the Lothians. Seeing the peril by which they were surrounded—the Picts and Scots on the north, and the Saxons on the south—the inhabitants of Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Dumfriesshire, Liddesdale, Teviotdale, Galloway, and the greater part of Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire, formed themselves into a distinct kingdom called Alcluyd. The metropolis of the kingdom—Alcluyd—was, no doubt, situated on the banks of the Clyde, but the precise locality is not now known. Dumbarton rock was the main place of strength, and the seat of the reguli. The history of the Alcluyd kingdom presents a series of wars, domestic and foreign, throughout the greater portion of its existence—sometimes with the Picts, sometimes with the Scots,

oftener with the Saxons, and not less frequently one clan against another. Though repeatedly defeated and overrun, they continued to defend themselves with great spirit; and more than once their restless enemies felt the weight of their sword. They defeated Aidan of Kintyre in a battle fought, it is supposed, at Airdrie, in 577; and, in confederation with that king, Malgon, the Alcluyd monarch, gained a signal victory over the Saxons in Westmoreland, in 584. In 642, they killed in battle Donal-Breac, king of Kintyre; and slew the brother of the Pictish monarch in one of the numerous engagements they had with that people in 749. They were also called upon to measure arms with the *Picts*, or *Cruithne*, of Ireland, who invaded Ayrshire in 681. According to the Ulster annals, the *Cruithne* advanced as far as Mauchline, where they sustained a thorough defeat. They had again, in 702–3, to repel another invasion of the same people, when the battle of Culinfield was fought. The misfortunes of the Alcluydensians, however, more than counterbalanced their successes. They were completely subjected for the time by the celebrated Arthur of history, who flourished in the sixth century; and in 750, Eadbert, the Northumbrian monarch, marching through Nithsdale, took possession of Cuninghame and Kyle. Five years afterwards, by the united forces of the Picts and Saxons, the capital of Alcluyd was taken and sacked; but the hill-fort of Dumbarton continued impregnable, and the nation unconquered. Alcluyd was again taken by the Scots and Picts, in 779, and burned to the ground. Though the reguli afterwards sunk into comparative insignificance, the chiefs always contrived to resume their power when the storm of war had blown over; and the people continued long in possession of the country under the name of *Walenses*. The *Cruithne* are understood to have effected a settlement in Galloway during the ninth century; when the decline of the Northumbrian kingdom weakened the power of the Saxons in that quarter. The author of the "History of Galloway" mentions the existence of a wall between the Firth of Clyde and the Solway, which he thinks probable was built by the Novantes and Selgovæ, after the departure of the Romans, to protect themselves from the incursions of the Scots and Picts. It is thus described:—"This rampart, which, in some of the districts through which it passes, is called the *Roman*, and in others the *Picts' Dyke*, seems to have been generally built entirely of stone, though in localities where stones could not be conveniently obtained it was composed of stone and turf. The original height of this fence cannot now be ascertained, but its breadth at the base is exactly eight feet. Like other ramparts of the same kind, it had a fosse on one side, and probably a path to facili-

* Statistical Account.

tate communication on the other. The remains of this ancient work have been traced from Loch Ryan to the north-east border of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, the whole length of its devious course through Galloway being upwards of fifty miles. After leaving the stewartry it enters Dumfriesshire, and passing through a part of that county, joins the *Britton Wall*, in the parish of Annan. It afterwards runs into the Solway, nearly opposite to Bowness in Cumberland. This rampart must have been made by a people inhabiting its south side, that it might serve as an impediment, or a temporary barrier, to arrest the progress of some northern foe; for the fosse is on the north side, and it sometimes takes a circuitous direction to include fertile or cultivated fields." Chalmers seems to have been ignorant of the remains of such a rampart. It could scarcely have been built to oppose the inroads of the Scots and Picts—for the other lowland clans were equally interested in repelling their predatory attacks. It seems more likely to have been the work of the Picts—the Irish Cruithne—who at length succeeded in forming a settlement in that part of the country. In the devastating civil war which so long raged with varying success between the Scots and Picts, until the two crowns became united in the person of Kenneth II., in 843, Ayrshire does not appear at any time to have been the theatre of the struggle. In 836, however, the Alcludensians of Kyle were invaded by the father of this monarch—Alpin, king of the Scots—who landed at Ayr with a large body of followers. He is said to have wasted the country between the Ayr and the Doon as far inland as the vicinity of Dalmellington, about sixteen miles from the sea. There he was met by an armed force under the chiefs of the district, and a battle having ensued, Alpin was slain, and his army totally routed. The spot where the king was buried is called at this day *Laicht-Alpin*, or the grave of Alpin. Chalmers observes that this fact is important, as showing that the Gaelic language was then the prevailing tongue in Ayrshire. No doubt it is; but it is one of the strongest arguments that could be urged against his theory that the Gaelic was superinduced upon the British, which he holds was the language of the Caledonian Picts, as well as the Romanised tribes. If the Damuil of Ayrshire spoke Gaelic in 836, they must have done so long before; because at that period, as we have seen, the Scots of Argyle had made no settlement in Ayrshire.

The union of the Scots and Picts formed a new era in the history of Scotland; which falls to be considered under a different head. In the meantime we may take a glance backwards. From the abdication of the Romans, in 446, till the supremacy of the Scots, in 843, the history of the coun-

try, so far as it has been preserved or can be relied upon, presents little else than a series of conflicts. The Scots, Picts, Alcludensians, and Saxons all held independent districts. The Saxon power—which at one time threatened to overwhelm the greater part of the country—received a severe check from the Picts, whose country they had invaded, at the battle of Dun-nichen, in 685; and though they afterwards appear in the field as allies with their conquerors, in harassing the unhappy Alcludensians, the Northumbrian kingdom never regained its former extent. Amid such constant war and rapine much progress in civilization was not to be expected. Yet Chalmers assures us that at the epoch when the Picts ceased to be an independent people, both the Britons and the Picts spoke a highly cultivated language, and possessed many specimens of the finest poetry, from a long succession of elegant poets. This statement is founded upon the Welsh Archaeology, but it is doubtful whether these remains, where attributed to North Britain, are genuine. At all events it is questionable whether the language in which they are written was really that spoken by the Picts and Romanised tribes. The specimen left by *Merlinus Caledonius*, for example, who, it is said, was born on the north of the Clyde, and flourished about 560, cannot, even though it were genuine, be regarded as purely Pictish, it having been written after a long residence in Wales. We have seen that Chalmers is most unhappy, and somewhat contradictory, in his attempt to prove the dissimilarity of the Gaelic, and the other Celtic dialects spoken throughout Scotland. We know that the Scots, Picts, and Cumbrians, or inhabitants of Strathclyud, required no interpreter in their intercourse, yet a Gaelic scholar of the present day could not understand the Pictish of Merlin. How it came that the Picts and lowland tribes spoke the British or Welsh, while the Scoto-Irish, similarly descended, should speak a very different dialect, Chalmers does not take the trouble of attempting to show. The progress of society in the social arts, it is to be presumed, would have kept pace with literature; but of this there is no record.

THE SCOTTISH PERIOD.

What is called the Scottish era of our history extends from 843, when the Pictish crown merged into that of the Scottish, till Edgar succeeded to the throne in 1097. The annals of this period are meagre, and not well authenticated. Ayrshire, and other parts of Strathclyud, would seem to have suffered greatly from the inroads of Kenneth II., who, both before and after his assumption of the Pictish crown, is said to have amply revenged the death of his father. The Strathclyudensians, however, were still in a position to retaliate; for

during those hostile events which led to the union of the Scottish and Pictish crowns, they are said to have carried their ravages as far as Dumblane, which they burned. Peace was at length secured between them and the Scots, by the marriage of Ku, or Caw, king of the Strathclydensians, with the daughter of Kenneth; which union gave several kings to both nations. But scarcely were they free from the molestations of one enemy, than they were assailed by another. In 870 the Vikings made their first landing on the shores of the Clyde. After a blockade of four months they took Alcluyd, which they sacked; and having plundered the surrounding country, returned to Dublin, the seat of their adventures, the following year, carrying with them a number of prisoners, both Picts and Britons. Again, in 875, the same restless enemy, sallying forth from Northumberland, laid waste Galloway, and a great part of Strathclyud. Thus harassed by the insatiable Northmen, many of the inhabitants of Alcluyd resolved upon emigrating to Wales. Under Constantin, their chief, they accordingly took their departure; but were encountered by the Saxons at Lochmaben, where Constantin was slain. They, however, repulsed their assailants, and forced their way to Wales, where Anarawd, the king, being at the time hard pressed by the Saxons, assigned them a district which they were to acquire and maintain by the sword. In the fulfilment of this condition, they aided the Welsh in the battle of Cymrid, where the Saxons were defeated and driven from the district. The descendants of these Strathclyud Britons are said to be distinguishable from the other inhabitants of Wales at the present day. The Strathclyud kingdom was, of course, greatly weakened by the departure of so many of the best warriors; and it continued to be oppressed both by the Scots and Anglo-Saxon princes. The judicious selection of a branch of the Scottish line as their sovereign, had the effect of securing peace between the two nations for some time. Hostilities, however, at length broke out with great fury, in consequence of Culen—who ascended the Scottish throne in 965—having dishonoured his own relative, a grand-daughter of the late King of Strathclyud. Incensed at the insult, the inhabitants flew to arms, under King Ardach, and marching into Lothian, there encountered the Scots. The battle was a fierce one, and victory declared for the Alcluydensians. Both Culen and his brother Eocha were slain. This occurred in 970. The Scottish throne was ascended by Kenneth III.; and the war between the Scots and Cumbrians continuing, the latter, under Dunwallin—the successor of Ardach—were at length overpowered on the bloody field of Vacornar; where, the Welsh chronicle states, the victors lost many a warrior. Dunwallin

retired to Rome in 975. The Strathclyud kingdom, now fairly broken up, was annexed to the Scottish crown, and the inhabitants became mixed with the Scots and Picts. This was a successful era for the Scots. Though the country had been overrun by Æthelstan, the Saxons gained no permanent advantage. On the contrary, Edmund, in 945, ceded Cumberland, in England, to Malcolm I., on condition of unity and aid. Lothian, which had previously been held by England, was also delivered up to Malcolm III., in 1018, after the battle of Carham with Uchtred of Northumberland. The Norman conquest in 1066, compelled Edgar Ætheling and his sister Margaret, who became the wife of Malcolm Canmore, as well as a number of other Saxons, to seek shelter from the Scottish monarch. Malcolm, who made various inroads upon England, brought so many prisoners with him on one occasion, that for many years afterwards the towns and villages of Scotland were full of them. The death of Malcolm, who was killed at Alnwick in 1093, brought considerable trouble on the country. The throne was ascended by his brother, Donal-Bane; but Malcolm's son, Duncan, who was a hostage of England, obtained leave to invade Scotland with an army of English and French. He easily overthrew his uncle, but was himself assassinated a few years afterwards, when Donal-Bane again assumed the throne. Edgar Ætheling, who had in the meantime been restored to the favour of the conqueror, invaded Scotland at the head of a considerable army, and finally overthrew Donald-Bane in 1097; which event brought the Scottish period of our history to a close.

Language and Laws.

Chalmers has clearly demonstrated that both the Celtic language and laws predominated over all proper Scotland at this period. The fact that, at the Convocation of the Clergy in 1074, these instructors of the people could only speak Gaelic, Malcolm Canmore himself having to act as interpreter between them and the Queen, is a strong proof that the common language of the country was Gaelic; but that the Gaelic of the Scots-Irish, as Chalmers designates the Scots of Argyleshire, had so completely superseded the Cambro-British of the Picts and Alcluydensians, as to constitute the vernacular of the whole, seems to be an unwarranted conclusion. The Picts, a numerous people, were not by any means extirpated in 843, when the union of the Scottish and Pictish crowns was effected. So far from this being the case, it is evident that Kenneth ascended the Pictish throne as much by right as by the sword, and that the Pictish people continued in their possessions as formerly. Now, it is not to be supposed that under such circumstances the Gaelic of the Scots

could possibly supersede the Cambro-British of the Picts in little more than two centuries. In the case of the Alcluydensians, the thing is still more improbable. They existed, as we have seen, a distinct kingdom, till 975. The language of the mass could not therefore have been so thoroughly Scotified, only one hundred years afterwards, as to have all but lost its identity with the original. True, in the words of Chalmers, both, the people and the language were congenerous; a fact which, if admitted to its full extent, would at once reconcile the apparent discrepancy. But Chalmers has an object in contending for a marked distinction between the Scots Gaelic and the language of the Scots and Picts, a distinction which he by no means elucidates sufficiently. According to his own statement, the Gaelic must have been the language of Ayrshire prior to any settlement of the Scots in the district. He assumes that the topographical names introduced into Galloway by the *Cruithne* may be traced as gradually extending northwards over Carrick, Kyle, Cuninghame, and Lanarkshire, until met by the Saxon and the Scoto-Irish Gaelic of Argyleshire. But this is opposed to his own obviously proper rule in topographical discovery. The Saxon being, as it were, the last layer of topography in Scotland proper, it is the progress of that language westward, and not the Gaelic of the *Cruithne* going north or eastward, that ought to be traced in Ayrshire. But the fact that there is a considerable difference between the Gaelic of the Galloway *Cruithne* and the Gaelic of the Scots—that the former bears a much closer affinity to the Irish as it now exists—is strong evidence that the Scottish Gaelic was not a direct importation from Ireland, and that the Dalriads of Argyle were not purely Irish. Though originally from North Britain, the *Cruithne* had been long resident in Ireland, and did not settle in Galloway till about four centuries later than the return of Fergus to Argyleshire; consequently the greater similarity in language and customs can easily be accounted for. The main topographical argument of Chalmers in favour of his Scoto-Irish theory, is the circumstance of *Inver*, in two instances, having been substituted for *Aber*. Now, as formerly shown, there are only two solitary instances of *inver* in the whole topography of Ireland, and not one throughout the range of Galloway. The word, therefore, seems to have been peculiar to the Scottish Gael. In Kyle, on the contrary, we have several examples of it in old charters. Ayr itself is called *Inver-ar* in some instances, while we have *Inverpolcurtecan* and *Inverdon*. Another distinction between the Gaelic, Welsh, and Irish, worthy of being taken notice of, is the *patronymic mark*. In the Scots it is *Mac*; in Welsh, *Ap*; and in the Irish *O'*. Now, if the

Scots had been thoroughly Irish in their descent, as Chalmers affirms they were in their manners, laws, and customs, it is difficult to understand why they should have differed so widely upon so common a point; and it is equally strange that, in the oldest charters, where the *Walenses*, the remains of the Alcluyd Britons, are distinctly mentioned, there should not occur a single Welsh patronymic mark, if the language of the North Britons and the Welsh were so congenerous as is supposed. If we take, according to Chalmers, the British words in the topography of Scotland as a proof that the inhabitants spoke Welsh, the same rule would apply equally to Ireland, where the same British words are as prevalent. The lists of the Scottish and Pictish kings are adduced by Chalmers as another proof of the British speech of the Picts, the names of the latter having no meaning unless in the British. Now this is not the case. Most of the Pictish names are just as capable of being explained by a Gaelic dictionary as those of the Scots. The difference lies chiefly in the spelling, a circumstance which is not to be wondered at. The Gaelic was not a written language. The earliest verses known are the *Duan*, a sort of genealogy of the Scottish kings, composed in the eleventh century, during the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The Irish annals of Ulster and Tighernach were not written before the thirteenth century, so that any writing at all extant—even where Gaelic names of places occur in the earliest charters—all make a nearer approach to the language as it is now spoken and understood than the Welsh authorities, to whose records of facts we are chiefly indebted for any knowledge which has been preserved of the Picts or Alcluydensians, and who wrote at a much earlier period. The annals of the latter came to us through an ancient Cambro-British medium—those of the Scots through a recently written, and no doubt much-changed branch of a kindred tongue. Another argument against the Irish extraction of the Scots may be drawn from the statement of Chalmers, that the Scoto-Irish brought the custom of war-cries with them. Now, in the first place, we know that war-cries were not peculiarly Irish; and, in the second, that the Scots did not use the affix, *abo*, to their cries—such as Butler-*abo*, or Crom-*abo*—which was general over Ireland. Their national war-cry was simply *Albanich!* from *Albyn*, the ancient name of North Britain. Thus we see there was nothing Irish even in the *style* of their war-cry, while the cry itself shows that they were of *Albyn*, not of Ireland. Even the *Cruithne*, or “the wild Scots of Galloway,” as they were termed in the twelfth century, used the same war-cry. At the battle of the Standard, in 1136, they led the van, and rushing on to battle, the cry was “*Albanich! Alban-*

ich! Albanich!" Thanks to Hoveden, who has recorded the circumstance, we have here strong presumptive proof that both the Dalriads of Argyll and the Cruithne of Galloway were originally from Albyn, and had preserved the same national war-cry throughout their long pilgrimage in the north of Ireland. As the term Albyn only applied in ancient times to the Pictish country north of the Forth, the cry would not have been locally appropriate in Galloway; hence it was not likely to have been adopted after their arrival. The war-cry in ancient, like armorial bearings in more modern times, may be regarded as strong evidence of descent. Taking all things into consideration, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that there was, in reality, very little difference originally between the language of the Scots, Picts, and Alcluydensians. If there had been as great a distinction between the Gaelic and the Pictish language as the apocryphal specimen left by Merlin, a poet of the sixth century, would lead us to suppose, there would have been little use in appointing Gaelic clergymen over a Pictish people. That what is now the Lowland dialect had its rise during the Scottish period there can be little doubt. The annexation of Lothian, occupied for centuries chiefly by the Angles, brought them into closer contact with the inhabitants of the adjacent districts; while a body of Saxons actually effected a settlement in Kyle and Cuninghame. Though these, it may be inferred, did not long retain possession, owing to the decline of the Northumbrian power, still the probability is, that a portion both of their lineage and language remained. The many Saxons brought into Scotland by Malcolm Canmore—though numbers of them were expelled by the Scots after his death*—must have tended greatly to disseminate a language already constituting the vernacular tongue of the east coast from the Forth to the Tweed. The Lowland dialect, originating in a combination of the oldest and purest Teutonic with the native Gaelic or British, owes to this union much of that peculiar softness, copiousness, and graphic power by which it is distinguished.† One-third of the language, upon careful examination, will be found to be Celtic. It has also a considerable admixture of French, the acquisition of which can easily be accounted for by the number of Nor-

man settlers who came amongst us, and the subsequent intercourse which took place between France and Scotland.* In the next, or Anglo-Saxon period of our history, the growth of the Scottish dialect can be still more distinctly traced. In reference to the laws during the era of which we are now writing, Chalmers shows that they were Celtic, and very different from the Saxon; but that they were peculiarly Scoto-Irish, as, in accordance with his system, he affirms, is by no means so clear. It is not at all proved that the laws of the Scots were different from those of the Picts, or Lowland Britons. The predominance of the Scots brings them down more nearly to written evidence; and therefore we have a better knowledge of the customs which prevailed under their rule. On the contrary, we are almost in total ignorance of the laws by which the Picts or Alcluydensians were governed. The law of tanistry—by which the succession to the crown was regulated—existed apparently amongst the Picts as well as the Scots. Bede casually informs us that it was a rule with the Picts, when the succession came to be disputed, that the preference should be given to the nearest claimant by the female side. It was this law which placed Kenneth on the throne, in opposition to the other competitor, Bred. That the customs of the Scots and Picts were the same is apparent from an ordinance of Edward I., issued with a view to the settlement of Scotland, in which he says—"The custom of the Scots and Picts shall for the future be prohibited, and be no longer practised." *Customs*, not *custom*, would have been the phrase if there had been different customs prevailing among the Scots and Britons. During the Scottish period the country had been ecclesiastically divided into parishes, but the introduction of sheriffdoms and justiciaries belongs to a later age.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDGAR TILL THE DEATH OF THE MAIDEN OF NORWAY.

The accession of Edgar, son of Malcolm Canmore, to the Scottish throne in 1097, which was mainly effected by the aid of an Anglo-Norman army, under the command of his uncle, Edgar Æthelling, produced a great change in the aspect of affairs. A new system of jurisprudence was introduced, and the laws were administered with much greater force. The foundation of his government, however, may be said to have been laid

* Chalmers states that the Saxons were driven wholly away after the death of Malcolm Canmore, but he must be wrong, for he elsewhere mentions that the descendants of the prisoners were to be seen in every village and every house in the reign of David I.

† We are assured that Gaelic poetry could be translated into the Lowland dialect almost word for word; while it cannot be rendered into English without having recourse to that degree of circumlocution which Goldsmith satirically calls "style," in allusion to M'Pherson's Ossian.

* Professor Murray, referring to Jamieson's theory that the Lowland Scotch is a different language from the English, observes—"His proofs from language are learned, but delusive, because he forgets that Celtic and Teutonic are radically one; and he overlooks characteristic differences."

in the reign of his father. The overthrow of the Saxon dynasty in England by the Normans, the consequent exile of many of the Saxon families of distinction, who took refuge in Scotland, and his marriage with Margaret, all tended to create a partiality for the habits of the south. Malcolm himself had spent no inconsiderable part of his earlier years in England. His extreme affection for his amiable Queen, and the improvement which, through her influence, was effected in the manners and usages of the nobility, paved the way to those changes that followed during the reigns of his successors. The Saxon language, which, as we have seen, was previously spoken in the east of Scotland, and partially in the south, was first introduced at the court, in compliment to the queen, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Under Edgar, the Saxon mania made still greater strides. Large bodies of emigrants were settled throughout the kingdom, both north and south of the Forth. Besides the Saxons, many of the Norman nobility, who were dissatisfied with the rule of the Conqueror, retired to Scotland, where they were encouraged by every mark of distinction which could be heaped upon them. It seemed to be the policy of the Scottish kings to encourage the settlement of foreigners, with a view to consolidate the authority of the crown, and enable them to overcome the dangerous power of the native clans, whose genius and habits were by no means favourable to concentrated government or the cultivation of commerce. From the great number of foreigners settled in the richest districts of the country, it would appear that the constant wars between the Scots, Picts, and Britons, and their domestic feuds, had greatly thinned the inhabitants. The vast body of retainers brought by the various Saxon and Norman lords, and the wide extent of lands conferred upon them, lead to the conclusion that the country was in a waste and desolate condition. When David I., who married an English countess who had numerous vassals, ascended the throne in 1124, he is said to have been followed, at successive periods, by no fewer than a thousand Anglo-Normans. During the reign of this monarch, Hugh de Morville, amongst others, came to Scotland, and, besides being appointed High Constable, was endowed with vast grants of land. He possessed the greater part of Cuninghame, and, under his auspices, a number of families, who afterwards rose to high feudal distinction, were settled in that district. The Loudoun family, who assumed the name of the lands as their patronymic, were Anglo-Normans. So were the progenitors of the Cuninghames. The Rosses were also vassals of Hugh de Morville. Godfrey de Ros acquired the lands of Stewarton from Richard de Morville. Stephen, the son of Richard, obtained lands in Cuninghame, which he

called Stephen's-tun (the Stevenston of the present day). The Lockharts of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire are of Anglo-Norman descent. Simond, the son of Malcolm, who settled in Lanarkshire, held lands under the Stewart family in Kyle, which he called Syming-tun, now Symington. The Colvilles, who possessed Ochiltree for some time, were from England. The Montgomeries of Eagleshame, and subsequently of Eglintoun, were Norman, and vassals of Walter the High Steward, who obtained the greater part of Renfrewshire. A brother of Walter is conjectured, upon good grounds, to have been the ancestor of the Boyds. The Stewarts were themselves Anglo-Norman, as were also the Bruces of Annandale and Carrick. The Wallaces of Kyle are supposed to have been of Norman descent, from one Eimerus Galleus, whose name appears as a witness to the charter of the Abbey of Kelso, founded by David I. That the progenitors of the Hero of Scotland came from England is farther held to be countenanced by the fact that there existed in London, in the thirteenth century, certain persons of the name of *Waleis*; but none of our historians or genealogists have been able to trace the slightest family connection between them; neither is it known at what period, if Norman or English, they settled in Scotland. The first of the name on record is Richard *Walense*, who witnesses a charter to the monks of Paisley, by Walter the High Steward, before the year 1174. The name came to be afterwards softened to *Waleys* or *Wallace*. In the absence of direct proof to the contrary, it is not unreasonable to conjecture that the Wallaces were native Scots. Some consider them to have been Welsh, apparently without reference to the fact that the Alcluydensians are often confounded in history by the terms British and Welsh. Long after the Alcluyd kingdom had been destroyed, the inhabitants—the descendants of the *Damnii*—were known by the appellation of *Walenses*. It is therefore probable that the ancestors of Wallace adopted the patronymic of *Walense*, in the same way that *Inglis* is known to have been assumed from English, or *Fleming* from the Flemings. This is strongly countenanced by the fact that the name of the family was originally *Walens*. The coincidence is at all events curious, and not without interest. The property of Richard *Walens* may have been called *Richardtun*, in accordance with the prevailing Saxon custom of the time—not because he was himself of English extraction. The Flemings, who were all foreigners, came to be so numerous in Scotland that they were privileged to be governed by their own laws. The list of Lowland clans, amounting in all to thirty-nine, as given in the recently published MS. of Bishop Leslie, who, if it is authentic, which is very doubtful, wrote during the reign of Queen Mary, shows that

the greater number were of Saxon or Norman extraction. The following is the list:—

Armstrong.	Johnston.
Barclay.	Kerr.
Brodie.	Lauder.
Bruce.	Leslie.
Colquhoun.	Lindsay.
Comyn.	Maxwell.
Cuninghame.	Montgomerie.
Cranstoun.	Murray.
Crawford.	Ogilvie.
Douglas.	Oliphant.
Drummond.	Ramsay.
Dunbar.	Rose.
Dundas.	Ruthven.
Erskine.	Scott.
Forbes.	Seton.
Gordon.	Sinclair.
Graham.	Urquhart.
Hamilton.	Wallace.
Hay.	Wemyss.
Home.	

There was one Alan le Fenwick,* connected, no doubt, with the parish in this county of that name, who swore fealty to Edward I. It is rather surprising that neither the Kennedies, a very extensive and old Celtic clan in Carrick, nor the Boyds, are mentioned amongst the foregoing.† Whether “*Vestiarium Scoticum*” be a forgery or not, the families enumerated are well known to have flourished in the Lowlands; and indeed most of them are in existence at this moment. It is obvious, therefore, that the Celtic population, at least the chiefs, had been superseded to a great extent. In Ayrshire, as already stated, the mass of the inhabitants were purely Celtic; but, as in other districts, the bulk of the property passed into the hands of Norman and Saxon emigrants, with whose followers the towns and villages were crowded. This infusion of foreign blood was not effected without some difficulty. The Celtic population were greatly opposed to the new system, and they broke out into frequent insurrections. When William was made prisoner at Alnwick in 1147, a general rising took place against the strangers, who were compelled to take shelter in the king’s castles. During the reigns of Edgar, Alexander I., David I., and Malcolm IV., various disturbances occurred in consequence of the prejudices entertained by the old

against the new race. The repeated irruptions of the Galwegians, whose territory included not only Carrick but Kyle and Cuninghame, at the commencement of the reign of David I., must of course have involved what now constitutes Ayrshire in the struggle. On the captivity of William, Galloway rose in revolt, slew the English and Normans, expelled the king’s officers, and destroyed his castles. In September 1174, Gilbert of Galloway assassinated his brother Uchtred in the most savage manner. The following year, William, having regained his liberty, marched an army against Gilbert; but, in place of punishing him, he accepted a pecuniary satisfaction. Gilbert secured the good will of Henry of England for £919, 9s. 0d., and became so audacious that, in 1184, he took up arms against the King of Scotland, when William found it necessary to enter into a compromise with him. Gilbert, however, dying in 1185, Roland, the son of the murdered Uchtred, took up arms, and entirely defeated his opponents. Possessing himself of the whole of Galloway, he incurred the displeasure of Henry of England, who, in 1186, assembled a large army at Carlisle, with the view of invading Galloway. Roland made vigorous defensive preparations. A peace, however, was arranged without proceeding to extremities, by which Roland agreed to submit the claims of Duncan, the son of Gilbert, to English jurisdiction. The Scottish king, feeling his influence compromised by such terms, stepped in between the parties, and, in 1186, granted Carrick, which formed a considerable portion of ancient Galloway, to Duncan, in full satisfaction of his claims. A new Earldom arose out of this settlement, which was destined to produce the celebrated restorer of Scottish independence, Robert the Bruce.

One of the leading events between the accession of Edgar and the death of the Maid of Norway in 1290, was the battle of the Standard, fought by David I. against the English in 1138. At this engagement, the Alcluyd men, or Walenses, are said to have fought in a distinct body. Another and a more important occurrence was the invasion of Haco, king of Norway, during the reign of Alexander III., who appeared in the bay of Ayr with a large fleet early in August 1263. The cause of this invasion had reference to certain islands which Haco contended ought to have been conceded to him in virtue of previous treaties. The Scottish account of the battle of Largs, where the Norwegians were defeated, is perhaps not altogether to be relied on; but we are afraid that Mr Tytler, in his generally accurate 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 Mr Tytler

* Fenwick has, in all probability, been transformed into *Finnie*, some of whom are still to be found in Ayrshire.

† There were also the Boyles, Blairs, Dunlope, Fullartons, Hunters, Fairlies, Linns, Eglintouns, Fergushills, Muirs, Monfolds, Auchinlecks, &c., who rose out of Ayrshire; and the Stewarts, Sempills, Caldwelles, Ralstouns, Walkingshaws, Brisbanes, Dennistouns, Porterfields, Lyles, Houstouns, Cathcarts, Pollocks, Whytefuirds, Knoxes, Cochrans, &c., out of Renfrewshire—all of whom were of considerable status.

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 Cumbrays, 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 equinoctial 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, and the Lord High Steward, in person, 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 but it was a well-contested field. Haco is said to have landed 20,000 men at Ayr, and taken the castle—a statement 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 altogether incredible. He evidently intended a regular invasion of Scotland, and his fleet, consisting of about 150 vessels of various capabilities, may well be styled the Armada of the thirteenth century. His landing at Ayr would account, perhaps, for the 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 believ-

ing that the battle of Largs was more than a mere skirmish, or series of skirmishes. So formidable was Haco'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 the High Steward were at the head of the troops—shows in what estimation the number and power of the Norsemen were held. Wynthoun says—

"The king Alysandrye of Scotland
Came on them than wyth stalwart hand,
And thame assayld 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 Haco, 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 the 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,
Perryys of Curry cald be name."

Who Sir Piers de Curry was, genealogy has not traced. He is described as having been conspicu-

ous 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 Whytefuird had the lands of Whytefuird 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 Stavinstone;
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 Haco, 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 Mrs Hunter of Hunterston, and, from its Runic 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 *Rout-Danes'-Burn*, which, more probably, means simply *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) *Tharter-meer*, 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 Larga.* The name of the farm as well as the stone indicates that Gaelic was the common language of Ayrshire at that time. In the Chamberlain Rolls—1264—several entries occur which have evident reference to this period of our history. They are from the account of William, Earl of Menteith, who was sheriff of Ayr at the time. "*Item*, to the worker of the *ballista*, for that year (1263,) two merks and a half." The *ballista*, or *cata-pulta*, was a machine, a species of cross-bow, by which bolts were shot from the walls of a stronghold; and no doubt this, as well as the other entries, were on account of the Castle of Ayr. "*Item*, in food and service to two watchmen from that term (Martinmas, previously mentioned) 20 shillings: *Item*, in food and service to the porter in that term, 8 shillings: *Item*, in repair of the houses in the castle of Air, 27 shillings: In the expense of deputies exploring the king of Norway, three times 28 shillings and 8 pence farthing." The meaning of the words "exploring the king of Norway," seems to be that certain persons were despatched by the sheriff of Ayr to watch the movements of the armament of the king of Norway—showing the judicious manner in which the defence of the kingdom was attended to. "*Item*, to four men watching the vessels or ships of our Lord the King for 23 weeks, 16 shilling 9 pence farthing." Immediately prior to the period here alluded to, several vessels had been built at Ayr by the command of Alexander III., for the use of the state; from which circumstance it has justly been inferred that Ayr was at that time one of the most important harbours in the kingdom. The account goes on farther to enumerate various items which, though not of much importance in themselves, still possess a degree of interest, as illustrative of local history. For example, we find—" *Item*, for three dozen staves or staves of *taxo* (*yew*) bought for the working of the *ballista*, 13s. 4d.; and in salt, bought for victualling the castle, 20s. *Item*, in 10 chalders of oatmeal, for the said victualling, £10. *Item*, for six chalders of wheat, bought for said victualling, £9, 3s.; and for seventeen pounds,

sixteen shillings, five pence, for cows taken from the men of Kyle, and of Carrick, and which these men kept on their farms from the term of Saint Martin aforesaid. *Item*, for 46 cows taken for the service of our Lord the King, at *Brewevill*, £9, 4s.; and he [the king] also owes £204, 8s. 3½d. He [the king] received of the same, in wheat from the provisions of the castle of Ayr, six chalders." In the same account, the Earl "requests to be allowed to himself the custom of eleven score and odd stones of iron, and the making of 1770 *querrellis*,* and the making of 9 score [stones] of iron. *Item*, requests to be put in possession of £60, 15s. 8d., which he expended in the making of the ships of our Lord the King; and in seven merks which he expended in cutting of 200 oars, and in the making and carriage of the same." From all this it will be seen that very considerable preparations were made for defending the castle of Ayr. There is another claim for money alleged to have been expended by the Earl of Menteith, which the Rolls thus record—"And he equally requests to be allowed the expenses of six score servants, or men on duty, which he kept in the castle of Air three weeks, in defect of the burghers, who ought to have entered the castle, for the keeping of the same, according to the order of our Lord the King; and the said earl says that they refused, and if this can be proven the said burghers should pay to the said earl the expenses of the aforesaid servants, otherwise the foresaid earl shall pay the said expenses." From this it would appear that some doubt was entertained as to the fact of the burghers of Ayr having refused to garrison the castle. The probability is that the Earl preferred his own men.

The death of Alexander in 1285, followed by that of his grand-daughter, the "Maiden of Norway," who, as Wyntoun says, "was put to Dede be Martyr," on her passage from thence to Scotland, in 1290, involved the country in all the turmoil and ruin of a disputed succession.—That Scotland attained to great prosperity during the period we have been describing—from 1097 to 1290—especially during the wise and vigorous government of Alexander, is borne out by all our historians. Castles, which had begun to be erected in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, were rapidly multiplied by those Norman barons and their followers who, as we have already seen, obtained large grants of land from the Scottish monarchs. Various strongholds along the sea-coasts, supposed to have been built by the Vikings, as well as cells or religious houses, are known to have previously existed. But it was chiefly under the protection of the baronial towers that

* In Aitken's Parish Atlas of Ayrshire, engraved in 1820, the name is changed to *Thorstone*.

* Bolts for the *ballista*.

hamlets and towns sprung up; and, in less than two centuries, a vast change was produced. Ayrshire, notwithstanding the attachment of the inhabitants to their Celtic habits, seems to have made considerable progress in the new order of things, though most of the towns and principal villages are of Celtic origin: for example, Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Mauchline, Ochiltree, Auchinleck, Cumnock, Ballantrae, Girvan, Maybole, &c., no doubt took their rise prior to the Saxon era of our history. Those of more recent times are easily known by the Teutonic affix, *tun* or *ton*. They are ten in number—Coylton, Dalmellington, Galston, Monkton, Riccarton, Stevenston, Stewarton, Straiton, Symington, and Tarbolton; and even these are not all wholly Saxon. Though it is thus apparent that the majority of the towns and villages of the county took their rise in Celtic times, and while the Gaelic continued to be the prevailing language, there can be little doubt that the introduction of foreigners, especially the mercantile Flemings, whom the mistaken policy of the English monarchs drove from the south, tended greatly to promote that mercantile prosperity for which the country was distinguished in the reign of Alexander. In ship-building, in fishing, in agriculture and commerce, Scotland was considerably in advance of England in the twelfth century. The Saxons, Flemings, and other foreigners, are known to have been settled chiefly in the towns; yet, in Ayrshire at least, they seem to have constituted but a small body in comparison with the other inhabitants. The names, so far as they have been preserved in the municipal records of Ayr, for instance, show that Celtic patronymics were by far the most numerous. The twelfth century may be considered the great era of church-building. Various monasteries were no doubt founded previously; but churches had not been generally planted in the room of the cells of the saints. In Ayrshire there were no religious houses prior to that period. The Abbey of Kilwinning, the oldest in the county, was founded by Hugh de Morville in 1140;* Crossraguel by Duncan, Earl of Carrick, in 1244 or 1245. A great many other places of worship, of various orders, were established about the same time throughout the county. From the charter of the church of Cragyn, founded by Walter Hose of Cragyn in 1170, we find that iron money was then current in Scotland as well as silver. His brother John, in recognition of the gift, was to give yearly to the monks of Paisley "three iron coins." Schools, as well as churches,

were also instituted in this, it may be said, the golden age of independent Scotland. In a precept of Pope Gregory, in 1233, his faithful sons, the deacons of Carrick and Cuninghame, and the master of the school of Ayr, are ordered to examine into the conduct of the rector of the church of Kilpatrick, for adulterating charters. In reference to agriculture, we find, from the charters of the monastery of Paisley, that lands were frequently enclosed even at this early period. In a "charter of the boundaries of the House of Paisley and William of Sanchar" (parish of St Quivox), in 1280, it is agreed that "crosses and ditches are to be erected and made by men mutually chosen," between the lands of Dalmlin and Sanchar, "one-half of ditches to be taken from lands of both parties; said ditches to be six feet wide." "Moreover," (continues the charter) "it has been agreed, as well for me (the said William of Sanchar) and my heirs as for the aforesaid abbot and convent and their successors, that from Martinmas *no field shall be enclosed* between my domain and my other lands, from the aforesaid rivulet, westward, and the land of the aforesaid church, until the festival of the purification of the Blessed Virgin; but that the animals of said monks and convent, and their servants, should freely pasture in my land, and *vice versa* my animals, of my heirs, and of our dependents, in the land of the aforesaid church, however so that no damage shall be done to my granges, ditches, or sown land at any time to me or my heirs whatsoever, on the other side of the aforesaid rivulet, for a fortnight after the corn has been carried from that land." Alexander the Third, as Wyntoun informs us, paid great attention to agriculture. He caused every occupier of land to plough a certain part of it, in proportion to its extent; and

"Be that vertu all hys Land
Of cois he gart be abowndand."

It was from this law of Alexander's that, as the poet informs us, land came afterwards to be measured by the number of oxen necessary to work it. The value of corn at that period he thus briefly chronicles:—

"A Boll of Atis pennys foure
Of Scottis mone past noucht oure;
A Boll of Bere for awcht or ten
In comowne prys sawld wes then;
For sextene a Boll of Qwhete;
Or for twenty the derth wes grete."

Here we see that wheat was a common commodity in Scotland six hundred years ago. We know, however, from other sources, that it had been so long previously. In David the First's time (1124), wheat was still cheaper than in the reign of Alexander. It could then be had for ten in place of sixteen pennies—the value of which, in sterling money, would be, at the respective periods, about

* There is some discrepancy amongst our antiquarian writers as to the foundation of Kilwinning. Pont says it was built in 1191, Keith in 1140, and Crawford after 1153. Chalmers, however, follows Keith, and he is good authority in such matters.

2s. 6d. to 4s. per boll. From the account of William Cumin of Kilbride, sheriff of Ayr in 1265, in the Chamberlain Rolls, we have a correct idea of the price of wine at this period. "Item, for 17 hhds. of red wine, each hogshead 36s. 8d., total £31, 3s. 4d. ;* and for six hhds. of red wine, £9, 3s. 4d. ; and for three hogsheads of white wine, bought, at 110s. ; and 6 hhds. of white wine, bought of the burghers of Air, £12, 2s." If the riches of the country were to be measured by the wealth of the church, which compounded with Bagamont, an emissary sent by the Roman Pontiff to levy a tenth on the property of the church for the relief of the Holy Land in 1275, for the enormous sum of 50,000 merks, we would form a very high estimate of its prosperity. In arms, Scotland was inferior to no country of the age. Her men-at-arms and cavaliers, as described at the battle of Largs, were equipped in the most approved fashion ; and the fact that, in 1244, Alexander II. led an army into England of 100,000 foot, with a well-appointed body of cavalry, shows that, both in men and means, she was capable of meeting a very formidable opponent. With reference to the arts, the style of ecclesiastical architecture affords the only data upon which to form an opinion ; and, according to that criterion, it must have been of no mean order.

FROM THE DEATH OF THE MAIDEN OF NORWAY TILL
THE ACCESSION OF DAVID II.

"Quhen Alysandyr, oure kyng, wes dede,
That Scotland led in luwe and le,
Away wes Sons of Ale and Brede,
Of Wyne and Wax, of Gamyn and Gle :
Our Gold wes changed into Ledo—
Cryst, borne in-to Virgynte,
Succour Scotland, and remede,
That stad is in perplexyte."†

So sings the oldest Scottish poet of whose genius any vestige remains. The death of Alexander, followed soon by that of the "Maiden of Norway," brought evil days upon the country. The civil commotion which arose out of the disputed claim to the crown, and the persevering attempt of Edward I. to subjugate Scotland, were attended with disastrous consequences: agriculture was neglected,

* A pound weight of silver constituted a pound of money at this time. The Scottish government afterwards (March 12, 1363) debased the coin. Edward III. (of England) issued a proclamation forbidding its currency. This proclamation sets forth, "that the ancient money of Scotland was wont to be of the same weight and alloy as the sterling money of England."—*Hailes' Annals, Vol. II., p. 370.*

† These often quoted lines are greatly to be admired for their simplicity and sweetness. The expression "Away wes Sons of Ale and Brede," has been variously interpreted. There can be little doubt, however, that *sons* and *sonce* (which signifies abundance) are one and the same word. Hence the line would read, "Away was plenty of ale and bread."

and commerce banished. Ayrshire shared largely in the vicissitudes of that melancholy period. The connection of Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale and Cleveland, son of the competitor, with the county, by his marriage with Marjory, Countess of Carrick, rendered the district of vast importance to the invader. The marriage, which we give in the words of Tytler, was altogether a romantic one:—"About this time (1268) happened an incident of a romantic nature, with which important consequences were connected. A Scottish knight of high birth—Robert de Bruce, son of Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale and Cleveland—was passing on horseback through the domains of Turnberry, which belonged to Marjory, Countess of Carrick. The lady happened at the moment to be pursuing the diversion of the chase, surrounded by a retinue of her squires and damsels. They encountered Bruce. The young Countess was struck by his noble figure, and courteously entreated him to remain and take the recreation of hunting. Bruce who, in those feudal days, knew the danger of paying too much attention to a ward of the king, declined the invitation, when he found himself suddenly surrounded by the attendants ; and the lady, riding up, seized his bridle, and led off the knight, by gentle violence, to her castle of Turnberry. Here, after fifteen days' residence, the adventure concluded as might have been expected. Bruce married the Countess without the knowledge of the relations of either party, and before obtaining the king's consent ; upon which Alexander seized her castle of Turnberry and her whole estate. The intercession of friends, however, and a heavy fine, conciliated the mind of the monarch. Bruce became, in right of his wife, Lord of Carrick ; and the son of this marriage of romantic love was the great Robert Bruce, the restorer of Scottish liberty." The disputed claim to the Crown arose immediately after the death of Alexander, in the belief that the right of the "Maiden of Norway" would be set aside in favour of the nearest male heir. In 1286 "an agreement was drawn up with a view to the succession of Bruce the Elder, between Thomas de Clare, brother to the Earl of Gloucester, and nephew to the elder Bruce's wife ;* joined with Richard de Burg, Earl of Ulster, on the one part, and Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, John, and Alexander, Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, Alexander and John his sons, Robert Bruce, Lord of Carrick, and Bernard de Bruce, James, Steward of Scotland, and John, his brother, Eregus, the son of Donevald of the Isles, and Alexander his son, that they would adhere to, and take part with one and other, upon all occasions,

* Bruce claimed the crown as the descendant of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion.

against all persons whatsoever, saving their allegiance to the king of England, and their fidelity to him who should gain the kingdom of Scotland by right of blood from Alexander, then lately deceased; which agreement, according to *Dugdale*, was dated at *Turnberrie*, on the eve of *St Mathew*." Not long after this, the six regents, who had been appointed to govern the kingdom, were reduced, by death and assassination, to four; and the High Steward, who was one of them, taking a course inimical to the young Queen, open war was commenced by Bruce against the party of Baliol, which, according to *Tytler*, continued to ravage the country for two years after the death of the king. We know, at all events, from the Chamberlain Rolls, that in 1288 the sheriff of Wigton, John Cumin of Buchan, did "not answer because the land lies uncultivated on account of the war raised after the death of the king by the Earl of Carrick." The demand of Edward I., to whose decision the pending claims were submitted, to have the whole strengths of the country delivered into his hands, had the effect of rousing the contending factions to a sense of the common danger, and it is probable that, but for the death of the queen, Scotland might have been spared the severe infliction of civil and foreign war, which so long desolated the country. In consequence of the doubtful allegiance of the Bruces,* and their pretensions to the Scottish throne, Edward, with the view of overawing the district, after he had over-run the country, maintained a strong force in the castle of Ayr, of which Henry de Percy was appointed governor, as well as sheriff of the county. The tyranny of Edward—especially as affairs were administered by Cressingham the treasurer, and Ormsby the justiciary—was such that the prostrate inhabitants were fain to throw off the yoke. At length a champion arose in the person of the famed Sir William Wallace, whose exploits, as recorded by Blind Harry, are familiar to every Scotsman. Wallace, who is supposed to have been born about 1276, was the second son of Malcolm Waleys, the knight of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire.† The main stock of the family, however, belonged to Ayrshire. His mother was a daughter of Sir Reginald Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr‡:—

Malcolm Wallace her got in marriage,
That *Ellerslie* then had in heritage,
Auchenbothie, and sundry other place;
The second oye he was of good Wallace.*

Some of the earlier years of Wallace are said to have been passed at Riccarton, where a tree is still pointed out by tradition as having been planted by his hands. When obliged to fly from Dundee, where it is believed he studied some time at a public seminary, for the slaughter of young Selby, the governor's son, who had insulted him, he took refuge—according to Blind Harry, the only authority we have on the subject—at Riccarton. The various "gests" related of Wallace by the minstrel have been regarded by Lord Hailes, and others, as mere romance—and certainly they are not wholly admissible within the pale of authentic history; but when the bard is found to agree with what is known to be matter of fact, it is scarcely justice to reject all as fabulous which cannot be tested by contemporaneous evidence. We know, on the authority of Wyntoun, that the "gude dedis" which "he in-till hys dayis wroucht" were so numerous that

"Quha all hys dedis of prys wald dyte,
Hym worthyd a gret buk to wryte."

In a local history it would be unjustifiable not to revert to those *gests* which have been preserved of him, especially such as refer to the county. The rencontre of Wallace with some Englishmen of Lord Percy's court while angling in the river Irvine—how he "killed the churl with his own staff" in Ayr—how he slew Lord Percy's steward, and was imprisoned—how he escaped—and how he afterwards killed the buckler-player—are all fully detailed in Blind Harry. Whatever degree of credit may be due to these narratives, it is evident that Wallace could only win his way to the extraordinary popularity he enjoyed by the performance of valiant and daring exploits against the enemies of his country. The thorough intimacy of the narrator with the localities described is worthy of notice, as confirmatory, to a certain extent, of the facts related. Wallace is represented as absconding, after the affair on the banks of the Irvine water, to Ochter-house—

"Then to Laglane wood, when it grew late,
To make a silent and a safe retreat."

We are not aware of any place called Ochter-

* At the Berwick Parliament, held 28th August, 1296, Robert Bruce, elder, and Robert Bruce, younger—the competitor having died the previous year—both swore fealty to Edward.

† Renfrewshire was disjoined from Lanarkshire about 1405 or 1406.

‡ According to Wood, she was a daughter of *Hugh Crawford* of Loudoun. In the Wallace papers, printed by the Maitland Club, the name is *Sir Reginald*, which agrees with the statement of Blind Harry.

* Blind Harry's Wallace, Edin., 1758, 4to., black-letter, page 2.—Auchenbothie is five or six miles from Ellerslie, within the parish of Lochwinnoch, and is a barony, with an old castle. In the farm of this barony, called Nether-trees, there is a singular knowe, surrounded by a small loch, or a wet bog. There is a tradition to this day, that Sir William Wallace defended himself with his attendants on this knowe, against some English soldiers. The knowe is still called *Wallace's Knowe*. There is much evidence of this tradition.

house in this county;* but there can be little doubt that Laglane wood, in which Wallace is said to have found shelter after his adventures at Ayr, was not far distant from that town. About four miles up the river, on the south side, there is a farm standing on the estate of Auchincruive called the Laigland; and upon the north, near the modern house of Craigie, lower down the stream, there is a hollow, close by its edge, called "Wallace's Cave," in which, according to tradition, the hero of Scottish independence found refuge when pursued by his enemies. After having been starved in prison, and thrown, as it was supposed dead, over the "castle wall," his nurse is spoken of as coming from "the new town of Ayr," to bear his corpse away. Now, the new town, though of trifling extent, did exist in the days of Wallace—a fact of which the author could not be supposed to be aware unless particularly conversant with the circumstances he was relating. On the morning of the "blac parliament" at Ayr, when so many of the leading men of the district were treacherously put to death, Wallace and his uncle, Sir Reginald Crawford, are represented as coming from Crosbie castle, in West Kilbride—

"Upon the morn thair graith thaim to the Ar,
And furth thair hyd quhill thair come to Kingace,
With dreidful hart thus sperit wicht Wallace
At Schyr Ranald for the charter of peese,†
It is lowyt at Corbe,‡ in the kyst.

Kincase, or Kilcase, near to the coast, in the parish of Prestwick, is popularly believed to have been founded by Robert the Bruce for leprous persons. If, however, Blind Harry is topographically correct, Kincase must have existed before Bruce could be supposed to have done so. The charter foundation of the hospital is not extant, therefore it is impossible to determine the point. The derivation of the name itself, as explained by Chalmers, does not help to unriddle the mystery. *Kil* signifies a cell or chapel; *cas*, he says, the plague. "So Kilcas would signify the retreat of the plague: but this hospital was founded for *lepers*; and *lobhar* is the Gaelic word for a leper, and *laidhre* for the leprosy." Thus the word is inapplicable to either of the suppositions. That the place was locally known prior to the foundation of the hospital, we are not only led to believe from Blind Harry, but from the tradition itself, which avers that Bruce

had been induced to build the lazaret-house from a conviction that he had been cured of an eruptive disease of the nature of leprosy, chiefly in consequence of drinking of the well of Kincase. Here we have the fact of a well being in existence, whether in the vicinity of a Druidical remain or Culdee retreat may be conjectured; hence we must look for some other derivation. *Cain-cis*, i. e., kain-tribute, would signify *tribute paid in kind*. *Cis* means a fine as well as tribute. *Kincase*, as it was usually spelled, may therefore have been a place where tribute or fines were paid in kind long before the days of Robert the Bruce. As it commands a full view of the plain for many miles round, it may have been a station as far back as the days of the Romans, who were in the habit of exacting *cain-cis*, or kain-tribute, from the inhabitants. Amongst the many early exploits recorded of Wallace, the interception of a rich convoy of stores for the English garrison at Ayr, under the command of one Fenwick, in a rencontre with whom, Sir Malcolm, the father of Wallace, it is said, had been killed some time previously, was perhaps the most important. Wallace and his associates, in all fifty men, lay in ambush at a place called Beg, in the parish of Galston, not far from Loudoun hill. The attack was in every point successful. The English were completely overthrown—Fenwick himself having been killed, as well as Bowmond, who assumed the command after the former was slain—and all the stores fell into the hands of the Scots. This is supposed to have occurred in the spring of 1297. Sir Robert Boyd; the Laird of Auchinleck; Adam Wallace of Riccarton, cousin of Sir William; Sir David Barclay, probably of Ardrossan; and Adam Curry, in all likelihood a descendant of the Sir Piers de Currie who fell at the battle of Largs, were amongst the leading associates of Wallace on this occasion.—The burning of the barns of Ayr is another notable incident in the career of the patriot. The Barns, as they were called, appear to have been occupied as a garrison for the English soldiery, for whom there was probably no accommodation in the Castle. According to Barbour, who is a credible authority, and Blind Harry, the governor had summoned a number of the neighbouring gentry to attend at the Barns, under the pretext of holding a justice Aire. As they entered the building they were treacherously seized and hanged. Amongst those who suffered were Sir Reginald Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr, and maternal uncle of Wallace; Sir Neil Montgomerie of Cassillis; Sir Bryce Blair of Blair; and Crystal of Seton. Wallace is represented by his biographer as having been in the north, at the head of a considerable force, at the time. In this he differs from Blind Harry, who makes the tragedy occur while Wallace, leaving his uncle

* There was a Ramsay of Auchter-house in Forfarshire, who fought in the Brucean wars. There was also a Winfridode Cunynggame de Auchermachane, in 1417.

† A treaty of peace, according to the Bard, had been entered into with Wallace some time previously.

‡ Crosbie castle, in the parish of West Kilbride. The lands of Crosbie belonged to the Crawfords of Loudoun. They appear to have been the property of Sir Reginald Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr, who married the heiress of Loudoun.

at Kincaise, had gone back to Crosbie for the treaty of peace. Learning on his return what had taken place, he immediately collected all his adherents, and surrounding the Barns at midnight, took signal vengeance, by setting fire to the building, and destroying all within. A number of English soldiers, lodged in the Convent of Blackfriars, which stood near to the Barns, were at the same time put to the sword by the ecclesiastics; which slaughter, it is said, gave rise to the popular saying of the "Friar of Ayr's blessing." Doubt has been thrown upon this event by Lord Hailes, who, though in general critically correct, sometimes allows his scepticism too much latitude; but he has been ably replied to by the late Dr Jamieson, in his notes upon *Wallace*. We differ, however, with the latter, in thinking that the "nucleus of the story" is to be found in the narrative of the English chronicler, Henningford, who relates that after the treaty of Irvine, "many of the Scots and men of Galloway had, in a hostile manner, made prey of their stores, having slain more than five hundred men, with women and children." The two circumstances have nothing in common. That such prey was made on the breaking up of the Scottish army at Irvine, subsequent to the burning of the Barns of Ayr, is extremely probable; but the English historians are not at all likely to have made the slightest reference to an affair which reflected so much disgrace on their country as the treacherous slaughter by which it was preceded. Lord Hailes, following the English historians closely, and finding no mention of the fact, was led to question the truth of it. Still more do we differ with Dr Jamieson in thinking that the *Barns* were, "according to the diction of Blind Harry, *merely the English quarters*, erected by order of Edward for the accommodation of his troops." If there is meaning in the Latin and English languages, their quarters were literally *barns*, erected for storing corn. Blair, in the original Latin, uses the word *horreas*, and his translator, Henry, the corresponding English term, *barns*. Barbour, in his Bruce, renders the nature of the building still more clear. Alluding to Crystal of Seton, he says—

"Thus gate ended his worthynes,
And off Crawford als Behyr Remald wes,
And Behyr Bryoe als the Bar,
Hangyt in-till a berne in Ar."

We know from local history that Ayr had, in the vernacular of Blind Harry, "great bernysse, biggyt without the town," and that these barns were used, in connection with the mills, as a depository for the grain belonging to the burgh. Each burgh had his toft of land, besides the large extent held in common by the burgh, consequently the barn or barns must have been ample which could ac-

commodate the whole of the produce. Barns of this description existed, perhaps on the very spot where they anciently stood, until a very recent period.* The "blac parliament at the bernis of Ayre" is spoken of in the *Complaynt of Scotland*, written in 1548, as a fact then universally credited. The circumstance, in short, cannot be reasonably doubted.—The success of Wallace and his adherents—for many joined his standard as their prospects began to brighten, amongst others the Bishop of Glasgow and the Steward of Scotland—at length roused Edward to a sense of the danger. He was abroad at the time, but Surrey despatched Henry Percy, with an army of forty thousand men, to put down the insurrection. Percy marched through Annandale, and from thence to Ayr, with the view of receiving the allegiance of the men of Galloway. Proceeding towards Irvine he found the Scots encamped, according to our historians, "on the margin of a lake." Tarryholm, a field on the farm of Warrix, then a peninsula formed by the rivers Irvine and Anniok, and which continued till within these seventy years, when the Irvine, during a flood, broke through its course, is supposed to have been the position of the Scottish forces. Though by no means equal to the English in point of number, they were, under the direction of Wallace, sufficiently strong to have hazarded a battle; but dissension, as usual, prevailed among the leaders, and a compromise was the consequence. It is presumed, and not without apparent foundation, that the wavering conduct of many of the Scottish barons at this period arose from their Anglo-Norman predilections. Most of them had been fraternised little more than a century, and a number of them continued to hold possessions in England. Their patriotism was, therefore, naturally less ardent than that of the native chiefs; and they were accordingly swayed by self-interest as victory smiled or frowned on the cause—the preservation of their extensive grants of land being the main object of solicitude. Considerations of this kind had no doubt their influence in producing the disruption of Wallace's army at Irvine. "Sir Richard Lundin," says Tytler, "a Scottish knight, who had till now refused allegiance to Edward, went over with his followers to the army of Percy, declaring it to be folly to remain longer with a party at variance with itself; at the same time Bruce, the Steward of Scotland, and his brother, Alexander de Lindsay, and the Bishop of Glasgow, made submission to Edward." The Scottish army was so completely broken up, that, with the exception of Wallace and a few of his early associates, the whole

* Securing the crop in stacks, we rather think, is a comparatively modern practice. Of old the whole crop was packed in the barn, as is still the case in remote straths and glens in various parts of the country.

of the leaders tendered their allegiance to the English monarch. This treaty, which was drawn up through the negotiation of the Bishop of Glasgow, was executed in 1297. Amongst the names appended to the Ragman-Roll, drawn up from this and previous submissions, we find the following connected with Ayrshire:—

Gilchrist More.
 Reginald More de Craig.
 Thomas de Montgomerie, and Murcha de Montgomerie, del Conte de Air.
 Radulphus de Crawford, del Conte de Air.
 Hugh de Crawford.
 Alexander Kennedy, Chancellor and Clerk of the Kingdom of Scotland.
 Dominus Alexander Kennedy, Canonicus, Glasguen.*
 Radulphus de Eglintoun.
 Godfredus de Ardrossan.
 Patricius de Berkley, or Barclay.
 Dominus Thomas de Soulia.
 Andreas, filius Godfredi de Ross.
 Thomas de Colville.
 Hugo de Kelso.
 Fergus Posterson.
 William Ker.
 Robert de Ross.
 Reynald de Crawford, del Conte de Air.
 Johan. de Crawford.
 Aleyn Wallia.
 Robert Boyt, i. e. Boyd.
 Walterus de Berkeleya.
 Roger de Crawford, del Conte de Air.
 Robert de la Chambre.
 David Blair.
 Johan. fitz Neill de Carrick.
 Adam le Walyis.
 Nicol de Walleis.
 Robert de Boyvil, or Boyle.
 Aylmer de la Hunter.
 Raulf de Eglintoun.
 Niel fitz Robert de Dulop.
 Adam le la More.
 Gilmore fitz Edward.
 Ralph Ferrye.
 William de Crawford.
 Walter de Lynne.
 Nicol de Achethlee, i. e. Auchinleck.
 Malcolm Lockart, del Conte de Air.
 Symon de la Chambre.
 Robert Fraser.
 Johan. Waleis de Overton.
 Richard de Boyville, del Conte de Air.
 Thomas de Colville.
 Adam de Colville.
 Renauld de Crawford.
 Thurbrand de Logan.
 Sir Alexander de Lindsay.
 Robert de Cuninghame.
 Johan. de Crawford, del Conte de Air.
 Andrew fitz Godfrede de Ross, del Conte de Air.†

* Dominus, in the case of kirkmen, signifies Sir.

† In the above list there are not above nine names that can be considered as belonging to Scotland. The rest are evidently of Anglo-Norman or Saxon lineage, scarcely, at that time, naturalised in the country; for the policy of importing foreign lords, and breaking down the patriarchal by the establishment of the feudal system, had not been long in operation. It may be considered, at the same time, that these antagonist systems had no small tendency to create divisions among the leaders of Scotland. The feudal system, long established in England, and which had been struggling for two or three generations only to establish itself in Scotland, was the favourite system of the new nobility, to which they owed all their wealth and

Though the leading barons were thus vacillating, Wallace was strong in the support of the commonalty—the free yeomen and burgesses—a circumstance which greatly countenances the supposition that he had sprung from the *Walenses*, or native population. Retiring to the north, it was not long till he was at the head of a powerful army; and his victory over Cressingham at the bridge of Stirling led to the complete ejection of the English. The subsequent jealousies of the nobility under the guardianship of Wallace, and the disastrous result of the battle of Falkirk, together with the betrayal of the hero, are events well known in history. We cannot, however, withhold a remark or two as to the flimsy nature of the pretext put forward as an excuse for Sir John Menteith, the reputed betrayer of Wallace. It is rather surprising that Tytler should have given the slightest countenance to it. He says—"Perhaps we are to trace this infamous transaction to a family feud. At the battle of Falkirk, Wallace, who, on account of his overbearing conduct, had never been popular with the Scottish nobility, opposed the pretensions of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, when this baron contended for the chief command. In that disastrous defeat, Sir John Stewart, with the flower of his followers, was surrounded and slain; and it is said that Sir John Menteath, his uncle, never forgave Wallace for making good his own retreat, without attempting a rescue." Now, what are the facts? Mr Tytler, in reference to the battle of Falkirk, clearly shows, in opposition to Lord Hailes, that there was *dissension* in the Scottish camp. The plan upon which Wallace had conducted the campaign—retiring before the vastly superior force of Edward, until the want of provisions should compel him to order a retrograde movement, then to attack and harass his rear, was so nearly accomplished, that Edward remained ignorant of the movements of the Scots, until informed by the Earls of Angus and Dunbar, as he lay at Kirkliston, on the eve of retreating, that they were encamped in the forest of Falkirk, and that it was the intention of Wallace to surprise him by a night attack. The English were thus, by a rapid march, enabled next day to surprise the Scots, who would not have opposed so superior an army if they could have escaped with safety. Tytler farther shows the disension to have been so decided, that upon the first attack the whole body of heavy armed cavalry, who formed the rear of the *schiltrens*,

power. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to believe, with their English descent and predilections, that they would much rather see the country under the feudal government of an Anglo-Norman, than the patriarchal sway of a native Celtic leader. Much of the treachery shown towards the patriot hero of Scotland by the Anglo-Norman nobility, as they may well be called, may possibly be accounted for in this manner.

"shamelessly retired without striking a blow." Amongst the few armed knights who remained, continues Mr Tytler's narrative, was Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, who, "in marshalling the ranks of the archers, was thrown from his horse. The faithful bowmen tried to rescue him, but in vain." The archers gave way; but the *schiltrons* maintained the battle stoutly for a length of time, and Wallace did not make good his retreat till the last. The charge against Wallace of not attempting the rescue of Sir John Stewart, according to Mr Tytler's description of the battle, is therefore absurd. As well might he be accused of not attempting to save Macduff, who was slain along with his Fife vassals. Other accounts, we are aware, make Wallace alter the position of his own division at the commencement of the engagement; but this is doubtful; and, from the circumstantial account given by the English chroniclers—who may be relied upon in a statement of this kind—it does not seem at all probable. The Scots were drawn up in four bodies, or *schiltrons*, of a circular form—the archers between—so that any attempt to save Sir John Stewart would have been extremely hazardous, if at all practicable. Wallace, we think, cannot in fairness be accused of overbearing conduct. His whole history indicates the reverse of this. His affection for his associates, and the modesty displayed in all the recorded transactions of the regency under his guardianship, lead to the belief that he was not. It is true, he is represented as having been strictly *impartial* in executing the laws against the highest as well as the lowest; and, considering the manner in which he was disparaged by the nobility on account of his lowness of birth—for the Celtic aborigines were held in low esteem by all who could boast of Norman blood—it is not surprising though he should not at all times have been able to restrain that contempt which their pusillanimous and unpatriotic conduct richly merited. The accusation against Wallace, in not attempting the rescue of Stewart, rests on a passage in Hearne's *Fordun*, reiterated in Duncan Stewart's *History of the Royal Family of Scotland*; but, if well founded, it is rather curious that Wyntoun, as well informed as any of our chroniclers, makes no mention of the Menteith *feud*. His plain statement is, that in 1305—

"Schyre Jhon of Menteth in the days
Tuk in Glasgw Willame Walays,
And send him in-till Ingland awne,
Thare wes he quartaryd and wudwne
Be dyspyte and hat Inwy:
Thare he tholyd his Martyry."

Lord Hailes essayed an apology for the conduct of Menteith, and even hazarded a doubt as to whether he had been concerned in his capture at all; but Jamieson completely exposes the groundlessness of the learned annalist's scepticism.

During these events, Bruce had frequently shifted sides. He swore fealty to Edward, along with his father, at Berwick, in 1296. He again made oath on the sacred host and the sword of St Thomas, before the Bishop of Carlisle, in 1297, to be faithful and vigilant in the service of Edward. He immediately afterwards, however, joined the patriotic party, and was encamped with them at Irvine, when a treaty of submission was entered into. He again favoured the Scots after the battle of Stirling; but, owing to his great rivals the Comyns, it is said, being on the same side, he took no active part in the struggle. At the battle of Falkirk Bruce is represented by Barbour as having been present on the English side; but it is now regarded as certain that he was not. He held the Castle of Ayr for the Scots, so as to keep up the communication with Galloway. On the approach of Edward he retired into Carrick, after setting fire to the building. The English monarch marched forward to Galloway, with the view of punishing Bruce; but his provisions failing, he was compelled to return through Annandale, capturing Bruce's castle of Lochmaben on his way.

Between the battle of Falkirk and the assertion of Bruce's claim to the Scottish crown, the leading events are well known to the historical reader. In 1299, he was associated with John Comyn in the regency; but on the invasion of Edward in 1300, when he laid waste Annandale and Carrick, Bruce once more returned to the interests of Edward, and so completely ingratiated himself with the king, that he was selected to assist in the settlement of Scotland. While thus engaged, however, he had still an eye to the Scottish crown; having entered into a secret bond of association with the Bishop of St Andrew's for asserting his claim to it. The conduct of Bruce, in thus vacillating between two antagonist dispositions, has been variously represented. By some he is considered to have followed a deep-laid policy, with a view to cripple if not to destroy the resources of his rivals, the Baliols and Comyns. If this had been his leading object, it is difficult to understand why he should have so frequently taken part with the Scots; and above all why he consented to act in conjunction with Comyn in the regency. His conduct, we think, cannot be accounted for on any fixed principle of action. The large estates of his family, in England as well as Scotland, could not have been preserved without yielding an apparent allegiance to Edward; and well must Bruce have known that if deprived of these his power either to serve his country or himself would have been fatally impaired. The retention of his property seems to have formed the primary consideration in his early career; still, at the same time, keeping an eye to the favourable moment when a blow

could be efficiently struck, at once for independence and the assertion of his claim to the crown. The betrayal of his purpose by the Red Comyn—with whom he had entered into a bond of mutual aid, by which it was agreed that if the one obtained the crown the other should possess the property of the successful claimant—and the revenge which Bruce, in a moment of irritation, took against his false coadjutor, had the effect of compelling him to renounce his allegiance to Edward much earlier than he would otherwise have done. When he threw down the gauntlet of defiance to the English monarch, there were no more than twenty of the nobility and gentry, lay and ecclesiastical, including his own immediate relatives, who espoused his cause; and amongst these, if we exclude his brothers, Edward, Nigel, Thomas, and Alexander, one only—Robert Boyd, progenitor of the Kilmarnock family—was connected with Ayrshire.

Bruce was crowned by his few adherents at Scone in 1306. This event was soon after followed by the disastrous battle of Methven, where, relying on the chivalrous spirit of the times, Bruce allowed his little army to be surprised and cut to pieces before they could make any effective resistance. The result of this defeat, and the cruel vengeance inflicted upon all who fell into the hands of Edward, are well known. Dispersed and broken, the leaders were compelled to fly in various directions. The king himself, with a few adherents, after encountering many obstacles, ultimately found his way to Rachrin, on the north coast of Ireland. Christopher Seton, to whom he owed his life at Methven, took refuge in Loch Doon castle. Sir Christopher—an ancestor of the noble family afterwards distinguished as the Earls of Winton, which title, as the world is aware, has recently been assumed by the Earl of Eglinton, the nearest lineal descendant—is known to have been an early and warm supporter of the Bruce in his claim to the Scottish throne.* We have no precise account of his participation in those plans which led to the assertion of Bruce's rights; but from his intimate family connection—being married to Lady Christian, sister of the king—there can be little doubt that he was privy to all the secret proceedings by which the eventual crisis was brought about. He was present when Bruce struck down the Red Comyn in the convent of the Minorite friars in Dumfries, and he was among the few who afterwards rallied round the standard of the king, when he was crowned at Scone. In the battle of Methven Sir Christopher bore a conspicuous part. Bruce and the few leaders who were with him had

scarcely time to arm, and though they performed prodigies of valour, it was impossible, taken at such disadvantage, to resist an overwhelming force. The king was three times unhorsed; and, according to Barbour, Sir Philip de Mowbray had so nearly taken him prisoner, that the knight cried aloud—"I have the new-made king!" The ready hand of Sir Christopher Seton, however, at that moment dealt Sir Philip a well-aimed blow, which felled him to the earth, and rescued Bruce from his perilous situation. The castle of Loch Doon,* in which Sir Christopher took refuge, must have been, from its situation—surrounded, as it is, by the lake—prior to the invention of gunpowder, almost impregnable. From the ruins still existing, it seems to have been capable of holding a considerable number of retainers. It was justly deemed a place of importance in the war of independence, not only because of its strength, but from its being one of the strongholds on the paternal property of Bruce. When Sir Christopher Seton sought safety within its walls in 1306, it was under the hereditary governorship of Sir Gilbert de Carrick. Edward I., it is well known, vowed the deepest revenge against Bruce, and all his supporters, for the slaughter of Comyn, and their subsequent appearance in arms against his authority. Sir Christopher was, in consequence, hotly pursued; and the castle invested by a strong body of English. The Governor made a very impotent defence, and the castle, along with the gallant knight, fell into the hands of the enemy. Tytler, in his history of Scotland, states, on the authority of documents which he quotes, that the castle "is said to have been pusillanimously given up;" and it farther appears from the evidence, under a commission of the Great Seal, appointed to inquire into the circumstance, that "the delivery of Sir Christopher de Seton to the English was imputed to Sir Gilbert de Carrick." The learned historian, however, is not altogether satisfied on the subject; and he seems to be even in doubt whether Sir Christopher had taken refuge in the castle of Loch Doon or in that of Loch Urr, as conjectured in the *Statistical Account*. The remission obtained by Sir Gilbert, he at the same time admits, fully proves the delivery of the castle into the hands of the English, by that individual, at the period alluded to—which is an important fact, strongly corroborative of the capture of Sir Christopher de Seton at Loch Doon, and of the imputation against its keeper. The circumstance is extremely

* Sir Christopher was of Norman descent. His ancestor, Secher de Say, obtained lands from David I., in East Lothian, which were denominated Sayton—hence the patronymic Seton.

* Loch Doon was anciently called Loch Balloch. How the name came to be changed is unknown. Mr Hotterick, Dalmeilington, whose traditionary lore is well known, is of opinion that as *Dun*, in Celtic, signifies a fort, it may have been called Loch-Dun, or the Loch of the Fort, after the erection of the castle.

suspicious. Barbour, indeed, in his *Life of Bruce*, boldly affirms, what the historian appears to have overlooked, that Sir Christopher was actually *betrayed*; and that by a person of the name of *MacNab*. After describing the disasters which befel the monarch in his flight from Methven, he goes on to detail the cruelties exercised by Edward upon such of his coadjutors as fell into his power:—

*And worthy Crystoll off Seytoun
In to London betresyt was
Throw a disciplill of Judas,
Mahnab, a fals traitour that ay
Wes off his duelling nycht and day.*

This account of the betrayal of Sir Christopher de Seton is countenanced by a tradition current in the neighbourhood of Loch Doon. A portion of the farm at the lower end of the Loch, called the *Beoch*, is yet known by the name of *Macnabston*, which is said to have been given to the "fals traitour," as the price of his treachery. The ruins of *Macnabston house*, we believe, are still visible. *MacNab* is represented by Barbour as having been one of the domestics of Sir Christopher. He

"Wes off his duelling nycht and day."

Hence, in the opinion of the poet, the blacker die of the "traitoury." Though Barbour is thus supported by tradition, it may be argued that the character of the hereditary keeper is in no respect affected by it. Perhaps not; but his pusillanimous defence of the fort, coupled with the imputation or belief that he had delivered up Sir Christopher, are rather convincing proofs that he was not sakeless in the matter. *MacNab* may have been the mere tool of Sir Gilbert de Carrick, who, thinking the cause of Bruce hopeless, might be anxious to propitiate Edward; and, aware of the price set upon the brave Seton's head, he could not have hit on a more effectual mode of doing so. But be this as it may, the tradition gives the highest support to the fact that Sir Christopher de Seton took refuge at Loch Doon, and not in the castle of Urr. In whatever manner the betrayal was accomplished, it is clear that *MacNab* could only have held the lands awarded to him through the medium of the hereditary keeper, as any direct grant from the English would have been cancelled on their expulsion from the country. As described by Barbour, Sir Christopher Seton was cruelly put to death by his captors, not in London, but at *Dumfries*. The charge against him was not only rebellion, according to the definition of Edward, but of murder and desecration, having been present in the convent of Minorite friars when Comyn was struck down by Bruce. He is alleged, by an English historian, to have slain a brother of Comyn; but this charge is not corroborated by any other writer. The character and prowess of Sir Christopher was so much esteemed by Bruce, that "he

afterwards erected, on the spot where he was executed, a little chapel, where mass was said for his soul." Nigel Bruce, Alexander Seton, the Earl of Atholl, and several other followers of the king, met a similar fate; and the queen, her daughter, and the other ladies who sought shelter in *Kildrummie Castle*, were carried prisoners to England. The Carrick estates of Bruce, meanwhile, were conferred on Lord Henry Percy, and garrisons of English soldiers planted both in the castles of Ayr and Turnberry. The total ruin of Bruce and his cause, in short, seemed to have been effected.

At length, after having spent the winter in the rude and solitary island of *Rachrin*, the exiled monarch began to meditate a descent upon Scotland. With this view, Sir James Douglas and Sir Robert Boyd were despatched to Arran, where they were successful in surprising the castle of *Brodick*. The king afterwards passed over from *Rachrin* with about three hundred followers, furnished chiefly by Christina of the Isles. From Arran a trusty follower was sent across the frith to Carrick, to ascertain the state of affairs, and whether his retainers were favourable to his cause. It has been said that this task was undertaken by Bruce himself, disguised as a minstrel. This, however, is by no means probable; and Barbour, the only authority for the circumstance, directly contradicts it. He says—

"Now gals the messenger his way,
That hat Cutbert, as I heard say."

It was agreed that if the messenger found matters in a favourable condition, intimation should be given by lighting a fire on the coast. This occurred in the spring of 1308. On the day appointed, the expected signal was seen about noon, and towards evening the adventurous little band—"thre hundyr, I trow, there mycht be," says Barbour—embarked in boats upon their adventurous enterprise. When overtaken by nightfall—and the denseness of the atmosphere favoured them greatly—they continued to steer by the fire which "thai saw byrnannd lycht and schyr," for they "na nedill had, na stane."* On reaching the Carrick coast, the king was surprised to be informed by the messenger that there was no hope of success, as Turnberry was held by Percy with a strong garrison, and the inhabitants were either hostile or indifferent. "Traitor," exclaimed the king, "why did you light the fire?" "I lighted no fire," was Cutbert's reply; "but observing it at nightfall, I dreaded you might embark, and hastened to meet you."† The mysterious appearance of the fire is beautifully alluded to by Scott in his "Lord

* The compass, it would thus appear, was known to our mariners at this period.

† Barbour's dialogue in rhyme is precisely to this effect.

of the Isles;" and it is not improbable that the circumstance, in a superstitious age, might have an influence in deciding the resolution of Bruce at so critical a moment. According to Barbour, the king was in some dubiety whether they should follow up the contemplated attack, when his brother Edward at once declared his determination to do so. The language of the bard is characteristic of the fool-hardy bravery of Edward—

"————— I say you sikyrlly
Thar sail na perell, that may be,
Dryve me eftsonys to the se.
Myne auentur her take will I,
Quhethir it be esfull or augry."

An attack upon the English quarters was immediately planned, and as speedily put in execution. Success crowned their efforts. The greater part of the troops were accommodated in the houses and hamlets adjacent to the castle, the remains of which stand on a rocky eminence, washed by the sea, while an extensive plain stretches away towards the interior; and thinking themselves perfectly secure, they fell an easy victim. Percy, uncertain of the number of assailants, shut himself up in the castle, not daring to attempt a rescue. A rich booty fell into the hands of the Scots. It is supposed that the castle was destroyed by fire on this occasion; but such could not be the case, for Percy continued to occupy it with his garrison, afraid to venture forth, although there was a strong body of troops at Ayr, until relieved by Sir Roger St John, with a thousand men from Northumberland. The Chamberlain Rolls, besides, show that extensive repairs were subsequently made upon the castle. Bruce remained for some days in the vicinity of Turnberry, in expectation that the inhabitants would flock to his standard. Intimidated, however, by the power of the English and the severity of the punishments which had been inflicted, they were slow to make any demonstration in his favour. The first to do so of any importance, as mentioned by Barbour, was a lady

"That wes to him in ner degree
Off cosyngage,"

who brought to him "fourty men in cumpany," besides supplies and provisions, and gave him a full account of what had occurred during his retreat at Rachrin—of the fate of his family and adherents. Neither Barbour nor tradition has preserved the name of this patriotic lady—a circumstance much to be regretted.

Bruce, previous to his descent upon Carrick, had despatched his brothers, Thomas and Alexander, with Sir Reginald Crawford,* to the north of Ireland, for the purpose of obtaining assistance from

* Sir Reginald was probably the son of Sir Reginald Crawford, who was killed in 1297, though Wood places his death in 1303.

the Earl of Ulster. They arrived at Lochryan on the 9th February, 1307, with a body of 700 men, composed of volunteers, from Ireland and the Isles, but were totally defeated by Duncan M'Dowal, a chieftain of Galloway, who attacked them while landing. Both the brothers of Bruce, together with Sir Reginald Crawford, were severely wounded, and carried prisoners to Edward at Carlisle. Prior to this mishap, Bruce found it necessary, in consequence of the advance of succours from the English garrisons, to retire a short way into the interior. He entrenched his small army, which did not exceed three hundred men, on the highest point of the Hadyet hills, a range of eminences to the south of Dailly, within a few miles of the coast, commanding an excellent view of Turnberry castle and the surrounding country. The remains of two walls, composed of stone and mud, are still traceable on the summit, which is popularly known as the "Trench Hill." Here he continued encamped, as Barbour expresses it,

"With a full symple gaderyng;
He passyt nocht twa hundre men."

Edward Bruce, however, according to the same authority,

"Was in Galloway, weill ner him by;
With him one other company,
That held the strenchis off the land."

By "the strenchis of the land," Barbour no doubt meant the mountainous passes of the district. While Bruce endeavoured to increase his following in Carrick, Douglas had passed secretly into Douglasdale, and, with the aid of some of his trusty vassals, to whom he discovered himself, surprised Douglas castle, putting the whole garrison to the sword. This occurred on Palm Sunday, the 19th of March, 1307. The success of Douglas' adventure was well calculated to raise the spirits of the Brucean party; and but for the disaster which followed at Lochryan, the national cause would no doubt have speedily assumed a more imposing aspect. Amyr de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was guardian of Scotland at this period—Edward I. continuing at Carlisle. According to Barbour, one Sir Ingrame Bell was despatched from Lothian, where the Earl held his head quarters, with "a gret company" to Ayr, for the purpose of suppressing the outbreak. Sir Ingrame, it seems, did not think it "speidfull" to assail the Bruce in his fastness, but rather to attempt his downfall by "slycht." Following up this determination, he succeeded in bribing a person belonging to Carrick, who, with his two sons, undertook to slay the king for

"Weill fourty pundis worth off land
Till him and till his ayris ay lestand."

Barbour, apparently from delicacy, does not men-

tion the name of this traitor; but he describes him as of near relation—"sibman ner"—to Bruce, and could at all times to his "presence ga," though he abode in the country, apart from the encampment, not wishing it to be perceived that he was "speciall to the king." Bruce was in the habit of retiring for privacy daily to a small copsewood, between which and the camp a ridge intervened. He went usually unaccompanied, or attended only by a page. Here the assassin and his two sons secreted themselves; and as Bruce approached, without arms, save his sword, which, as Barbour states, wherever he went, it was his custom "about his hals to ber," they prepared, fully armed, to assail him. Having previously heard of their treasonable purposes, and perceiving them coming at some distance, he ordered them to remain where they were. The father urged his right, as of kin to the king, to be near his person; and, "with fals wordis flechand," continued with his sons to advance. Barbour minutely describes the conflict that ensued. With a bow and wire which he borrowed from his page, Bruce slew the elder of the assassins as he came fencing forward—

"He taist the wyr, and let it fley,
And byt the fadyr in the ey,
Till it rycht in the harnys ran;
And he backward fell down rycht than."

The two sons, as they approached, one after the other, with hatchet and spear, he slew with his sword. The escape from such peril, and the great address and prowess displayed by the king, are said by his minute and veracious biographer to have created much amazement amongst the English. It was, however, only the first of a series of personal adventures and hardships, some of them still more astonishing, which it was his fortune to endure ere his sun came to be in the ascendant. Through lack of provisions, and the consequent necessity of seeking subsistence separately, his small band of two hundred men had dwindled down to little more than sixty. Meanwhile the Gallovidians, who held him at great enmity, secretly assembled a body of upwards of two hundred men, and, with slough-hounds to pursue him in case of his escape, prepared to surprise his encampment. Bruce, however, was made aware of their intention; and as he had "wachis ay," due notice of their coming was given him long before their approach. From the strength of the enemy, and as the night was well advanced, he deemed it prudent to remove from the entrenchment to a place of greater safety—trusting that, owing to the nightfall, they would not be able to follow. He is accordingly described as having gone

"————— down till a morass
Our (over) a waltyr that rynnand was;"

which morass, from his position on the Hadyet

ridge of hills, in all probability lay upon the south side of the Stinchar. The biographers of Bruce do not seem to have been aware of his occupying any strength upon these hills, and therefore represent him as wandering among the fastnesses of the country at the time. The language of Barbour, however, together with the tradition of the "trench hill," clearly shows that he had not previously moved from his first position. In the morass, about two bow-shots from the river, a secure place was found for the men, whom he left under the charge of Sir Gilbert de la Hay, to rest under arms, while he himself, with two sergeants, proceeded to reconnoitre. Listening for some time if any one approached, he next examined the banks of the stream; and finding, from the nature of the ground opposite, that there was no ford where "men mycht pass," save that by which his own party had crossed, he resolved upon defending it. So narrow was the "upcummyng," as Barbour expresses it, that two men could not walk abreast. The king, therefore, thought he should have ample time to alarm his party on the appearance of the enemy. After remaining for a considerable while, he heard the "questioning" of a hound in the distance, which gradually came nearer and nearer. Still he was unwilling to disturb the repose of his men until the danger should become more imminent. The moon, meanwhile, shone brightly forth, so that he could easily distinguish objects. By and by he heard the noise of "thaim that command wer;" and despatching his two sergeants to rouse the party in the morass, he remained alone in sight of the ford. Immediately he saw the whole band of the Gallovidians advancing in full pursuit. Afraid, if he retreated towards his men, that the enemy might have time to cross before they were ready to attack them, he resolutely determined, single-handed, to defend the pass. Being fully armed, he had little to dread from the arrows of his opponents; and as they could only approach one by one, he trusted to his strong arm and good sword to keep them for some time at bay. Barbour minutely describes the unequal combat which ensued. The first who encountered him was instantly slain; but from the number pressing on on the rear, the horse of his fallen enemy was borne down, which encumbered the "upgang." Seeing this, he pricked the animal with his sword, when it sprung forward and fell dead at the "upcummyng." The enemy then came on with a shout; but the king met them so stoutly at the *brae*, or ascent from the river, that five of them were speedily rolled back dead into the ford. Somewhat disconcerted by the warm reception they had met with, a brief parley ensued; but the Galloway men, sorely grieved at their whole two hundred of an army being checked by a single war-

rior, and exclaiming, "On him I he may nocht last," began to press forward more furiously than ever. Bruce, however, firmly maintained the fight, and the ford and "upcummyng" were speedily so "pyttyt with slayn"* that his assailants, thinking it folly longer to attempt the pass, and hearing the king's men approaching, took to flight. Bruce's little party were greatly alarmed for his safety; and their joy may be conceived when they found him sitting alone, with his helmet off, cooling himself after so unprecedented a feat.

So much renown did the king obtain by this adventure, that he soon found his little band vastly increased. All "that in the land war trawailand," says Barbour, repaired to his standard. From the scene of his adventure in Carrick, Bruce seems to have moved into Kyle, for we next find him "in Cumnock, quhar it straitast wes." Here he was joined by James of Douglas and his men, who brought him tidings that Sir Amyr de Valence, with a body of English, and about eight hundred Highlanders under John of Lorn, his old enemy, were preparing to attack him. This John, Barbour asserts as a "certane thing," had in his possession a slough-hound, which had previously belonged to Bruce, and which loved the king so well that, if once upon his track, nothing would divert him from it. At this time the army of Bruce amounted to about four hundred men, including his brother Edward and the company with which he had formerly been in Galloway. With this small body he remained "up in the strenthys" or hills of the parish of Cumnock.† The guardian, Sir Amyr de Valence, advanced from Lothian with a well-equipped body of cavalry and infantry, keeping the plain or level country. When Bruce saw his army approach in battle array, and thinking that it constituted his whole force, he resolved upon fighting, and made a demonstration to that effect. But John of Lorn, with his Highlanders, unknown to Bruce, had stolen a march upon his rear; and, keeping under cover of the hills, nearly succeeded in surprising him. Thus placed between two armies, either of which vastly outnumbered his own small band, the king was in great jeopardy. He, therefore, adopted the only safe alternative; and dividing his men into three parties, after fixing a place of rendezvous, made good his retreat amongst the fastnesses which separate Galloway

from Ayrshire. John of Lorn now had recourse to the assistance of the slough-hound. Coming to where the king had been, the dog proceeded at once to track the route which he and his little division had taken. Finding that they were pursued, the king again divided his men into three parties, with the view of diverting the attention of the enemy; still, so true was the scent of the slough-hound, that it kept steadily on his track. Now aware that he was known, since his pursuers paid no attention to the other parties, he ordered the few that were with him to separate singly, he himself only taking his foster-brother with him. On they sped; still the hound followed, so that John of Lorn had no doubt that one of the party was Bruce. Selecting five of the swiftest and hardiest of his men, he ordered them to pursue the fugitives with all diligence. After a flight of some time, and finding that the Highlanders were gaining upon them, the king, who had little dread of five to two, save that they might detain him till additional assistance arrived, determined to proceed no farther; and assured of the hearty support of his foster-brother, he took his stand, "full sturdely," awaiting the approach of his pursuers. On they came "with gret schor and manassing." Three assailed the king, and two his brother. One of the three soon sunk beneath his weapon, upon which the other two fell back a little; this enabled him by a spring to despatch one of the two who were likely to have proved an overmatch for his foster-brother. Then turning to his own opponents, who had rallied their courage, and who attacked him furiously, he succeeded, after the interchange of a few strokes, in slaying them; his foster-brother, in the meantime, having also laid his assailant prostrate. Scarcely had the conquerors time to congratulate themselves on their success, when John of Lorn and his whole company, together with the slough-hound, were discovered in full cry. Bruce and his companion now made with all speed for a wood adjacent; and holding down towards a valley, through which a water ran, the king seated himself, so weary with fatigue that he was inclined there to abide his fate. His foster-brother, however, urged him to make a still farther effort to escape, as it was impossible for them to resist such a company as John of Lorn had with him. Harkening to his advice, the king proposed to try what he had "herd oftmys say," the experiment of wading the water "endlang" a "bow-draught," so as to throw the hound out of its scent. They did so, and the trial was completely successful. After passing the slain Highlanders, whose death he vowed to avenge, John came to the water side, but the hound was completely thrown out; and as the wood was extensive in which Bruce had found shelter, the chase

* Fourteen, according to Barbour, were found to have been killed by the king's hand. Others may have been trampled down and perished.

† The remains of a camp in the parish of New Cumnock, popularly called a Roman camp, and set down in Thomson's map of Ayrshire as such, mentioned in page 9, we have since learned is of an oval form, and that some Druidical stones are known to have stood on the rising ground. If so, the probability is that it had been a British strength, and Bruce may have occupied it.

was given up.* On Lorn's rejoining Sir Amyr, the latter was greatly surprised at the escape of Bruce, and especially in his prowess in defeating the Highlandmen. In the meantime the king and his companion held on their way. Clearing the wood, they entered upon one of those wide moors which still exist in the upper districts of the county. While passing through it they found themselves followed by three "lycht" looking men, armed with swords and axes,

"And one off thaim, upon his hals,
A mekill boundyn wethir bar."

They hailed the king, and, after some conversation, said they were in search of Robert the Bruce, with whom, should they meet him, their "dwelling they would make." The king replied, that if they proceeded with him he would soon let them see whom they desired. By his speech the men immediately perceived in whose presence they were: their countenance changed; and, from their confusion and altered manner, Bruce began to suspect that they were enemies, tempted to do him mischief in consequence of the price which had been set upon his head. He therefore ordered them to go on before, while he and his companion should walk behind. They protested against his entertaining any suspicion of them; but the king insisted on their adhering to this arrangement until they should become better acquainted. At length, when "the nycht wes ner," they reached a waste farm-house, where the party in advance proposed to halt and kill their wether, inviting the king, at the same time, to share with them. Still suspicious, Bruce, while he accepted of their bounty—being hungry and fatigued—stipulated that they should keep opposite ends of the house, they at the one and he and his foster-brother at the other. This was consented to; and two fires having been kindled, they divided the sheep, which was speedily cooked, and a hearty meal made of it—long fasting and excessive exercise having created a good appetite. Sleep then began to weigh down the eyelids; and, arranging with his foster-brother to keep watch, so as to awaken him in case of danger—for he dreaded the hostility of his entertainers—the king began to doze a little; but his anxiety prevented him from sleeping soundly. Lifting his eyelids now and again, he discovered that his companion, overpowered with fatigue, had fallen into profound repose, and, as Barbour says, he "rowtyt hey." Thinking that the king was in the same state of

unconsciousness, the three strangers drew their swords and advanced cautiously, with the view of despatching both. Bruce, however, had observed the movement; and, springing to his feet, gave his companion a push with his foot, as he stood forward in defence, to arouse him. The latter, however, rose heavily from his slumber; and before he got to his feet one of the three made a push at him with his weapon, by which he was slain. Though "never yeyt sa stad," Bruce succeeded, "throw Goddis grace and his manheid," in overcoming the traitors, all of whom he left dead on the spot, and, bewailing the fate of his foster-brother, he took his departure direct for the place of rendezvous, which was a solitary house on the banks of the Cree, not far from Newton-Stewart. When he arrived, "weill inwith nycht be then," he found "the howswyff on the benk sittand." She inquired who he was, where he came from, and where he was going. Bruce replied that he was a travelling man, going through the country. "All that travelling are," said the dame, "are welcome here for the sake of one." "Who may that man be?" said Bruce. The spirited reply of the dame, in the language of Barbour, was—

"The king, Robert the Bruce is he;
That is rycht lord off this cuntrye.
His fayis now haldis him in thrang;
But I think to se or ocht lang,
Him lord and king our all the land,
That na fayis sall him withstand."

Bruce, delighted with the open-hearted sincerity of the woman, at once disclosed himself; upon which she inquired where were all his men. His answer was, that at present he had none. "Then," said she, "it shall not longer be so;" and, calling her two sons, full "wycht and hardy," placed them at his service. She then set down some victuals to the king; and, while in the middle of his repast, the noise of many feet around the house was heard, upon which the two sons, thinking they were foes, stood up to barricade and defend the house. The party, however, were soon discovered to be James of Douglas and Edward Bruce, with about one hundred and fifty men. The meeting was of course a mutually happy one.* The ren-

* The author of the "History of Galloway" says the tradition is that the woman of the house was a widow, and had three sons, all by different husbands. The names of the young men were M'Kie, Murdoch, and M'Lurg; and that when, after the expulsion of the English, the king was dividing what territory he had at his disposal, he bestowed upon the widow and her sons "the bit *hassock* of land that lies between the burn of Palmure and the burn of Penkill," with which she said she would be contented. This *hassock* runs about three miles along the Cree and about five miles into the interior. The descendants of these individuals long possessed portions of the lands included in the royal grant. Murdoch had that part of the property which contained the farm of Kirk, about two miles and a half from Newton-Stewart; M'Kie had the

* Barbour, who seems very sticklish as to the truth of what he states, mentions that "some men say" the king escaped in another manner. One of his attendants having tarried behind, lurking in the wood, shot the hound with an arrow. Which of the accounts was the most correct Barbour admits that he could not tell without "lesing;" but of this he was certain, "at the burn escapyt the king."

dezvous being, according to pretty well substantiated tradition, in the vicinity of Newton-Stewart, the direction of the king's flight is at once ascertained, though it is impossible to point out the precise route. The whole appears to have been accomplished in a day's journey. In the morning, when compelled to divide his forces and retreat, by the vastly superior force of the guardian and John of Lorn, he is described by Barbour as "up in the strenthys," or hills of Cumnock. He is likely to have kept along the ridge of hills all the way to the place of rendezvous, a distance of more than forty miles.* The wood he is represented as having entered was, in all probability, the forest of Star, so named from a hill in the vicinity of Loch Doon, of which the family of Kennedy were rangers; and the stream where the slough-bound was thrown off the scent may have been one of the lanes or feeders which empty themselves into the Loch.

In place of resting after the fatigues of so eventful a day, the king proposed that, if any one knew where their pursuers had halted for the night, they should lead their little band against them, as the enemy, reposing in full confidence, might be easily assailed with great loss and little damage to themselves. Sir James Douglas, having passed near to where a company of the English had taken "herbery," immediately undertook to lead them to the spot. The attack was at once resolved upon; and reaching the enemy, about two hundred strong, before day light, they fell upon them with great fury. Those who escaped fled to the main body of the army; but before Sir Amyr de Valence could put his troops in motion, Bruce and his followers were beyond their reach. Despairing of mastering so cautious and active an opponent, Sir Aymer is said by Barbour to have retired soon after this discomfiture to Carlisle, where he proposed to wait until his spies could furnish certain intelligence of Bruce, and then to "schute upon him sudanly." Bruce, remaining meanwhile in Carrick with all his gathering, another adventure occurred to him wherein his personal prowess was again put to the test. Having gone a-hunting one day by himself, with two dogs, near to a wood, he saw three men approaching, with bows and ar-

rows, and fully armed. They were friends of the Cumyn, and had been lying in wait, to have their revenge, the moment they found him apart from his little army. A fitter opportunity could not have presented itself. The king was unarmed, having only his sword; and, after effecting their purpose, they could easily make their escape into the wood unobserved. The king at once saw by their demeanour that they were enemies. They were about to draw their bows, when he called out to them that, being three to one, they ought to be ashamed to have recourse to their arrows, and taunted them to try him with their swords. Hearing this, one of them exclaimed—

"Sall na man say we dred the swa,
That we with arrowys sall the sla;"

and, throwing away their bows, they advanced with their swords upon the king. In the fight which ensued, Bruce succeeded in smiting the foremost to the ground; while one of his hounds, seeing him assailed, seized another by the neck, and dragged him down, which gave his master an opportunity of dispatching him without much trouble. The third, disheartened by the fate of his two comrades, fled towards the wood; but the dogs pursuing him he was soon overtaken and slain also. Bruce hunted no more that day; but, blowing his horn, his men speedily gathered round him, wondering at the spectacle they saw, and eagerly listening as he related what had happened.

From Carrick, Bruce repaired to Kirkcudbright. "In Glentruewall," says Barbour, "awhile he lay." The loch and glen of Trool are in the parish of Minnigaff. It is a wild, romantic, inaccessible spot. Bruce had his encampment near to the head of the glen, the path to which is so narrow that it could only be reached in single file. Aware of its advantages, Bruce continued there for some time. Certain tidings of his retreat having at length reached the Earl of Pembroke at Carlisle, the latter led on a strong body of troops—about fifteen hundred in number—at the head of which were also *Vaux* and *Clifford*. It was the intention of the guardian to surprise Bruce, and, according to Barbour, he nearly succeeded. Marching during the night, his army gained a wood within a mile of Glentruel, unknown to the king. Here a council of war was held, when Pembroke advised—as the position of Bruce was difficult to approach, and, if aware of their advance, his preparations might be such as to render their attack hazardous—that they should have recourse to device. A woman was therefore attired as a pauper, who held her way to the king, instructed, while soliciting charity, to impress upon him the propriety of advancing against the English on the open plain, as they were composed chiefly of raw, undisciplined troops. Bruce, disliking

Lurg, near Kironctree; and M'Lurg had, for his share, Mochermore, about one mile below Newton-Stewart. Barbour, however, speaks only of two sons, and the likelihood is that he is correct.

* The distance, it may be alleged, was extreme for a person on foot and in armour; but the armour which Bruce usually wore—a shirt of mail—did not greatly impede his powers of motion. Considering the superior strength of the king, and the weariness by which, as so well described by Barbour, he felt repeatedly overcome, there seems little reason to doubt his having performed the journey.

her appearance, ordered her to be instantly secured, when she confessed that she was a spy, and, to save herself, farther informed him of the strength and equipment of the enemy. He immediately prepared his little army, amounting to about three hundred men, for the expected attack. They were arranged compactly together in the open space at the head of the glen. It is said, in the appendix to the "History of Galloway," to be a local tradition that the king caused the peasantry and less experienced soldiers who were with him to unloose a quantity of rock upon the pass side of the glen the night before, which, at a given signal, was to be hurled down upon the enemy. Barbour, however, makes no allusion to the stratagem. Finding that their spy did not return, and that the Scots were not likely to give them the advantage desired, the English resolved upon attempting the glen. As the cavalry could not act in so narrow a path, the foot advanced, fully armed, "with spear in hand." They were soon descried by the vigilant eye of Bruce, who was in front of his small battle array. Taking a bow out of one of his men's hands, he brought down the foremost of the enemy with a single arrow, the fall of whom caused a slight halt amongst those behind; upon seeing which the king, stepping from under his banner, exclaimed, "Upon thaim! for thair ar discumfyt all!" and, drawing his sword, rushed forward to the onset. The result was the entire discomfiture of the party in advance; and the rear, finding their exertions of no avail, fled precipitously to the plain, and "withdrew thaim schamfully." According to Barbour, the defeat created much disturbance amongst the English. Each blamed the other for the mischance. Clifford and Wauss (or Vaux) came to blows upon the subject; and both had their supporters. Pembroke was compelled to interfere to avert a general quarrel, and, as the best means of preventing farther mischief, marched back his army to England.

Relieved of the presence of the guardian, and encouraged by his recent successes, Bruce resolved at once to leave the "woddis and montanys," and push the adventure which he had commenced to a close. "To Kyle went he fyrst," and he soon, for the people were willing, made the whole district obedient to him. Cuninghame he next essayed, and reduced it in the same manner. Meanwhile Pembroke had returned from England, and was lying at Bothwell. He felt highly indignant at the manner in which Kyle and Cuninghame had been won over to the king, and determined upon being revenged. He accordingly despatched Sir Philip de Mowbray to Kyle with a thousand men, as Barbour expresses it, "to werray the king." Sir James Douglas having ascertained that De Mowbray was to proceed to-

wards Kyle by "Makyrnokis way," resolved to lie in ambush for him, with his company of adherents—not more than forty in number—at a narrow pass upon his route. "Makyrnokis way," according to the late David McPherson, "is a narrow pass on the bank of Makyrnok wattyr," near Kilmarnock. This, however, is evidently a perversion of Barbour's meaning. His words are distinctly that the English "wald hald doune Makyrnokis way," and that James of Douglas, with the view of intercepting him, took post in "a strait place that is in Makyrnokis way," thus making the narrow pass in "Makyrnokis way"—not "Makyrnokis way" itself. No such stream as Makyrnok is now known in the vicinity of Kilmarnock. The "strait place" is thus described by Barbour—

"Syne till a strait place gan he ga,
That is in Makyrnokis way,
The Nethirford it hat perfay,
It lyes betuix marrisais twa;
Quhar that na horse on lyve may ga.
On the south half, quhar James was,
Is ane wpgang, a narrow pass:
And on the north half is the way
Sa ill, as it apperis to-day."

The precise locality of the pass it is now, perhaps, impossible to discover. It could not, however, be very far from Kilmarnock, as De Mowbray—after having been defeated at the ford by Douglas, with great slaughter, he himself escaping with difficulty*—is said to have taken his way to Kilmarnock, and from thence by Kilwinning, Ardrossan, and Largs to the castle of Innerkip, which was then filled with Englishmen.† The remainder of his troops retreated in confusion to Bothwell.

The repeated successes which had attended the arms of Bruce in his various encounters, began to produce their natural effect. His army, which did not exceed three hundred men when he left Carrick, now amounted to upwards of six hundred stout warriors. Amongst those who had joined his standard was Sir Alan Cathcart,‡ an ancestor of the family of Cathcart. Bruce, with his men, was lying at Galston when Pembroke—annoyed at the manner in which the whole of Ayrshire had been wrested from the English—sent a

* In spurring his noble animal through the small band of his opponents, De Mowbray left his sword and belt in the grasp of a sturdy Scot, who clutched them as he fled.

† The old road between Glasgow and Kilmarnock crossed and re-crossed the water now called Kilmarnock water, but formerly the *Carta*, not less than thirteen times.

‡ Sir Alan was present at the battle of Loudoun Hill, and was one of the small band of fifty horsemen, who, under Edward Bruce, afterwards dispersed 1500 cavalry under John de St John, in Galloway. He is thus described by Barbour—

"A knight that then was in his rout,
Worthy and wight, stalward and stout,
Courteous and fair, and of good fame,
Sir Alan Cathcart was his name."

challenge to meet him in fair battle on the plains. He fixed upon the vicinity of Loudoun Hill as the place, and the tenth of May as the time of meeting. Bruce, who accepted the challenge, examined the ground previously to the appointed day; and finding that the "hey gat," or bridle road lay upon a dry field, with a morass about a bow-shot on either side, he caused three "dykes," leaving a certain distance between, to be erected athwart from the morasses towards the highway. In these walls he left spaces sufficient that five hundred men might ride through abreast. His object, however, was so to circumscribe the passage that the overwhelming force of the guardian could not outflank his small army. The stratagem completely succeeded. Bruce and his troops marched towards the field of conflict the night before the battle; and, taking up their position at Little Loudoun—where he could command a complete view of the English as they approached, and have ample time to reach the first range of dykes, so that, if hard pressed, they had still the other two to fall back upon—coolly awaited the coming of the enemy. The fighting men amounted to no more than six hundred; but the "rangale," as Barbour calls them, or camp followers, fully exceeded that number. Sir Amyr, meanwhile, assembled a chivalrous force of nearly three thousand; and, at the rising of the sun on the day appointed, they were descried by the watchful eye of Bruce advancing in two "eschelis" or divisions. As they approached, with the sun shining brightly on their burnished armour, banners, and spears, they presented a very formidable appearance. Though Bruce had only six hundred fighting men to oppose to three thousand, his heart was undimmed. He addressed his small army in a tone of encouragement. The enemy they saw advancing, he said, intended to slay them or reduce them to slavery: therefore they should meet them hardily; and though they greatly exceeded them in numbers, yet, as they could not be met by more than man to man, he urged them to a valorous exertion of their prowess. The army answered that they would do their duty in such a manner that no reproach could fall upon them. "Then go we forth," said the king, "where He that made of nothing all things lead us, and save us, and help us to our right." So saying, his trusty band of warriors moved forward towards the first of the dykes, in the opening of which he took up his position. The carriages, and such materials as were not of service in battle, he left on the hill of Little Loudoun, where, also, it is to be inferred the "ringale" or gillies were stationed, who, from their numbers, as they no doubt carried weapons, would in some measure divide the attention of the enemy. Sir Amyr de Valence and his army advanced in good order and high spirits. After a brief address,

showing the renown they would gain by taking the king, the guardian caused the charge to be sounded; and the cavalry, covered with their "scheldis braid," their heads stooping, and spears straight, rushed to the charge. They were met however, so vigorously by the Scots, that most of the front rank were overthrown at the first onset. The gallant bearing of the king and his brother Edward was particularly conspicuous. Barbour, in alluding to it, exclaims—

"A Mychty God! quha thar had bene,
And had the kingis worschip sene,
And hys brodyr, that waine him by,
That stonayit thaim so hardely,
That thair gud deid, and thair boune,
Gaiff gret comfort to thair mengye."

Sir James Douglas is also mentioned by Barbour as having borne himself manfully, greatly to the "comfort" of those that were with him. The horses of the English, deprived of their riders, and smarting from their wounds, began to rush back upon the rear ranks, whereby much confusion was created. Seeing this, the Scots pressed forward with renewed energy, and in a short time the "waward" of five hundred men were so much overpowered that they began to retreat in disorder, upon which the "rerward" also fled, leaving the field to the victorious Bruce and his heroic followers, who kept up the pursuit for some distance, capturing a great many prisoners. Sir Amyr de Valence, mortified at his defeat, retired to England, and resigned the guardianship, which Edward, however, did not at the time accept.

The battle of Loudoun Hill having been fought on the 10th of May, as Barbour distinctly informs us, and as Bruce landed at Turnberry from Arran about the commencement of February,* it follows that a period of three months had been passed by him chiefly in the mountainous districts of Ayrshire and Kirkcudbright. Three days after his success over Pembroke, Bruce encountered Ralph de Monthermur, at the head of a body of English, whom he defeated with great slaughter, and compelled him to take refuge within the Castle of Ayr, which stronghold he besieged for some time, but retired on the approach of succours from England. The death of Edward I. about this time (July 7, 1307), while on the eve of marching with an overwhelming army into Scotland, proved highly favourable to the cause of Bruce, which had now begun to assume a solid footing. Edward II., in prosecution of his father's great design, advanced with his forces as far as Cumnock, but returned immediately afterwards to England in a very inglorious manner. Bruce now invaded Galloway;

* His brothers, Thomas and Alexander, with their Irish auxiliaries, were defeated at Lochryan on the 9th of February.

and commanding the inhabitants to repair to his standard, wasted the lands of all who refused. He was no doubt prompted to this in retaliation for the slaughter of his brothers by the M'Doualls at Lochryan. The guardian, John de Bretagne, Earl of Richmond, who was appointed by Edward II. in the room of the Earl of Pembroke, having been ordered to proceed against the king with a large force, the latter retired to the north of Scotland, which he overran, defeating all who came before him, while numerous adherents flocked to his standard.* This was in 1308. Meanwhile Edward Bruce invaded Galloway; and, on the 29th June, overcame and dispersed those who opposed him, near the banks of the Cree. He subsequently defeated 1500 English cavalry under John de St John, who had advanced to intercept him; and, assailing the various fortresses of Galloway, from which he expelled the English, entirely subdued the district. The subsequent career of Bruce, till his final triumph over the English at Bannockburn, on the 24th June, 1314, are well known national events, which do not properly come within the sphere of a local history. The sojourn of Bruce in Ayrshire, after his descent upon Turnberry, and the personal adventures recorded of him by Barbour, are not so familiar to the general reader, and are scarcely noticed by the historian—hence the detailed manner in which we have recorded them. Though many of the incidents partake somewhat of the marvellous, yet we have no reason to disbelieve Barbour, who has merely used the poetical licence of embellishing facts otherwise true. When we know that Bruce was one of the most accomplished knights of the age, and that in strength and agility he had no equal, his feats of personal prowess will appear the less surprising. Barbour, it may also be remarked, has been found to be extremely correct in all his statements, whenever contemporaneous authority can be brought to bear upon them. We have no right, therefore, to be incredulous as to circumstances which cannot be supported in a similar manner. The incidents related in connection with the movements of Bruce while amongst the fastnesses of Ayrshire, could not be known to the English chroniclers of the period—hence their silence on the subject. Many of these incidents were narrated to Barbour by the individuals themselves who were engaged in them. For instance, the particulars connected with the defeat of John de St John, in Galloway, by Edward Bruce, were related by Sir Alan de Cathcart, who took part in the expedition.

* On the authority of the *Chronicle of Lanercost*, it is said that Bruce was put to flight; but this does not seem probable. He did not repair as a fugitive to the north, but as a king, to assert his authority and reduce the country to subjection.

On the 26th of April, 1315, a parliament was held in St John's Church, at Ayr, for the purpose of settling the crown upon Bruce. The attendance consisted of "the Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Deans, Archdeacons, and the other prelates of the churches; the Earls, Barons, Knights, and others of the community of the kingdom of Scotland." The parliament was unanimous in the acknowledgment of Bruce as king, and in declaring their allegiance to him and the heirs-male of his body. It was at the same time resolved, with the consent of the king and his daughter Marjory, heir-presumptive, that should he die without male issue, his brother Edward, or the heirs-male of his body, should succeed to the crown. The right of Marjory seems to have been thus set aside, that the Government, during these unsettled times, might be placed in energetic hands. The arrangement was, at the same time, perfectly in accordance with the law of *Tanistry*, under which the elder Bruce had claimed the throne, as is ably shown in his pleadings before Edward, quoted by Tytler.

Affairs in Scotland having been thus settled, the king was solicited by the Irish of Ulster to aid them in throwing off the English yoke; offering, at the same time, to bestow the crown of Ireland upon his brother Edward. Though the undertaking was no doubt a hazardous one, Bruce, swayed it is believed by various political considerations, gave his consent; and Edward, ambitious as he was brave and reckless, sailed from the harbour of Ayr, with a body of six thousand men. This occurred within a month after the parliament had met in St John's, from which circumstance Lord Hailes conjectures that the expedition had obtained the sanction of the parliament. Edward and his army landed at Carrickfergus on the 25th of May, 1315. The principal persons by whom he was accompanied were—Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; Sir Philip Mowbray; Sir John Soulis; Sir John Stewart; Sir Fergus of Ardrossan; Ramsay of Ochterhouse; John Menteth; John de Bosco; John Bisset; and John Campbell, son of Sir Niel Campbell of Lochow, and nephew of the king. The result of this expedition is well known. After some brilliant but fruitless campaigns, in which the Scottish army suffered dreadfully from famine, Edward met that death which he had defied on so many fields, at Fagher, near Dundalk, on the 5th October, 1318. The body of the knight, Sir John Maupas, or Malpas, by whom he fell, was found stretched over that of Edward Bruce after the battle was over. The remains of the small army of the Scots were collected together, and amidst many difficulties conducted back to Scotland by John Thomson, leader of the men of Carrick.

Bruce, after a series of successful and brilliant

conflicts with the English, reduced Edward II. to the necessity of recognising his right as king of Scotland, and agreeing to an honourable and advantageous peace. He died at Cardross, in Dumbartonshire, on the 7th June, 1329.

Connected with this eventful period of Scottish history, Ayrshire has much reason to be proud of the two heroes she had the honour of producing, and of the part which the inhabitants acted in the memorable drama. Twice was the expiring liberty of the country revived within her boundaries—first under Wallace, and secondly under Bruce—and that chiefly through the patriotic aid of the people. During the long struggle for independence the country suffered many deprivations, both from the wasting of the enemy and the suspension of industry. Fields could not be expected to be cultivated where it was so uncertain who should reap. Before the close of Bruce's reign, however, considerable progress had been made in the arts of peace; and the numerous forays of the Scots in England, prior to the treaty of independence, in all of which immense booty was carried off, had greatly enriched the country. The forfeiture of the Baliol, and other estates, placed a great extent of land at the disposal of the crown, in various quarters of the country, most of which Bruce conferred on the more deserving of his followers.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF DAVID II., TILL THE
DEATH OF JAMES THE FIFTH.

During the reign of David Bruce, the son and heir of the hero of Bannockburn, who succeeded to the throne while a minor, in 1329, under the regency of Randolph, the country suffered many disasters, yet finally prevailed in maintaining its independence. In the civil commotions waged by Edward Baliol, the grandson of the competitor with the elder Bruce, aided by the disinherited barons and the English, Ayrshire had its own share. At the battle of Dupplin, fought on the 13th August, 1332, which was gained by Baliol and his allies, the Earl of Carrick, natural son of Edward Bruce, who had received the title from the late king, was slain. His brother, Lord of Galloway, who now became Earl of Carrick, was so overwhelmed by the sudden change of affairs consequent on the irruption of Baliol into the south of Scotland, that he swore allegiance to him. He was taken prisoner, amongst others, by Randolph and Douglas, Sir James' youngest brother, who, at the head of a thousand horse, surprised Baliol on Christmas eve, and drove him into England.*

* Baliol, having been joined by many English barons, returned to Scotland (9th March, 1332-3), and burnt and took a castle in Roxburghshire, commanded by Robert de Colville, supposed to have been of Ochiltree.

The Earl of Carrick, however, easily obtained pardon, having yielded with reluctance to the triumphant Baliol. At the disastrous battle of Halidon Hill, which followed some time afterwards, the Earl of Carrick* was slain; and Robert Boyd, supposed to have been the ancestor of the Kilmarnock family, was taken prisoner. So completely were the affairs of Scotland deranged by the heavy loss sustained, that Edward III., who had espoused the cause of Baliol with a view to the subjugation of the country, was enabled to overrun the greater part of it without opposition. The district of Cuninghame suffered severely from the ravages of the enemy. Of all the strongholds in the country, only six held out for the Scottish crown. Amongst these was the castle of Loch Doon, commanded by a veteran of the name of John Thomson,† supposed to have been the same warrior who led back the remains of Edward Bruce's army from Ireland.‡ Though so far prostrate, Scotland soon recovered its buoyancy. Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, having gained his liberty, returned to Scotland, and with his usual zeal for his native land, began to assemble the surviving friends of the country. He was

* Lord Hailes relates, from the *Foedera*, an interesting circumstance connected with the name of this nobleman. In 1346, thirteen years after the battle of Halidon Hill, a person, styling himself Alexander Bruce, Earl of Carrick, appeared in Scotland. He said he had been made prisoner in the battle; that he had concealed his quality for a long course of years; and at length, under the feigned character of a citizen of Aberdeen, had procured himself to be ransomed. His tale, related with many circumstances, imposed on numbers, particularly on the meaner sort. After having undergone several examinations at court, he made his escape into Carrick, his supposed inheritance; but he was apprehended, tried by a special commission, convicted as an impostor, and hanged (at Ayr, July). Fordun says that, according to the report of some, the judicial procedure against this adventurer was not formal: and thence there were many who still believed that he had a right to the title which he assumed.—*Annals of Scotland*, vol. 2, p. 301.

† The family of Macfarlane of Clachbuy, several of whom are dispersed through the Western Islands, are descended from Thomas, son to Duncan, Laird of Macfarlane, in the reign of King Robert III., from whose proper name they are frequently called MacCanses, or Thomas-sons—*Auchmar*, p. 90.—But the Carrick Thomson was earlier than Buchanan of Auchmar's Highland Thomasson or Thomson, on his own showing. Auchmar, however, is not held worthy of much credit as a genealogist; and the Thomassons of the Highlands are generally said to have been descended from *Tavus-cor*, the bold and celebrated bastard son of one of the chiefs of Lochaw. Hence they are equally well known, and as often called M'Tavish, as Thomson, in Argyleshire.

‡ In the Chamberlain Rolls the following entry occurs in reference to the victualling of Loch Doon castle during these commotions. The year 1340:—"Et per Sexaginta celdrus farinae, et centum petersas casei, Liberatio Johanni Filii Thome, et Johanni Filii Somirly, ad Stoffam castri De Logh Don, Lxvi Libri." The English of which is—and for sixty chalders of meal, and one hundred stones of cheese, delivered to John the son of Thomas and John the son of Somerly (the Gaelic for Samuel), for victualling the castle of Loch Doon, £66.

joined by Alexander de Mowbray, and Geoffrey de Mowbray, governor of Roxburgh, revolted to the Scots. At this period Richard Talbot was in the north, and, endeavouring to pass into England, he was intercepted by Sir William Keith of Galston, defeated, and made prisoner. The Steward of Scotland—who had remained in Bute after the battle of Halidon Hill—passed over to Dumbarton, and invading Renfrewshire, his early inheritance, compelled the inhabitants to acknowledge David.* In this expedition he was joined, amongst others, by Thomas Bruce, from Kyle; but of what family this person came does not appear. Godfrey de Ross, governor of Ayrshire, either from necessity or interest, also submitted to the Steward. This occurred in 1334. The young king—who had fought as a volunteer in some of the inroads into England, under the Earl of Moray—first unfurled the royal standard in 1341. He was immediately joined by Eglinton, Boyd, Craigie, and Fullarton. In 1346 he was enabled to enter England with a force of 30,000 men; and encountering the English at Durham, the unfortunate battle of that name was fought on the 17th October. Thomas Boyd, probably of the Kilmarnock family, Andrew Campbell of Loudoun, and Roland Wallace of Kyle, were among the captives. Many of the Scottish nobility were slain, or made prisoners; amongst others Gilbert de Carrick—ancestor, according to the genealogists, of the Cassillis family—was mortally wounded; and what rendered the

* A curious anecdote of the inhabitants of Bute is mentioned by Lord Hailes, on the authority of Fordun—As a reward for attacking and slaying Alan de Lile, the governor of Bute, they asked and obtained perpetual exemption from the payment of *multures*; that is, relief from the obligation of bringing their corn to be ground at the mill of the barony. At the present moment this is a serious grievance to farmers throughout Scotland; and the fact that the *Brandanes* of Bute, as they were called, stipulated for its removal so early as the fourteenth century, shows that Scotland generally was not only a cultivated and corn-growing country, but that the people were alive to the evil effects of restriction. Wyntown thus relates the circumstance (vol. ii., p. 186):—

“ The Stewart, quhan he herd this deyd,
To thame in hy (haste) he cam hym speyd
Til his castelle, and thare-in made
Reparis, that it in yhemsale [custody] had;
And bade the Brandanys ask thare mede [reward]
That thal suld have for thare gude dede:
Thal askyd to be multyre-fre;
Than that wyth gud will thame gave he.”

On the authority of the late Col. Moore, factor or chamberlain to the Marquis of Bute, we have been informed that about a dozen of Bute people were rewarded by Robert the Bruce, each with an ordinary farm from the crown. They were *real lairds* or *barons*, though their possessions were small. They, piece-meal, sold their *lairdships* or *baronies*, during the five centuries which have since elapsed, save two only—Glass of Ascog and MacConechie of Ambrismore. They retained still the title *barons*: to wit, *Baron MacConechie* and *Baron Glass*. But *Baron Glass* sold his *barony* of Ascog to the Marquis of Bute for £1600, about 1818. This *Baron Glass's* son was, and perhaps still is, a watchmaker in Rothesay.

defeat still more disastrous, David himself fell into the hands of the enemy. In the following January Baliol collected a large body of Galloway men, with whom, aided by a party of English, he penetrated through Mid-Lothian, and as far as Glasgow; on his return laying waste Ayrshire and Nithsdale, according to Fordun, in the most ferocious manner. The Scots, however, notwithstanding the absence of their sovereign, succeeded, under the able regency of the Steward, in expelling the English intruders; and Baliol, hopeless of success, surrendered his claim to Edward III. for a sum of money in hand and an annual pension. The surrender proved of no advantage to Edward; and tired apparently of waging a fruitless war with a country which he might overrun but could not conquer, he gave David his liberty, on a large ransom being guaranteed, in 1357.

On the death of this prince in 1370, he was succeeded by his nephew, Robert II., son of Walter the High Steward of Scotland, who married Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert I. The Steward family, from their large territorial possessions in the district, were intimately connected with Ayrshire. His eldest son, who had been created Earl of Carrick by David II., also enjoyed the title of Lord Kyle. Under this monarch a greater degree of harmony prevailed between England and Scotland than had been the case for some time, Edward III. having relinquished all pretensions to the Scottish crown. The amicable spirit which prevailed is evinced by the fact of certain treaties having been entered into for the purposes of traffic. In Ayloff's Calendar it is mentioned that Richard II.—the successor of Edward III.—gave permission, in 1382-3, to the servants of the Earl of Carrick to carry barley into Scotland, while corn was allowed to be sent to various parts of the country. In 1396, according to the same authority, Richard farther granted permission to the Earls of Carrick and Fife to buy and carry both wine and barley into Scotland. Though peace thus prevailed between the crowned heads of England and Scotland, the reign of Robert was greatly disturbed by the quarrels of his barons. The feudal system, first introduced by Malcolm Canmore, but which the competition for the crown and the war of independence prevented from earlier unfolding itself, had now assumed its natural boldness, and acquired a dangerous power. The feuds which arose in consequence, especially amongst the border clans, greatly disturbed the public peace, and repeatedly threatened to produce a general war between the two countries. A treaty entered into with France by the Scots—which stipulated that they were to receive a large sum of money, a thousand suits of armour, and the aid of a thousand men-at-arms, under an engagement to invade England—had

the effect of at once removing the mask by which probably both countries concealed their real feelings. Robert, naturally of a peaceful disposition, was evidently forced into this treaty by his nobles. France, in this instance, made doubly good her promise. Fourteen hundred suits of armour were sent over, and two thousand warriors under the command of John de Vienne; who also brought with him a large sum of money, which was distributed among the Scottish chiefs in proportion no doubt to their influence. The only recipients of this money connected with Ayrshire, besides the king himself, were, his eldest son the Earl of Carrick, to whom five thousand five hundred livres were given; and William Cuninghame of Kilmaurs, who was paid five hundred livres. The result of this treaty was a series of alternate invasions, carried on with great devastation by both nations. The memorable battle of Otterburn, fought on the 19th August, 1388, was amongst the fruits of the unsettled state of affairs. This is known to have been one of the most chivalrous and stoutly maintained combats of that warlike period. An ancestor of the Montgomerie family is said to have borne himself conspicuously on that occasion, by taking Hotspur prisoner.* The victory, however, was dearly purchased by the death of the Earl of Douglas, son-in-law of the king, on whom he placed his chief reliance in governing the country. Despairing of his ability to check the refractory spirit of the nobility, after the death of his gallant and powerful favourite, Robert resigned the throne to his son John, and retired to Dundonald castle, in Kyle, where he died two years afterwards, on the 19th of April, 1390, in the seventieth year of his age.

John succeeded to the crown under the title of Robert III.†—the nation entertaining a superstitious dislike to the name John, from the disasters that had occurred under the reign of Baliol. Few events fall to be recorded in connexion with Ayrshire during the sway of Robert III. The title of Duke, originally Norman, was first introduced by him from France, when in April, 1398, he bestowed the title of Duke of Rothesay on his eldest son, David, Earl of Carrick. He subsequently instituted the principality of Scotland, which was done by royal charter in 1404. The appanage consisted of the whole lands of the earldom of Carrick, with the *baronies* of Cuninghame and Kyle Stewart, and the *lands* of Kyle Regis; from which distinction between the two districts

of Kyle it would appear that King's Kyle, as it is popularly called, had never been parted from the crown. The smaller Cumbray was also included in the grant. It is in virtue of this charter that the Prince of Wales enjoys the title of Earl of Carrick at this day.

During the regencies of the Duke of Albany and his son Murdoch, from the death of Robert III. in 1406, till the accession of James I. in 1424, after his long detention in England, few political events occur in which Ayrshire appears at all prominent. That period is memorable, however, as the era of one of those feuds—the earliest of which there is any notice—by which the county, like most other districts of Scotland, continued to be disturbed until the power of the barons was thoroughly overmatched by that of the crown, and the supremacy of the law established by the entire suppression of the feudal system. The event to which we allude was the slaughter of one Neilson of Dalrymple, and others, by Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock,* for which the latter obtained a remission from the Duke of Albany, in 1409.

Throughout the reign of James I., Ayrshire seems to have enjoyed considerable repose amidst the turmoil of retributive punishments which that able monarch found it necessary to visit upon the heads of those who, in coalition with the regent Albany, contrived to keep him so long from his rights; and who, in the exercise of their usurped powers, had been the means of creating so much anarchy and confusion in the country. Suspicion no doubt fell upon Sir John Montgomerie (of Eglinton) and Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, both of whom were arrested at the Parliament held at Perth on the 14th March, 1424. But Montgomerie seems to have been immediately set at liberty and restored to favour; for on the 24th of May following he sat as one of the jury, along with Sir Robert Cuninghame of Kilmaurs, on the trial of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, at Stirling. In 1431, Lord Kennedy, along with the Earl of Douglas, both nephews of the king, were put in ward in the castles of Lochleven and Stirling, for contempt of his order for a general muster of the forces of the kingdom to proceed upon an expedition to the north—the lawlessness of the Highlanders having assumed such a magnitude as to require a strong force to restore order. The few barons of any note whom Ayrshire could boast of at the time, seem to have been upon the whole loyally disposed, and gave James every countenance in his arduous work of reformation.

During the minority of James II., the country was thrown into great confusion through the weakness of the executive, and the ambition and tur-

* Sir John Montgomerie, "being at the battle of Otterburn, took Henry Peircie, surnamed Hotspur, prisoner, and with his ransom-money built the castle of Dunnoon."—*Holinshed and Leslie*.

† He was styled, by way of distinction, Robert *Fair-year*, or *Faryear*, signifying *past*, or *late*.—*Hailes' Annals*, vol. iii., p. 63.

* MS. Boyd Papers.

bulence of the barons. Amongst the many feuds arising out of the disturbed state of the times, 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 Alan 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, [Dunglas?] on the 31st May, 1445.* The author of the "History of Galloway," on the authority of Hume, mentions another curious incident arising out of these feudal misunderstandings. It occurred, as he states, during the life of Archibald Douglas, fifth Lord of Galloway, who died at Restalrig, on the 26th June, 1439; and whose "conduct to Lord Kennedy is adduced as a proof of his forgiving and generous disposition. This nobleman had injured and offended him to such a degree, that he (the earl) published his intention of giving the lands of Stewarton to any individual who would bring Kennedy's head to him. When Lord Kennedy became aware of this offer, he was fully convinced he could not escape the danger arising from the declared hostility of so powerful a man; and he resolved, as a species of prevention, to present his own head to his enemy. He accordingly went privately to Wigtonshire, and found Douglas in the church of St Ninian, at his devotion. Immediately after divine service, he offered his head to the earl, and claimed the reward. Douglas, astonished at his resolution and confidence, forgave him his former faults, and made him his friend. He also bestowed upon him the lands of Stewarton, which his descendants, the Earls of Cassillis, continued to enjoy." The Kennedy here alluded to must have been Gilbert, first Baron Kennedy, which title he did not obtain, how-

ever, till 1450, prior to which he could not have been styled *lord*. But, independently of this, a very different version of the story is given in Pitcairn's MS. History of the Kennedies. The person therein mentioned as the hero of this bold adventure was a younger brother of the Dunure family; who, from his wearing a dagger, obtained the nickname of "Alschunder Dalgour," or Alexander of the dagger. He is said to have offended Douglas, Earl of Wigton, by gaining "feid agains him at Glaynnaip, and ane wther agains Lindsay thane laird of Craigy, at the watter of Done, bothe one ane day." When the terms offered by Douglas—that whoever brought his head "thai suld have the fourty mark land of Stewarttoun, in Cuninghame"—reached the ears of Alexander, he assembled a hundred of the retainers of his family, well-mounted, and set off for Wigton on the morning of "yuill day," where he arrived just as the earl was engaged at mass. Entering the church, and pulling out a deed ready prepared, he addressed the earl as follows:—"My lord, ye have hicht this xl mark land to ony that wald bring you my heid, and I knaw there is nane so meitt as my self! And thairfoir, will desyr your lordship to keep to me, as ye bad to ony wther!" The earl, perceiving that his life was in immediate danger, subscribed the document; upon which Alexander thanked his lordship, and taking horse, was speedily on his route homewards. This circumstance is stated by the author to have occurred in the "fourth yeir of the ring off Robert the Third, quilk was about the yeir of God, 1380;" and he farther states that his heirs "bruiiks the samin at this tyme, or at the least, to the sex hunder and tua yeir of God, that Erle John [of Cassillis] sald the same to the laird of Langschaw." For various reasons we would be inclined to regard this latter account as the most probable. It is minutely and circumstantially told. Unfortunately, however, for its chronological accuracy, it would appear that the lands of Stewarton, in Cuninghame, did not come into the possession of the Douglasses till 1426 or 1427. There is thus a discrepancy in both versions of the anecdote.

The turbulent spirit of the times was greatly controlled by the able management of Bishop Kennedy of St Andrew's, the younger of two sons of James Kennedy of Dunure, by the Duchess of Albany, sister to Robert III. Kennedy held the office of chancellor for some time, and was mainly instrumental in thwarting the dangerous faction of the Livingstons, and the still more powerful coalition of the Douglasses and Craufurds. While the measures of the young sovereign were being gradually matured, with a view to the annihilation of these parties, whose schemes were so inimical to the public tranquillity

* Auchinleck Chronicle.

and the safety of the crown, Douglas—who foresaw the probability of his downfall—resolved, if possible to mar the policy of Kennedy, by embroiling the king in a war with England. The existing truce was nearly expired, and predatory incursions had already taken place on the borders. But Douglas was saved the necessity of first commencing hostilities, the earls of Northumberland and Salisbury having broke violently into Scotland, with a large force, and burned the towns of Dunbar and Dumfries. The brother of the Earl of Douglas retaliated by an invasion of Alnwick, which province he entirely wasted. This was followed by an English invasion under the younger Percy, along with Sir John Harrington and Sir John Pennington, at the head of a body of six thousand men. Crossing the Solway, they encamped upon the banks of the river Sark, where they were encountered by about four thousand Scots, under the earl of Ormond, another brother of Douglas. This occurred in 1448. Along with Ormond were Sir John Wallace of Craigie, the Sheriff of Ayr,* the laird of Johnston, and the master of Somerville. The English sustained a total defeat, fifteen hundred men having been left dead on the field, five hundred drowned in the Solway, and the leaders, Percy, Harrington, and Pennington, taken prisoners. The Scots lost only twenty-six soldiers; but Wallace of Craigie, a leader of great courage and experience, whose conduct had mainly contributed to the victory, soon after died of his wounds.† From the peculiar position of both countries at this time, hostilities were not carried farther; and though disappointed in his views of distracting the country by a war, Douglas bore himself with a high hand. Auchinleck of that ilk, a friend of his, having been slain by Colville of Ochiltree in a party conflict, he usurped the supreme power, and proceeding to Ochiltree with a strong body of retainers, took his castle, slaughtered Colville, together with all the males within it, and laid waste the entire lands. This occurred in 1449. Though greatly incensed at his conduct, the king's party was not yet powerful enough to put in practice those strong measures by which the house of Douglas was ultimately shorn of its dangerous greatness. In 1455, the coast of Ayrshire was threatened with a formidable maritime "raid" by Donald Balloch, lord of Isla, whose repeated insurrections more than once threatened the stability of the throne. At the head of a formidable expedition, and commencing hostilities at Innerkip, where he burned several houses, he proceeded along the west coast of the Clyde to the island of Bute,

where he levied tribute, and, according to the *Auchinleck Chronicle*, carried away a hundred bolls of meal, a hundred bolls of malt, a hundred marts, and a hundred merks of silver. He also visited the Cumbrays, which he wasted with fire and sword; and from thence sailing to Arran, stormed the castle of Brodick, and harried the island. The expedition did not prove so destructive as might have been expected; the measures adopted by the king had the effect of completely neutralizing the efforts of the island lord, and the coast of Ayrshire entirely escaped the threatened danger.

James II., though killed at the premature age of thirty, at the siege of Roxburghe castle in 1460, had nevertheless lived long enough to overcome those powerful factions which so disturbed the early part of his reign. His death, however, leaving an heir only eight years of age, subjected the country once more to all the vicissitudes of a long minority. It was so far fortunate that Kennedy, bishop of St Andrew's, still survived to take an active part in the management of affairs. He was appointed principal minister of the crown, while 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 James III., 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; the other, at the head of which was the Earl of Angus, inclined for hostilities—a third sprung 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."

* David Stewart of Castlemill.—*Auchinleck Chronicle*.

† Tytler, on the authority of the *Auchinleck Chronicle*, which says that he died through "misguiding."

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, Patrick 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 inden-

ture 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. Twenty copies of it were printed for private circulation, one of which was kindly presented to the historian by James Maidment, Esq., advocate, Edinburgh. It is as follows:—

Yis indentour, mad at Strivelyn, the tend day of februar, the zer of God a thousand four hundreth sixty and fyf zeris, betwix honourable and worschipful lordis, yat is to say, Robert, Lord Flemyng on ye ta pairt, and Gilbert, Lord Kennedy and Sir Alexander Boid of Duchol, knight, on the todir pairt, yat yai ar fullie accordit and appointit in maner and form as eftir follouis: Yat is to say, yat ye said lordis ar bundyn and oblist yaim selfis, yair kyn, friendis, and men, to stand in afald kindness, supple, and defences, ilk an till odir, in all yair causis and querrell leifull and honest, movit and to be movit, for all ye daits of yair lifis, in contery and aganis al maner of persones yat leiff or deo may; yair allegiance til our soveran lord alanerly outan, exceptand to the lord flemyng, his bandis mad of befoir, to ye lord levynston, and to the yhe lord hamilton, and, in lyk maner, exceptand to the saidis lordis kennedy and sir alexander, yair bandis mad of befoir, til a reverend fadr in christ, master patrick the graham, bischop of sanctander, ye erle of crawford, ye lord mungumer, the lord maxvel, the lord boid, the lord levynston, the lord hamilton, and the lord cathcart. Item, yat the said lord flemyng sal be of special service, and of cunsail to the kyng, als lang as the saidis lordis kennedy and sir alexander ar special servandis and of cunsail to ye kyng; the said lord flemyng kepan his band and kyndnes to the foirsaides lord kennedy and alexander, for al the foirsaid tym: And attour, the said lord flemyng is oblist yat he sal nodir wit, consent, nor assent, til (avas), nor tak away the kyngis person fra the saidis lord kennedy and sir alexander, nor fra na udyr yat yai leiff, and ordainis to be doaris to yaim, and keparis in yair abencis; and gif the said lord flemyng getis, or may get, on bit of sic thyng to be done in ony tym, he sal warn the saidis lord kennedy and sir alexan-

der, or yair doaris in do tym, or let it to be done at all his power; and tak sic part as yai do, or on an of yaim for ye tymin, ye ganstandyng of yat mater, but fraud and gil; and the said lord flemyng sal adwis the kyng at al his hertly power wycht his gud cunsail, to be hertly and kyndly to the foirsaidis lord kennedy and sir alexander, to yair barnis and friendis, and yai at belang to yaim for ye tym. Item, giff yair happynis ony vakand to fall in the kyngis handis, at is a reasonable and meit thyng for the said lord flemyngis service, yat he sal be furdrir yairto for his reward; and gif yair happynis a large thyng to fal, sic as vard, releiff, marriage, or effis, at is meit for hym, the said lord flemyng sal haff it for a resonable compcion befor uder. Item, the saidis lord kennedy and sir alexander sal haff thom of sumerwel and wat of twedy, in spcial mantenans, supplé, and defences, in all yair accionis, causis, and querrel, leful and honest, for the said flemyngis sak, and for yair seruis don and to be don, next yair awin mastiris, yat yai wer to if befor, and, at all and sundry thyngis aboon writtyn sal be leilly kept, bot fraud and gil, at her of yhe parties hes geffyn till udiris, yair bodily althis, the hali evangelist tuchet, and enterchangable, set to yair sellis, at day, yheir and place aboon written.

From this document, which shows 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, 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 su-

preme power having thus been secured, the aggrandise-ment 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 by 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, the following covenant, dated at Stirling, the 6th of April, 1468, about three years later than the indenture previously quoted, affords ample illustration. The indenture is ostensibly for the support 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:—

At Streiveling the sext day of ye moneth of April ye zeir of or. Lord fourteen hundred sextie and aucht zeirs, at ye bidding and command of or. souerane lord ye king, It is appoyntit and faithfullie promittit, betwix Rt. Reuerend fateris in Criste, Rt. noble and worshipful lords underwritten, with yair awin subscripcionis manuell, in manner and forme as after followis. That is to say that yai and ilk one of yame sall abide wt. our souerane lord ye king, and ilk one wt. vther in ye furthputting of his autorite and ministrations of iustice till all his liegis and Realme, and governyng of his persone, autorite, landis and guidis, according to his estait, warschope and hour. at all yair powar, baith wt. yair pronsis and guidis, agane ony pronsis yat wald tend in ye contrare yairof. And attoure ye saidis lordis bindis and oblisies yame faithfullie, ilk one to vthir, yat name of yame sall tak upone hand to deliuer, conclude, nor end ony gret mater concernyng ye king, ye guid of ye Realme or Justice, wtout avyse, counsaile and consent of ye remanent of ye lordis being prsnt. for ye tyme; and yat yai sall mak ye materis yat salbe delirt. be ye lordis in tyme comin be put to dew executione, and na breking nor variens to be mad yrrpone wtout avyse, consent, and deliuerens of all ye lordis being prest. for ye tyme. And yat all ye matrs. yat beis deliurt. and concludit be ye lordis prnt. salbe Ratifit and approvit be yame as yai had bene prsnt. yairat. And yat yai salbe ilk one leil and trew to vthir, and stand in afaid luif, lautie, friend-schype and kyndnes, and manteyn and supplé and defend vtheris in all actionis, cause and quarrell, lauthful and honest defens of yair lyfis, landis, heritage, Rovmys, office, and name of yame to heir, see nor wit hurte, scaith, dede, nor dishonour till vtheris in ony wyse; bot yai sall warne vtheris yairof in dew tyme, and let it all yair power. And attor. ye said lordis lelely and trewlie promytis yat thal sall wt. all yair diligens assist to Robert Lord Boyd, and supplé him ye guidyng of ye kingis persone, strenthia, castellis, housis and all vthir thingis grantit to him be or. souerane lord in his pliamet, cotenit in ye letrs. undir ye gret sele maid to him yrupone. And at yai sall induce and psuade or. souerane lord to hald and schaw his harty luif, favr. and singular tenderness to ye said Robert Lord Boyd; and attr. ye said Lord boyd trewlie promittis yat he sall do ye consaile and auisse of ye remanet. of ye lordis of counsaile underwritten in ye Rowling of or. souerane lordis peone, iustice, autorite and guidis, and to do na gret matir cosernyng his hienes and ye gud of ye Realme wtout yair avyse and consent. And gif it happynis him, as god forbid, to false or tad in ye contrare heirof, he beand warnit and reprovit be ye Lordis quhawm he falzies, and wt. mendand nor reformance it agane vt. yair avyse, It salbe yane lauffull to ye remanet. of ye lordis all or pt. to pass yair way, and be free and dischargit of yis band. And to

* Tytler.

ye observing, kepyng and fulfilling of all and sindrie ye thingis abone written in all poyntis and artikilis foirsaid, all ye lordis vndwritten are leloly and trowlie bundin and oblist till our souerane lord and ilk ane till vthir be ye faith of yair bodyis, ye haly evangelis be yame twichit, and for ye witnessing heirof hes subscriyet yis lettre, to endure vnto or. souerane lordis aige of xxi zeirs complet, wt. yair awin handis, day, zeir, and place abone written.

(Signed)

De speciali mandato nostro.

JAMES R.

A ERDIS G.
 ABERDON K.
 EARLE OF ARGYLE.
 ROBERT LORD BOYD.
 EARLE OF ARRANE.
 YE PREEVE SELLE LYNDSAY.
 ARCHIDUS. QUHYTELAW.*

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 Lord Boyd promised to undertake no great matter without the sanction and advice of his coadjutors, 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 oc-

curred 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 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; which, 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 Nov., 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

* Copied from the original in the charter chest of the Kilmarnock family.

† It is rather remarkable that the names of neither Lord Kennedy nor Lord Fleming are attached to this or the subsequent 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.

of Dunoon, the earldom of Carrick, the lands and castle of Dundonald, the barony of Renfrew, with the lordship and castle of Kilmarnock, the lordship of Stewarton and Dalry, the lands of Nithsdale, Kilbride, Nairnston, Coverton, Farinzean, Drumcol, Teling, with the annual rent of Brechin, and fortalice of Trabach." The extensive possessions of the Boyds may have whetted 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, delyerest (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. 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 to 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

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

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 was done for the due administration of justice during the reign of James IV. With all his follies—for he was fond of amusement, sometimes not of the most kingly description—he displayed very considerable aptitude for business; and, by his indefatigable exertions, the country enjoyed a greater degree of quietude and prosperity than had been experienced for a length of time previous. He paid great attention to the navy, and, under his sway, Scotland could boast of a marine power little inferior to that of the most potent states of Europe at the time. His personal activity in suppressing those predatory bands by which the country had long been infested, and in reducing his rebellious subjects to something like obedience, was worthy of a monarch of the highest reputation. He thought little of riding a hundred miles, without resting, to be present unexpectedly at an assize, and to see that justice was duly dispensed. Great, however, and salutary as his efforts were in this respect, the criminal annals of the country record a vast amount of crime during his reign, 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 be 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 thai tuke the Tolbuythe of Irwin; and al actionne and cummyng thairapone, that day except.” Robert and Henry Douglas, in 1502, were permitted to compound for “art and part of the oppression done to Sir William Colville of Uchiltree, in occupying, labouring, and manuring his lands of Farnesyde and Hardane, and taking and keeping his house or *pele*, in Hardane, without any lease or title of law: *Item*, for the theft of iij oxen from the said Sir William Colville, furth of Synlawis.”* There was an old feud between the Douglasses and Colviles, previously mentioned, out of which this violent occupation of land may have arisen. But the feud appears to have been carried somewhat farther. John Douglas, brother to the laird of Bon. Jedworthe, William his brother, and a number of others, were at the same time “convicted of art and part of oppression and convocation of the lieges, and coming upon Sir William Colville of Uchiltree, Knt., at his lands of Hardane-hede, in the year 1502.” 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.—Patrick Boyde, 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 Stewartoun, 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 for coming in convocation to the kirk of Stewarton “against John Mur of 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 ‘saufgarde:’ *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

* Pitcairn’s Criminal Trials.

† *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*

* Army, probably in returning from the “Feyld committit besyde Strivelin.”—*Pitcairn*.

said third part, shutting them up without 'pindande' them in a 'pynfalde:' *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." John Schaw of Kerise, who produced a remission for art and part of the slaughter of John Boyde with a stone, was also "admitted to compound for art and part of the forethought felony done to Duncan Fergussonne, young Laird of Kilkarane [Kilkerran], in coming to his Place of Burnefute, and throwing down and breaking into the houses of the said Place; and for (forcibly) keeping the lands of Burnefute waste, for the space of one year: *Item*, for the forethought felony done to Andrew Maknacht, and for 'Hamsukkin,' coming to his Place and 'stabbit' his . . . * with 'quhingaris' and sword: *Item*, for the forethought felony and oppression done to John Boyde, wishing to slay him at the time of the Slaughter of umple. Kilhenze." At the same time "David Craufurde of Kerse, David Craufurde, younger, John Craufurde, 'proctour,' Thomas Galbraith, David Campbell of Clovingall, Peter Rankin of Schelde, William his son, Albert Carthkert, Alan Carthker of Drumrowane, Esplane Craufurde, and James Barbour," were fined, the first in £5, and the others in 40s. each, "for art and part of Convocation of the lieges, coming to the Court of the Bailliary of Carrik, on occasion whereof the Bailie [Hew, Earl of Eglintoune], on account of the 'inconvenientis' which might arise by serving the Brieve of the Laird of Kilhenzie, resumed the said Brieve; and thereby, for impeding the said Bailie from holding his Court." 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 Eglintoune, produced a Remission for art and part of the 'spulzie' of xij horses, 'butis, spurris, swerdis,' and other goods, from 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,

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 soun*. It was unlawful to confine cattle except in a regular "pynfalde," lest they should want grass and water, or goro or damage one another. At a time when there were few fences, cattle straying off their own pasture were liable to be pointed 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.

* Obliterated in the record.

to the number of sixty persons, and the oppression done to the old Lady Home, in spulzie of xxiii 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 20, 1510—George Haliburton is denounced at the horn for "art and part of the Slaughter of (Sir) William Colville of Uchiltre (Knt.) and Richard Ruthirfurde." October 30, of the same year—"William Craufurde, son of William Craufurde of Lefnorys," is "admitted to compound for art and part of the treasonable taking of the King's Castle of Lochdoun from Sir David Kennedy, Knt. (Captain thereof), and 'Hereschip' and oppression done to the said David in 'Hereschip' of the said castle: and for Resetting, supplying, and Intercommuning with the King's Rebels, being at the horn, viz., David Craufurde (of Kerse), John Schaw (of Keirs), and the 'Crechtounis.'"* This affair does not seem to have been connected with any political movement.† The Crawfurds and the Kennedies were long at feud, and the taking of the castle, in all likelihood, arose out of this enmity. The tradition mentioned in the Appendix to the "History of Galloway," respecting an attempt to capture the fortress by embanking the loch where it discharges itself into the glen of Ness, so as to inundate the castle, may have reference to this foray of the Crawfurds. The embankment, according to the tradition, consisted of earth and stone, lined with hides; and the castle, it is said, was saved for the time by an expert swimmer, who volunteered to cut the caul with a sword, in which daring attempt he succeeded at the cost of his life, having been swept away by the current. This part of the tradition, however, is questionable, as running into another respecting the betrayal of Sir Christopher Seton, in 1307. The failure of the scheme is more likely to have occurred from the circumstance of several of the feeders of the loch being lower than the site of the castle. 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 Johnne, furth of his house, extending to xxl.: *Item*, for the forethought felony and oppression done to the said John and his wife, coming

* The "Crechtounis," and probably Kerse and Keirs, were at the horn for the fray with Lord Maxwell and his vassals at Dumfries, fought in 1508.

† "Alan Carthcart of Clowlynan, John Craufurde of Drogane, and five others, were admitted to compound for the treasonable taking of the Castle of Lochdoun, as above."

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. In 1512, an aggravated instance of those slaughters produced by the feuds of families, occurred at Cumnock, by the murder of Patrick Dunbar of *Corsintoune* (Corsincon?) at the kirk, on Sunday, while mass was being celebrated. Little is known of this affair beyond what is stated in the general remission to "William Craufurd of *Lefnoryis*, Alexander Campbell of *Skellingtoun*, parrochinaris of the said kirk, and generally to all the remanent of the parrochinaris tharof, and vtheris our liegis, being thair assemblit the tyme of the committing of the said slaughter," &c. It appears that "Andro Campbell, one of the principall committaris of the slaughter," was taken and hanged; and Duncane Campbell and John Stillie, who were also engaged in it, were put to the horn. Robert Campbell of Schankistoune, George and John his brothers, Andrew Bomby, James Campbell of Clewis, Andrew Campbell in Strade, Andrew Campbell in Woodhead, and William Craufurd, &c., were also denounced as rebels and put to the horn. The feud seems to have been one in which the Campbells, and the Craufurds through their relationship with the Loudoun family, were chiefly concerned. Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, became surety for certain of the parties. A curious instance of the stern administration of justice of James IV. occurs in this case. John Stewart of Torbolton, who became surety for Robert Campbell of Shankston, was fined in £100; and because his goods were not distrainable, the goods of the Sheriff of Ayr were ordered to be distrained, "because he took the said John as surety foresaid." The Sheriff had also to pay 200 merks for George and John Campbell. George Campbell of Cesnock, George Campbell of Waterhead, &c., were amerced in 200 merks each as sureties of the party. April 9, 1512—"Thomas Kennedy of

Bargany, Alexander and John his sons, Rolland his brother, Thomas Fergusone, brother of the Laird of Kilkerane, John Colville, son of William, and six others, were ordained to be denounced Rebels, and all their moveables to be escheated, for their not entering to underly the law, for art and part of the cruel slaughter of George Kennedy, son and heir apparent of George Kennedy of Attiquane." David Craufurd of Kerse, and Thomas Corry of Kelwood, were fined in £100 for not entering the Laird of Bargany, who was put to the horn along with the others.

Such are a few of the brief memorials recorded in the Books of Adjournal during the reign of James IV. They, of course, relate all to Ayrshire. They afford a curious picture of the lawlessness of the times; and from their nature, and the influential parties generally engaged in them, the difficulty experienced by the king in administering justice can scarcely be exaggerated, or his merit in accomplishing what he did over-estimated. 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 Jan., 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 Montgo-

* 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 Pee of the West of Strathgriff and the Upper Ward of Renfrew.

merie, however, did not appear, and the diet was continued against him. Lord Montgomerie was wounded in a battle fought previous to 20th Jan., 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.

The disaster of Flodden Field, and the long minority of James V.—who was only an infant at the time—threw the country into great confusion. Under the regency of the Duke of Albany* the nation became divided into two great factions—the one distinguished as the English, and the other as the French party. It was at this juncture that the system of intrigue—so successfully followed up at a subsequent period by Elizabeth—was first brought to bear upon the venality of the Scottish nobility. Lord Dacre, the English ambassador, was most successful in fomenting, by the distribution 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,

* The Duke of Albany was resident in France, with which country he was connected as well by the ties of blood as of property, and only repaired to Scotland after the most urgent entreaties. He landed at Ayr.

† Tytler.

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. Cassillis (Gilbert, second earl,) was opposed to the Angus, or English faction; and was so much in favour with the regent that, on the departure of the latter for a time to France, in 1523, the keeping of the young king's person, with the sanction of parliament, was entrusted to him and the Lords Fleming, Borthwick, and Erskine. Yet such was the turbulent state of the country, that this very nobleman was put upon his trial in 1525, along with David Hynde, James Mure in Ballochtoyll, Gilbert Kennedy, "the provestis sone," and John Montgomerie in Balsaggart, for "art and part of the cruel slaughter of Martin Kennedy of Lochland." Cassillis and the others were acquitted; but he became security for his followers, and had to pay the *unlaws* in which the greater part of them, who were also charged with the slaughter of Gilbert Mackilwraithe, were fined. The earl was himself slain the following year, by Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr. In the remission, granted on the 1st July, 1528—Loudoun having in the meantime absconded—no fewer than 1400 of his followers are included; so that the slaughter must have occurred in a species of clan fight. It took place at Prestwick, according to the Peerages, on the 22d of December, 1527. But this date must be wrong, because in the Criminal Records, October 5th of that year, James, Earl of Arran, who had become security for the sheriff, is fined in £100, for not entering him to underly the law. The slaughter, therefore, had evidently taken place before December, probably on the 22d September. The principal aiders of Loudoun were his maternal relatives, the Crawfurds. The parties named as engaged in the affair are George Crawford of Leflorijs, and William his brother, John Campbell of Cessnock, Bartholemew Crawford of Kerse, David and Duncan his brothers, John Crawford of Dronagane, John and William, his sons, &c. "Dame Isabella Wallace, Lady Lowdowne, also accused for the same crime, was proved to be sick by Sir William Bankhede, her curate, and two witnesses." November 23, "William Cunynghame of Glengarnock, Mungo Mure of Rowallane, John Hammylton of Colmyskeithe, James Wallace of Carnale, Adam Wallace of Newtoun, John Foulartoun of Corsbie, and others, were amerced for not appearing to underly the

law for Intercommuning, assisting, resetting, and supplying Hugh Campbell of Lowdowne, Sheriff of Air, and his accomplices, Rebels, and at the horn." The master of Glencairn, and several others in his interest, had to find caution to appear before the justiciar for the same offence. The feud, it would appear, had extensive ramifications; and the conjecture is not unlikely that the sheriff had, in some measure, been instigated to the attack, partly from political motives, by Sir James Hamilton, the bastard son of the Earl of Arran. The tradition is, that Cassillis was on his way to court, with a small body of attendants, when he was set upon at Prestwick. In the "Historie of the Kennedies" it is said that the earl "was slayne be the schereff of Air, on the sandis besyd Prestik; bot the schereff himself was not thair, bot sum of his seruandis, and specially the Crafurdis of the Hous of Loch-noreis. In recompense of this slachter, the Hous of Cassillis gatt the lands of Cornbanney and Gir-vandheidis; with the Band of the Schereff of Air, and his sone Sir Mathow, wha was his air; bot na farder." If this was the fact, and that the Crafurds of Lochnoris took a leading part in the affair, there can be little doubt that the ancient feud between the Crafurds and Kennedies, and the relationship between the former and the Campbells of Loudoun, had a good deal to do with the slaughter.

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 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 November, 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

* 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 realm,

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 mediation 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 Auch-inharvie. On the 26th June of that year, the cautioners of Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, Archibald Craufurd 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

the Kingis maist noble persone being thairin, in his tendir aige; and for thair tresonable intrometting with the Kingis persone at that tyme, in company with the said John, Duke of Albany, his Tutour, he being immediatlie to succede to him [next in succession], and nocht able [incapacitated] be the law, to have his person in keeping: And for thair tresonable arraying of ane Feild and Battale agains the said John, Duke of Albany, his Tutour, Protec-tour, and Governour of his realm, and present and in person, at Kittycorshill besyde Glasgw: And for thair tresonable Assegeing, taking, and Withhalding of his Castell of Dumbertane fra his grace and his seruandis, ke-paris thair of," &c. From the wording of this, which is somewhat confused, it is difficult to understand the particular historical event to which it alludes. It has reference probably to the attempt of Arran to assume the regency in 1514, in which Glencairn took a part. If not, the respite must apply to an affair which the historian has not taken any notice of hitherto. The Cuninghame family, at all events, appear to have been almost to a man engaged in it.

There is another respite obtained the same year by Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, for himself and the heads of the family branches, and two hundred and thirty-three followers, "for the Tresonable slauchter of umqle Cornelius de Machetema, Ducheman, in the time of the seit of our Parliament, and various other crimes," which is not taken notice of in the history of the times. The affair seems to have been an important one, since so many persons were concerned in it.

dependents of the Earl of Eglinton; upon which, in 1528, "William, master of Glencairn, 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 Eglintoun 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 in 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 "by-gone spulzies and slaughteris."† The 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 malynge of the Law Mylne and pertinentis."‡ Some light is thrown upon this fery 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 reuengement of the Slauchter off James boyd, the Kingis sisteris sone, quho sould have bene 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 reuengement" must have been of long continuance.* Of the fact of his slaughter, however, and the subsequent bond of peace, there can be no dobt. Robert, the gudeman of Kilmarnock, was the son of Alexander Boyd, chamberlain of Kilmarnock, brother of the Earl of 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 Glencairn" 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 holding." 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 americiated "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, 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 Sympill, 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 Craighens and his servant, Robert Alanesoune, in 1533, &c., upon which event various retaliatory inflictions were made.

While these feuds continued to distract and mar the prosperity of Cuninghame, Carrick and Kyle

* MS. History of the Family of Eglinton. The Earl of Eglinton obtained a charter *de nouem* 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, 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 contemned 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.

were disturbed by similar dissensions. The Kennedies were not a race of people likely to permit the slaughter of the Earl of Cassillis, by the Campbells and Crawfurds, to pass without retaliation. The Books of Adjournal record that, at the justice-court held at Stirling, July 28, 1528, Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, and Hugh his son, John Mure of Auchindraine, and others—in all seventy-five persons, including the heads of the chief branches of the Kennedies—were dilated for the slaughter of Robert Campbell in Lochfergus, Alexander Kirkwod, and Patrick Wilson. From the number of persons implicated in this affair, there can be little doubt that a battle or skirmish, on an extensive scale, had been fought between the Campbells and Kennedies and their adherents, the Kennedies being the assailants. The greater part of the latter were put to the horn, and denounced as rebels. On January 15, 1528-9, “John Neilson of Craegcuffy, and Michael and John Neilson his cousins, were denounced Rebels, and put to the horn, &c., for not underlying the law for Resetting, Supplying, and Intercommuning with his Majesty’s Rebels, in Carrick, Bute, and Arran : and for oppression done to the Laird of Mochrum, coming to his dwelling-place of Mochrum, and breaking up the doors and windows,” &c. Of the long continued feud between the Crawfurds and Kennedies, two entries occur in the Books of Adjournal in 1530: “Nov. 29, (*apud Perth*) John Bryane and Allan Cathcart found John Crawford of Drongane, and Quintine Schaw, Tutor of Keris, to appear at the justice-aire of Air, to underly the law for art and part of the theftuous stealing* of sixty oxen and cows from James Kennedy of Blarequhanne, from his lands of Halfpennyland, and sixty more from his lands of Schenvene.” Also, Dec. 5, John Kennedy of Giletree, Patrick Mure of Cloncard, and fifty-eight others, found James Kennedy of Blarequhanne as surety for their appearance at the justice-aire of Air, to underly the law for art and part of the theftuous stealing, under silence of night, from John Crawford of Kerehill and his sub-tenants, forth of his lands and dwelling of Kerehill, six score oxen and cows, ijc sheep, and six horses and mares : and for common oppression thereby done to the said John and his sub-tenants.” As illustrative of the easy manner in which the principal parties in cases of this kind were dealt with by the justiciar—no doubt because the arm of the law was not strong enough to have acted differently—it may be remarked that the cautioner of Blair-

quhanne was Patrick Mure of Cloncard—himself accused of the same crime. January 30, 1536-7, Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, Fergus Macdowall of Freuch, John Kennedy, yr. of Drum-mellan, and twenty-five others, had to find “surety to underly the law, at the justice-aire at Air, for art and part of the mutilation, besetting the way, fforethought felony, oppression, and breaking the King’s Proclamation in his absence* ; and coming upon John Dunbar of Blantyre, and his four servants, within the burgh of Air, upon December 9 last, to the number of fifty persons, armed in warlike manner, cruelly invading them to their slaughter, wounding three servants of the said John, and mutilating two of them in the hand and thigh.” August 9, 1537, “John Cunynghame of Capringtoun, David Boswell of Auchinleck, George Douglas of Pennyland, and twenty-six others, found caution to underly the law at the next justice-aire of Air, for art and part of the mutilation of John Sampson, of the thumb of his right hand of fforethought felony.” August 31, 1537, “Walter Lynne, convicted of art and part of the cruel slaughter of Patrick Mowat, committed on fforethought felony.” Lynne was amongst the very few who, at this period, suffered capital punishment for the crime committed by him. He was beheaded. Nov. 13, “Sir John Walcar, chaplain, dilated of art and part of Besetting 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.” While the nobility, lairds, and even the clergy, were thus actuated by a spirit of turbulence and bloodshed, it is not to be wondered at that communities should have participated in the feelings and practices of the times. The Books of Adjournal record a seditious and insurrectionary movement on the part of the inhabitants of Ayr and the neighbourhood, in 1537-8; but in what it originated, or what were the views of those who took part in it, is not stated. John Crawford of Drongane seems to have been prominent in the affair, as he had to find cautioners to satisfy the king and the parties. January 19, 1537-8—Alexander Lokert, burgess of Ayr, was “convicted of art and part of Convocation of the lieges in great numbers, within the burgh of Air, in autumn last, against the tenor of the Acts of Parliament : and for art and part of the Hamesuckin and oppression done to Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, his near

* James V, was in France, in 1536, a short time, on a matrimonial visit. Lord Eglinton was one of the regency during the king’s absence.

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

* We do great injustice to the character of our ancestors when we call their forays or hereships by the name of theft. They were generally committed against parties with whom they were at feud, and believed to be honourable and laudable in themselves.

neighbour, at the same time coming to his house, within the burgh of Air,* in warlike manner, with invasive weapons, and throwing stones at his windows and doors, and breaking and destroying the same: and for art and part of the sedition and insurrection made between the neighbours and the inhabitants of the burgh of Air, and for common oppression of his neighbours." February 21, of the same year—"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." The next case of importance connected with Ayrshire, as reported in Pitcairn's selection of "Criminal Trials," is the slaughter of a person whom he styles the Laird of Turnberry. "May 23—James Reid, convicted of art and part of the cruel slaughter of John Reid of Trumberry, coming upon him and slaying him of forethought felony." Reid was beheaded. The *dittay*, which in this case has been preserved, gives a minute statement of the charge against the culprit. The slaughter was committed on the 24th of April, 1539, "apon auld feid and forthocht felony." Reid had been at the wappanschawing in Ayr, when all his neighbours left their *jakkis* behind them save himself. He said he would not leave them, because he would have use for his jack and weapons at home. The old feud was farther shown by the fact that Reid and his accomplices, at Whitsunday previously, set

* Bargany appears to have had a town house in Ayr at this time.

† 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 Hesselhead, 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 flyting forced thee so to fire."

—*Laing's Edition of Montgomerie's Works*, p. 110.

upon the Laird of Trumberry at the "Leyn-heid of the Schaw," with a view to his slaughter. The laird, however, escaped; and when there was a way devised for concord between the parties, Reid remarked that "thair suld be may [more] betuix tham quhill [until] ane of thair skynniss wes cutit." The *dittay* farther says—"On the Souday before the committing of the said slachter zour fader cumand fra the Kirk of Machlyne said to Johne Vdart, that he could get na way dresit betuix him and the said vmqle. Johne, for the heicht of his sonnis: and thairefter ze and zour said complices lay continewlie on the Moss of Darndougall, await-and the said Johne for his slachter, fra the Monunday quhill Furisday, that ze slew him: and on the day befor, ze slew his servandis doggis that skeyit [detected] zou quhare ze lay: and when ze saw him cumand, ze, the said James, and zour brother, ranne befor zour fader and slew him; and ze war hurt and woundit in the meyntyme, and had fled with the remanent, war nocht ze war hurt, and passit to ane bank,* and was fundin be James Logane, sheref-depute of Ayr." There were in all nine persons, besides his father, accomplices of Reid. The slaughter took place on Trumberry's own lands of Darndougall. In the *supplication* of Reid, he says that he is "sone to Williame Reid in Clare," and thus accounts for the slaughter—"Laitlie, I wes gangand vpon my said faderis maling of Clare, pertening to my Lord of Melros, liand in the lordschip of Kilismure, within the scheref dome of Air, vesyand [inspecting] the samen, and my said faderis gudis [live stock] gangand thairon, traisting na troubell of ony personis, bot to have livit vnder Goddis pease and the Kingis: Neurtheless, Johnne Reid in Cogertoune, his wife, sonnis, and complices, to the nowmir of ten personis, bodin in feir of weir, come ij mylis fra thair avne houssis, vponne auld feid and forthocht felony, and be way of Hamesukkin, inuaidit and persewit me and my said fader and his seruandis for his slachter, and chaceit him and his catale and ws of [off] his said maling: and in the chacing of ws tha hurt me in my bak: and quhenne we turnit agane to defend ws, the said Johnne, in his awin defalt, and our pure defence, happynnit to get ane straik, my vnwitting; threw the quhillk he is deid." Such was the defence of the culprit; but it does not appear to have had any weight with the assize. It is interesting, however, as pointing out the locality of the feud. In styling the person slain the Laird of Turnberry, from Trumberry, which seems to be considered the same word, Pitcairn must be wrong. Trumberry itself, we are inclined to think, is a mistranscription. In the vicinity of Kyles-muir, or Aird's

* Stripe of grass between tilled land.

Moss, which is near Muirkirk, there is a property still known as Cronberry, while there is no such place as Trumberry or Turnberry in Ayrshire, so far as we can learn, save the well-known ruin of Turnberry castle, on the Carrick shore. It is in all likelihood, therefore, a mistake, on the part of the transcriber, for Cronberry.

While the country was thus torn by local and family feuds, the policy of the English crown, in fomenting the strife, and in corrupting, by bribery and otherwise, the allegiance of many of the most powerful of the Scottish nobility, exhibited an alarming degree of maturity at the battle, or rather the rout, of Solway, when they actually refused to cross the English border, and ten thousand Scots fled on the approach of three hundred English cavalry. James V. was so deeply affected by the circumstance, that he died of grief. His death occurred on the 13th December, 1542. James has been greatly blamed for the preference shown to persons of mean rank; and there can be little doubt that his partiality in this respect weighed greatly with many of the nobility in estranging themselves from the king; but it is equally certain that the intrigues of the English party, and their heartless want of nationality, deprived the king of all confidence in their integrity, and, as a natural consequence, he sought to work out his views of government by more pliable and honest instruments. Amongst those connected with Ayrshire who obtained remissions for "treasonably abiding from the army of Solway," we find "Hew, Earl of Eglintoun; Hew, Master of Eglintoun; Neill Montgomery of Langschaw; Charles Mowat of Busby; John Craufurd, brother of the Laird of Kilbirnie," &c. Charles Campbell of Skerringtoun, and several others of his name, or connected with him, obtained remission for the same offence, as well as for the slaughterers of Allan Hamilton of Bardowe, Robert Stirling of Bankier, and Andro Stirling in Ballingtracht.

FROM THE DEATH OF JAMES V. TILL THE ACCESSION OF JAMES VI.

The great barrier to the prosperity and peace of Scotland, from the time of Robert III., had been a series of minorities, by which the country was not only checked, but thrown immeasurably back in its progress. The death of James V., leaving an infant daughter to succeed him, seemed, as it were, to put the capstone upon the accumulated evils arising from regencies. Already divided into two great factions, little hope of a peaceful or successful minority was to be expected. The principles of the Reformation had, some time prior, begun to take root in Scotland; and there could

be little doubt that, as they spread wider, the difficulties of government would be increased.* It is known to the historical reader that Cardinal Beaton assumed the governorship, but that his claims to that distinguished office were set aside by the superior title of the Earl of Arran, who made no secret of his Protestant leaning. He was, however, attached to the national party, in opposition to Angus and the adherents of England, amongst whom were the Earls of Cassillis and Glencairn. The names of these two noblemen figure prominently in the historical pages of this period. They were both taken prisoners at Solway Moss. The latter had been a pupil of George Buchanan; and it is said that his Protestant sentiments were farther confirmed by Bishop Cranmer, in whose house he lodged while a captive in England. Be this as it may, the State papers quoted by Tytler, and which throw so much light upon the period of the first Reformation in Scotland, demonstrate that both Cassillis and Glencairn, in emancipating themselves from Catholicity, had also shaken off any visible remains of patriotism. To obtain their freedom, they bound themselves, together with several other peers and barons, hand and foot to Henry VIII., who, seeing the prostrate and divided state of Scotland, concluded that the time was come for accomplishing the entire subjection of the country. The bond to which they adhibited their names engaged them to promote, to the utmost of their power, and by arms if necessary, the marriage of the infant princess of Scotland with his son Edward; to acknowledge him as lord superior of the kingdom; and to resign all the fortresses into his hands—thus, in effect, to deliver over their native land to a foreign power. They were balked, however, in attempting to gain the concurrence of the Scottish parliament to their schemes. Much as the country was inclined to promote a marriage which would secure the peace of the two nations, it was equally opposed to any treaty which

* Walter Stuart, brother to *Andrew Stuart, Lord of Ochiltrie*, was accused before Bishop Dumber of Glasgow, in Marche (1533), for CASTING DOUNE ANE IMAGE IN THE KIRK OF AIRE. He recanted his oppinions, after long dealing with him. Bot in his returing hame, he drowned in the watter of Calder; so that, falling from his horse, none could rescue him. At length, getting hold of a great stone in the watter, he cried to his friends and exhorted them that they should take example by him not to redeem life by recanting of the truthe; for experience there proved it would not be sure. He protested he was there to die in the truth which he professed; and that being sorie for his recantatioun, he was assured of the mercie of God, in Christ. He willed them to remember this work of God to their oune profit. Being overcome and drawn from his grip of the stane, [he was] drowned, notte being able to rescue him in the deep whither he was carried. Howbeit the watter was not deep quhair he first fell. *George Guide*, one of the chieff Clerks of the College of Judges in Edinburgh, riding behind him upon the same horse, was saved.—*M' Crie's Life of Knox*.

would impair its nationality or independence. The refusal of the Parliament to entertain the terms proposed by Cassillis, Glencairn, and their coadjutors, led to furious remonstrances and threats of invasion on the part of Henry. The activity of Cardinal Beaton, who acquired considerable popularity by his determined opposition to the intrigues of the English monarch, had the effect of thoroughly awakening the nationality of the people. In the excitement of popular feeling, the opposition were derisively termed "the English lords," and ballads and songs were spread abroad concerning them.* Arran, who was at first inclined to favour the views of Henry, in so far as the proposed marriage and an honourable peace were concerned, became disgusted with the extravagance of his demands; and, seeing the hopelessness of their project, under existing circumstances, the English faction at length prevailed on Henry to moderate his views; and a body of Scots commissioners, amongst whom were Glencairn and Cassillis, having met an equal number of English at Greenwich, in June, 1543, a treaty of marriage was agreed upon, in which the rights of Scotland were duly guarded. But this, it now appears, was merely a cloak to cover the original design. There was a secret treaty entered upon at the same time, to which the signatures of Glencairn, Cassillis, and the other barons and peers taken at the Solway Moss, were appended, binding them, in "the event of any commotion in Scotland, to adhere solely to the interest of the English monarch, 'so that he should attain all the things then pacted and covenanted, or, at the least, the dominion on this side the Firth.'"† The indefatigable Beaton, who had probably obtained information of this secret treaty, contrived, in the absence of the commissioners, to raise a strong opposition, and several of the peers and barons flew to arms in defence of the independence of the realm. Arran is accused of having lent countenance at this period to the designs of Henry; but the probability is that he was ignorant of the secret covenant entered into by the Angus, Cassillis, and Glencairn party. Arran, however, became unpopular in consequence of his adherence to the treaty; and while Henry urged the seizure of Beaton as the great obstructor of his proposed arrangement between the kingdoms, an accidental meeting with the latter at Callendar House had the effect of not only removing all misunderstanding between him and the governor, but led to an immediate reconciliation—Arran, meanwhile,

publicly abjuring the Reformed religion.* This sudden change of affairs had a material effect on the conduct and prospects of the English party. Angus, Cassillis, Glencairn, and the other barons in the pay of England,† had urged the necessity of immediate war, and advised Henry to invade Scotland with the view of reducing the kingdom to his dominion. Sir Ralph Sadler, in one of his despatches to Henry, says of the Earl of Glencairn that "he will take upon him to convoy your Majesty's army from Carlisle to Glasgow without stroak, being almost an hundred miles," so confident was he of the success of the English cause. The political talent of Cardinal Beaton, in obtaining an influence over Arran, gave a new turn to affairs, and for a time checked the movement of the partizans of the English monarch. To save themselves from forfeiture, the Earls of Angus, Cassillis, Glencairn, and Lennox, who had also become attached to the English interest, entered into a bond with Arran, binding themselves and their adherents, in the most solemn manner, to remain true to the sovereignty of Scotland; yet two months had scarcely elapsed ere they again solicited Henry to accelerate his preparations for the invasion of the country. In April, 1544, the English monarch at last poured in his forces both by land and sea; and having taken Leith, next laid siege to Edinburgh, which city was set in 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

* July 16, 1550—"John Lokart of Bar, John, his brother-german, and Charles Campbell of Skeringtoun, were denounced rebels, &c., and their cautioners amerced, for their not appearing to underly the law, for their causing, assistance, rathabitation, &c., and for their help afforded by them to Mr *alias* Sir John M'Brair, formerly Canon of Glenluce, in breaking Ward furth of the Lord Governor's Castle of Hamiltoun, where he was imprisoned, being charged for sundry great and odious crimes, Heresies, &c.; coming to the foresaid Castle in the month of May last, under silence of night, and taking the said Mr or Sir John therefrom, and conducting him to the mansion-house of Bar and other places, as contained in the Letters." This Mr M'Brair was one of the Catholic clergy who early embraced the principles of the Reformation; and prior to the recantation of Arran had been protected at Hamilton castle, where he preached the new doctrines. He appears to have been afterwards kept in ward by the governor, until his liberty was effected by the Laird of Bar in the manner described. He was called "Mr *alias* Sir John M'Brair," *sir* being the title of a chaplain under the Roman Catholic regime. *Maister* was applied to a parson of a parish. The two titles were distinct. This *Maister* *alias* Sir John M'Brair may perhaps have lost his *maistership* from his loss of place as Canon of Glenluce, and returned to his former title *sir*. *Maister* seems to have been higher than *sr*.

† From the Hamilton MSS., quoted by Tytler, it appears that the Earl of Angus had £200 sterling; Glencairn, 200 marks; Cassillis, 200 marks; the Master of Maxwell, £100; the Sheriff of Air, £100; the Laird of Drumlanry, £100; Earl of Marshall and John Charters, 300 marks; Sir George Douglas, and his friends in Lothian and Mers, £200.

* Sadler's State Papers,

† Tytler, on the authority of a paper in the State Paper Office, dated July 1, 1543, entitled, "Copy of the Secret Devise."

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 Hammiltone," 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, effected 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 Kilmours 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.*

It would be tiresome to follow these parties throughout their waverings and intrigues at this period. The historical reader must be aware that they assumed a middle course, to keep up appearances both with Henry and their own government. So far did they succeed in this, that they were absolved by parliament, in December, 1544, from the charge of treason, and declared innocent of all other crimes hitherto alleged against them. So insulting had the inroads of the English become during this distracted period, that they boasted of their ability not only to conquer the entire of Scotland south of the Forth, but talked of conferring the estates of the barons on the English leaders. This awakened the feudal pride of Angus, and, joining his vassals with the forces of Arran, they dispersed, with great loss, a vastly superior body of the enemy on Ancram-moor. Henry was inclined to resent this defeat with all the vengeance possible; but, warned of the danger of driving the people to madness, he consented to try a conciliatory policy. The Earl of Cassillis was called to the English court; and, having received his instructions, returned to Scotland to open his negotiations. Angus, and the other peers and barons favourable to the English interest, though their

* John Craufurd of Giffortland and John Craufurd of Birkhede, together with Alexander Thomsons, in Helys, had to find surety (Feb. 8, 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 Coldingham;" thus showing that the call was reluctantly obeyed by the inhabitants of Cuninghame, over whom Glencairn had great influence.

conduct had been somewhat doubtful, once more professed their zeal for Henry. Cassillis meanwhile advised the preparation of an English army, ready to invade Scotland, should matters not turn out favourably. As might have been expected, considering the manner in which Henry had attempted to lord it over Scotland, the negotiation of Cassillis for a treaty of marriage and peace entirely failed. The influence of Cardinal Beaton and the French party were all-triumphant in the convention, which met on the 17th April, 1545. Cassillis, in intimating the defeat of his project, advised the instantaneous invasion of Scotland. Tytler has shown, from the secret correspondence in the State Paper Office, that Cassillis was not only partisan enough to urge the invasion of his native land, but that he was willing to undertake "the killing of the Cardinal," whom Henry regarded as the great barrier to his design, provided a sufficient reward were guaranteed. The whole of the leaders of the English faction—Glencairn, Angus, Marshal, and Sir George Douglas—were aware of the proposal of Cassillis. Henry was anxious that the Cardinal should be cut off in this way; but not wishing to commit himself by any direct interference in the matter, no positive agreement was entered into. In compliance with a recent treaty of alliance with France, and in the immediate prospect of a war with England, a body of three thousand infantry and five hundred horse were obtained from France, under the command of the celebrated *Sieur Lorges de Montgomerie*. These troops landed in May, 1545; and when the governor assembled the Scottish host in August following, it amounted to upwards of thirty thousand. This body was formidable only in appearance. The indisposition of the lords in the English interest—Angus, Cassillis, Glencairn, and others—who led the vanguard, completely counteracted the efforts of the governor. The invasion of England lasted only two days. In a letter addressed to Henry, three days after the retreat of the Scots, the Scottish lords in the interest of England claimed credit as the means of thwarting the warlike intentions of the governor, and recommended him, at the same time, to follow up the advantage by an immediate invasion. On the 5th September, Hertford, the English commander, having previously sent word to Cassillis, Glencairn, and the Douglasses to join him with their vassals, pushed across the border. By a private messenger, however, the latter informed him that they could not join him until better acquainted with his plans. The consequence was, that friend as well as foe suffered in the general devastation committed by Hertford, as he swept across the greater part of the south of Scotland. A heavy loss was thus inflicted upon the country; but it tended in

no degree to forward the views of Henry. His great opponent, Cardinal Beaton, at last met that fate which had long impended over him, on the 29th May, 1546, having been murdered by a small party, at the head of which were John and Norman Leslie, who obtained an entrance stealthily to his palace.

The civil discord which prevailed throughout this period, and for many years prior to the death of James V., must in a great measure be attributed to the progress of Protestantism. So far did it prevail, that, in 1543, a motion by Lord Maxwell was carried in Parliament, to the effect that "it should be lawful for every one who could read to use the English translation of the Bible, until the prelates should publish one more correct." This led to a rapid extension of the principles of the Reformation; and though the privilege was withdrawn a few years afterwards, on the recantation of Arran, this circumstance only tended to render the people more restless under the rule of Catholicism. Cardinal Beaton and the governor were able to defeat the partisans of England only through the nationality of the people. But for the claims of supremacy put forward by Henry, the bulk of the nation would have gone heartily into the project of marriage; and the progress of Protestantism would have been rapid and triumphant. His extravagant demands, and his evident intention to lay Scotland prostrate at the feet of England, gave a lever to Beaton and the Catholics, which they wrought so effectually as to overturn all the plans of their opponents. He was an able statesman, but unfortunately as bigoted in religion as he was licentious in his indulgences. He entirely miscalculated the nature and mental strength of his countrymen, in attempting to check the diffusion of opinion by prohibition; and his recourse to the stake was unquestionably the immediate cause of his own unhappy end. But for the cruel sacrifice of Wishart, he might have defied the machinations of the "English lords," as they were called, much longer. In no part of Scotland, perhaps, did the principles of the Reformation make more rapid or extensive progress than in Ayrshire. The descendants of the Waldenses, many of whom, when driven from the continent by the Inquisition, had found a home in the county as early as the eleventh century. The "Lollards of Kyle," as they were called, seem, from the manner in which the reformed religion took hold of the district, to have thoroughly imbued the people with a hatred of the Romish church.* Under the protection of the Earls of

* As early as in the year 1494, a Provincial Synod was convoked at Glasgow, by Archbishop Blackadder, at which King James IV., in council, was present. Before this Synod about thirty individuals were arranged for heresy,

Cassillis and Glencairn, and the lords and barons in the English interest, Wishart, after his return to Scotland in 1543, made a tour of the principal towns of Scotland, visiting Ayr amongst others; and by his eloquence is said to have made many converts. It was in consequence of an invitation by Cassillis and the gentlemen of Kyle and Cuninghame, to meet them in Edinburgh—Wishart being at the time in Dundee—that he fell into the hands of the Regency. Cassillis and his other friends failed to meet him at the time appointed; and while at the house of Ormiston, under the protection of some of the Mid-Lothian barons—waiting the arrival of Cassillis, in order to beard the government by a full display of their power—the place was surrounded by the troops of the Regency, and Wishart taken prisoner. The contemplation of this period of our history is painful. We see the country split into two great factions, the one adhering to the institutions of the kingdom as they existed, and labouring for their country's independence with a patriotism worthy of the highest praise, but at the same time imbued with a spirit of persecution, as exemplified in the death of Wishart, worthy of the darkest period of the Inquisition. The other we find labouring with equal, if not greater zeal, to lay the nation prostrate at the feet of a tyrant. No doubt all this was done under the pretext of promoting the Reformed religion; but it is impossible to give full credit to their sincerity. Even admitting the honesty of purpose, the policy adopted was a dangerous and mistaken one. Had they abstained from taking part with England, and lent their countenance to the spread of Protestantism, apart from external influence, there can be little doubt that the Reformation would have been accomplished with far less commotion and bloodshed. That they were actuated by political as well as religious motives is but too obvious. Unfortunately for Scotland, throughout her long struggle with England, there were always some discontented parties who, from motives of revenge or private

among the chief of whom were George Campbell of Cossnoek, Adam Read of Barskimming, John Campbell of Newmills, Andrew Schaw of Polkemac [Polkemnet], Helen Chalmers, lady of Robert Mure of Polkelly, and Isabel Chalmers, lady of William Dalrymple of Stair, (both these ladies were daughters of Gadgirth), and all were of the districts of Kyle and Cuninghame. Adam Read made a bold and spirited defence, in which he exposed the malice and ignorance of their accusers, and rendered them equally odious and ridiculous. It was, in conclusion, thought to be the safest plan to dismiss them with an admonition, to take heed of new doctrines, and content themselves with the faith of the Church. It was much to the credit of this high-minded and illustrious prince, that he was an enemy to persecuting measures, and that there was no instance of any of his subjects suffering for religious principles in the course of his reign.—*Robertson's Ayrshire Families.*

interest, were ready to take part with the enemy. So was it, we have no doubt, in this case. That Glencairn was sincere in the part which he played as a friend to Henry seems doubtful, from the fact of his neither joining Lennox nor Hertford when the country was really invaded. He appears to have been desirous of overturning the regency of Arran, rather than of conquering the country for Henry. His conduct, as a whole, was so undefinable, that the name of the "Old Fox" was well applied to him.

The death of Cardinal Beaton, followed soon after by that of Henry VIII., produced a considerable change in the state of affairs. While the conspirators were joined by Knox, who now took up the mantle of Wishart, Arran found it necessary to conciliate, if possible, the English party. With this view he renounced the contract which had been drawn up for the marriage of the young queen with his son—a union which he had long at heart, and which many of the nobles were bound to support. In the leet of peers selected from which the new secret council was filled up in rotation, monthly, the Earls of Glencairn and Cassillis were both included. England, under the protectorate of the Earl of Hertford, now Duke of Somerset, continued the same line of policy, in the hope that Scotland would be compelled to agree to the terms proposed by Henry for the union of the queen with his son Edward. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, by assisting the assassins of Beaton—who, along with Knox, held out the castle of St Andrew's with great determination—Arran succeeded, with the aid of the French, in amply avenging the death of the chancellor. In levelling the castle, a register book was found, in which were the signatures of two hundred noblemen and gentlemen, who had become bound to the service of England. Amongst these were the Earls of Cassillis and Lord Kilmaurs. Glencairn transmitted a secret proposal of service to the protector, declaring his willingness to cooperate in his projected invasion, and to raise two thousand men, who should be ready to join his army, or keep possession of Kyle, Cuninghame, and Renfrew.* The "Old Fox" seems to have been playing a more cautious game on this occasion, resting his movements on the appearance at least of a greater sincerity for the advancement of the Reformation; and had it not been that the desire of subduing Scotland was so obvious in all the negotiations of the English, his zeal for religion might have excused his taking part with a foreign power to put down the opponents of toleration. Arran was much embarrassed by the discovery of so extensive a conspiracy, yet he carried forward

* Tytler.

his plans of defence with greater energy than might have been expected from his character. To assemble an army to repel the English, the fiery cross was sent throughout the country; and, at the battle of Pinkie, 30,000 men were assembled. The disastrous results of this ill-managed engagement are well known. But the merciless slaughter committed by the enemy produced a very different effect from that intended by the protector. An intense desire of revenge took possession of the Scots; and, although deserted by many of the nobles—amongst others, by the Earls of Glencairn and Cassillis, and Lord Boyd—they ultimately succeeded, with the aid of some French troops, in expelling the English invaders with great slaughter. But no sooner were the pretensions of Edward and the protector foiled, than a new source of division occurred. This was the determination of Mary of Guise to set aside Arran, and assume the regency herself. In her visit to France (1550) for the purpose of obtaining the advice of her friends in the prosecution of her views, she was accompanied, amongst other nobles, by the Earl of Cassillis. As is well known, the queen-mother was completely successful in her design. The duchy of Chastelherault was conferred upon the discarded Arran, by way of solatium; and Mary of Guise assumed the reins of government in April, 1554. For some time she conducted the government in a very satisfactory manner. In 1557, however, when, with the view of creating a diversion favourable to France, she attempted to lead a Scottish army across the border, Chastelherault, Huntly, Cassillis, and Argyle positively refused to do so. The Queen, naturally mortified at the awkward position in which she was thus placed, sought to curb the power of these lords. With this view, she entered into obligations of mutual aid and support with various of the barons. In the charter-chest of the Boyd family, there is a bond or agreement, dated at Edinburgh, 6th November, 1557, betwixt "Marie quene souerane and regent of ye realme of Scotland," and Robert, Lord Boyd, and Robert, Master of Boyd, for the protection of her "derest dochter," in which the Boyds promise "to mak lele and thankfull seruice" to the regent, in return for which she undertakes to "mantein and support and defend" them against all who may assail them in consequence of their loyalty. A factious spirit thus arose, which led to the most important results. In the meantime, as the long-contemplated marriage of the youthful Mary, then at the French court, with the Dauphin of France, was about to be solemnised, commissioners, of whom the Earl of Cassillis was one, were despatched by the Scottish parliament to negotiate the terms of the settlement, and be present at the ceremony. All was

concluded with apparent satisfaction. But before the Scottish commissioners departed, they were urged by the Guises, the uncles of the young queen, to sign certain secret papers, to which they had prevailed on their niece to put her name, prior to the marriage, by which she made over Scotland, in free gift, to the king of France, if she died childless. The Scottish commissioners peremptorily refused the proposal; and the ambitious Guises, having been thus balked in their scheme of aggrandisement, it is believed caused poison to be administered to the commissioners, or at least some of them, on their way home. Cassillis, and other three of the party most opposed to the scheme of the Guises, were suddenly affected with a mortal illness, by which they were almost instantaneously carried off.

The accession of Elizabeth to the throne of England in 1558, was naturally regarded by the Reformers of Scotland as an event highly favourable to the working out of their principles, which, countenanced by the Earl of Glencairn and other powerful barons, had been making rapid progress. Alarmed by the aspect of the times, the Catholic clergy prevailed on the queen-regent to have recourse to strong measures for the suppression of the growing heresy. The Reformed preachers were accordingly summoned to answer for their conduct. They obeyed, and were accompanied by a numerous body of the gentlemen of the west. On arriving in the capital, the queen, perceiving their motives, and dreading a riot, commanded all to repair to the borders for fifteen days; but, in place of submitting, they surrounded the palace, and, in reply to the remonstrances of the regent, Chalmers of Gadgirth, an Ayrshire baron, thus boldly addressed her:—"We know, madam, that this is the device of the bishops who now stand beside you. We avow to God we shall make a day of it. They oppress us and our poor tenants to feed themselves; they trouble our ministers, and seek to undo them and us all. We will not suffer it any longer." The barons, who stood uncovered, put on their steel caps, with an air of defiance, at the conclusion of this address.* The regent was intimidated; and, revoking the summons, she professed that no violence was contemplated against the preachers. This occurred in 1557. To the memorable covenant of the Lords of the Congregation, entered into in that year, the signatures of Glencairn, and various other noblemen and gentlemen belonging to Ayrshire, were adhibited, who also took an active part in the proceedings resulting from it. Though at heart warmly attached to the Catholic faith, the Regent acted with considerable tact and judgment in

* Tytler.

managing affairs in the face of so formidable a coalition. Her moderation towards the Protestants gave great offence to the Catholics, who loudly declaimed against it; but by this means she in a great measure disarmed the Lords of the Congregation, who did not press their demands with the same obstinacy and determination which an opposite course would in all likelihood have provoked. It was not till she had sacrificed her better judgment to the intolerant and ambitious aims of the Guises, that the disruption became decided and irremediable. Against the proclamation, issued in 1559, commanding all to resort daily to mass, and summoning the more distinguished Reformed preachers to appear before Parliament, at Stirling, the Earl of Glencairn and Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, remonstrated strongly in an audience with the regent. "When they besought her not to molest their preachers," says Tytler, "unless their doctrine could be proved to be repugnant to the word of God, she broke into expressions of reproach and anger, declaring that their ministers should be banished, though they preached as soundly as St Paul. Glencairn and Campbell calmly reminded her of the promises of toleration which she had made them. 'Promises,' she replied, 'ought not to be urged upon princes, unless they can conveniently fulfil them.' So flagrant a doctrine was received by the Scottish lords with merited indignation; to offer arguments against it would have been ridiculous; but they did not shrink from their duty. 'If, madam,' said they, 'you are resolved to keep no faith with your subjects, we will renounce our allegiance; and it will be for your grace to consider the calamities which such a state of things must entail upon the country.'" Though the boldness of this address intimidated the regent for the moment, it led to no permanent change in her resolution to put down the Reformation; and the order for the preachers to appear at Stirling was again renewed. At this juncture, the arrival of Knox from abroad tended greatly to strengthen the hands of the Lords of the Congregation; and the principal barons of Angus and Mearns resolved to follow their minister to Stirling. They proceeded as far as Perth; and one of their number—Erskine of Dun—went forward to Stirling, where he had an interview with the queen. The utter want of faith exhibited in her treaty with this individual, roused the indignation of the barons; and the popular feeling burst forth in the demolition of the religious houses of the fair city. The queen-regent, deeply incensed, instantly marched an army against Perth, and, confident in her superiority of arms, refused all terms of negotiation; but the arrival of the Earl of Glencairn, with a body of two thousand five hundred men from Ayrshire, changed the

face of affairs, and a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon. The Lords of the Congregation, however, before separating, drew up a new bond of union for their mutual protection and the advancement of their cause. This agreement was signed, amongst others, by the Earl of Glencairn, Lord Boyd,* Lord Ochiltree, and Mathew Campbell of Taringean. In consequence of the shameless violation of the treaty, immediately afterwards, by the queen-regent, the Lords of the Covenant found it necessary instantly to hold a convocation at St Andrew's, where an army was assembled which so far out-numbered that of the queen-regent that she again felt constrained to enter into a negotiation. So deeply was the country incensed against the queen and her French allies, who usurped the chief offices in the state, that the expulsion of the French was insisted upon as a main article in the treaty. The fear of becoming an appanage of France now actuated the people as much as the machinations of the English party, with a similar object, had formerly done. As usual the treaty proved a hollow one; and hostilities were commenced against Dundee, when the garrison surrendered to the Lords of the Congregation. It does not fall within our province to trace the progress of events not immediately connected with Ayrshire; but we may observe that the reformers were completely successful in the struggle which ensued. They marched forward to Edinburgh, and were in a position to dictate terms to the regent. They even began to entertain the design of deposing her, and of setting up a new government under a new regent. They were greatly favoured in their views by Elizabeth, whose policy was to annoy France through the medium of Scotland; and so to promote civil discord that England might be safe from attack. The success of the queen's troops in defending the fortifications of Leith, however, checked the progress of the Lords of the Congregation for a time, and led to an overture for the cessation of hostilities. The overwhelming influence of the Guises proved too powerful for the queen-regent; and desirous though she was for a reconciliation, she allowed her judgment to be otherwise swayed. Worn out at last with anxiety and fatigue, she died in the castle of Edinburgh, in 1560. While on her death-bed, the leaders of the Congregation—the Duke of Chastelherault, the Earls of Argyle, Glencairn, Marischal, and Lord James Stuart (afterwards Earl of Moray)—were invited to an interview with her, and received with a degree of kindness and cordiality which drew tears to their eyes.

* Lord Boyd was master of Boyd when the bond of mutual aid was entered into between the queen-regent and his family.

The absorbing interest of the civil commotion which prevailed throughout the period we have been describing, seems to have had but little effect in allaying those private feuds which so much disturbed the country previously. 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. Owing, perhaps, to the Books of Adjournal being incomplete, no case occurs in Pitcairn between 1542 and 1546, in connexion with Ayrshire. We learn, however, from other sources, that notwithstanding the contract entered into by the Eglinton and Boyd families in 1530, the feud still continued between them. 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 begsyd besyd Iruing, quho was for the tyme Tutour of Eglintoune, maid secreit diligens and conveniet his freindis and forcis for to have slaine the said maister of boyd thair. At qlk tyme Jhone Muir of Rowallane, accompanied with his freindis 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 Sesonok, quho and the laird of rowallane was sister bairnes, they tua refusit the persuit, because of the said Jhone Muir of Rowallane's being wt. the foirsaid maister of Boyd, quhom they war assurit wald not forsaiik his defence. The said robert, maister of boyde, seimit nevir to forzett that kyndlie turn.” This feud—which seems to have been followed up with great energy by the

* 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, 1546.

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

Montgomeries, Lainshaw being nearly related to the chief—was not fully stanchied 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 mgle. 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 mgle. John Boyle of Kelbourne, and William Blair in Hendrescroft.” 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 mvyderis and guiddam syde; the Earl of Cassillis, 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 Hendrescroft, 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.

The first case recorded in Pitcairn after 1542, in connexion with Ayrshire, is one of mutilation. March 26, 1547—“Thomas Kennedy of Knockdaw, and David and Fergus his sons, found Sir John Lamond of Innerynne, knt., as surety ‘that thair for thame selfis and thair complices sall asythe, safely, and pleise Robert Cathcart of Carletoune, for the mutilatioune committit be thame vponne him; and also sall pleise the Lord of Bargany in all behalfis, and his rycht, actione, and interes in the premissis, as my lord of Dunkeld, Thesaurer, sall pleise to modify, vndir the pane of ane thousand pundis: Quhilk modificatioune sal be insert in the bukis of Adjournal, and to haue the strength

of ane act thairof." In 1549 we have a renewal of the feud between the Muirs of Caldwell and the Sempels. "May 27—John Muir of Cauldwell, William, Archibald, Robert, Hector, and James Muir, his brothers, and twenty-six others, Convicted of Invading Robert, Master of Sympill, and his servants, armed in warlike manner, near the Place and Tower of Cauldwell; and putting them to flight, for their slaughteris; committed of forethought felony, on Apr. 9 last." March 27, 1550—"James and John Crawford, sons of Hugh Crawford, senior; Robert, George, and Hugh Crawford, sons of William Crawford of Barquhan, John Beg and John Broune, having previously found caution (George Crawford of Lefnorse) to underly the law for the cruel slaughter of William Mathy and Finlay Sym; and for Ravishing (forcible abduction) of Agnes Crawford, Lady Lefnorse, and detaining her in captivity for a certain space; and for pursuing and invading Alexander Nesbet for his slaughter, of forethought felony, and ancient feud; and for other crimes contained in his Letters: Failing to appear, the Laird of Lefnorse was amerced, and they were all denounced Rebels and put to the horn. James Dunbar and Andrew Porter were also denounced for the same crimes; and David Craufurd of Kerse was amerced for their non-entry." 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 Kilmaures) for their entering, on June 5 next, to underly the law for the cruel slaughter of Robert Muir, son of John Muir of Cauldwell, on the second day of April last, under silencie of night; committed on ancient feud and forethought felony." Archibald Houstone was subsequently tried and beheaded for this slaughter. There was also a feud about this time between the Lockharts of Bar [Galston parish] and the Stewarts of Ochiltree. July 15, 1550—"John Lockhart of Bar, John* his brother-germain, and Charles Campbell of Skerrington, and William, his brother, were denounced rebels and put to the horn, and their cautioners amerced, for not appearing to underly the law for pursuing Andrew, Lord Stewart of Vchiltree, for his slaughter, on May 25 last, on old Feud and forethought felony, &c. Hugh Lokart, brother-german to the said Laird of Bar, was replegated by the Archbishop of Glasgow, to answer for the same crime." This same Lockhart of Bar appears to have been a zealous reformer upon the

principle of Knox, that to destroy the rookeries was the best way of getting quit of the rooks. July 16, 1550, we find him and Charles Campbell of Bargour, "denounced rebels, and their cautioner [Archibald, Earl of Argyle] amerced, for their not appearing to underly the law for their theftuous and violent carrying off, depredation, stouthreif and spoliation furth of sundry Parish Churches, Religious Houses and Chapels, within the shires of Lanark, Renfrew, and the stewarties of Kyle, Carrick, and Cuninghame, of sundry Eucharistic chalices, altars, and ornaments of the mass: and also, for casting down and breaking choral stalls and other stalls, and glazed windows, &c., in the years 1545, 1546, 1547, and 1548, as specially contained in the Letters." Pitcairn observes, that "owing to the unfortunate loss of the Books of Adjournal at that period, this is the first entry now remaining relative to the earliest breaking out of the Reformation in Scotland." The enthusiasm of the Laird of Bar seems to have been awakened by the bold conduct of Knox after the murder of Cardinal Beaton, and the subsequent preaching of Harlow, a zealous Reformer under Edward VI., who settled in Ayrshire, and assembled a small congregation around him.* It was in this way—by the aid of such spoliators as the Laird of Bar—that the Reformation made great progress during the absence of Knox on the Continent, between 1547 and 1555. The influence which the principles of the Reformers had acquired throughout Ayrshire, is evinced by the numerous entries in the Books of Adjournal of parties amerced or outlawed "for treasonably intercommuning and supplying the queen's rebels." Amongst others (August 18, 1551), Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock is "denounced rebel, &c., and all his moveables ordained to be escheated, and his cautioner [Alexander Vrquhard of Barriszardis] also unlauded, for his not underlyng the law this day, for treasonably intercommuning, resetting, and supplying Norman Leslie, formerly Master of Rothes, the Queen's convicted Traitor and Rebel, declared in Parliament, also being at the horn; committed within the burgh of Fores, and the Place of Grangehill, belonging to Robert Dunbar, publicly furnishing him with meat, drink, and lodging, in the months of December and January last. Alexander Vrquhart of Burriszardis, James Dunbar of Cumnock, and Robert Dunbar of Grayngehill, came in the Queen's will, and found caution for satisfying her majesty." Norman Leslie, it will be recollected, was one of the most forward of the murderers of Cardinal Beaton. While his co-adjutors held out the castle of St Andrew's against the governor, he had been despatched to England, along with one or two others, for the purpose

* Pitcairn remarks, in reference to the name John being repeated, that "it was then usual to give two or more sons the favourite or prevailing family name, so as to hand it down to remote posterity."

* Tytler.

of soliciting the aid of the protector, and was detained there as a medium of communication with his friends in Scotland. He thus escaped the fate of the defenders of the castle, who were conveyed to France; and, as the escheatment of Dunbar of Cumnock shows, afterwards found his way back to the north, where he was concealed and supplied among the friends of the Reformation. That the greater portion of the barons who espoused the cause of Protestantism were actuated more by a spirit of opposition to the existing state of things—with a desire to share in the disruption of Church property which was certain to follow the downfall of the Roman Catholic Church—and not by any change produced upon their consciences by the preaching of the word, seems but too palpable from the history of the times. While they destroyed altars, and carried off the communion cups, for the sake of the public cause, they were equally intent on the prosecution of their private feuds—in “herrying” and slaying their neighbours. John Greirsoune in Beochane, and Andrew Greirsoune in Bagrahill, having been slain by Duncan Hunter of Ballagane, he was declared rebel, and put to the horn. Whilst in this condition, George Craufurd of Lefnorse, on an unlucky night in August, when he presumed no one saw him, ventured to have intercommuning with him. The fact was found out, and Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, knight, became his surety to the regent. John Craufurd of Drongane had also to find security to underly the law for intercommuning with Ballagane, his brother John, Herbert Hunter in Baitfurd, and three other rebels; and James Eccles of that ilk submitted himself to the will of the regent for intercommuning with Herbert Hunter. November 20, 1554, Patrick Dunbar, young Laird of Cumnock, is “denounced rebel and put to the horn, along with David Dunbar, his servant, and James Ogilvy, for not underlyng the law for the slaughter of Thomas Russell, committed in January, 1553-4, in the house of Archibald Alexanderson, in Balnageiche. John, Earl of Sutherland, was americiated in 200 li. and 400 merks, for not entering them to underly the law. January 31, 1554-5, George Dunbar of Cumnock, John Chisholme, sen., and John C., jun., found Sir George Meldrum of Fivy, Knt., as surety for their underlyng the law for the said crime, at the next Aire of Elgin and Forres.”* The same Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock—who was escheated for supplying Norman Leslie, and who

* It may be necessary to explain that the Dunbars of Cumnock were also extensively connected, by property and marriage, with Banff and Murrayshires. Patrick, the young Laird of Cumnock, denounced in this case, was married to a daughter of Alexander, Master of Sutherland, and sister of John, tenth Earl of Sutherland, the cautioner of Patrick.

was esteemed “the bold,” from the daringness of his character—was, about the same time, put to the horn, along with Patrick, the young laird, and thirty-four others, for “the slaughter of James Cummyng in Dollacebrachty, (son of Alexander Cummyng of Altyre).” This seems to have been only one of many slaughters arising out of some of the northern feuds. The Cummyngs retaliated, as appears from the following entry:—“January 31, 1554-5, Alexander Cummyng of Alter, John Cummyng, called *Franch John*, John Cuke, alias *Blackdog*, John Cummyng Owre,* Thomas Tailzeour in Tulyduvy, and John T. in Socothe, found James, Earl of Mortoune, as surety for their underlyng the law at the next Aire of Elgin and Forres, for art and part of the cruel slaughter of Alexander M’Gilleise, at the Parish Church of Edynkilzie, committed in March, 1553, of forethought felony: and also, for art and part of ‘umbesetting the way’ of Patrick Dunbar, young Laird of Cumnock, and his servants, between the west side of the water of Duvy and the hill of Clumnerny, committed upon July 19, last; and there cruelly invading them for their Slaughter; and for Wounding the said Patrick in his leg; and for Mutilating Hugh Myll, his servant, of his right leg; and for Hurting and Wounding sundry of his servants, in divers parts of their bodies.” February 16, 1558, “Alexander Dunlop of that ilk found surety (Neil Montgomery of Langschaw) to underly the law at the next Justice-aire of Air, for art and part of the cruel slaughter of Andrew Dunlop, his son, committed in July last.” Of this peculiar case no particulars are given. In all likelihood it arose from the unfilial conduct of the son. May 23, 1558, “Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, John and Alexander, his son and brother, David K., son of the Laird of Bennane, William Caulderwood, and seventeen others, found Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Knt.,† surety for their underlyng the law at the next Justice-aire, for Convocation of the lieges, armed in warlike manner, and coming by way of Hamesucken to the dwelling-house of Adam Boyd of Penkill, and Invading him, his wife, children, and servants, for their Slaughter, and besieging them in the said house: and for Hurting and Wounding [Janet] Kennedy, his wife, with stones; committed on January 29, last.” This, in all probability, had connection with the feud between the Kennedies of Cassillis and the Kennedies of Bargany, which was carried to a great length some years afterwards. The fact of Campbell of Loudoun becoming surety for Bargany and his friends countenances the supposition.

* Owre—swarthy.

† Sir Hugh seems to have been surety-general for all the evil doers of Ayrshire.

The only notice which occurs in the criminal records of the procedure adopted by the Government against the early promoters of Protestantism in Ayrshire—Harlow and Willock, a converted Scottish Franciscan friar—occurs in 1559 (May 10), when John Willock is denounced rebel for not entering to underly the law for usurping the authority of the Church, and for preaching within the burgh of Ayr. Robert Campbell of Kinzeancluche, his cautioner, was at the same time fined. This was the second time Willock had ventured upon a preaching tour in Scotland, on both of which occasions he found a warm reception amongst the Reformers of Ayrshire, by the more powerful of whom the reforming preachers were protected and supported. In 1556, Knox “preached in the houses of Bar, Kinzeancluche, Carnell [Cairnhill], Ochiltree, and Gadgirth, and in the town of Ayr.”* Campbell of Kinzeancluche, if not possessed of equal means with such of the Protestant barons as “the good Earl of Glencairn” (Alexander, the fifth Earl),† could not be surpassed for zeal in the cause. If we are to believe his eulogisers—and we see no reason why they should be questioned—he was one of the most disinterested of all the reforming barons. If he aided in pulling down kirks, it was not for the sake of spoil—a proof of which is shown in his giving the half-teinds of the whole of Ochiltree, which his forefathers had possessed, for the support of a Protestant clergyman in that district. In “A MEMORIAL OF THE *Life and Death of two worthy Christians*, ROBERT CAMPBELL of the Kinzeancluch, and his Wife ELIZABETH CAMPBELL,”‡ we have the good deeds of Kinzeancluche and his wife recorded in a somewhat quaint and amusing, yet interesting manner. Of the countenance and support shown by Kinzeancluche to the early promulgators of Protestantism, the author thus speaks:—

“But to our purpose to proceede,
And speake of him who was the heede
Of her§ a while holding our tounge
When that Religion was but young,
And durst not plainlie shew her face,
For tyrannie in publick place:
Some preachers did till him resort,
Where mutuallie they got comfort:
The truth on their part was declar’d,
No temporall benefits he spared;

* M’Crie’s *Life of Knox*.

† Author of the well-known satire called “The Hermit of Allareit” (Loretto). This hermitage was beside Musselburgh, and was much resorted to. It was the detection of a pretended miracle there that brought about the conversion of Row, then a violent Papist, to Protestantism, of which he became a shining light.

‡ In English Meter. EDINBURGH: PRINTED BY ROBERT WALLE-GRAVE, printer to the King’s Maestie. 1596. Cum privilegio Regali. The author was Mr John Davidson, regent in St Leonard’s College, and afterwards minister of Salt-Preston.

§ Lady Kinzeancluche.

They lacked not gude intreatment,
In daylie food and nourishment:
Gif there was mare necessitie,
They needed not to crave supplie:
Sa privatlie in his lodgeing,
He had baith prayers and preaching:
To tell his freinds he na whit dred,
How they had lang been blindlins led:
By shaveling Papists, Monks, and Friers,
And be the Paipe these many years;
When some Barrones neere hand him by,
And Noble men he did espie,
Of auld who had the truth profest,
To them he quicklie him address:
And in exhorting was not slak,
That consultation they would tak,
How orderlie they might suppress,
In thair owne bounds that Idole messe.”

Kinzeancluche was most successful in his exhortations to the neighbouring barons—

“And seeing they were Magistrates,
As well as other of the States:‡
They would not suffer God his glore,
In their bounds thralld any more:
Quhill they did soone performe in deede
And made them to the work with speede:
And had some preaching publictlie,
Where people came maist frequentlie:
Whiles among woods in banks and braes,
Whiles in the Kirkyard beside their fais.”

The effect of such “Novells,” as our author styles this procedure, may be easily guessed—

“Thir Novells through the countrie ran,
Quhill stirred vp baith wife and man:
So for to damme that dovillish messe,
That Papists could them not suppress:
Then Queers and cloisters were puld down,
In sundrie parts of this Regloun.”

In this work Kinzeancluche was amongst the foremost, though his conduct would appear to have been marked by greater moderation than that of the Laird of Bar and others, who paid little respect for the property of the monks:—

“But whether it was night or day,
Gude Robert was not mist away:
When they puld donne the Friers of Air,
Speir at the Friers gif he was thair:
The Laird of Carnall yet in Kyle,
Quha was not sleipand at this while;
And Robert wer made messengers,
Send from the rest to warne the Friers:
Out of those places to deludge,
Howbeit the Carls began to grudge:
Either with good will or with ill,
The keyes they gave thir twa untill:
After their gudes they had out tane,
So greater harme the Friers had nane:
Far vnlike to their crueltie,
In their massacring butcherie:
Resembling well their old Father,
Who ever was a murderer.”

Of the extraordinary exertions of “gude Robert” in promoting the downfall of the Paipe in Scotland, the author thus speaks:—

* This was the argument upon which the Lords of the Congregation proceeded in their attempt to depose the queen-regent. Carried out as an excuse for the conduct of individual barons, the principle was a most mischievous one.

"Then Robert like a busie Bis,
Did ride the post in all Countrie :
Baith North and South, baith East and West,
To all that the gude cause profest :
Through *Angus, Fyfe, and Lovthians,*
Late iournies had he many ane :
By night he would passe forth of *Kyle,*
And slip in shortly in *Argyle :*
Syne to *Stratherne* and to all parts,
Where he knew godly zealous hearts :
Exhorting them for to be stoute,
And of the matter have no doubt."

Nor, when the cause required the assistance of a strong arm, was the co-operation of Kinzeanleuche wanting :—

"When the Cuntrie was moved hale,
To make to work with spear and sheild,
He was not himmost on the fielde :
Out of the West had any gane,
He missed neuer to be ane,
With wisdoms manheid and counsaill,
He comfort thir conventions all ;
Yea no Convention lesse nor mair,
Of any weight but he was thair :
Als when the Gentlemen of *Kyle,*
As they were frakkest all the while :
In their assemblies would choose out,
Some for to ride the post about,
If he had seene them once refuse,
By any manner of excuse,
He would soone say, trueth is doubtlesse,
My Brother hes sic businessse :
I know at this time he can nocht,
But there shall be nane vther sought :
I will ryde for him verille,
The nixt time he shall ride for me."

Kinzeanleuche, according to our author, was nobly seconded in his efforts by his wife. She

"—Neuer made barrat nor strife :
Nor this his doings did disdaie,
Was neuer man heard her complaine
As many wines in the Cuntrie,
I trow had loked angerlie
On her gude-man who at all tyde,
Was ay so reddy for to ryde :
For so oft ryding could not misse,
Bot to procure great expensis :
He might look as they tell the tail,
When he came home for cull cooled kail :
Ze haue so meikle gear to spend,
Ze trow neuer it will haue end ;
This will make you full bare these ben,
Let see (says she) what other men,
So oft ryding a field ye find,
Leauing thair owne labour behinde :
This and farre mare had oft bene told,
Be many wines, yea that we hold :
Not of the worst in all the land,
I speak not of that balefull band :
That Sathan hos sent heir away
With the black fleets of *Norroway :*
Of whome ane with her Tygers tong,
Had able met him with a rong :
And reaked him a rebegestor,
Calling him many warlds weastor ;
Bot latting their euill wines alane,
This gude wife murmuring made nane,
Bot ay maist gladly did consent,
To that wherewith he was content."

The few cloisters and abbey churches that had escaped the popular fury were demolished, save in one or two instances, by authority of an act passed by the Estates in 1560. The work of

destruction in the west of Scotland was committed to the charge of the Earl of Glencairn, who proceeded in the execution of his commission with an unsparing hand. The splendid fabric of Kilwinning was thrown into ruins at this period. Crossraguel appears, however, to have been allowed a few years' respite, no doubt through the influence of the Cassillis family.

On the death of the queen-regent, neither party, the Guisian nor English, were in a position to continue hostilities; and a negotiation, which led to the withdrawal of the French and English troops, was the consequence. Meanwhile Protestantism was completely established; and coercive laws passed against all who should attend or in any way countenance the mass. A book of discipline, somewhat hurriedly drawn up, was also adopted, the Earls of Caithness and Cassillis alone dissenting. Amongst the twenty-four noblemen selected by Parliament, out of which the Council of Twelve were to be chosen, were the Earl of Glencairn and Lord Boyd. The advent of the young queen, Mary, to the throne, in 1561, was a source of much expectation by the nation generally. It is well known that Elizabeth of England had given private instructions to some of her war vessels to capture Mary on her way from France, but she escaped, only one of the small convoy by which she was accompanied having fallen into the hands of the English. In this vessel was the Earl of Eglinton; but on discovering that they had missed the main prize, the ship was immediately set at liberty. For some time the government of the young Queen, who showed every disposition to abide by the settled order of things, and maintain the laws inviolably by which Protestantism had been established, promised to lead to the happiest results. The indulgence of private mass, for which she stipulated on assuming the reins of government, alone disturbed the equanimity of Knox and the more violent of the Reformation leaders. Her judicious conduct, however, went far to reconcile parties; and for a time an astonishing degree of harmony prevailed. In 1562 John Knox had been appointed by the General Assembly to visit the churches in Kyle, Carrick, and Galloway. During his progress he was entertained at the houses of various gentlemen of rank, and had important communications with them on the state of affairs. It was while in Ayrshire, in the performance of this visitation, that he was challenged by Quentin Kennedy, Abbot of Crossraguel, uncle of the Earl of Cassillis, to a public conference on the merits of the Catholic and Protestant religions. The abbot bore a high character for piety and learning, and his literary talent was of no mean order. He was the author of "Ane Compendious Tractive," show-

ing "the nerrest and onlie way to establish the conscience of a christian man." The work, which was a small one, embraced all matters then in debate concerning faith and religion. The origin of the well-known disputation, which took place at Maybole, may be thus briefly stated. In 1559 the abbot had challenged Willock, who happened to preach in the neighbourhood of Crossraguel, to a disputation concerning the mass. The gauntlet was duly taken up, and the place of meeting appointed, but the discussion was broken off in consequence of certain preliminary disagreements. The mass now became the chief study of Kennedy, and in 1561 he published a work in its defence. In the course of the following year, he stated in his chapel of Kirkoswald—after reading a series of papers concerning the mass and other essential tenets connected with the doctrines of the Popish church—his readiness to defend them against all by whom they might be impugned; but promised on the following Sabbath to declare himself more fully on the subject. Knox, being in the vicinity, came to Kirkoswald to hear the abbot; and in the morning acquainted him of his intention to do so, requiring him, at the same time, either to make good his promise, or allow him (Knox) to preach first, and afterwards state his objections to what might be advanced. The abbot, aware of the excitement of the times, and the danger to be dreaded from a public display of this kind, did not appear, and Knox occupied the pulpit. On coming down, however, a letter was put into his hands from Kennedy, in which the latter expressed himself as most anxious to engage in a discussion with him. The following is the abbot's letter:—

"John Knox, I am informed that ze ar cum in this cuntry to seik disputatioun, and in special to mak impugnation to certane articlek quhilk war pronounced and reheired be me to my flock, in Kirkoswald on Sunday last wes, (treulle I will not refuse disputation with zow) but maist ernstlie and effectuoslie couatis the samin, swa it may be to ye glorie of God, and tryal of ye treuth, lyke as I half, ye rest of ze ministers, quhilk hes bene heir, and culd half nane. Quhairfore gif it pleis zow this day viij dayes in any hous of Mayboill ze pleis, prouidand alwayes thair be na conuocation passand xii xvi or xx on ather syde, quhilk is a sufficient number to beir witness betuix us, I sal enter in resonning with zow, and, God willing, sall defend ye saides articlek be ye manifest word of God, and all gude resson, as thay ar writtin, and in special ye articlek concerning ye messe. Ze salbe sure ze sall ressaif na iniuria of me, nor nane that me pertenis, nor na kynde of molestation in word nor wark, bot familiar, formall, and gentill resonning; and think not yat this is done for drifting of time, but be ressonne I am prohibeit and forbiddin be my Lord of Cassillis, in name and behalf of the counsel, to enter in resonning with zow, or any other, to his returning in the cuntry, quhals command I half promist to obey, nottheles and he cum not betuix and the said day, I sall discharge my promist to him with diligence, quhairthrough ze and all vthers may see how desyrous I am that ye treuth cum to ane tryall but [without] drifting of tyme. Als ye may be sure that I am verray desyrous to half my Lord of Cassillis (as my chief and brother sone) and vthers my brether and freindes, quhom

I half charge to be auditors, quhairthrow, gif it pleis God, thay might half profreit of our resonning, and gif ze pleis to accept this condicion send me zour promes under zour hand writ, and I sall send zow the foresaid articlek to swise on to this day viij dayes. And in the meantime ze may prouide to be auditors sic as ze pleis, conforme to the number aboue reheired, and I the lyke; and gif ze will nawise enter in resonning without conuocation of strangers, the hail world may se it is bot perturbation, tumultuation, and cummer that ze seik, vnder the pretence of the trew setting furth of Goddes word and glorie, and this I certifie zow, I will not enter in disputation with zow, gif ye cum with conuocation, for I will nawise be the instrument of discorde; and als it is not necessar ze cum with conuocation of strangers, be ressonne ze half my Lord of Cassillis promes, quhilk is sufficient warrand to zow, and all the rest within Carrick. And in ye meime tyme ze pleis to ressaif ane confutation of zour sillogisme quhilk I half send to zow with the Laird of Caprington elder; and gif ze defend the samin weill, ze ar mair able to mak impugnation to myne. Of thir besides I require zour answer in writ, with this berar with diligence, quhairthrow I may send away to my Lord of Cassillis as said is, and sa fair ze weill. Of Crosraguell, this Sunday, the Sext of September.'

The terms proposed by the abbot were perfectly reasonable. He wished, in the excited state of the public mind, to avoid all risk of disturbance. Knox, on the contrary, confident of success, was anxious that the discussion should take place in open assembly, and that his triumph should be witnessed by thousands. His answer to the abbot runs in the following terms:—

"The treuth is, that the cause of my comming in these partes wes not of purpose to seek disputation, but simple to propone vnto the people Jesus Christ crucified, to be the onelie Saviour of the world, and to teach further, what are the fruites that God requireth of the members of his dear sone, &c. But hearing ye had in oppen audience proclaimed blasphemous articlek, making promes to gie further declaration of certane of these, this last Sunday, lykewise in oppen assemble, I could not but of conscience offer myself to be your aduersar in that cace. And this far for the cause of my comming yesterday to Kirkoswald. That ye haue required disputation of the ministers (of whome some are yet present) and could haue none, I hardly beleve it, the contrary being assured to me by diuers of honest report. That ye offer unto me familiar, formall, and gentill reasoning, with my whole hart I accept the condition. For assuredlie, my Lord (so I style you, by reason of blood and not of office), chiding and brawling I vtterlie abhor; but that ye require it to be secreete, I nether se iust cause why that ye should require it, nether yet good reson why that I should grant it. If ye feare tumult, as ye preter, that is more to be feared where many of suill mynd haue a few quiet and peceable men in there danger, then where a iust multitude may gainstand violence, if it be offered. Of my Lord Cassilles promes, I notting dout as touching my owne person, for I stand in the protection of the Almightye, to whom I render hartly thankes, when his mercie and power boweth the hartes of men, to assist the cause of the iust. But I wonder with what conscience ye can require privas conference of those articlek that ye haue publicklye proponed? Ye haue infected the cares of the simple! Ye haue wounded the hartes of the godddie, and ye haue spoken blasphemie in oppen audience! Let your owne conscience now be iudge, if we be bound to answer you in the audience of 20 or 40, of whom the one half are alreadye persuaded in the treuth, and the other perchance so addicted to your error, that they will not be content that light be called light, and darkness darkness. If ye be a pastor, as ye brag yourself to be, ye ought to haue respect to your whole flock, yea, to the instruction of all those that are offended at your blasphemies. But now to grant unto you, more these

reons, I am content of the greatest number appointed by you, prouided, first, that the place be S. Johnes Kirk in Air, which is a place more couenient then any hous in Mayboill. Secundarlie, that Notars and scribes be appointed faithfully to take and commit to register, in open audience, both your reasones and myne, that so we may as weall auoid confusion and vain repetition in speaking as forcelos the diuersitie of rumors which may arise by reason of obliuion, what hath bene spoken by other partie. The day by you required I can not kepe, by reason of my former promes made to the maister of Maxwell, and vnto the churches of Niddisdale and Galloway. But if ye wil send vnto me your artickles before the 15 of this instant, I shal appoint the day, which by the grace of God I shall not fail. If ye send your artickles to the baillies of Air, it shal be sufficient discharge for you. And thus crauing your answer, I hartlie desire God, if his good pleasure be, so to mollifie your hart, that ye may prefer his eternal treuth, contened and expressed in his holy word, to your own preconceaved opinon. From Air this 7 of September, 1562, in haist.

"Yours to command in all godliness,

"JOHN KNOX."

Kennedy replied to this somewhat intemperately expressed letter in a mild but forcible manner. In reference to Knox's statement that he came not for disputation, but to preach Jesus Christ crucified, the abbot observes—"Praise be to God, that was na newings in this countrie or ze war borne." Secondly, he remarks—"He is ane euil iudge that condemns or he knawes," and that it would have been time enough to have called the articles which he proclaimed in open audience blasphemous, when he had seen, read, and sufficiently confuted them. Thirdly, that he promised to make declaration of the said articles on Sunday last, provided there had been no convocation of strangers, wherethrough disturbance might ensue, but that Knox came accompanied by five or six score of followers. "Quhair ze say," remarks the abbot, "ze stand in the protection of the Al-michtie, swa dois all gude christiane men as ze, bot apperanlie ze put als lytil in God's handis as ye may, that gois accompanied in euerie place quhairsumeuer ze go with sic multitude, quhidder it be for deuotion, or protection, or rather tumultuation, God knawes, for I knaw not. * * *

Quhair ze say I haif infected the earis of the simple, I haif wounded the hartes of the godlie, and I haif spoken blasphemie in open audience. I meruell how ze forzet zoursel, chidand and railand on this manner. Considering ze said ane lytill afore, ze did abhor all chiding and railling, bot nature passes nurtor with zow. Quhairfore I man beir with zour babline and barking, as dois Princes, hear poweris Maiestates, and many hundrethes better nor I." The abbot declined holding the discussion in St John's Church, Ayr, because he wished to avoid tumult; and as for "the iust tryall of the treuth, thair man be conference of mony buikes," he thought that could not be conveniently consulted in open audience. After some farther correspondence between Knox, the abbot, and the Earl of Cassillis, the disputation was at

length agreed to nearly upon the terms first proposed by Kennedy. The correspondence is interesting, as showing the movements of the parties. Knox was at Kirkoswald on Sabbath the 8th September, where he preached; upon which occasion he received the letter of the abbot, challenging him to a disputation. Knox, according to his own statement, lay at Maybole the night before, with a company not surpassing twenty. On the same day he replies to the letter of the abbot, from Ayr. Between that and the 25th of September, when he writes to the Earl of Cassillis from Ochiltree, he appears to have been in Dumfriesshire and Galloway. On the 27th of September, the parties met at Maybole, when the following agreement was signed:—

"The day, houre, condicions, and number aggreed vpon, for the conference betuix Maister Quintyne Kennedy, abbote of Crosraguel, and John Knox, minister at Edinburgh.

"The day is the xxviii of September, 1562. The place the Prouestis place of Mayboill, the houre to conuene is at eight houres before none, the day foresaid, the number for euerie part shall be fourtie persones, by there scribes and learned men, with so many mo as the house may goodly hold, be the sight of my Lord of Cassillis. And heirupon, bothe the said abbote and John Knox are whollylie and fullylie agreed. In witness wherof they haue subscribed these presents with there hands. At Maybole the xxviii of September, 1562.

"CROSSRAGUELL.

"JOHN KNOX."

The conference took place accordingly, in the "place" of Andrew Gray, the last provost of the Collegiate, in the back vennel of Maybole. Beside the company admitted to the conference—forty on each side—a large concourse of people from all quarters was drawn to the scene of debate, and Maybole was densely crowded. The only account of the discussion which has been preserved was drawn up by Knox himself, and printed the year following.* That he would prove an impartial editor was scarcely to be expected. What between interpolations and marginal comments, the friends of the abbot may well complain of injustice. The conference, commencing each morning, was carried on for three days. The first article concerned the mass; and to the discussion of this point the abbot, who commenced the debate, proceeded, after a brief introductory explanation of the cause of the meeting. Hegrounded his argument on the Psalmist, and also on the Apostle St Paul, who "affirmes our Saluour to be an priest for euer, according to the ordure of Melchisedec, quha made oblation and sacrifice of bread and wine vnto God as the Scripture plainly teaches vs." He followed up this by observing that in no place of the Evangel does

* It was printed in black letter; and the only copy known to exist is preserved in the Auchinleck library. A fac-simile edition was thrown off in 1812, various copies of which are to be found in the libraries of the curious.

"our Saviour use the priesthead of Melchisedec, declaring himself to be an priest after the ordor of Melchisedec, but in the latter Supper, quhere he made oblation of his precious body and blude vnder the forme of bread and wine prefigure by the oblation of Melchisedec: then are we compelled to affirme that our Saviour made oblation of his bodie and blude in the latter Supper or else he was not an priest according to the ordor of Melchisedec, quihilk is express against the Scripture." Knox demanded to have a copy of the abbot's former writing upon this point, which was granted him, that he might answer the various points more fully. This he did in writing, at considerable length, and in a most circumlocutory and discursive manner. He drew a contrast between the darkness which prevailed anterior to the advent of Christ, and that which preceded the Reformation—comparing himself and the other reforming clergy to the prophets and apostles, and the abbot and Roman Catholic priesthood to the Scribes and Pharisees who attempted to controvert the doctrines of Christ, and launched forth much abuse against the Catholic priesthood and the "horned bishops," for their indolence and licentiousness. In the spoken discussion Knox evaded the main question by a variety of preliminary objections. He wished it to be understood that it must be the Scriptures, and not the fathers of the Church, that should be held as authority. Kennedy, though offended at divers heads of Knox's harangue, at once agreed, that they might "quicklie go to the purpose." Knox then insisted that the abbot should describe the mass. The mass he meant to impugn was "not the blissed institution of the Lord Jesus, which he hath commanded to be used in his kirk, to his gaincoming, but that which is copen in into the kirk visible, without all approbation of ye word of God." The abbot replied that he would abide by the description which he had last year given of the mass; "for," said he, "I am not cummin in vse of *est*, and *non est*, and as to the mass that he will impugn, or any mannes masse, zea and it war the paipes awin messe, I will mantain nathing but Jesus Christes messe, conforme to my artickle as it is writtin, and diffinition contened in my buik, quihilk he hes taine on hand to impung." Knox professed that he had not read the abbot's book, and again urged that he would define the mass. The abbot, to save farther delay, at once did so. "I define the messe," said he, "as concerning the substance and effect, to be the sacrifice and oblation of the Lordes bodie and blude, geuen and offered by him, in the latter supper; and takis the Scripture to my warrand, according to my artickle as it is written; and for the first confirmation of the same ground me upon the sacrifice and oblation of Melchisedec." Knox,

like a skilful fencer, wished to push the abbot into a corner. He still insisted upon a more precise definition, and required of his lordship that he would signify unto him if he "wold be content to prove the name to be given by Jesus Christe—the whole action and ceremonies from beginning to the end, to be the ordinance of Almighty God." The abbot declared his readiness to defend the mass as he had defended it, "ceremonies, actor, and all the rest," beginning first at "the substance and effect." After some demur Knox consented to approach the argument upon these conditions. He wished the abbot, however, first to state whether he viewed the mass as coming under that class of sacrifices called *propitiatorium*, which is that sacrifice whereby satisfaction is made to the iustice of God, being offended at the sinnes of man." Kennedy replied that he would "tak the sacrifice of redemption, and the sacrifice of the masse to be the sacrifice of commemoration of Christes death and passion." From this Knox drew the conclusion that the abbot made no sacrifice propitiatory, which was the chief head which he meant to impugn, "for," said he, "as for the commemoration of Christes death and passion, that I grant, and publictlie do confesse, to be celebrat in the right vse of the Lordes supper, which I devise the messe to be." The abbot contended that it was the duty of Knox to impugn the warrant (the scripture quoted) by which he had chosen to defend his definition. At this point Knox attempted to claim a victory, because having denied that the mass was a sacrifice propitiatory, the abbot did not defend it upon that ground. Kennedy, however, kept steadily to the point, declaring himself ready to defend the name and action of the mass in proper time; but required Knox to impugn the warrant which he had adduced in defence of his "definicion and artickle." At length, after some farther parrying, Knox grappled with the argument. He said, "your lordship's ground is, that Melchisedec is the figure of Christ, in that, that he did offer vnto God bread and wine, and therefore yat it behoued Jesus Christe to offer in his latter supper his bodie and blood, vnder the formes of bread and wine. I answer to your ground, yet againe, that Melchisedec offered neither bread nor wine vnto God; and therefore it, that ye wold thereupon conclude hath no assurance of your ground." The abbot desired Knox to prove that, but the latter contended that the probation of a negative did not devolve upon him. Kennedy, desirous to avoid cavilling, waived all logical devices to which he might have had recourse. He took the text as his warrant, "that Melchisedec offered unto God bread and wine." The text being read—Genesis, 14—Knox argued that there was no mention of any oblation of

bread and wine, "made by Melchisedec vnto God, but only yt Melohisedec, being King of Salem, broght forth bread and wine; and that being Prieste of the maist hie God he blessed Abraham, as the text beareth witness; and therefore I say that the text proueth not that any oblation of bread and wine, was made vnto God by Melchisedec." Kennedy wished him to show for what purpose the bread and wine was brought forward, if not as an oblation. Knox urged that it did not develope upon him to do so; while Kennedy insisted that it did, he being the impugner. Some time having been expended in disputing this point, Kennedy said he would "do deligence to cause the present auditor vnderstand cleirly, that he brocht furth bread and wine for the cause alledged be me; prouiding that gif ze will not shaw the cause presently, that ze sal haue no place to shaw it heireafter." Thus pressed, Knox advanced that, if conjectures were to have place, it might be said "that Melchisedec being a king, broght forth bread and wine, to refresh Abraham and his werie souldiors," but he adhered to his former statement that; because no mention was made of Melchisedec making oblation of bread and wine unto God, he denied it. This closed the conference for the first day. The debate was opened next morning by the abbot, who replied to the argument of Knox, that Abraham and his company had been amply refreshed by the spoil taken from the enemy, and did not require refreshment from Melchisedec, wherefore it was manifest that "Melchisedec brocht furth bread and wine vnto ane other effect nor to refresh Abraham and his companie." Knox repeated his argument, that because the text did not positively state that the bread and wine were brought forward as an oblation, they had no right to assume that they were; and that it was not inconsistent that Abraham's company should be refreshed both by the spoil of the enemy, and the liberality of Melchisedec. The abbot showed that, from the abundance of the spoil, they had no right to infer that the bread and wine were produced because Abraham and his company stood in need of refreshment. Knox went over the old ground, and the discussion hinged for some time entirely upon this point, neither of them being able apparently to make more of it. At length the abbot, to avoid prolixity, and not to tire the audience with repetition, proceeded to another argument. The words of the text, he said, were "*protulit* or *proferens*, quihilk is in the singular number as ane person bring-and furth bread and wine, quhairfore necessarilie it concludes he brocht not furth bread and wine to refresh ane multitude, as Abraham and his company was, quihilk was not possible to ane person to do; but onelie to mak sacrifice conforme to my beginning." Knox replied, that by the phrase of

Scripture it was often attributed to the principal man what he commanded, or was done by his servants, and that it did not necessarily follow that what he brought forth himself was all the bread and wine produced; but his chief ground still was that because the text did not plainly state that bread and wine were brought forth to be offered unto God they had no right to assume that they were. Kennedy repeated his argument, urging, as the whole context of the passage showed, that as the bread and wine could not be intended for refreshment, it must have been as an oblation. Knox having replied, following up his former reasoning, the debate was closed for the second day. The third was taken up with a recapitulation by both parties of what had been advanced, and much time was expended in debating upon whom the onus of proof lay. Kennedy contended that as he stood as a defender it devolved upon Knox to impugn the truth of the mass. Knox, on the other hand, urged that as he denied the Scriptural foundation of the mass, the burden of proof lay with the abbot. Knox declared himself ready to prove that Christ was the same in substance with the father; and Kennedy, admitting this, held himself equally prepared to demonstrate that Christ was the author and institutor of the mass. In this way the debaters wrangled, and Knox having craved time to answer in writing the written recapitulation of the discussion by which the proceedings of the day, on the part of the abbot, had been opened, the conference was somewhat abruptly brought to a close. Knox himself thus records the cause of its breaking up:—

"This conference being ended, for the tyme, my Lorde presentlie did rise, for trouble of body,* and then John Knox did shortly resume the principall groundes. And because the noble men heir assembled were altogether destitute of all prouision, bothe for horse and man, the said John humble requireth the foresaid Lord that it wold please him to go to Air, where that better easiment might be had for all estates, which because my Lord vtterlie refused, the said John desired when that the said conference should be ended. My Lorde did promes, that upon license purchased of the Quene's maiestie and her honorable counsell, that he would compear in Edinburgh, and there, in their presence, finish the said conference. The said John did promes to trauel with the secret counsel, that the said licence might be obtained; and desired the foresaid Lorde to do the lyke with the Quene's maiestie, where-upon the said John Knox, took instruments and documents."

The following paper was put in, signed, by the Abbot:—

"At the conclusion of our reasoning, I gif John Knox ane argument in writ, desiring him that he wald iustifie his opinion be expres testimonie of Scripture, or ony appearance thereof. Quhair to the said John required tyme to gif answer, and the tyme nicht nawise serue of farder reasoning, for sic causes as are comprehended in the said John Knox writing. And as toward his desyre of me to

* The abbot was well up in years when this discussion took place.

Air, treulie it was ye thing that I might not presentlie commodiously do. Bot alwayes I will compeir before ye Quenes grace, and sic as hir grace pleisis to take to be auditors, to defend the saides articckles, and in special the articckle concerning the messe, as they ar written, quhen and quhair it be hir grace plesure, swa that the habilite of my bodie will serve onywise, as I hope to God it sall, to quhom be praise, glorie, and honor for ever.

"CROSSRAGUELL."

In the written reply to the Abbot's reasoning, which is given in the printed account of the discussion, Knox claims the palm, though he speaks at the same time of "the common bruit" that Kennedy, his "flatterers and collatorales, brag gretlie" of their victory. Those present at the conference probably thought that both were in a difficulty. The abbot could not prove, by the express words of Scripture, that Melchizedek brought forth bread and wine as an oblation, and Knox could as little show that it was brought forward for any other purpose. At the breaking up of the conference, it is said, perhaps erroneously, that the books brought for reference by the abbot, amounting to several wain loads, were seized by the mob, and consigned to the flames on the green of Maybole, in celebration of the assumed triumph of Knox.

Whether the conference at Maybole produced any reaction or not, it is certain that it was followed, early in the spring of next year, by an effort to restore Poperie at Maybole and Kirkoswald. The attempt, in all likelihood, was stimulated by the Bishop of St Andrew's, who, along with others, essayed its restoration at Paisley about the same time. The principal parties concerned in the affair at Maybole and Kirkoswald were—Hew Kennedy of Blairquhan, Malcolm, Commendator of Whithorn, David Kennedy, Sir Thomas Montgomerie, and Sir William Telfer. In the Books of Adjournal, Hew and David Kennedy are accused of "making of conuocatioun of our souerane ladeis liegis, to the nowmer of twa hundreth personis, bodin in feir of weir, with jakkis, speris, gunnis, and vtheris wapins inuasiue, of thair causing, command, fortefeing, and ratihabitoun, vpon the aucht, tent, and ellevint days of Apryll last bypast, cumand to the parroche Kirk of Kirkosuell and College of Mayboill, *respectiue*, and thair opinlie maid alteratioun and innouatioun of the stait of Religione quhilk our souerane lady fand proclaimit, and uniuersallie standing and professit at hir arryvel within this realme, ministrand and abusand on their pretendit maner, irreuerentlie and indecentlie, the sacramentis of the Haly Kirk, namelie, ye sacramentis of the Body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, vtherwyis and astir ane uther maner nor be publict and general ordour of this realme." The Commendator of Whithorn, Sir Thomas Montgomerie, and Sir William Telfer—all ecclesiastics—were charged with "ministrand and abusand, in thair pretendit

maner, irreuerentlie and indecentlie, in the moneth of Apryll foirsaid, in the Place of Cogiltoun, the sacramentis of Haly Kirk of the Body and blood of our Lord Jesus, vtherwyis and in ane vther maner nor be publict and general ordour of this realme," &c. The parties were convicted. The ecclesiastics were adjudged to be put in ward in the castle of Dumbarton, and Hew and David Kennedy in that of Edinburgh.

While the public mind was thus taken up with the affairs of the Church, the feuds of the barons still continued, though perhaps not to the same extent. In the summer of 1564, the reckless character of these broils was exemplified at Ayr in an extraordinary manner, by the invasion of a fenced court of justice. On the 31st July, the Sheriff-deputes of Ayrshire—Craufurd of Clolenan, Dunbar of Blantyre, and Campbell of Overtoun—were "sitand in jugement, in ane fensit court, for the administration of justice," when Barnard Fergusson of Kilkerran, Thomas and David his brothers, accompanied by about one hundred retainers, entered the court, and "in plane face thairof, eftir injurious wordis betuix thame, crewalie invadit Johne Craufurd of Camlurg, and vtheris being with him in cumpany, with drawin swerds and stavis for thair slauchteris; and thairthrow trublit the said court, and stoppit the saidis scheref deputis to minister justice in the actioun and caussis contentit in the letters criminal direct thair upoune, then depending before them." A great many persons of note in Carrick were engaged in this affair along with Kilkerran. The parties were summoned before the Court of Justiciary, and found guilty of the assault, December 15, 1564. In this year, the abbacy of Crossraguel having become vacant by the death of the venerable disputant with Knox, the temporalities were conferred by Queen Mary upon George Buchanan, as a reward for the elegant verses prefixed to his translation of the Psalms, in reference to the attachment entertained for the youthful queen by her subjects, and in admiration of his literary talent generally. The income amounted to about five hundred pounds Scots. He experienced some difficulty, however, in realizing the temporalities; and was not altogether without cause to fear personal injury, the then Earl of Cassillis (Gilbert, fifth Earl) having a strong desire to possess himself of the abbey and its incomes. It appears that he had obtained a lease of the abbacy from his uncle, Abbot Quentin, before his death; and having taken possession, refused to give up the abbey and its livings to Buchanan. This appears from the following act of Privy Council—for whose protection the historian found it necessary to apply—of date Oct. 16, 1564:—

"The quhilk day, anent the Complaint maid be Maister

George Buchquhannan, makand mentioun, That quhair he hos, be Gift of our souerane Lady, for all the dayis of his lyff, ane yeirlic pensioun of the soume of ʒc li., to be yeirlic vptakin of the frutes and emolumentis of the abbay of Corsragwell; and for payment thairof thair is assignit to him the hail Temporalitie of the said Abbay, with the place, manis, wod, and pertinentis thairof: Neuertheles, Gilbert, Erle of Cassillis, hes, sen the deceise of the last abbot of Corsragwell, enterit within the place and abbay thairof, withhaldis, and on na ways will deliver the samin to the said Maistir George, without he be compellit; lyke as, at mair lenth is content in the said complent. The saidis Erle of Cassillis and Maistir George comperand baith personalie, the Lordis of Secret Counsall ordanis letters to be direct *simpliciter*, to charge the said Gilbert of Cassillis to deliuer the said abbay and Place of Corsragwell, with the orchartis and yairdis thairof, to the said Maistir George, or any in his name havand his power, in his name to rossawe the samyn, within sex days nixt eftir the charge; under the pane of rebellioun: And gif he failyie, the saidis sex dayis being bipast, to put him to the horne. And as to the remanent pointis of the said complent, referris the samyn to the decisoun of the Lordis of Counsall and Sessioun, ordinand the said Maistir George to persew befor thame or vther ordiner Jugis, as he thinkis caus."

Powerful as Cassillis was in Carrick, he did not think it prudent to resist the authority of the Privy Council.

Between the intrigues of Elizabeth, the fury of Knox, and the ambition of Moray—in the latter of whom Mary placed her chief confidence as to matters of government—the calm which succeeded her arrival in Scotland was not of long duration. Her proposed marriage with Darnley was keenly opposed by Moray; and when he found that his counsel was of no avail in shaking the resolution of the queen, he retired altogether from court. Knox and the high Protestant party acted in concert with Moray. At the General Assembly, in 1565, a petition was adopted, praying for the abolition of the mass, not only throughout the kingdom, but in the royal person and household. Glencairn, and other five commissioners, were the bearers of this demand to her Majesty, who could not but feel it was a direct invasion of that right of private worship which had been secured to her on her assumption of the reins of government. The demand was, of course, resisted; but the circumstance tended to render still wider the breach between Mary and her Protestant subjects. At the convocation of the nobility, however, which she summoned to deliberate on her intended marriage, there was a very full meeting, and a great degree of unanimity prevailed. Amongst the nobility, there were from Ayrshire, Glencairn, Eglinton, Cassillis, Boyd, and the Commendator of Kilwinning. Of the great barons of the county Lord Ochiltree alone was absent. The marriage was solemnised at Holyrood, on Sunday, the 29th July, 1565. At the banquet which followed, Darnley—upon whom the title of King had been conferred—was waited upon by the Earls of Cassillis, Glencairn, and Eglinton. Moray—who had been put to the horn in consequence of his refusal to attend the convo-

cation summoned by the Queen to deliberate on her marriage—proceeded with all despatch to take up arms against her authority. On the 15th of August he held a meeting at Ayr, for the purpose of concerting a rebellion. He was joined in this confederacy, amongst others, by the Earl of Glencairn, Lord Ochiltree, Lord Boyd, and the Commendator of Kilwinning. In September following, having been joined by the Duke of Chastelherault, they proceeded to Edinburgh at the head of a thousand men; but not having been supported as they expected by Elizabeth, the movement turned out to be an ill-judged and unsuccessful affair. Moray and the abbot of Kilwinning fled to England.

The misfortunes of Mary, arising from her marriage, are familiar to every reader. The first act of the tragedy was the assassination of her secretary, David Riccio. To the "band" entered into for the support of Darnley, in reference to this event, the signatures of Glencairn, Boyd, and Ochiltree were appended. On the return of Mary to the capital, at the head of a thousand men, after her escape from the conspirators, Knox—who seems to have generally had an eye to his personal safety, though his courage has been much lauded—fled to Kyle, where he found shelter among his friends*; leaving his colleague, Craig, to abide the course of events. The next and crowning act was the murder of Darnley, and the marriage of the Queen to Bothwell. It is well known by what means this ambitious nobleman obtained the signatures of many of the barons to the document he had drawn up, recommending him as a fit and proper husband for the Queen. He entertained a large party of the nobility at supper in a tavern in Edinburgh—taverns being then the resort of the highest classes; and sitting late at their cups, many of them were drawn into his project against their inclination. The only one of the party who did not commit himself was the Earl of Eglinton. Seeing the drift of Bothwell, he withdrew timeously from the meeting. In the coalition to which the marriage of Mary with Bothwell gave rise, Glencairn, Cassillis, Eglinton, Ochiltree, and Boyd took an active part. What followed is matter of national, not of local, history. She was imprisoned in Lochleven castle, and compelled to demit the crown in favour of her infant son, James VI.—at whose coronation at Stirling (1567) Glencairn bore the sword. The severe treatment of the queen at Lochleven had the effect of creating a reaction, to some extent, of popular feeling; and on her escape many flocked round her standard who had previously borne arms against her. Amongst these were Cassillis, Eglinton, Boyd, and

* He was married to a daughter of Lord Ochiltree.

Loudoun. It may be remarked that these noble-men, as well as many others, joined the coalition chiefly to put down Bothwell; and that having been accomplished, they consistently enough returned to their allegiance. The main support of Mary, however, was the Hamiltons; who were, at the same time, equally ready to have sacrificed her had it suited their interest.* From Lochleven she naturally fled to Hamilton, and from thence dispatched letters to all the barons on whom she could rely, urging their speedy attendance with their friends and retainers. The following letter was addressed to Mure of Rowallane:—

“Traist Friend, we greit zou weil. We believe it is not unknowin to zou the greit Mercie and Kynndness that almythie God of his infinite gudness hes furthschevin to-wart us at this Tyme, in the Deliverance of us fra the maist straitest Preson in quihik we ware Captives, of quihik mercy and kyndness we cannot enough thank; and therefore we will desire zou, as ze will do us acceptable Seruice, to be at us with all possible on Setterday, the aught of this month, be aucht hours afternone, or sooner gif ze may, well accompanyt with zour honourable Froindis and Servantis, bodin in feir of weir, to do us service as ze sall be appointit, because we knawe zour constance at all Tymes. We neid not mak longer letters for the present, bot will bit zou feir-weil. Off Hamilton, the 6 of May, 1568; and that ze with the folks on fute and horse be heir on yis next Sunday, at the fardest.

“MARE R.”

None of Mary's friends seem to have espoused her cause more zealously on this occasion than Robert, fourth Lord Boyd. The family had for some time previously been gradually recovering from the effects of their attander during the reign of James V., and by “bands” of man-rent had acquired an extensive ramification of power. In 1543, there was an “obligment” of support on the part of Argyle, Fleming, and others, to “defend and warrand Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock and his heirs, in all actions.” In 1548, a similar “band” was drawn up between Hamilton the Governor, and Boyd; while a great many of the proprietors of Ayrshire, besides the more immediate connexions of the family, were bound to “ryde and gang” with him upon all occasions. In 1551, John Muir, Laird of Caldwell, and his brother James, became bound to take “ane true and afalte part with Robert, Master of Boyd, and his friends, in all just and lesing actiouns;” and in 1563, a mutual band was entered into with Hew, Earl of Eglinton. Lord Boyd held bands of man-rent from John Kelso of Kelsoland; John Cochrane, young laird of Bishopton; Hugh Crawford of Crawfordland; Hew Crawford of Kilbirnie, &c.

Boyd was thus enabled to bring a strong body to the camp at Hamilton, where an army of two thousand men was speedily collected.* On the side of Moray, at the battle of Langside, were Glencairn and his adherents, and many of the lesser barons. Amongst others, Robert Campbell of Kinzeancleuche, of whom an interesting anecdote is told, in connexion with the engagement. We will give it in the words of Wodrow, in his *Analecta*:—“Robert Campbell of Kinzeancleugh was with the regent, and was very much regarded by him, and by all who were with him. The morning before the regent came to Glasgow, to the scuffle at Langside, Mr Campbell went to the regent and told him they were now going to the engagement, and he was well persuaded that his grace would totally defeat the queen's party. This assurance he had not from probabilities and outward appearances, which were none of the most promising; but from his deep concern in prayer for the divine providence to interpose for the Reformation; and, indeed, upon that latter scuffle the whole of the Reformation did depend: And had the queen and her party prevailed, popery had been introduced; and great was the concern he and all serious Protestants had at that juncture, and God heard them. Under this prevailing expectation of an entire defeat, he told the regent he had a favour to beg, and that was, in case they went on to a fourfauter of the queen's adherents, he had a friend amongst them, and that was the sheriff of Ayr,† and begged that he might have the gift of his estate in case of a defeat and fourfauter. The regent told him that it was soon enough to dispose of their estates when they were fourfaulted, and wished he might not be out in his assurance of victory. He said he asked the gift of his friend's estate upon that supposition. At length the regent promised it to him in that event. When Kinzeancleugh had got the grant, he signified to the regent that he designed to give his friend his estate back again; adding, he was but a youth, and bred in ignorance, and drawn away by ill company, but of a good temper and excellent disposition, which he hoped might be wrought upon by soft measures; and he hoped effectually to gain him to the regent, and the Reformation too; and hoped he would be of very great use to the Protestant cause in the west. All which came directly to pass. The battle was gained—many were fourfaulted, and the sheriff

* Tytler states that they had entertained a project at one time of making away with the queen, as the best means of reconciling the two parties—the supporters of Moray and themselves. The infant prince, in that case, would only have stood between them and the crown. This diabolical plot originated with the Archbishop of St Andrew's and the Abbot of Kilwinning.

* The remission obtained by Lord Boyd, in 1571, for fighting at Langside, included, besides himself, Thomas, Master of Boyd, Robert Boyd of Badenheath and his sons, the son of Adam Boyd of Penkill, Master James Boyd of Trochrig, the son of Robert Boyd of Portincross—in short, the whole clan of the Boyds seem to have been involved in the affair.

† The Sheriff, Campbell of Loudoun, was his chief.

of Ayr's estates given to Kinzeanleugh, and he gave it back, and brought him to be a firm and useful Protestant; and that family, since created Lords and Earls of Loudoun, gave him a mill and some lands adjoining Kinzeanleugh, as a token of their gratitude for giving back the estate."* Amongst the prisoners taken at the battle of Langside were the Masters of Ross, Eglinton, and Cassillis, and the young sheriff of Ayr. Of the regent's army, Tytler states that only one soldier was killed; but this is an evident mistake. Two armies could not fight resolutely, spear to spear and sword to sword, for three quarters of an hour, without experiencing mutual damage. The document from which he draws his information says—"of the Lord's side never a man of name slain," implying thereby that others had been slaughtered. The Books of Adjournal, in the charges recorded against the various parties prosecuted for being at the slaughter of Langside, show that many on the side of the regent had fallen, besides not a few severely wounded. Amongst the latter was Lord Ochiltree, whose life was endangered by a sword cut in the neck. Lord Boyd—who with Lord Fleming, the Lord Harris' son, and thirty others, formed a body-guard round the queen during the battle—suffered considerably by the defeat at Langside; as we learn, from the Rowallane *Memorandum*, he so "fell in the disfavour of Regent Moray" that he and his two sons, Thomas, Master of Boyd, and Robert of Badenheath, were commanded to leave the country. During their absence the "laird of Knockdoliene proponit to have dispossessit him [Lord Boyd] off the bailliarie of Grugar, bot be the diligens of Sanderis boyd, chamberland to the said lord boyd, the freindis of the lord boyd war advertiseit of the said laird of Knockdolianes intention, and cum to Grugar, at the appointit day of the Laird of Knockdolianes court halding, quhair Jhone Muir of Rowallane not only conveyit his awin forcis, bot also purchest his nichtbouris of Kilmauris and Cunninghameheid, and past to the zondmest [farthest] boundis of Grugar to resist the said laird of Knockdoliene, that he and his freindis suld not get leiff to sett their foote wpone no grund of Grugar to hauld their court wnfochin with."

The detention of Mary in England, where she was treated as a prisoner rather than a free princess, and the unpopularity of the regent, whose lukewarmness in prosecuting the king's murderers, and the severe penalties exacted from his opponents, created very general disgust, and occasioned a strong reaction in favour of the queen. A conspiracy to assassinate Moray was actually discovered.

On the 28th July, 1568, a convention was held at Largs, at which Argyle, Huntly, and the Hamiltons uniting, "resolved to let loose the borderers upon England, and wrote to the Duke of Alva, requesting his assistance in the most earnest manner."* Argyle and Huntly had immediate recourse to arms; and having secured the north, were advancing to the south with a strong force, when they were arrested by a mandate from Mary, who, relying upon an agreement entered into with Elizabeth for her exculpation, felt confident of being restored to the Scottish throne without bloodshed. Lord Boyd was much trusted by Mary at this period. He was one of the commissioners on her part at York and Westminster, along with the Bishop of Ross, Lord Harris, the Abbot of Kilwinning,† &c., where they met the regent, the Duke of Norfolk, and the other judges. The fruitless result of these meetings, in so far as the release of Mary was concerned, is well known. The friends of the queen in Scotland—Chastelherault, Cassillis, and Lord Herries—gathered their forces; while Moray, with greater celerity, assembled an army powerful enough to disconcert them. Under these circumstances Moray proposed that a committee of noblemen, chosen from both sides, should meet in Edinburgh to deliberate upon a general pacification. The treacherous conduct of the regent, in seizing the Duke of Chastelherault and Lord Herries at the convention, created a deep feeling of indignation throughout the country, but it intimidated Argyle and Huntly, the principal remaining leaders of the queen's party. Boyd meanwhile remained in England, and was much employed in those negotiations between Mary and Elizabeth by which the unfortunate queen was amused with vain hopes of restoration. This is shown by various documents among the Boyd papers. There is a "pass," dated 18th December, 1568, by Elizabeth, for the Lord Boyd to go to the queen of Scots, he having to "communicate unto her certain things he hath to deliver unto her from us" [Elizabeth]; and another, dated 15th May, 1569, from Queen Mary to the Lord Boyd to the queen's majesty (of England) upon special affairs. While the project of marriage between Mary and the Duke of Norfolk was entertained, unknown to Elizabeth, and favourably regarded by many of the most powerful

* Tytler.

† In a paper entitled the "Ratification" of this commission, in the Boyd charter-chest, the commissioners are thus named:—"Thomas, bishop of Ros; William, Lord Levinston; Robert, Lord Boyd; Johne, Lord Heryas; Gawyne, Comendator of Kilwyning; Johne Gordon of Lochynvar, knt; James Cockburne of Stirling, knt." This ratification is dated 9th Feb., 1568. It agrees entirely with the statement of Goodall.

* This story may be true, but Wodrow's authority is somewhat questionable, as he was accustomed to include in his *Analecta* all sorts of information, without much inquiry as to its authenticity.

families in England, to support which the Earl of Moray had given his pledge to Norfolk, Lord Boyd, with the concurrence of Elizabeth, was despatched to Scotland, bearing letters from both queens and from Norfolk, to the regent, as to the possibility of effecting a reconciliation. For this purpose he had a "pass," [4th June, 1569], by Queen Mary, in virtue of his commission. He was to be furnished with "six able horses, to carry him and his servants, beside a guide from place to place unto Carlisle." He carried with him the following letter or commission from the queen, authorising him to conclude an arrangement in her name—

"Marie—Be the grace of God Quene of Scottis, and Souarine of France. To all and syndrie quhais knowledge thir presentis sall cum, Greeting in God everlasting. fforasmekill as We being movit with the greit luiff and affectioun quhilk we beire to oure naturale realme, and of the petie and consideration yat we haif to understand that or. maist obedient and affectionat subjectis are now miserably opprest and mollestit. We will (gif it be possible) prefer the rest and tranquillitie of thame and of or. haill realme to all uthir thing quairto we maye condescend wt. or. honor, conservatioun of our estat, and libertie of our said realme, Quhairfor, nochtwithstanding the Indignations and grevous offences quhairby we haif bene provokit to Just anger againis sum quha ar Inobient subjectis vnto us, We ar content and desyris to vse the waye of meknes and benevolence towartis all men; and thairfor vpoun the certane knowledge that we haif of the fidelitie, visdome, and circumspectioun of our right trusty and well belovit cousyne and counsalar, Robert, Lord boyd, hes maid, constitute, and ordainit, and be thir presentis makis, constitutes, and ordains him oure commissioner, geving, granting, and remitting to him our frie, full poware, commissioun, authoritie, and comandment, generalle and speciale, To pas in our said realme of Scotland, and thare to cououn and confer for us, and in our name, with James, earle of Murray, To heire and understand the conditionis that may be proponit vnto him be the said earl of Murraye, for vaye and moyen of appoyntment and reconciliatioun betuix us, him, and our Inobient subjectis; and to reassone, confere, and daill with him vpoun the saidis conditionis, and moyens of appoyntment, as the matter sall requyer, and as sal be found necessarie be oure said richt trusty consigne, counsalar, and commissioun; and quhatever he agreis to in our name We promeis, vpoun the word of ane prince, to hald ferme and stabill, Ratiffe and approve the same Inviolabilie, to be observit in all tymes cuming. In witness of the quhilk we haif subscrivyt thir presentis with our hand, and causit affix our signet thairto. At Wingfeld,* the fourt daye of Junii, The zere of God Invc. threiscore and nyne zeiris, and of our Regine the xxvij zeire.

"MARIE R."

At the convention of the nobility which was held at Perth, to receive Lord Boyd, the partizans of the regent, acting upon his private advice—for he saw that any negotiation for the return of the queen to even a partial share in the government would prove hazardous to his views of political aggrandisement—strenuously opposed the terms submitted to the meeting. The convention broke up without coming to any satisfactory conclusion, and Lord Boyd had to return to Mary to communicate the unpleasant result of his commission.

The assassination of the Regent Moray by Ha-

milton of Bothwelhaugh, at Linlithgow, in 1569-70, at the time he was exerting all his influence with Elizabeth to have Mary sent back to Scotland to be placed under his charge, promised to turn out favourably for the queen. Her party—embracing, amongst others, Cassillis, Eglinton, and Boyd—was decidedly the strongest. The balance, however, was more than restored to the other side—of whom Morton was the chief, and in which were Glencairn, Ochiltree, and Cathcart—by the intrigues and assistance of Elizabeth. In the struggle for supremacy of the two parties, and while the country was without the controlling hand of a regent, old feuds were revived, and the utmost anarchy and confusion prevailed. The most remarkable event, perhaps, in these wild times, was the "roasting of the abbot of Crosraguell," Allan Stewart, by the Earl of Cassillis, in the "black voute (vault) of Dunure." This occurred on the 1st and 7th days of September, 1570. The object of the earl was to obtain possession of the abbacy and its livings. An accurate account of this affair is furnished in the "Complante" of the abbot himself to the Privy Council. It is as follows:—"Vnto your grace and lordis of Secreit Counsall, humblie meanes and schaws your servitour, Mr Alane Stewart, commendatour of Crosraguell, that whair, vpon the 29 day of August last by past, I, beand within the wood of Crosraguell, doand my leasome earandis and busines, belevand na harme nor invasions to have beene done to me be any persone or persones; Nottheles, Gilbert, Erle of Cassillis, Thomas, Maister of Cassillis, with thir complices, to the number of 16 persones or thereby, came to me and persuadit me be thair flatterie and deceatful wordis to pas with thame to his castle and place of Dunvre, being always myndit, gif I had made refusal to pass with them, to have taken me perforce. And he, puttand me within the same, that I suld be in sure firmance, commandit sex of his servantis to await vpon me, so that I ischewit [escaped] not; wha tuike fra me my hors, with all my weaponis, and then departed, quhile [until] the first day of September thereafter, that he came agane, and requyrit me to subscrivye to him ane Few Chartour, brought with him, made in parchment, of the whole landis perteaning to the said abbacie, together with 19 and 5 year Tak of the fructis, teyndis, and dewities therof, as he alledgit, of the whole kirkis and personages perteaning thairto; whair of I never redd a word of, answerit, 'it was a thing vnreasonable, and that I could na wayis doe, in respect the same, long of befor, was alreddie dispoit to the kindlie tenantis and possesseris therof, and to James Stewart of Cardonall;* and, therefore, the samin being furth of

* Wingfeld is in the county of Derby.

* Cardonall was a relation of the Abbot.

my landis I culd na wayis grant his vnreasonable desyre.' Wha then, after long boasting and minassing of me, caused me to be carriet be Jhone Kennedie, his baxter, Jhone m'leir, his cuike, Alexander Ritchard his pantriman, Alexander Eccles and Sir William Tode,* to ane hous callit the Black Voute of Dunvre; whair the tormenteris denudit me of all my cleathis, perforce, except onlie my sark and doublat; and then band baith my handis, at the shakle-bones, with ane corde, as he did bayth my feet, and band my soilles betuix an iron chimlay and a fyre;† and beand bound thereto could no wayis steir nor move, but had almost inlaikit [died] through my crewell burning. And seing na vther appearance to me, but eather to condescend to his desyre, or elis to continew in that torment while I died, tuke me to the longest lyfe, and said 'I wald obey his desyre,' albeit it was sore against my will. And for to be relevit of my said paine, subscrivrit the foir named Charter and Tackis, whilk I never yet red, nor knew what therin was conteaned; which beand done, the said Erle causit the said tormentouris of me sweir, vpon ane Byble, never to reveill ane word of this my vnmercifull handling, to ony persone or persones. Yit, he not beand satisfied with their proceidings, come agane vpon the 7 day of the foirsaid moneth, bringand with him the samyn Chartour and Tack, which he compellit me to subscribe, and requyred me to ratiffie and approve the same, befor Notar and Witnessis; which al-luterlie [altogether] I refused. And therfore he, as of befor, band me, and pat me to the same maner of tormenting, and I said, notwithstanding, 'He suld first get my lyfe or ever I agreit to his desyre;' and being in so grit paine, as I truste never man was in, with his lyfe, whair I cryed, 'Fye vpon you! will ye ding whingaris [short swords] in me and put me of this world! or elis put a barrell of poulder vnder me, rather nor to be demaned in this vnmercifull maner!' The said Erle hearing me cry, bade his servant Alexander Ritchard put ane serviat [a table-napkin] in my throat, which he obeyed; the same being performed at xi horis in the nyght; wha then seing that I was in danger of my life, my flesh consumed and burnt to the bones, and that I wald not condescend to thair purpose, I was relevit of that paine; whairthrow, I will never be able nor weill in my lyfyme." Such is the plain statement of the injured commendator. Richard Bannatyne, in his "Memoriales," gives a more graphic description of

* The Earl's chaplain, no doubt.

† The grate in such places stood in the centre of a spacious square or oblong chimney, along three of the sides of which stone seats were arranged, so as to admit of a large number of persons sitting round the fire. The fourth side of the square was left open, so as to communicate light and heat to the rest of the apartment.—*Pitcairn*.

the affair; but as he seems to have been inspired with no small hatred of the queen and her supporters, it is not improbable that his statement may be somewhat highly coloured, though the fact was no doubt bad enough in itself. He thus describes the release of the abbot:—"The famous King* of Carrick, and his coockes, perceaving the rost to be aneuch, comandit it to be tane fra the fyre, and the Erle himself began the grace in this maner: '*Benedicite Jesus Maria!* you are the most obstinat man that ever I saw! Gif I had knowin that ye had bene so stubborne, I wold not for a thousand crownis handled you so! I never did so to man, befor you.'" In his complaint to the Privy Council, the abbot farther stated that the Earl had intromitted with and taken up his whole living of Crossraguel, without title or right, for three years past, and that he had done so in defiance of the king's letters and charges to the contrary, as if he were "not subiect to lawes, but mycht doe all thingis at his pleasour." He had also detained the abbot in confinement at Dunure, notwithstanding that he had been charged upon letters of horning to set him at liberty. So little attention did the "king of Carrick" pay to these letters, that he allowed himself to be put to the horn, and incurred the pains of treason; still the abbot remained in his custody.

Finding the abbot resolute in his determination not to ratify the documents which he had previously signed, the Earl proceeded to Cassillis, leaving him in the hands of his servants. In the meantime, the Laird of Bargany, hearing of the maltreatment of his brother-in-law,† the abbot, sent one "Dauid Kennedy of Maxsaltone, quha had been his peadge befor," with ten or twelve servants, under cloud of night, to Dunure. Here the party concealed themselves in the chapel, which, though connected with the main portion of the castle, was outside the moat, at the end of the draw-bridge. In the morning, as the keepers were "opening the yett," they issued out, and entering the house, took the domestics captive, confining them, no doubt for safety, in the keep. Not daring to venture forth with the abbot, lest the Earl's tenantry should attack them, they despatched one of their number privately to apprise Bargany of their situation. Before the laird could assemble a sufficient force, however, the Master of Cassillis, and his uncle, the Laird of Culzean, collected a numerous body of retainers, and, surrounding the castle, endeavoured to make good an entrance by piercing the wall of the chapel adjoining the dungeon. The men within defended themselves with much spirit. They threw down

* So were the Earls of Cassillis called, from their almost boundless power in Carrick.

† Stewart was married to his sister.

large stones from the battlements of the castle, and, breaking the roof of the chapel, compelled the assailants to desist. The Master of Cassillis is described as having been the "frackest," or boldest in the assault. He determined to set fire to the building, threatening to destroy all within. The assailed advised him to be more moderate; but, in the words of the "Historie" from which we borrow, "no admonition wad help, till that the wind of ane hacquebute blasted his shulder, and then ceased he from further persuite, in furie." Bargany, meanwhile, was not idle. He procured letters from the proper authority, charging all his majesty's subjects to aid him against the Earl, and so great was the ferment created by the treatment of the abbot, that he soon found himself at the head not only of all his own retainers, but an immense gathering from Kyle and Cuninghame. Before such an overwhelming body, the Master of Cassillis and his followers were obliged to retire. The besieged were relieved, and the abbot carried, "brunt as he was," to the town of Ayr, where, at the cross, he denounced the cruelty of which he had been the victim. Dunure castle continued in possession of Bargany's men for some time afterwards. It was in their hands on the 7th of February, 1571, when Bannatyne wrote the account of the "roasting." The Earl of Cassillis at last thought proper to answer the summons of the Privy Council, and, appearing personally before the regent (Lennox) and the Secret Council, urged that the points in the complaint must be either civil or criminal, and "that he ought not to answer thereto, bot befor the judges competent." The regent and Council dealt very leniently with the Earl. Professing unwillingness to prejudice the ordinary jurisdiction or judgment, but only to provide for the quietness of the realm, they ordained him to find caution not to molest Mr Allan Stewart in his body, or intromit or meddle with the place and living of Crossraguel, its fruits, rents, profits, or duties, under the pain of two thousand pounds. He was bound at the same time, and to the same amount, to "Mr George Buchuhannan, pensioner of Crossraguell," from which it would appear that Buchanan's pension, arising from the revenues of the abbey, was not affected by Stewart's appointment as commendator. The affair of the abbot occasioned a great feud between Cassillis and Bargany; they were, however, reconciled by the interference of friends. To the "brunt abbot" Cassillis gave a certain sum annually, by way of *salutium* for his injuries.

While such tyranny was enacted in Carrick, the arm of the law seemed equally powerless in other parts of the county. 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. Several prosecutions for "abiding from the raid of Linlithgow," where the regent Lennox had ordered a muster of the forces of the kingdom, soon after his elevation to the regency, occur in the Books of Adjournal at this period. The law prohibiting the mass was also infringed. Mr Archibald Craufurd, parsoun of Eglisshame, Mr Robert Cuninghame, and "Jaspar Montgomerie and Johnne Masoune, dwelling at Eglintoune, and Schir Johnne Muir, dwelling at Kilmarnock," were denounced as rebels, and their moveable goods confiscated, for celebrating the mass. Such was the toleration established at the Reformation! 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 boyd, James boyd of Kippis, Alexr. boyd baillie of Kilmarnok, James slos [Asloss] of yt. ilk, Thomas Ros in bordland, Jhonne crawfurd in Wellstoun," with their accomplices to the number of sixteen, "all boidin in feir of weir, wt. Jackis, speirs, secretis, steil bonnetis, swordis, lang culweringis, duggis and pistolettis," beset John Mure, in the Well, near the kirk of Prestwick, on his way 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.

The civil war which ensued between the adherents of Mary and the English party, threw the country into the utmost confusion and bloodshed. Little consistency was shown by the nobility, many of them changing sides as caprice or interest directed. When Stirling, where the regent held a parliament, was surprised by a night attack of the queen's forces in 1571, Glencairn, Cassillis, and Eglinton were among the no-

* "The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallan."

blemen taken prisoners—the two latter, though favourable to the queen, having deemed it safer apparently to obey the summons of the regent. Upon the death of Lennox, who was killed in this affair, these noblemen, along with Argyle, entered into an agreement with Mar and Morton for settling the troubles of the nation.* Subsequently the Sheriff of Ayr, whose estates had been preserved to him by Kinzeantleuche, gave in his adherence to the regency; and gradually the cause of the queen, which at first promised to be triumphant, became so weakened that, with the capture of Edinburgh castle and the death of Kirkaldy of Grange, in 1573, it may be said to have been rendered entirely hopeless. Even the much-trusted Lord Boyd seems to have given way to the force of circumstances. At the conference respecting the surrender of Edinburgh castle, before its abandonment by the small garrison under Grange, he appeared for the regent.

By the execution of Grange, and the death of the Duke of Hamilton shortly afterwards, Morton felt a degree of security in his position as regent which he had not previously known; and for several years the country enjoyed a release from civil commotion that produced the most happy change, in the promotion of agricultural and commercial wealth. The laws were enforced by the regent with salutary rigour; and comparative peace and order prevailed. Still there were occasional feudal raids and slaughters, to the entire suppression of which no executive, however strong or vigilant, seemed equal. "November 6, 1576—George Crawford of Lefnories, Hew Crawford of Auchinvie his Bailzie, George Crawford of Auchincroice, Ronald Hutcheoun in Hannaystoun, and thirteen others," were "delatit of convocatioun of our souerane lordis liegis, to the nowmer of lx persounes or thairbye, bodin in feir of weir,"† and "cuming to the hous of Daud Blak, in Dallek-killis, quairin thai had housit Johne Crawford of Heidmark, assegeing to the samin be the space of thre houris or thairbye, quhill [until] thai forceit him to rander the samin to thame; taking of the said Johne Crawford in Heidmark perforce, and haifing of him bund as a captive to the place of Lefnoreis, quhair thai detenit him within the samin be the space of xvij dayes or thairbye, in strait captivite and presoun." This attack was committed in October, 1574. 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 their slauchteris, vpoune foir-

thocht felonie." The Blairs had a large party with them. It was under the regency of Morton that the first recorded instance of witch-burning in Ayrshire occurs. That was "Jonet Boyman, spous to William Steill," who was condemned 29th Dec., 1572. Witchcraft, or sorcery, was no doubt ordered to be inquired into, by the regulations of the Justice-aire of Jedburgh, in 1510; but only one trial appears in the Books of Adjournal before 1572, in which case the party was "banist and exilit" (1563). The most interesting, perhaps, of all these early witch trials, was that of Bessie Dunlop, parish of Dalry (Ayrshire), in 1576; but the details fall more appropriately under a different department of the present work; we may, however, mention one or two particulars. Elizabeth was the wife of Andrew Jack, in Lyne—then the property of the Boyd family. She was accused of "sorcerie, witchcraft, and Incantatioun, with Invocatioun of spritis of the devill." To the various charges of the dittay she made an ingenuous reply. Of herself she said she had no power, but depended wholly upon the advice and assistance of "Thome Reid, quha deit at Pinkye." Tom, when in life, was "officiare," probably baron-officer, to the Laird of Blair; and, if he fell at Pinkie, had been dead twenty-nine years. The personal appearance of Tom, who professed to come from Elf-land, was thus described by Bessie—"He was ane honest, well elderlie man, gray bairdit, and had ane gray coitt with Lumbart slevs, of the auld fassiou; ane pair of gray brekis and quhyte schankis, gartanit abone the kne; ane blak bonet on his heid, cloise behind and plane befor, with silken laissis drawin throw the lippis thair of; and ane quhyte wand in his hand." Bessie, in terms of her own confession, was convicted and burned.

Some time before this, as we learn from *The Historie of the Kennedys**, Carrick and Kyle had been the scene of various feudal conflicts between the Crawfurds and Kennedies. Bloodshed frequently arose out of very trifling circumstances. The Laird of Kelwood (John Corrie), who was a dependent of Cassillis (John, fifth earl,) at the time—according to the *Historie*—had purchased "fra ane pwir wyff ane peace of gold, quhilk they callit ane leigna,† off ane pund wechtt or thairby, quhilk scho fund in ane barne within my lordis landis." Cassillis having learnt this, and thinking the gold of much greater value than it really was, he sent for Kelwood and desired it to be given up to him. Kelwood refused, saying he had bought it with his own money. Cassillis was greatly enraged at this; and being at the time on terms of

* This document is dated at Stirling, 12th August, 1571.

† Arrayed in warlike manner.

* Published by Pitcairn, from the original MS. in 1830.

† The precise meaning of this term is not known.

close friendship with Bargany, who was at Maybole,* they set out together, at the head of a party, and surrounding the field of Thomaston castle† in the night time, laid siege to the house. Kelwood, seeing that they had effected a breach in "the wall of the jayne,"‡ surrendered to Bargany, upon condition that his life should be saved. He was taken prisoner to Maybole, and, upon the gold being forthcoming, set at liberty. Kelwood instantly rode to Edinburgh, and charged them before the Privy Council with his capture. Cassillis and Bargany were subjected to some trouble in consequence; though they in "the end gat monyis, and wes fred fra the same." Kelwood, as may well be supposed, was afraid to return to Carrick for some time. In his strait, "he fell in gritt famelyrity," says the *Historie*, "with the laird of Carse," the almost hereditary enemy of the Kennedies. Kerse, who relished nothing better than a "raid" across the Doon,§ furnished Kelwood with a guard of Crawfordurds, who attended him to Thomaston. Some time after this, my Lord of Cassillis and his friends having an appointment at Ayr at a horse race,|| Kerse also being present with some of his adherents, a quarrel occurred between the parties about the "breking of ane drwme"—used, no doubt, in starting the horses. A fight of course ensued; in which "Johnne Kennedy of Penquhiren wes schott throw the leg, and James Crafurd, broder to the Gude-manne of Camler, wes schott in the kinnellis of the thie, quhairoff he wes leyammitt all his dayis."

In riding to Edinburgh not long afterwards, the Earl of Cassillis met with an accident at a place called Slunkdub, near Glasgow; where, in passing over "ane litill steane brig our ane linne of ane burne," his horse fell and hurt him severely. He was with difficulty carried to Edinburgh, where he died [December, 1576] after a lingering illness. Before his death he appointed his brother-in-law—Lord Glammiss, Lord Chancellor—tutor to his son, then very young, in place of his brother, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, upon whom the office should have devolved according to ancient custom. Sir Thomas, however, had some time

previously offended the Earl, by convening a party of his lordship's servants in Maybole, under cloud of night, and shooting at his house, as if "it had being the laird of Carse and my lordis enemeis; quhairby he thoct that my lord suld have interteneyitt him and his seruandis the better." The device, however, was discovered; and Cassillis believing that in reality his brother designed to take his life, or cause injury to his lady, he deprived him of the tutorship. This gave rise to much strife between the Chancellor and Sir Thomas, the latter still claiming the office in virtue of his connexion. What followed affords a curious picture of the times. The Chancellor, meditating a journey to Carrick, despatched an order to make provision for his coming; for, although the *Historie* does not say so, there can be no doubt that he would be accompanied by a retinue equal to his high rank, and sufficient to protect him from his enemies. The Master of Cassillis, as Sir Thomas was called, with the view of distressing—if he dared not resist by force of arms so important an official as the Lord Chancellor—"destroyitt all the provisione, bayth in Carrick and Galloway," just as he would have done if the district had been threatened with foreign invasion. Thinking that this was advised by the laird of Bargany, the Chancellor caused the laird to be put in ward in Edinburgh, not only as a punishment, but probably as a hostage for his own safety, until his return. With this precaution, the Lord Chancellor ventured upon his journey. At Maybole he was furnished with provisions by the town, "albeitt aganis thair will;" and while in Galloway he was entertained by the laird of Gairsland, "yit he gat small obedyance." During the whole of his sojourn, Bargany's houses were open to the Master, and all his friends were with him, "in the nycht as thay mycht best." On the Chancellor's return to Edinburgh he left some men in the house of Maybole, with the Lady Cassillis, who was his sister. Meanwhile the laird of Kerse—following up the feud about the "breking" of the "drwme" at Ayr—broke across the Doon with a dozen of horse, and slew George Kennedy of the Beoch, "ane innocent manne aboue his awine worth, heaffand mareyitt the Lady Couff."* The death of the Lord Chancellor—who was slain in a scuffle on the streets of Stirling [March 17, 1578], between his followers and those of the Earl of Crawford†—left the tutorship of the young Earl of Cassillis to Sir Thomas Kennedy, without contradiction; the more so as he had the assistance of

* Cassillis and Bargany seem to have been living in their town houses in Maybole.

† Thomaston castle, in the vicinity of Culzean, was then the seat of the Corries.

‡ Jamb, a small addition attached to the main building.

§ Kerse castle was situated in Coylton, on the north side of the Doon.

|| Horse races were early introduced and greatly patronized by the Stuarts.—Paisley races. Act anent the silver bell. April, 1608.—Item, it is concludit that ane Silver Bell be made, of 4 unce wecht, with all dilligence, for ane Horce Race yeirly, to be appoyntit within this Burch, and the bounds and day for running thereof to be set down be advice of my Lord Erle of Abercorn, Lord Paislay and Kilpatrick.—*Paisley Magazine*, p. 629.

* John Kennedy of Couff, or Cove, possessed that property prior to Sir Thomas Kennedy, the tutor, as he was usually called.

† Lord Glammiss was slain by a random shot, alleged to have come from the laird of Bargany's stair.

Bargany. This weighty matter being arranged, John Kennedy of Penwhirrie applied to Bargany and the tutor for assistance against the laird of Kerse, in revenge for the slaughter of George Kennedy. The request being granted, Penwhirrie, with six others, passed into Kyle in the night time, and slew two Crawfurds, named John and Rodger. Penwhirrie was afterwards taken into household with Bargany, along with three of his accomplices, Andrew Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, and "ane callit Blake James Kennedy." The tutor took under his immediate protection Oliver Kennedy, Hew Kennedy of Craigneil, and Gilbert Stewart of Craiginicroy, the other three. "Efter this slachter of thir Crafurdis," says the *Historie*, "thair wes mony brailis amangis thame, and gritt trubill was begunne betwix the laird of Lochinwar and his men of Gordoune, and the laird of Gairsland. The laird of Bargany and the tutour tuik Gairsland be the hand, and mayntenit him. In the quhillk deidly feid thair was sindry slayne, on bayth the sydis, quhillk continewitt werry lang. And Blairquhane fell in ane greitt feid with the laird of Gairlies, quhair thair wes ane gritt number slayne and hurtt."

Though a wonderful degree of prosperity was experienced during the early part of the regency of Morton, and most men, tired with the long series of civil wars to which the country had been subjected, were inclined to accommodate themselves to the existing state of things—yet the tyrannical conduct of Morton, in the exaction of fines, and otherwise levying unjust imposts, which he applied to the aggrandisement of himself, very generally disgusted the people. The Church participated in the dislike. At length a formidable coalition was formed, with the view of deposing him, and placing the government in the hands of the young king. Athole and Argyle were at the head of this faction, and James himself was favourable to the project. These noblemen, along with several others who had joined the coalition, met as if by accident at Stirling, in March, 1577, when an instantaneous revolution was effected, Morton having been apparently quite unprepared to resist the combination. Letters were immediately despatched to the nobility, at least those friendly to the enterprise, requesting their attendance. Amongst these was Lord Boyd. The letter addressed to him—still preserved in the family charter-chest—is dated the 14th March, 1577. It was written in the name of James R., and required him to attend at Stirling to consult with others of his nobility as to the demission of his last regent, the Earl of Morton; and his assuming the government in his own person. Glencairn was one of the Council of Twelve appointed at this conference to co-operate with the young king in carrying on

the government. The triumph of the coalition, however, was short-lived. Morton, by a happy stroke of policy and resolution, contrived to regain, not the name, but all the actual power of regent; having the young king entirely under his control. This led to a warlike display on both sides; and but for the earnest interference of the English minister, as the two armies were drawn up in front of each other, much bloodshed would have been the result. By this mediation a compromise was patched up between the parties. All the influence of Morton was now bent against the Hamiltons. The Duke of Chastelherault had died in the meantime, and the Earl of Arran was insane. The leading of the family consequently devolved upon his brothers, the Lord of Arbroath and Lord Claude Hamilton. The clan had no doubt much to answer for. The slaughters of the regents Moray and Lennox both lay at their doors. It was, in all probability, with a view to the punishment of the Hamiltons that King James, by a letter—dated 3d December, 1578—to Lord Boyd, requested his attendance at Stirling on the 8th of the same month; although the professed object was to take counsel as to settling of the disturbances of the west. The letter states that the king had taken occasion to write to Lord Boyd and others, to meet and consult what should be done, having heard of "sundrie slauchteris, mutilations, and otheris grevous enormities laitlie committit in sundrie prts. of or. realme, Bot specialie of lait in the west prts., amangis sic persouns as we feir farder Inconvenient sall schortlie follow gif tymous remed be not providit."* No notice is taken of this convention by the historian, and possibly it might have had no other object than what was set forth in the king's letter; but as Boyd—who had fought at Langside with the Hamiltons, and had long been on terms of friendship with them—did not answer the call of his sovereign, it may be inferred that he had some idea of the real purport of the meeting. Lord Boyd having failed to attend at Stirling on the 8th, he was again written to by the king, or rather Morton in his name, on the 9th December, requesting his presence. This letter is curious, as showing the style in which it was deemed prudent for the monarch to address his subjects under the peculiar circumstances of the time:—

"Traist cousing and counsallour we greit zow weill. We loukit that ze sould haue bene heir at us vpon the vij day of this instant December, according to or. lait ltr. directit unto zow. Bot we suppone the caus of zour stay hes bene in the messenger, that hes not deliverit the same ltr. to zow in dew tyme. Always seing that we have divers greit and wechtie materis requiring zour advice and prns. quhillk may ressave na greit delay, we will request zow thairfor efferaislie That ze will not fail, all excuses and particularis laid a prt. to address zow to be

* Letter in the Boyd charter-chest.

heir at us upon the xx day of this instant. To gif your advise in thes materis, wt. otheris of or. nobilitie to quhome we have alsa written for this same effeir. As ze will expect or. maist specielle thanks, thus tending assurittle for your coming, we comit zow to God. from or. castell of Striveling, the nynt day of December, 1578.

“JAMES R.”

Lord Boyd most probably obeyed this second summons. All that we know of the matter is, that severe measures were adopted against the Hamiltons. A “raid” was undertaken against them by Morton and Angus in person. The king’s letter requesting Lord Boyd to be at Hamilton on receipt, to aid in the capture of John and Claud Hamilton, sons of the late Duke of Chastelherault, is dated the 2d May, 1579. Both the castles of Hamilton and Draffen were besieged and taken. John and Claud Hamilton, however, were not captured, having fled to England; but they were subsequently declared traitors, and had their estates confiscated.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES VI. TILL THE UNION OF THE CROWNS.

The assumption of the reins of government by James, in the twelfth year of his age, could not be expected to lead to any salutary change. At that early age he could not act upon his own judgment. Morton therefore continued to exercise nearly the same power he had done while regent. He was soon supplanted, however, in the confidence of the king, by his cousin, Esme Stewart, who arrived from France—where he had been brought up—in 1569; and who immediately became a great favourite. The earldom of Lennox was conferred upon him, as well as the rich abbacy of Arbroath. He was subsequently appointed chamberlain for Scotland, and had his earldom erected into a dukedom. Nothing stood between him and the sole power of the government save Morton; whose intrigues with Elizabeth for the destruction of Lennox and the French party, whose influence over James was greatly dreaded by the English queen, afforded him ample excuse for contriving his downfall. In this design he found a ready and able assistant in Captain James Stewart, better known as the Earl of Arran, who was destined to sustain a conspicuous part among the more prominent actors on the political stage in Scotland at this period. The history of this individual’s career, which was brief, but full of dramatic incident, is highly instructive. Unprincipled, ambitious, proud, and tyrannical, he possessed, at the same time, considerable talent—and while courteous and accomplished, had a head capable of contriving, and a hand ready and energetic to carry the most daring schemes into execu-

tion. The age, no doubt, was prolific of intrigue and dissimulation. Where all were scrambling for power, the more reckless and artful were alone likely to succeed. The policy of Elizabeth in her dealings with this country, both before and after the majority of James VI., had a baneful influence on the integrity and honour of all who took part in public affairs. James himself became an adept in what he called *king-craft*, and his nobles, with scarcely one exception, were equally studious of the royal art. Self-preservation, in many instances, compelled them to act disingenuously. Never, in short, was a nation so distracted by contending influences. Scotland, during the reign of Elizabeth, may be compared to a chess-board, and France and England the chief players. The game was long and skilfully contested, and the victory of the latter may be attributed more to the peculiar position in which James stood as successor to the English throne, than to the superior judgment of Elizabeth. Though the conflict called forth many daring spirits among the Scots, it led to no exalted enterprize. The interest of the parties who had the deepest stake at issue required extreme caution, and checked those higher flights of national feeling the moment they threatened to counteract the leading aim of the sovereign. From the characteristic restlessness of the people, thus worked upon by opposite influences, yet left to prey upon itself, it is not wonderful that the worst passions were brought into action.

Captain Stewart entered the political arena at a favourable moment. The regent Morton was at variance with the Church, and, from his oppressive exactions, had become extremely unpopular with the people. The “Old Lion,” however, was not to be easily ousted. He had been accessory to the death of Darnley, and proof to that effect was obtained; but who so daring as accuse him of the crime? That individual was Captain James Stewart, second eldest son of Lord Ochiltree, and brother-in-law to John Knox. He was intended for the Church, but, being fonder of the sword than the cowl, he adopted the profession of arms; and, entering the Dutch army, served some years against the Spaniards. He fought afterwards in the wars between France and Sweden: On his return to Scotland, in 1579, he was introduced at court; and, by his noble bearing, so captivated the young king, that, in a few days after, he was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber, a privy councillor, captain of the guard, and tutor to the Earl of Arran, who had been declared an idiot. Entering at once into the plot against Morton, he boldly undertook to arraign the late regent at the Council Table. This he did on the 30th December, 1580. The scene, one of high dramatic interest, is thus described by Tytler:—“He,” the ex-regent, “had

been warned of the danger he incurred, and the storm which was about to burst over his head, two days before, when hunting with the king. But he derided it; and on the last of December, the day on which he fell into the toils, took his place, as usual, at the Council Table, where the king presided. After some unimportant business, the usher suddenly entered and declared that Captain James Stewart was at the door, and earnestly craved an audience. The request was immediately granted; and Stewart advancing to the table, fell on his knees, and instantly accused Morton of the king's murder. 'My duty to your highness,' said he, addressing the king, 'has brought me here to reveal a wickedness that has been too long obscured. It was that man (pointing to the earl) now sitting at this table, a place he is unworthy to occupy, that conspired your royal father's death. Let him be committed for trial, and I shall make good my words.' Amidst the amazement and confusion occasioned by this sudden and bold impeachment, the only person unmoved was Morton himself. Rising from his seat, he cast a momentary and disdainful glance upon his accuser, and then firmly regarding the king, 'I know not,' he said, 'by whom this informer has been set on, and it were easy for one of my rank to refuse all reply to so mean a person; but I stand upon my innocence—I fear no trial. The rigour with which I have prosecuted all suspected of that murder is well known; and when I have cleared myself, it will be for your majesty to determine what they deserve who have sent this perjured tool of theirs to accuse me!' These bitter terms Stewart threw back upon the earl with equal contempt and acrimony. 'It is false, utterly false,' he replied, 'that any one has instigated me to make this accusation. A horror for the crime, and zeal for the safety of my sovereign, have been my only counsellors; and as to his pretended zeal against the guilty, let me ask him, where has he placed Archibald Douglas his cousin? That most infamous of men, who was an actor in the tragedy, is now a senator, promoted to the highest seat of justice, and suffered to pollute that tribunal before which he ought to have been arraigned as the murderer of his prince.' This scene had begun calmly; but as these last words were uttered, Stewart had sprung upon his feet, and Morton laid his hand upon his sword, when Lords Lindsay and Cathcart threw themselves between them, and prevented a personal encounter. The king then commanded both to be removed; and, after a brief consultation, the justice-clerk, who sat at the council table, having declared that, on a charge of treason, the accused must instantly be warded, Morton was first shut up in the palace, and, after one day's interval, committed to the castle of Edinburgh. Even there, however, he was not deemed secure from a rescue;

and his enemies were not contented till they had lodged him within the strong fortress of Dunbarton, of which Lennox, his great enemy, was governor." The fate of Morton—who was beheaded by a species of guillotine of his own invention, called "the Maiden"—is well known. The whole power of the state now devolved on the Earl of Lennox and Captain Stewart, who, on the 22d April, had the title of Earl of Arran, and the baronies of Hamilton and Kinneil, and the other estates of the Hamilton family in the counties of Bute, Lanark, Kirkcudbright, Berwick, and Linlithgow, conferred on him by charter.† Arran advanced rapidly in favour with the king, from whom he obtained an act approving of his services. In what light these measures were viewed by the nobility of Ayrshire may be inferred from the fact of James having dispensed with the presence of Eglinton, Glencairn, Boyd, and even Ochiltree, at the parliament by which they were sanctioned. In the month of July following he married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Athole—a woman of great beauty, but, like himself, proud, imperious, and unprincipled. She had previously been married to the sixth Lord Lovat, who died in 1577, and again to the Earl of March, whom she divorced, that she might bestow her hand on the Earl of Arran. The latter was on intimate terms with March; and his seduction of the countess, under such circumstances, is regarded as one of the worst stains upon his character. The lady, however, does not seem to have been altogether above suspicion, if we may judge from the reasons assigned for bringing the action of divorce. Be that as it may, the *faux faux* does not appear to have created much surprise at the time; nor did March evince very acute feeling under the bereavement, since we find him soon after accepting marks of favour from the king—the lavish patron of the man who had robbed him of his countess. Lennox and Arran, in these stormy times, were not long permitted to enjoy their exalted position in peace. The king, though firmly attached to the protestant faith, was opposed to presbyterianism. In his attempt to establish episcopacy a complete ferment ensued against Lennox and Arran; and Elizabeth, jealous of their influence, secretly encouraged the "Band" which, in 1582, was entered into for their removal, and which led to the famous "Raid of Ruthven." Amongst others who joined this band were Glencairn, Boyd, and Eglinton. Arran, who was at Kinneil house at the time, im-

* This instrument is preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

† This grant was further confirmed by a letter under the Great Seal, in October following, when, in addition to the earldom of Arran, he was made lord of Avane and Hamilton.

mediately set out for Perthshire, accompanied by his brother, Colonel Stewart, at the head of a party of cavalry, with the view of rescuing the king. They had not calculated on the numerical force of the leaders of the "Band." Leaving his brother in charge of the troops, Arran proceeded by a shorter route; and while the Colonel and his dragoons were dispersed by a body of men who met them in ambush, he was himself taken prisoner on entering the court-yard of Ruthven castle. Arran did not regain his liberty for some time; and while the king continued under the dominion of the Gowrie conspirators, he apparently took no interest in public affairs. There is every reason to suppose, however, that he was at least privy to the stratagems of the king, who made various attempts to regain his freedom. During nearly ten months' subjection, he plied his art of "king-craft" so admirably that neither the ambassadors of Elizabeth, nor the party under whose charge he was placed, had the slightest conception of his plans. The death of his favourite Lennox in France—whither he had retired sometime after the "raid of Ruthven"—retarded the completion of them for a short period; but at length, on the 26th June, 1583, James threw himself into the castle of St Andrew's, and was immediately surrounded by those nobles who had entered into the league for restoring him to independence. Arran soon returned to court, where he was warmly received; and as Lennox no longer shared with him in the royal favour, he rapidly acquired greater ascendancy than ever. Determined to punish the Gowrie conspirators—for the insults to which the youthful monarch had been exposed made a deep impression on the royal mind—the king and Arran prosecuted their opponents with great rigour. Gowrie alone escaped, having been cunning enough to secure a pardon for himself while James was yet in his thralldom. The friends of the queen-mother—the unfortunate Mary—and the French alliance naturally gained favour as the other party fell under the royal displeasure. Elizabeth, becoming alarmed at this state of affairs, sought to effect a counter-revolution by means of the Hamiltons—who had long been in banishment for their connexion with the murder of the regent Moray. It is curious that though this wily sovereign studiously played one faction against another—sometimes taking part with the kirk, sometimes with the friends of Mary, sometimes on the side of presbytery, sometimes on that of episcopacy—she continued to be regarded as a steady friend to the Reformation in Scotland; and even yet her memory is cherished by a large body of the religious community as the "good queen Bess." Her inconsistency was not discernible to the mass of the nation. She had even gone the length of recom-

mending that Arran should be assassinated; but his vigilance detected all the machinations of his opponents. The insurrectionary movements attempted at St Johnston (March, 1584), in which Glencairn was concerned, entirely miscarried, and the failure inspired the king and Arran with additional courage. Gowrie, who, notwithstanding the leniency formerly extended to him, had taken a decided part in this fresh attempt to revolutionize the country, was arrested in his own castle, and carried prisoner to Edinburgh. It was determined that he should be instantly brought to trial. "Of his guilt," says Tytler, "there was not the slightest doubt. He had been a chief contriver of the plot, and the most active agent in its organization; but there was some want of direct evidence, and a base device, though common in the criminal proceedings of these times, was adopted to supply it." This was an assurance upon the honour of Arran, who, along with two other privy councillors, visited Gowrie in prison, that his life would be spared, provided he wrote a letter to the king confessing his "knowledge of a design against his majesty's person, and offering to reveal the particulars if admitted to an audience." Gowrie fell into the snare—Arran and the other councillors denied that any such assurance had been given—and he was condemned and executed.

Arran was now unlimited in power. He had been constituted Lord High Chancellor, in the room of the Earl of Argyle; and, as James was still bent on the establishment of episcopacy, "the authority of the king was declared supreme in all causes and over all persons." The Rev. Mr Lindsay was imprisoned at Blackness, and the suppression of presbytery effected with the utmost rigour. Prosecutions, arrests, forfeitures, and imprisonments were of every day occurrence; while Arran, and the other nobles who espoused the side of the king, secured the spoil to themselves. Elizabeth, in the meantime, felt puzzled how to proceed. Her hand in the last plot had been too visible to the king to admit of palliation; while the growing power of Arran, and the friends of Mary, greatly disturbed her repose. Arran, it is said, but upon what authority does not appear, had secretly offered her his services in the promotion of amity between the two countries. Allowing that he did, it is not easy to see wherein he acted either improperly or dishonestly. It evidently was the wish, as well as the interest, of his royal master, that a good understanding should prevail between the two crowns; and although unfriendly to presbytery, there seems to be no reason for ascribing any leaning towards the church of Rome on the part of Arran. On the contrary, he had been educated as a protestant, and had always professed the utmost attachment to the faith. Be this as it may,

the English queen thought proper to encourage his advances, though she did not cease to keep on good terms with the various factions. The king's offers of amity were accepted; and Arran having in the meantime been appointed lieutenant of the kingdom, Elizabeth agreed to send Lord Hunsdon, her own cousin, to consult with him in a grand conference on the border. This meeting, for which much preparation had been made, took place at Foulden Kirk, near Berwick, on the 14th of Aug., 1584. "It was one object of the Scottish lord," says Tytler, "to impress the English with a high idea of his power; and the state with which he came was that of a sovereign rather than a subject. His retinue amounted to five thousand horse, and he was attended by five members of the privy-council, who, whilst Hunsdon and he alone entered the church, waited obsequiously without in the churchyard. All, even the highest noblemen, appeared to treat him with such humility and deference, that Lord Hunsdon, writing to Burghley, observed, they seemed rather servants than fellow-councillors; and Sir Edward Hoby, who was also on the spot, declared he not only comported himself with a noble dignity and grace, but was, in truth, a king, binding and loosing at his pleasure. In opening the conference, Arran professed the utmost devotion to the service of the English queen; and with such eloquence and earnestness, that Hunsdon declared he could not question his sincerity. There was a frankness about his communications which impressed him with a conviction of their truth; and Hoby, who knew Elizabeth's love of handsome men, sent a minute portrait of him to Burghley, recommending him to the favour of his royal mistress. For the man, said he, surely he carrieth a princely presence and gait, goodly of personage, representing a brave countenance of a captain of middle age, very resolute, very wise and learned, and one of the best spoken men that ever I heard; a man worthy the queen's favour, if it please her." In the conference, the fine address and ready talent of Arran were conspicuous. He vindicated the policy of the king, and replied to the complaints of Hunsdon in such a manner as compelled him more than once to change the subject. The conference broke up with mutual assurances of amity. "On coming out of the church," continues Tytler, "both Hunsdon and he appeared in the highest spirits and good humour. It was evident to the lords who had waited without that their solitary communications had been of an agreeable nature; and the Scottish earl seemed resolved that his own people should remark it, for, turning to the lords about him, he said aloud, 'Is it not strange to see two men, accounted so violent and furious as we two are, agree so well together—I hope to the contentment of

both crowns and their peace?'" Arran had now attained the acme of his career. On his return he assumed the management of affairs with a high hand. Having previously detected a conspiracy in which the governor of Edinburgh castle was found tampering with the ambassadors of Elizabeth, he took possession himself of the fortress, to which he was welcomed by cannon, a ceremony never used before, unless in time of parliament, and to the king and regent. Over the estates which were summoned both he and his lady domineered in a high-handed manner. A vast number of individuals were forfeited, and many others had to purchase pardon at a high ransom. The unfortunate Countess of Gowrie was treated with great cruelty. "This lady, a daughter of Henry Stewart, Lord Methven," says Tytler, "on the last day of the parliament, had obtained admission to an antechamber, where, as the king passed, she hoped to have an opportunity of pleading for herself and her children; but, by Arran's orders, she was driven into the open street. Here she patiently awaited the king's return, and cast herself, in an agony of tears, at his feet, attempting to clasp his knees; but Arran, who walked at James' hand, hastily pulled him past, and pushing the miserable suppliant aside, not only threw her down, but brutally trode upon her as the cavalcade moved forward, leaving her in a faint upon the pavement." Following up the act by which episcopacy was established, Arran now made proclamation that no minister should receive stipend save such as had given in their adherence to the new order of things. This caused a great convulsion. Many of the ministers resisted, and numerous riots occurred throughout the country. Montgomerie, the bishop of Glasgow,* was attacked by a mob in the streets of Ayr, and the authorities had much difficulty in preventing him from being stoned. There was at this time in the Scottish court a young man of extreme beauty and prepossessing manner, the Master of Gray, whose disposition for intrigue greatly belied his bland exterior. A reputed, and it was believed an enthusiastic, adherent of the imprisoned queen of Scots, he had been entrusted with almost every secret movement in agitation for effecting her liberation. This youth was despatched on a special embassy to England, for a purpose by no means creditable either to himself or his royal master; and he ingratiated himself so much with Elizabeth that he accomplished the double purpose of betraying queen Mary and undermining the credit of Arran at the English

* Robert Montgomerie had the Archbishoprick of Glasgow conferred upon him in 1584, after the death of Archbishop Boyd. He was excommunicated by the kirk; which excommunication was annulled by the king on the ground that episcopacy had been established in Scotland.

court. Elizabeth, who had always been jealous of the earl, at once entered into his projects. The great object, in the meantime, by recalling the banished lords and clergy, was to procure the disgrace or assassination of Arran; but the watchfulness of the latter, and the esteem in which he was held by the king, rendered either end difficult of attainment. An association for the mutual protection of both kingdoms had been prepared between Elizabeth and James, avowedly for the purpose of counteracting the efforts of France and Spain in behalf of Mary. The Scottish king was anxious for the ratification of this treaty. He had revised the articles; and a convention of the nobility were assembled at St Andrew's to consider the subject, when the slaughter of Lord Russell in a border fray between Sir John Foster and Ker of Fernyhirst, the wardens of the middle marches, threatened to put an end to the negotiation. As Ker was the friend of Arran, Elizabeth, by way of procuring "the disgrace of this hated minister," insisted that the death of Russell had been a preconcerted affair, and declined to sign the treaty until satisfaction should be obtained. Arran was in consequence imprisoned in the castle of St Andrew's, and a strict investigation made into the whole circumstances of the case. The inquiry, however, established the innocence rather than the guilt of Fernyhirst and Arran. In the meantime, the latter found means to bribe his secret enemy, the Master of Gray—a fact which shows the excessive passion of this individual for intrigue—who "procured his imprisonment at St Andrew's to be exchanged for a nominal confinement to his own castle at Kinneil." The desertion of Gray, and the ill success of the scheme for effecting the disgrace of Arran, paralyzed for a time the machinations of the English court. The Master of Gray, though he had so far favoured Arran as to procure a mitigation of his confinement, was not the less intent on his destruction. A feeling of rivalry, as well as of self-preservation, prompted him to this. He well knew that he had gone too far to meet forgiveness from Arran. The conduct of the minister, from his insolence to the ancient nobility, and open violation of the laws, had created a deep and general feeling against him. Distrusted and persecuted by Elizabeth, it is believed, though there is by no means sufficient proof of the fact, that he espoused the cause of queen Mary and the French party, who were at the time engaged in organizing their last great scheme for her deliverance. The Master of Gray saw that a revolution could only be produced by a union of the expatriated lords and ministers, under the auspices of the English queen. Amongst these were Angus, Mar, the Master of Glamis, and Lords Claud and John Hamilton. The Hamiltons, it is

true, had no warm side to the kirk; but they had their own wrongs to redress, and were naturally anxious to promote any irruption that promised to restore their lost possessions. Neither did Elizabeth nor the kirk seem very squeamish as to the means, provided it served the purpose. Gray's suggestion at once met the approval of the English court, and everything was done to farther the project. The vigilance of Arran, however, who had entirely regained the confidence of the king, rendered the utmost caution necessary. He had accurate information of the proceedings of his opponents, and busily set to work in the contrivance of counter plots. But the tide of his prosperity was on the ebb, and the utmost ingenuity could only delay, not divert, its progress. After some hesitation and delay on the part of Elizabeth, which had well nigh ruined the enterprize, the banished lords, in the beginning of October, 1585, received her permission to depart; and by the end of the month they had mustered such a force at Falkirk as put resistance on the part of the king and Arran out of the question. Gray, who played his part to admiration, narrowly escaped instant death from the hand of Arran. The defeated minister, knowing well that his life was the chief object sought after, fled secretly from Stirling towards the north, with only a single attendant. The triumph of his opponents was complete. Arran was not only deprived of his honours, but declared an enemy to his country by public proclamation. His title, and the Hamilton estates, were restored to the family, and the chancellorship given to Sir John Maitland of Thirlestane. Captain Stewart, as he was again called, retired to a property of his own in Ayrshire, where he lived in obscurity. The fall of the Master of Gray, by whose agency this revolution was brought about, followed not long afterwards. He was accused of treason—1587—by Sir William Stewart, brother of the discarded Arran, found guilty, and condemned to be executed. The sentence, however, was changed to banishment, at the earnest solicitation of Huntly and Hamilton.

While these national events were passing, the feuds of the barons still occasioned much strife and bloodshed. November 6, 1578—"William Stewart and Harie Stewart, sonnes to Andro Lord Ochiltre," were prosecuted before the Criminal Court by Alexander Mowat, for the slaughter of his father, Charles Mowat of Busbie. July 3, 1584—John Whiteford of that Ilk, Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorie, &c., were tried for art and part of the cruel slaughter of Patrick Maxwell of Stainly; and in 1586 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 Eglinton, who was way-

laid and shot by the Cuninghames of Robertland and Aiket, at the river Annock, 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 threty-four persons, or thereby, in a warlike manner, as if they had been to attack or to defend themselves from an enemy, and concealed themselves in a low ground near the bridge of Annock, 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 allie of the Cunninghams, and shot dead the commendator 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 Montgomerie of Skelmurely and William Montgomerie, 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 baillieick 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 qucen 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 Eglinton, 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 concealed in the house of one Robert Barr, at Pearce Bank, a tenant and fear 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." Spot-

* The historian of the Eglinton family must be wrong in attributing Skelmorie's concern in the slaughter of Maxwell to revenge for the death of the Earl of Eglinton. 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 Skelmorie, 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.

tiswoode, in reference to the slaughter of the Earl of Eglinton, says it was afterwards "*honourably* revenged by the Master of Eglinton, brother to the deceased earl"—thus, though leaving us ignorant of the extent to which the revenge was carried, corroborating the statement of the family historian. The parties concerned in the slaughter, as mentioned in the king's letter, were—John Cunninghame of Ross, brother to James, Earl of Glencairn; David Cunninghame of Robertland; Alexander Cunningham of Aiket; William, his brother; Alexander Cunningham of Clonbeith; John Cunningham, otherwise called John of Clonbeith; Patrick Cunningham of Corsehill; John Reyburne of that ilk; Mungo Mure, son to the Laird of Rowallan; David Maxwell of Kilmacolm; his brother, and Maxwell of Dalquhane; Alexander, brother of Cuninghame of Polquhane; Robert, son of Patrick Cuninghame of Kirkland; Andrew Arnot of Lochrig, younger; and Abraham, natural son of the late Cuninghame of Clonbeith. Besides these, there are a number of individuals mentioned of inferior rank, chiefly of the class of tenantry. The king's letters were granted on the complaint of dame Helen Kennedy, relict, dame Agnes Drummond, mother of the deceased earl, and other friends. The Master of Eglinton took possession of the houses of Robertland and Aiket, by virtue of an ordinance of the king in council, until the owners should deliver themselves up to justice. The Earl of Glencairn, however, after a few years (1592) obtained a remission for the offenders.

The execution of Queen Mary by Elizabeth, created a storm of excitement in Scotland, and throughout Europe generally. The country was in arms, ready to burst across the border the moment the king should give permission. For a time he seemed bent on revenging the death of his mother, by a desolating invasion of England; but his sincerity is more than doubtful. The prospect of succeeding Elizabeth on the English throne—if he ever had any serious intention of drawing the sword—softened down his resentment. The exasperation of the people, however, was excessive; and the borderers, who seldom failed to take advantage of any breach between the two countries, broke into open hostility. "Six successive Scottish forays," says Tytler, "swept with relentless havoc through the middle marches." The country was "wasted with fire and sword, and filled with lamentation and dismay." While the king appeared irresolute, the catholic lords of Scotland entered warmly into the views of Spain; and it was concerted that the Armada, then in preparation, should be seconded by a Scottish invasion of England, together with a descent upon Ireland from the Isles. The discarded Master of

Gray acted as their agent in France; while Sir William Stewart, brother to the degraded Earl of Arran, busied himself in a similar capacity in Germany.* Amongst other promoters of the scheme was Lord Maxwell, who, ordered abroad in consequence of his attachment to the catholic interest, had resided for some time in Spain. When Philip had nearly completed the immense armament with which he contemplated the invasion of England, Maxwell returned to Galloway in order to arm his followers—it having been understood that the Armada would steer for one of the ports of Kirkcudbright,† from whence debarking, the invading army could enter England with facility. Immense numbers flocked round his standard; and so great proved the disaffection that the Lord Warden of the Marches was unable to suppress it. Maxwell was summoned to appear before the king, who, as matters approached a crisis, speedily abandoned his apparent irresolution, by boldly determining to put down the coalition of his Roman catholic subjects, and support Elizabeth against them; but he disregarded the mandate, and began to fortify his castles. James instantly marched a body of troops against the offender; and so unexpected was the movement, that Lord Maxwell had nearly been captured in Dumfries. He escaped, however, and fled to the Isle of Skye. He was followed, at the command of his majesty, by Sir William Stewart, in a vessel fitted out at Ayr‡; but he succeeded in finding his way back to Kirkcudbright, and from thence was again pursued into Carrick. He was at length captured by Stewart, near the abbey of Crossraguel.§ The Armada soon afterwards (1588) put to sea. The fate it experienced is well known. Scattered by the elements, several of the vessels were driven on the Galloway and Ayrshire coasts;|| and a number of relics, saved from the rocks, are still preserved amongst the inhabitants. About this time—30th July, 1588—Sir William Stewart, the captor of Lord Maxwell, was slain in the Blackfriar's Wynd, Edinburgh, by Francis, Earl of Bothwell; whether from political or private resentment is not known.

The catholic lords having been put down in the meantime, James set out—22d October, 1589—

* Tytler on the authority of the State Paper Office MSS.

† History of Galloway.

‡ Ayr Town Council Books.

§ *History of Galloway*.—It is rather singular, if Sir William Stewart had been acting as agent for the catholic lords at Parma, as stated by Tytler, that he should have been so zealous in pursuit of Lord Maxwell.

|| A large ship in the Armada was lost near Portincorse Castle, in West Kilbride parish.—*Sinclair's Statistics*, (1794), vol. 12, p. 417. There are still residing in Ayrshire several families, of Spanish descent, of the names of Barrillie, Lotta, Lerigo, &c.

on his marriage excursion to Norway. The chief command, in military matters, was entrusted during his absence to Lord Hamilton, assisted by Lords Harris, Maxwell, and Boyd. History speaks of the six months passed by the king in Denmark as a period of extraordinary peace; and so perhaps it was, compared with the strife which had previously prevailed. Hamilton, and the other military chiefs, seem to have executed the duty entrusted to them with energy and effect. While Hamilton was occupied in putting down disturbances, and holding courts of justice in one district, Boyd appears, from an "Exhoneration" by the Lords of Council and Session, for his remaining from the "raid or Cort convenit with John, Lord Hamilton, at Jedburgh and Dumfries," to have been, in one instance at least, equally busy in another. In this "exhoneration," besides Thomas, Lord Boyd, are included—"Sir Mathew Campbell of Loudoun, knt., sheriff of Air, and Hew Campbell of Terrinzeane, his son and apperand air." The reason assigned for their absence is their having been engaged at the time in the "agreeing of sundry persons in the Lennox and bailliary of Cuninghame, the delay of which might have led to much trouble."* We thus find that the country was disturbed; and that but for the timely interference of Lord Boyd greater mischief might have followed. The return of the king from Denmark was almost immediately followed by a renewal of political intrigue and feudal disturbance. Lord Ochiltree exerted himself keenly, but without effect, to bring about an agreement between the Earls of Huntly and Moray—the latter the representative of the regent—whose spoliation of the Gordon family and estates could never be forgotten by their descendants. The slaughter of Moray, under peculiarly affecting circumstances, by Huntly and his followers,† created an unusual sensation. Lord Ochiltree and the whole race of Stewarts were clamorous for revenge; and the country being impressed with the belief that the king himself was not altogether blameless in the matter, a coalition was formed which had nearly produced an entire revolution. His chief adviser, Chancellor Maitland, was compelled to fly from court. Notwithstanding this loss, James acted with considerable judgment in dealing with his refractory subjects; and, by temporising with the kirk in the establishment of presbytery, was enabled to counteract the movements of the barons. The enterprise of Mr Andrew Knox, about this period—1592—furnishes a striking instance of the extraordinary zeal of the clergy. Hearing that one George Ker, brother of the Abbot of Newbottle, was about to pass se-

* Paper in Boyd charter-chest, dated 16th April, 1590.

† See *Historie of James the Sext.*

cretly into Spain with important letters from the Roman catholic lords in Scotland, he set out at the head of a body of armed men, furnished by Lord Ross, to intercept him. Tracing him to Glasgow, and discovering that he meant to take shipping at the Little Cumbraes, Knox followed with all expedition, and succeeded in taking Ker prisoner soon after he had gone on board.*

In the great feud between the supporters of Lord Chancellor Thirlstane and his opponents, the barons of Ayrshire took opposite sides—Ochiltree being against, and Eglinton and Glencairn in his favour. In the confusion which prevailed in the capital and at court, on the trial of Campbell of Ardkinglass, for slaughter, in consequence of his friends, Argyle and Hamilton, being present with a large body of armed retainers—and when the Chancellor Thirlstane also entered the city with a numerous following of adherents, Captain James Stewart, the once powerful Earl of Arran, ventured to make his appearance. He repaired to court, and was well received by the king, but so strong had the public feeling set in against him, that he found it necessary to withdraw without delay. On his way back to Ayrshire, and while riding through Symonstown, near Douglas, accompanied only by one or two servants, he was unexpectedly attacked by Sir James Douglas, of Parkhead, with a party of retainers, and slain on the spot, in revenge for the fate of the Earl of Morton, uncle of Sir James. The head of Stewart was cut off, and carried on the point of a lance in triumph through the country. Even his body—so much did the people hate him—was allowed to remain mangled and decomposed for several days on the public road. Such was the fate of the proud and imperious Arran. The king, encompassed with difficulties—having quarrelled with the kirk in consequence of their extreme demands—at length obtained a double triumph in the discovery and defeat of the plot of Elizabeth, by which Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell,† his great enemy, in combination with the Presbyterians, was to crush the catholic lords, and mould the king to their pleasure; and the entire overthrow of Huntly and the confederated barons, after the latter had defeated Argyle at the celebrated battle of Glenlivet—which events took place in 1593–4.

* "Mr George Ker, being readie to make sail to Spain, out of the Fairlie Road, at the West-Sea-Bank, upon the 27th of December, 1592. But he was apprehended in the Isle of Cumbrae, with sundrie Letters and eight Blanks."—*Calderswood's History of the Scots Kirk*, p. 279.

† He was the king's cousin, and nephew of his majesty's stepfather, being the son of John Stewart, Prior of Coldingham, a natural son of James V., and Lady Jean Hepburn, the sister of Queen Mary's third husband, James, fourth Earl of Bothwell, and first and only Duke of Orkney.

A last and ineffectual attempt was made, in 1597, by Lord Maxwell—who found means to procure forgiveness of the king—to persuade Philip to undertake another expedition against England; and an Ayrshire gentleman—Barclay of Ladyland—with a small party, actually took possession of Ailsa rock, with the view of holding it for Philip. He was attacked by Mr Andrew Knox,* minister of Paisley—the same person who captured George Ker in 1592—with eighteen of a party from Dumbarton, and, rather than be taken, threw himself into the sea and perished.

Owing to the records of the Justiciary Court, between 1591 and 1596, being lost, we have no trace of many of the local feuds that then prevailed. 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 greit you weil. Understanding that the Laird of Rowallan, baith violentlie and uniuistlye perseweth the kingis seruant Williame Hunter, and steyth him fra uplifting his teindis,† quhairunto he hes sic interest by his wyffe, we request you therfor that ye wold countenance, assist, and protect the said Williame Hunter, and by your powerfull favour warrand him fra the other iniurys, quhairin ye sal do to us very agreeable pleasour; as ye sall haive the prvifes thairof quhensoever ye sal suits for the same at our hands. Oure right traist counsaigne, we committ you to God. At Halyrudhous, 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

* "Act in favouris of Mr Andro Knox, minister of Paisley, 1st November, 1597:—Our soverane Lord, with advyis of his Estaits in this present Parliament, Ratifeis, Allowis and Apprewis the Act of Secreit Counsell past vpon the acht day of Junij last bipast, in favouris of Mr Andro Knox, minister at Paslay, (with eighteen persons belonging to Dumbarton and neighbourhood,) quhairby the proceedings aganis umqll. Hew Barclay of Ladyland, conforme to the Commission grantit to the effect, we declarit to be loyale and gud service done to his Maiestie and his cuntry in all and sindrie poyntes, clausis, and articlis contentit thair intill efter the forme and tenour thairof in all poyntis."—*Acts of Parliament, by Thomas Thomson*, vol. iv., page 148. Hew Barclay of Ladyland was a good poet. There are two sonnets of his, printed in Dr Irving's edition of Montgomerie's works, pp. 96 and 97. It appears that Mr Andrew, or Bishop Knox, as he was called, was a great Papiet-taker. Knox's daughter was married to Thomas Conynghame of Cambuskeith, brother of Glencairn.

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

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 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 *Historie of the Kennedies*, independently of the criminal records, supplies an interesting account of those feuds in Carrick, which began about this period, and which led to the tragedy, as it is now called, of *Auchindraine*. We will follow the old chronicler as closely as possible in the narration of the more prominent facts. He does not trouble himself much about dates; and sometimes when they are given—unless the blunder be typographical—he is not correct. From concurring circumstances, however, we can form a pretty accurate guess of the chronological order of the events. The cause of the "deidly feid betuin the Hous of Cassilis and Barganye," which stood unreconciled in the days of the writer, was, it appears, a law-suit. There was one "Blak Bessie Kennedy," a widow for the third time, whose last husband was William Kennedy of Brounston, baillie of Carrick. She was aunt of Barganye, by the father's side, and of the Tutor of Cassillis, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, by the mother's. She was infet in the lands of Brounston, where she resided; but her late husband, it appears, had given the Earl of Cassillis (Gilbert, fourth earl, who died in 1576) a previous infetment of the same lands. The earl, before his death, had infet Lady Cassillis, Dame Mary* Lyon, in these lands; and she, being subsequently married to John first Marquis of Hamilton, his lordship questioned the infetment of Bessie Kennedy, and entered in process with her before the Lords of Session. Upon this, Bessie made over her right to Barganye, who took possession of Brounston, and gave her in lieu of it the six pound land of Newark. After a tedious law-plea, decret was given in favour of the Marquis of Hamilton, and Barganye had to remove from Brounston. Bessie having an ample living from her first husband, Barganye conceived that she should "warrand the landis to him;" but not wishing, on account of their relationship, to take "ordour of law aganis hir," and thinking no one would come betwixt them, he entertained her at Barganye for a length of time. Sir Thomas Kennedy, or the tutor, as he was usually styled, at last persuaded her to leave, and moved her to make him assignee to the contract between Barganye and her. Barganye was naturally much offended with the tutor, and some angry correspondence passed be-

* Margaret, according to Wood.

tween them ; but the young Earl of Cassillis, who had newly come home from the schools, appearing to be very neutral in the quarrel, it was carried no farther. The tutor, however, was anxious to stand well in the opinion of the gentlemen of the district, and he took every means to recommend himself to their favour. He "gart trawell" (travel) with John Mure of Auchindraine (afterwards the principal actor in the so-called tragedy of Auchindraine), son-in-law of the Laird of Bargany, to "becum my lordis dependar ;" and, by certain gifts of land, Mure gave his band to Cassillis, reserving, however, his duty to the house of Bargany. The Earl of Cassillis going abroad about this time, the baillary of Carrick was "burdonitt" on the Laird of Auchindraine, on condition that "my lord suld sett him ane tak of the samin, for all the dayis off his lyfftyme." The other friends of Cassillis were afraid to undertake the office, it being then in the possession of Blairquhan, "qhua had kept the vard thairoff in my lordis minority," and who, they were afraid, would "querrell the same." As was expected, Blairquhan opposed Auchindraine in the exercise of the baillieship ; but the matter was adjusted between the parties, by Auchindraine paying five hundred merks to Blairquhan. During the absence of Cassillis the district remained in quietness, with the exception of "sum littill small jarris" between the tutor and the Master of Cassillis, the younger brother of the earl.

On the return of Cassillis from France, "quhilk wes about the xxv day of July, in the zeir of God 1565,"* he was moved by his friends, who were envious of Auchindraine, to dismiss him from the office of baillie ; which his lordship did, and besides refused to confirm the gift of lands which he had from the tutor. Auchindraine, perceiving that this change had been effected by Culzean, for he had brought the discharge in person himself, words passed between the parties. Culzean said "he suld be the last Laird of Auchindrayne that ever suld be !" The laird, with equal warmth, replied "Thow sall nocht leiff to sie the sam !" This excited great malice on the parts of the tutor and Auchindraine. Meanwhile, a misunderstanding arose between Cassillis and his brother, the master, which the latter believed to have been occasioned by the tutor. While living in my lord's house in Maybole, the master "desyrit the porter to bring in the key of the yett, because that he had specially to do with ane friend in the toune." This coming to Culzean's ears, he informed Cassillis of the circumstance. My lord, counselling his brother, said

he was "informitt that he had socht that key to lett in sum menne to cut his thrott !" The master confessed that "he socht the key, bot thair wes na manne that durst say that he was on sik opinione, and quha had said the samin to his lordship leid !" The Laird of Culzean being present, said "I said it to my lord, that ze socht the key ; and it wes na wyis seymlic to zow to heff done the samin !" The master, in a rage, drew his dagger, and struck at the Laird of Culzean ; upon which he was secured, and put in ward in Dunure castle, where he remained for twenty days ; during which period Culzean got "his tutour compt maid, and all that he had bocht ratifeitt be me lord. The quhilk he gatt done to his awin will, because there was nane that maid contradictioun but the maister, quha wes in ward." The master was liberated at the request of his mother, who moved her husband, the Marquis of Hamilton, to write to Cassillis on the subject.

About this time, a deadly feud was kindled between Cassillis and the Laird of Bargany. John Baird of Kilhenzie died. He had for his second wife a sister of the Laird of Bargany. At his death he left her some portion of victual, which the young Laird of Kilhenzie took from her by force. Having complained to her brother, he sent the young Laird of Bargany, with ten or twelve horsemen, to the place of Kilhenzie, who "brak the zett, and tuik also meikill wituell with thame, as wes reft fra hir and hir seruand." Cassillis, with all his friends, being in Maybole at a funeral, resolved, as Kilhenzie was one of his dependents, to proceed to Bargany that night, and take as much victual out of it ; he having, as he said, "brocht hame with him, out of Itally, pouthard, quhilk wald blaw up the zett !" He was, however, dissuaded from the enterprise, as Bargany's people would in all probability be on the alert, till a future occasion. Meanwhile—so asserts the writer of the *Historie*—Cassillis began to devise "with sum of his freindis how to ruit out this Hous of Bargany out off memory." He first contemplated procuring admission into the place of "Arstensar" through the treachery of a servant, and after slaying all within, "to blaw up the hous in the air." The tutor, however, did not relish such an open, wholesale mode of going to work ; for, said he, "the auld laird and the young lady hes bene honorabill houshaldris all their dayis, and thay wald be grittly lamentit be all men ; and the young laird had now mareyitt his wyff out of the kingis hous,* and hir

* This is evidently a blunder, either of the press or the MS.—1595 was no doubt meant. The Earl of Cassillis was a mere child on the death of his father in 1576. In 1595 he would, therefore, have little more than completed his majority.

* This marriage, as the author elsewhere tells us, was accomplished in this way. Old Bargany being in Edinburgh upon some law business, he, with other barons, attended a convention of the ministers in the "New Kirk," assembled for the purpose of sending a deputation to his Majesty, who was in the Tolbooth with his council, to apprise him of some newly discovered plottings of the Papists,

death wold be thocht mekill off be the king and queine; and also the deid wold be thocht werry crewall, to put sa many innocentis saullis to deathe!" He recommended another plan. That was to make away with the young laird and his brother, as they hunted in the fields for their pastime, and the "old man sall die for sorrow!" The earl, who seems to have been very unscrupulous as to the mode of accomplishing his purposes,* readily entered into this scheme. The plot, however, came to the ears of Bargany, who charged Culzean with the fact. The tutor attempted to excuse himself, by stating that he had made the proposal merely to divert Cassillis from following out his other and more cruel purpose, without any intention of ever acting upon it; but the sons of Bargany could not be persuaded that he did not mean to take their lives. While these plots were in agitation, the tutor was himself in danger of falling a victim to similar stratagems. The Master of Cassillis, who appears to have had a mortal antipathy to his uncle of Culzean, entered into a bond with the Lairds of Auchindrain and Dunduff for his slaughter, the latter of whom, as well as the former, had experienced wrong at his hands; the master persuading them that the ill-usage they had received was attributable entirely to the tutor.

The old Laird of Bargany having died—which event took place on the 7th November, 1596—Culzean raised a summons against the young Laird, upon the "auld assignatioune, quhill he had gottin fra this Blak Bessy, of the landis of Newwarke." Bargany, in his ignorance of the law, allowed Culzean to get a decret against him for twelve thousand merks of "byrunnis quhill war awand to hir befor hir deicee." This decret he did not put into execution, but allowed it to lie as "ane aw-band" above Bargany's head. Being very angry at this, Bargany had a meeting with the Master of Cassillis, and the Lairds of Auchindrain and Dunduff, at which the slaughter of Culzean seems to have been canvassed; as an attempt to take his life followed soon afterwards.

by which they alleged his life was in danger. While in deliberation, some "debus" (worthless) body raised the cry that the ministers, and those that were with them, meant to take the king and his council prisoners. The utmost alarm ensued; and what between the shouts of the opposite factions, "God and the kirk," and "God and the king," and the clang of arms—for all rushed to their weapons—the city was in a state of great uproar, while the king fled in all haste to Linlithgow. This occurred on the 17th December, 1596. A number of noblemon were accused of having been in the kirk with the ministers. "Bot," says the old chronicler, "the Lord Lindsay and the Leird of Bargany wes hardlyest ussitt; for the Lord Lindsay peyitt ane gritt some of money, and Bargany wes compellit to mairie his eldest sone on the queenis maidaine, Lord Wehiltreis sister, but tocher, to his grit vrak."

* It was this same earl who afterwards entered into a bond with his brother, the Master of Cassillis, for the slaughter of Auchindrain.

Culzean being at supper at Maybole, in the house of Sir Thomas Nasmyth, on the 1st of January, 1597-8, having his servants with him to pass therefrom to his own house in Maybole through Sir Thomas's "yaird," the Lairds of Auchindrain and Dunduff, accompanied by some of Bargany's servants and their own, lay in wait for him in the "yaird," and the "nycht being mirk, thay dischargitt sindrie shottis of pestillottis at him." Culzean, however, made his escape unhurt; and though the party pursued him hotly through the streets of Maybole, he finally baffled them, "be the mirkness of the nycht." The tutor, with all diligence, prosecuted Auchindrain and Dunduff before the council. Dunduff entered in ward, and was banished for a time in England; but Auchindrain and Bargany's servants allowed themselves to be put to the horn. Culzean "gat the hous of Auchindrain, and destroyit the hous in the plenneissing, and wrakitt all the yairding; and also thay maid mony settis to haue gottin him selff, bot God preseruitt him from thair tyrnane."* A

* According to the Books of Adjournal, Mure of Auchindrain was put to the horn in February, 1597-8. Along with him were "Johnne Mure, sone to Quintene Mure in Carcloy; David Sinclair and Johnne Schaw, seruitour to the said Johnne Muir, and Patrick Davidsoune, seruitour to Matthew Stewart, alias Dunduff of that ilk; Alexander Kennedie, sone to Hew Kennedie of Craignell; David Mure, seruitour to the Laird of Bargany; Johnne Dunduff, alias Stewart, sone natural to the said Matthew." They were accused of "cuming vpon the thryd day of Januar lastbypast, vnder syence and cloud of nycht, with convocatioun of our souerane lordis lieges, bodin with hagbutis and pistolettis to the town of Mayboll; and eftir thay had stollit [stalled] their horssis att the Guid-wyffe of Knokdais zettis in Maybole, thay convoyit thame selfis secretlie to Thomas Nasmythis zaird in Mayboll, nixt adlacent to Sir Thomas Kennedis duelling hous, Mayboll, as place meitest for accomplisching of thair crewall, vngodlie and barbarous murthour and slauchter of the said Sir Thomas Kennedie; quhair thay stuid darnit betuix tua edzies [hedges], awaiting for his slauchter. * * Persuaving the said Sir Thomas Kennedie, with Dame Elizabeth M'Gill, his spous, Thomas Kennedie, thair eldest sone, Margaret and Helene Kennedis, thair dochteris, cuming furth of the said Thomas Nasmythis duelling hous, and cumand throw his yaird betuix the tua edzies, kepit thame selfis darnit [concealed], quhill the said Sir Thomas wes within sax ellis to thame quhair thay lay; quha suddondlie vmbeset the said Sir Thomas, his spous and bairnis, or he could bewar of thame, he dredand na harme nor iniurie of ony persoune, and specialle of the persons aboue writtin, thay standand with him in apperand favour and freindship, att the leist but any professioun of feid or vpgewing of kyndnes; and thame schott and delascht [discharged] aucht schott of hagbuttis and pistollettis att the said Sir Thomas; and he, being nocht habill to sustene thair force and malice att that tyme, efter he had reterit him selff with his wyffe and bairnis, thay persewit thame with dieurs vtheris schottis, and crewallie insisit and invadit thame for thair slauchteris; as the markis of the saidis schottis vpon the wallis, duris, and yettis of the said Thomas Nasmythis duelling hous and yairdis may cleirlye testifie: As lyke-wyis, eftir thay had delascht thair hail hagbutis and pistolettis att him, thay maist crewallie and vmercifullie invadit and persewit the said Sir Thomas Kennedie to the kirk yard of Mayboll, quhair they wald nocht haif fallzeit to haif slayne him, gif be the provisioun of God and darkness of the nycht, he had nocht been separat fra thame,

farther aggravation of the feud between Cassillis and Bargany was the raising of an action by the former against him for bygone teinds. He obtained a decret for forty thousand merks against him—a large sum in these days; the earl apparently being resolved, by some means or other, to accomplish the ruin of Bargany. The latter, however, obtained a suspension; and the king interfering, he proposed a compromise between the parties—ordering Bargany to pay a certain sum in full of all claims. The laird reluctantly obeyed, conceiving the demand to be altogether unjust. Meanwhile the breach between the earl and his brother, the master, was farther increased on account of the latter having slain a person of the name of M'Ewen,* who was about to take some land over the head of one Richart, foster brother to the master. At this time a feud occurred between Lord Cassillis and the Laird of Girvanmains, arising out of the Laird of Drumochreen having procured a lease of the teinds of Drumochreen over the head of Girvanmains. The latter remonstrated with the earl, who would give him no redress; and in going home he waited for Drumochreen behind “ane knowe,” and slew him. The earl was greatly enraged at this; had Girvanmains put to the horn, and did all in his power to procure his ruin. His attention, however, was not long afterwards taken up with a more weighty affair—a quarrel with his principal vassals in Galloway. Having obtained a decret “aganis all the gentill menne of Galloway, of all thair kyndlie rowmis, sik as the Lairdis of Gairslaid [Garthland], Kenhilt, and Meirtoune,” he proceeded to his house of Inch, and with the sheriff of Galloway and a party of retainers, attempted to put the decret in force, by calling a court to be held at Glenluce, with the view of dispossessing Gairslaid and others of their holdings. The Galloway men, aware of his intention, bound themselves to each other's defence; and at night besieged the earl in his house of Inch, by surrounding the loch, and preventing all egress or ingress.† Luckily for the earl he had the “minis-

and eschapt thair bludie handis.” Dunduff subjected himself to the king's will, when sentence of banishment, besides a heavy fine, was pronounced against him. In the dittay he is accused as one of the principal parties engaged with Auchindraine. It appears they had obtained information of Culzean's intention to sup with Sir Thomas Nasmyth on the night in question from Alexander Kennedy, younger of Craignell, who was on terms of intimacy with the Tutor. “The said Alexander was familiar with the said Sir Thomas att his hous, and that samin day vpoun the feildis, and at Corsragwell, be taking of his guid nycht, and taking off his hatt, according to his wontit familiaritie with him of before,” became aware of Culzean's intention.

* Hugh, Master of Cassillis, along with John Boyd his servant, and Hugh Kennedy of Chapel, obtained a remission under the great seal for the slaughter of Andrew M'Kewan, Auchatrache.—Sep. 14, 1601.—*Pitcairn*.

† Inch, the ancient residence of the Earls of Cassillis

ter of Camnell” [Colmonell] with him, who, on pretence of going to his kirk, was allowed to pass. The minister was charged with a message to Bargany, stating that “giff he vald cum and mak his relief, he (the earl) wald mend all his misbehaviour that he done to him, and think of him by all his kin to his lyffis end!” The Laird of Bargany instantly gathered his friends and servants, and proceeding to the scene of action, succeeded in settling matters amicably between the parties. When Bargany afterwards sought fulfilment of the earl's promise, the latter found it convenient to forget what he had said in his emergency, so that Bargany was more than ever offended with him.

Much about the same period the earl got into bad blood with Blairquhan and others. They had not been on good terms for some time, but through the mediation of friends an agreement had taken place; and on the invitation of Blairquhan, Cassillis paid him a visit, with the intention of remaining a day or two. The second day a messenger came from Culzean, acquainting the earl that the young laird of Blairquhan, with some of Bargany's folks, intended “to cum the neist nicht to slay me lord in his awin bed!” Upon this intelligence, the earl, with a servant of his own, “went out at the bak zett; and without ony gud-nycht went to Mayboll.” Blairquhan was highly displeased that he should have been deemed so treacherous by the earl, and vowed to be revenged upon the inventors of the calumny. “Wpone this,” says the *Historie*, “thair was ane tryst drawine at Air, betuix the Lord Wchiltrie,* the Laird of Bargany, Blairquhane, Girvandmaynis, and ane band maid amangis thame, to die and leiff togidder in all thair particularis. Quhair off me lord tuik ane gritt feir.”

At length something like a general amnesty, exclusive of Cassillis, was patched up. The assurance between Auchindraine and Culzean having nearly expired, a new agreeance was arranged by the friends of both parties, in virtue of which James Mure, younger of Auchindraine, married Helen Kennedy, daughter of Culzean. With her he received a dowry of four thousand merks, for three of which the Laird of Bargany was taken debtor, Culzean giving the latter a discharge for the “hail soume off the tuelf thousand merkis

in Wigtonshire, was formerly, for the sake of greater security, built upon an inch or small island in the centre of a lake, called the loch of castle Kennedy. There were two lakes of castle Kennedy, lying parallel to each other; one being a mile, the other half a mile in length, both being about half a mile broad, and each of them having an island in the centre. Castle Kennedy was of a large square form, and its ruins show it to have been a strong and massive building. It was burned, by accident, in 1715; and at the date of the statistical account of the parish of Inch, 1792, the walls of the ruin, then still standing, were seventy feet in height. The castle and property had previously been acquired by the Earl of Stair.—*Pitcairn*.

* Bargany's father-in-law.

obtenit be him contrair to the Laird of Bargany, for the debtt awand to Blak Bessie of Denhame" [Dinene]. The laird and he were made good friends, "all byganes to be past amang them." Auchindraine was relaxed from the horn—Dunduff and Culzean became friends—and even the Master of Cassillis, because the earl had contemplated, through the instrumentality of his lady, making Lord Abercorn his heir, were drawn into an agreeance. The feud between Cassillis and Bargany, notwithstanding, still continued. The tiends of the ten-pound land of Girvanmains were held by Bargany from the Earl of Cassillis—the Laird of Girvanmains renting them from the former. Cassillis having obtained a decret for these tiends, resolved, by force, "to leid the samin." The Laids of Bargany and Girvanmains, hearing of his intention, gathered their friends and servants together, and took possession of the "zardis quhair the cornis stood;" so that it was impossible for the earl to put his decret in force. The earl, deeply offended at Bargany, and having a decret against one of his servants, "callit John M'alexander, of the landis off Dangarth," resolved to put it into instant execution. He accordingly sent his servants to intromit with the corns, part of which they reaped. Bargany, hearing of this, took immediately to horse, and with horses and carts brought the corn they had cut to Arstensar; for, said Bargany, "me lord has na rycht to the cornis albeit he had obtenitt decret against the land." This happening upon a Saturday, Cassillis provides all the force he could against Monday, to go and cut down the remainder of the corn. The Laird of Bargany, equally alert, gathers together a strong body of his retainers for a similar purpose. Being nearest hand, he was on the ground first, having with him six hundred horsemen, with "tua hunder hagbutters." Lord Ochiltree also joined him with one hundred horse; so that within twelve hours' notice, says the *Historie*, he had an army of nine hundred men at his command. The Earl of Cassillis appeared at the head of an equal number, or rather more. Between the two there was certainly a good harvest party! Bargany having possession of the house and yards, and being better furnished with fire-arms, "heaffing mony bassis and hagbuttis of found,"* the earl felt considerably

out of his reckoning. Lord Cathcart, who was married to a near kinswoman of Cassillis,* and his son, the Master of Cathcart, having married the Laird of Bargany's sister, "trauellit" between the belligerent forces, and haply succeeded in effecting an arrangement. It was agreed that Bargany should have the whole of the corn on the ground for his servant, and that he should find security for the duty of the land to the earl.

Though bloodshed was thus prevented, still the feud was growing more incurable. Cassillis, annoyed that Bargany should be at the head of so strong a party in his own country, took every means to distress him; and with this view began to "call for the byrunnis of Girvandmaynis." Bargany, finding that there was no end to his malice, conceived the design, as the *Historie* alleges, of making away with Cassillis. For this purpose he was thought to deal with Culzean and the Master of Cassillis, who were both likely enough to have assented to the project. Cassillis being to ride to Galloway, Bargany had a number of his friends convenit at Arstensar, "quhair Blairquhane younger was, and the Laird of Girvandmaynis, quha it was thoct wald tane his lyffe, giff that the Laird of Colzeane had not beine with his Lordchip; the quhilk, thay said, was stayt be the Laird of Auchindrane, for the regaird of the Laird off Colzeane." It appears that Culzean had promised not to ride with Cassillis; and the party, thus disappointed of their victim, despatched Auchindraine next morning to castle Kennedy, to speak with Culzean upon the subject. Arriving at the loch, Culzean desired him to come to him on the island, which he did, and convened with him for an hour. Cassillis meanwhile had given directions that the boat should not take Auchindraine away, meaning to keep him prisoner. Cassillis at length came himself to the garden, and accused Auchindraine and his associates of designing to take his life. Auchindraine threw back the charge, and offered to make the person deny it, if he was in the place, who had said so. Cassillis being called in to dinner, Auchindraine's servant, who had heard the quarrel, seeing the boat unlocked, made a sign to his master. Auchindraine, aware of the danger in which he was placed, entered the boat along with Ardmillan's brother, who was with him, and rowing over, leaped on their horses. Riding to Ballantrae, where the friends of Bargany were assembled, he told what had happened; whereat the Laird of Bargany was much offended, and despatched "the gudmanne of Ardmellane, and zoung Carriltoune, to me Lord of Cassillis, to desyir his authour in this thing." The Earl denied that he had ever made such an accusation; and Auchin-

* *Bassu*, or *Basillis*—from the French *basilis*—were a long sort of cannons then in use. The *hagbut* of found appears to be the same with the "hagbut of crochest" or "croche." *Fr. Arquebus a croc*; i. e. an arquebus having a hook fixed into a rest, staff, or tripod, to support their great weight, in taking aim and discharging them. These pieces were between the size of the smallest cannons and the hagbut, arquebuse, or musket, and were chiefly used in the lower flanks of walls or small batteries, and in towers pierced with loop-holes, called murderers."—*Pitcairn*. It may also be derived from the French *fondre*, to cast; or *fonder*, to found, establish, or rest.

* Lord Cathcart—the fourth lord—who is here meant, was married to a daughter of John Wallace of Craigie.

draine was blamed for inventing the story, with the view of aggravating the feud between Cassillis and the laird. Auchindraine wrote to Cassillis, threatening to publish him at the market-cross of every town, if he denied what he had said to him. The earl returned an evasive answer—denying that he had made use of the words attributed to him, but admitting in other language the substance of what he said, bearing out the statement of Auchindraine. The earl having shortly afterwards taken a decret against Blairquhan, and deprived him of Kelly castle and Kilhenhow, the old grudge on the part of Blairquhan was excited to perfect fury. He caused the young laird, his son, to remain constantly with Bargany, stirring up strife between them; and from the earl's refusal to name the individual who had informed him of the design upon his life, it was concluded that Culzean was the person. Culzean being to ride to Galloway, it was resolved to set upon him at "the bak of Ardmellane-hill, at ane-please callit Glentressik." The young Laird of Blairquhan, and Bargany's brother, with eight others, took post for him. Auchindraine, however, thought proper to advertise Culzean of their intention, by letter—not that he was anxious to save him, but lest, as there was a "tryst" between him and Culzean, he might have been suspected of having connexion with the slaughter. Culzean's servant was sent forward to make trial of the truth of Auchindraine's warning, when he was laid hold of by the party, and detained for some time in expectation of his master's coming. Culzean, proceeding to Edinburgh, complained to the king. His majesty sent for the Laird of Bargany, who denied that he knew anything of the matter. Culzean said he would prove that he did, by the evidence of Auchindraine and David Kennedy of Maxwellton, both of whom were immediately ordered to compear. When questioned, they cleared Bargany of being privy to the affair; upon which the king caused the whole of them to drink wine together and be friends. While in Edinburgh, young Blairquhan "miswssit the Laird of Pantoskane, being one of the kingis maiesteyis maister staibleris," which was retaliated by Pantoskane the following evening. This led to a challenge, John Kennedy of Beltersan having taken up the quarrel of the Kennedies. Little is known of the affair beyond what may be gathered from the following minutes of Privy Council:—

At Edinburgh, the xxij day of December, the yair of God, Im. Vc. lxxxix yeris. Forsamekle as it is vndirstand to the Kingis Maiestie and Lordis of Secret Counsaill, that Alexander Levingstoun of Pantoskene, one the ane parte, and Mr Johnne Kennedy, appeirand of Baltersane, on the vthir parte, hes of lait maid ane Challenge, and vndirtane ane Singular Combat, without ony warrand or commissioun had frome his Maiestie, to that effect: And seing, all sic Combattis ar prohibite and forbbiden be the Lawis of this realme, and Actis of Parliament, and ar na authorized, permitted nor allowed, in na vthir weil

gouernit Commounwele; and that the event of this Combatt is not liklie to settle the troblis and accompt quhair-upoun the Challenge procedit, and procur peace to baith pairteis: Thairfoir, Ordainis letteris to be direct, to command and charge baith the saidis pairteis, as alsua all and sindrie his Maiosteis liegis, quha ar or salbe appointit Jugels, witnesses, assistaris, or pairt-takariss to the said Combat, personalie, gif thai can be apprehendit; and fall-zeing thairfoir, be oppin proclamatioun at the mercat-croce of Edinburge, and vtheris placeis neidfull, that thay on nawayes presvme nor tak (on hand?) to entir in the said Combatt, nor to mak ony forder challengis or proucautionis, be worde or write, to that effect, vnder the paine of deid: Certifeing thame, and (if) thay doe in the contrair, that thay salbe takin, apprehendit, and pvnist to the deid, without fauour.

MONTRUIS, CANRIUS.

(EODEM DIE). The Lordis of Secret Counsaill, ffor the bettir obseruatioun of his maisteis peace, quietnes, and gude reule in the cuntry, Ordainis Letteris to be direct, chargeing Johnne Erll of Cassillis, Andro Lord Steuart of Vchiltrie, Hew Campbell of Lowdoun, schereff of Air, Johnne Kennedy, elder of Blaquhan,.....Kennedy, appeirand of Blaquhan, Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany,..... Kennedy of Girvanemanis,.....Kennedy of Baltersane and Mr Johnne Kennedy his sone and air, on the ane pairt; and Alexander Lord Levingstoun, Johnne Levingstoun of Dunnipace, Alexander Levingstoun of Kilyaythe, on the vthir parte, to subscriye ilkane of thame to vthiris, sic forme of assuiraunceis as salbe presentit vnto thame, markit be the Clerk of Counsaill; and to find sufficient and resposnall cautionaris and souerites for obseruatioun thairfoir vniolat, in ony point: and to gif in the same assuiraunceis, subscriyt be thame and thair cautioneris, to be actit and registrit in the buikis of Secret Counsaill, within sex dayis nixt after the charge, vnder the pane of rebelloun; and gif thay failzie, to denunce, &c.

MONTRUIS, CANRIUS.

From this, it would appear that the heads of the families on both sides had become parties to the intended combat. The quarrel with Pantoskene seems to have produced a temporary co-operation amongst the Kennedies and their Ayrshire allies. It did not long continue, however. The feud between Cassillis and Bargany was renewed in this manner:—Some servants of his having come to Maybole, they were bullied and driven out of the town by the servants of the earl. Shortly afterwards, some of the earl's servants, on their way from Ballantrae, were compelled by the Laird of Bennan and a party with him to go round the town, in place of passing through it. "Thairefter, the Laird of Benand com with his brother Thomas, and ane boy with him, heaffand ane hagbutt in his hand, by Mayboll, quhair me Lord was; and he being weil horsit, as he thoct, wald ryd his horse at the Carne,* and schoutit, 'Gif any wald cum outt to him?' and they eing the samin, send out ane frend of me lordis, callit Antane Kennedy, of Balsarrocht, and Patrick Rippethe, broder to the Laird of Rippethe; quha, quhene Benand saw, he reid his wayis, and thay followit him to the hous of the Threw [Treave, parish of Kirkoswald], quhilk wes four myllis; ewer, as they said, crying one him to tairye; but he ryding his wayis, they

* The castle, or town house, of the Cassillis family in Maybole.

tuik his manne, and tuik fra him the hagbutt; and so returnit bak but mair skaith." Sometime after this, the Lady Bargany and her sister riding with a small company to Ayr, Cassillis sent out a party to see who they were; but, finding that the laird was not with them, they immediately retired. Benand was furious at the insult, and urging Bargany to a desperate effort against the earl, offered to lie in wait for him as he rode home on the morrow from Craigneil to Maybole. He accordingly did so, accompanied by Bargany's brother,* and ten or twelve others. The plot failed, however; and the affair coming to the ears of Cassillis, he resolved to be equal with them, time and place convenient.

At length this protracted feud gathered to a fatal issue. "In the monethe of November," says the *Historie*, "thair wes ane meiting at Craigneill, betuix Sir Johne Grahame of Knockdolyane and his wyffe; and because thay could not agrie, thay appoyntit to meitt agane the sext day of Decembar, in the toune of Air." Knockdolian's lady was a sister of Bargany†; and the matter in dispute no doubt referred to important family concerns. It was made a special condition that Bargany should not go to Ayr, on account, in all likelihood, of the feud with Cassillis. The Lairds of Auchindraine and Carlton, with a few others, only were to be present. Bargany, however, moved by the Laird of Bennan and his sister, took to horse, and accompanied by only ten or twelve men, proceeded to Ayr, passing by the Bogend, within a quarter of a mile of Cassillis gate. The earl could not fail to be apprised of this; and, gathering all his friends and servants, kept them together from the Tuesday till the Friday; having spies in Ayr, meanwhile, to acquaint him when Bargany should leave the town. Bargany was made aware of the danger in which he stood, but he declined sending for his retainers—thinking that as he had some friends with him, and as the town of Ayr had their teinds of him, they would take his part, and furnish him with men enough to ride home to his house. Contrary to all his friends' advice, he set out from Ayr on the 11th of December—a day so thick with snow and drift "that thair wes nane culd seine the lenthe of ane lanse befor him." He had not with him above eighty horse and foot. Shortly after leaving the town, they saw two of Cassillis scouts, "callit William Cunninghame and Hew Pennand-gow,‡ upon which Auchindraine counselled Bar-

gany to return, because the friends or retainers were not with him that he could place confidence in, and the scouts would not fail to make the enemy aware of the smallness of his force; "thairfoir," said he, "gif ze do weill, ze stay; gif ze will nocht, I will ryde and stay thame [the scouts] that they do na wrang: Bot I tak God to my witness, I haiff na will of this dayis wark; foir I se nocht the menne I wald sie to do zour turn!" Finding Bargany resolute, Auchindraine rode to the bridge of Doon, and took both Cuninghame and Penango prisoners. Bargany, on coming to the bridge, halted; and calling his little band together, thus addressed them:—"Sirs, I am heir to protest befor God, I am nocht to seik the bluid of me lord, nor his dishonour, in na sort; bot ryd hame to my hous, in peace, gif he will lat me. And gif me lord be to persew me, I hoip ze will all do zour dewitteis, as becumis menne; and he that will not be willing to do this, for my luiff and kyndnes, he will ather say he will tairly with me to the end, or leave me now at this present!" They all answered, "We will all die in zour defense, gif ony will persew zow!" Bargany then rode forward, dividing his horsemen into two companies, taking one himself, and giving the other to the young Laird of Carlton. With Bargany were the Lairds of Auchindraine, Cloncaird, his brother Thomas, and Gilbert Kennedy of Knockdon. In this order they proceeded till they came to the Brockloch, near the Lady-Corse,* when they perceived the Earl of Cassillis coming out of Maybole, with two hundred men, on horse and foot, and twenty musketeers, who gained the Lady-Corse before Bargany. The two parties halted within musket-shot of each other, "the ane on the Teyndknow, and the vther on the nixt," when, in the words of our author, "thay beganne to flytt; and Patrick Rippitt cryitt, 'Laird of Benand! Laird of Benand! Laird of Benand! This is I, Patrick Rippitt, that tuik thy hagbut! Cum down heir in the houm, and brek ane trie, for thy luiffis saik.'" Benand made no answer to this challenge, "albeit," says the *Historie*, "he had gewin the Laird steiff counsell to ryd fordwartt befor."† The men of Ayr would have begun the battle at this time; but Bargany stayed them, saying, "I will nocht persew me Lord, bot I will eschew all cummer, else far as I may." He then moved onward, riding down the bog side of *Dinene*,‡ thinking by that means to avoid encountering the Earl of Cassillis. But the latter followed on the other side. At the foot of the bog there were a number

* Thomas Kennedy of Drumurchie.

† She had been previously married to Hew Earl of Eglinton.

‡ *Penango*. The name is now extinct. "The same night—Jan. 17, 1669—Roslinge sirprisit and recuerd by the Laird [Johnstone] and bes seruants, from the Laird of Lochoreis seruants—Syme of Penango being capitane thareof."—*Birrel's Diary*.

* About a mile north from Maybole.

† Bennan, if the writer is to be relied upon, had been no hero.

‡ Or Dinehame. This property marches with the Lady-Corse.

of turf dykes, to which the hagbutters on both sides rode, the one taking possession of the head of them, and the other the foot. Here the firing commenced, the earl's men shooting first. Bargany, seeing that his hagbutters were liable, from their position, to be attacked by the enemy's horse, rode forward with the view of protecting them. He and the horsemen with him were fired upon by the earl's hagbutters; and, while crossing a small stream at the foot of the bog, Gilbert Kennedy's horse was slain, and the bridle of the laird's brother shot in two, in consequence of which, his horse becoming restive, he was thrown, and his shoulder disjointed. None crossed the stream—let save Bargany himself, the Lairds of Auchindraine and Cloncaird, James Bannatyne and Edward Irwing. By some unaccountable oversight, or the want of a proper commander—for we cannot suppose that the men of Ayr, after showing such readiness to begin the fight at Lady-Corse, were indifferent in the cause—Bargany was not supported by the main body of his cavalry. He and the four who had crossed the rivulet with him were first fired upon by the earl's musketeers, and then attacked by thirty of his horsemen, led by a Captain Foster, or Forrester. The charge was gallantly sustained, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers—and the unequal combat continued for some time. On the earl's side, the "young Laird of Grimak [Grimat] was strukin thro the chin, and he and horse bayth strukin to the eird; and Row Cuninghame, Pochquhairne's broder, was strukin in at the knie with ane lanse and out at the buttock. Captain Foster's horse wes hurtt with suordis, and his pistolatt strukin out of his hand; himself, heaffing ane steill hatt, wes dyurse tymes strukin on the heid, bot the same preseruit him. Richart Spense, Maister houshold to the Lord, was slayne be the Laird of Clonkaird; and sindry horse wes hurtt." On Bargany's side, Auchindraine was "schott and hurt in the kinnellis of the thie, and his horse also; James Bannatyne's horse wes slayne; Edward Irwing, the peadge, wes slayne be ane straik of ane lanse; Johne M'Alexander wes hurt with ane schott in the thie." All his five followers were thus killed or disabled save one, still Bargany pressed on. Breaking through his opponents, he rode straight for the earl himself, crying "Quhair me Lord himself? Let him now keep promise and brek ane trie!" The horsemen around Cassillis immediately assailed Bargany—"specially Hew Kennedy of Garequhairne, and Patrick Rippethe, and Quinteyne Craford of Sillyhoill, younger; Gyriehorne brak ane lanse on the Laird, and the uther tua strak att him with suordis; and so forssit him to reiteir. And than Patrick Rippethe and Quinteyne Craford, this way dealing with him,

ane fellow callit Johne Dik, quha had beene far obleissit to him befoir, at quhais handis he escheapitt nae harme, haikitt ane lanse at him, and straik him throw the craig and throw the thropill; for he feiritt nocht him, and sa tuk na tent to him, bot to thame that war strekand at him. The lanse breakis in him, and strekis [sticks] mukill of thrie quarteris in his thropill; the quhilk stayed his breathe. This Qwinteyne Craford cuming up to him strekis in his suord to his feace; for he had na forse to hald out ane straik, he being breatheless be the first straik: bot his horse, being ane uerry gude gelding, buir him to his awin men, near quhair he fell deid for laik of breathe." By this time a number of Bargany's followers, seeing the superior force of Cassillis, and the wounded state of their leaders, had left the field. Those who remained, however, took him up, and, pulling the broken lance from his throat, carried him on horseback with them in their retreat.* He was taken to the house of Dinene, or Dinehame—about a quarter of a mile distant—where he insisted on his men leaving him—saying, "ze haue na forse to defend me, and zour deathis will be my gritter greiff! and giff ze will gang zour wayis, ze may remember one me ane uther tyne!" One boy only remained to attend him. Shortly afterwards the Earl of Cassillis came to the barn, and, says the *Historie*, "wald haue his lyff, bot all me Lordis menne thoct he was bot deid, in respect of the abundance of bluid that he had bled, counsellit me Lord to tak him with him, and thair sie his woundis; and giff thay war nocht deidly, than to tak his lyff, be Law, for he was Judge-ordiner of the country." The earl did as he was counselled; but as the wounds of Bargany were much swollen by the cold, it was impossible to say whether they were likely to prove mortal or not. He was kept in Maybole for twenty-four hours, and thereafter either sent by Cassillis, or taken by his friends—for the *Historie* does not say how—to Ayr; where he seems to have so far rallied as to be more anxious about the safety of others than himself. While Cassillis applied to the king for a commission to try Bargany and those who were with him, the latter "gart seik ane charge," to get Auchindraine, who had been taken prisoner by the earl, set at liberty. In this he was successful, while the commission was denied to Cassillis. Meanwhile, symptoms of the mortal character of Bargany's wound began to

* The scene of this battle, according to tradition, which accords with the account of it in the *Historie*, was the marshy lands that surround the Hart, and other lochs, in Lochlands, near Maybole, part of Drummellan estate. This is corroborated by the fact that, about twenty years ago, in making a large open drain through the lands, a quantity of bones of men and horses, and remains of old armour, were found. In the Criminal Records the affair is said to have occurred "vpon the landis of Pennyglene."

show themselves. "Doctour Low," says the *Historie*, "was he that handelitt his woundis; quha had na skill, bot laid to plaisteris to the wondis, not considering the danger of the bluid quhilk wes fallin doune to the hairtt. And that was the caus of his deathe; for fra the sam freassitt about his hairtt, he had na langer tyme." After his death "he was laid in the kirk of Air in ane colme of leid for ane gritt speace, quhill his buriell was made redy."* The *Historie* speaks of Bargany as a gentleman of great personal worth and manly accomplishments. He "was the bravest manne that was to be gotten in ony land; of hiche statour, and weill maid; his hair blak, bott of ane cumlie face: the brauest horsmanne and the ebest [the *ae best*] of mony at all pastymis. For he was feirse and feirry, and winder nembill. He was bot about the age of xxv yeris quhane he was slayne, bot of his aige the maist wyse he mycht be; for gif he had tyme to had experiance to his witt, he had bein by his marrowis."

After this unfortunate affair, Lady Cassillis lost no time in proceeding to Edinburgh, where, by the interest of her friends at court, she succeeded in obtaining the king's favour so far that the earl should come himself and "deall with the Thesaurer for his escheitt." Cassillis, upon the 23d day after the fight, rode to Edinburgh, followed by Culzean, a reconciliation having taken place between them. By means of the latter an act of Privy Council was obtained, making all that Cassillis had done "gude service to the king," because Bargany's brother, Thomas of Drumurchie, who was at the horn at the time, had been in his company—Cassillis alleging that he had a commission to take him. Ten thousand merks paid to the treasurer, however, was, perhaps, the most potent argument in the earl's favour. While the earl was thus leniently dealt with, Lady Bargany had to purchase the wardship of her son, for which she paid thirteen thousand merks. Lord Ochiltree was made "Donator" of the compositions payable for the whole of the Respites and Remissions to be granted to those who accompanied

* There is a tradition in Carrick that Bargany, mortally wounded, got the length of Tipperweil Well, which is situated a little off the Kirkoswald road on the way to Crossraguel Abbey, where he died under a thorn, still called in the district Bargany's Thorn. Our very intelligent informant is inclined to believe the tradition rather than the statement of the historian of the Kennedies. We cannot, however, coincide in this belief. It is evident that the writer of the *Historie*, whoever he may have been, was particularly intimate with all the circumstances connected with the Bargany and Cassillis feud; and so minute is he in mentioning the doctor's name, and mode of treating Bargany's wound, as well as the fact of his remains having been laid out, inclosed in lead, in the Kirk of Ayr, that his accuracy cannot reasonably be doubted. The thorn at the Tipperweil Well may have derived the name of *Bargany's Thorn* from some other circumstance connected with the Bargany family.

Bargany on the day of battle. Cassillis, thus secured, immediately raises "letteris on theme all that wes with the Laird, for the slachter of his manne Richardt Spense, and gat them all to the horn.* The consequence of this was that many of the supporters of Bargany were glad to sue for favour with Cassillis. Thomas of Drumurchie, the late laird's brother, the Laird of Cloncaird, and a few others, were all who held together, and "was be the Lady [Bargany] sustenit," Auchindraine being "onheilitt of his wondis." Aware that the Earl of Cassillis had obtained his "fredome" chiefly through the instrumentality of Culzean, Lady Bargany was greatly irritated against him; and Drumurchie and Cloncaird resolved to be revenged the first opportunity. Knowing this, Culzean was anxious for a reconciliation, and moved Auchindraine to bring them to friendship. The latter attempted to do so; but without success. About this time the Laird of Culzean's eldest son died in France, by which the provostship of the collegiate church of Maybole became vacant. Culzean expected that Cassillis would have conferred it on his next son; but he bestowed it upon one Gilbert Ross, a notary. Culzean was greatly offended at this; and a coldness ensued between him and Cassillis, on account of which he was the more desirous of an "agreanse with Thomas" of Drumurchie: but Lady Bargany had been too recently and deeply injured to admit of their entering into terms of friendship; and Auchindraine assured him that if he came within "thair danger," he would most certainly be "tane."

Culzean at length fell into the toils. Intending to ride to Edinburgh upon some law business, he directed his servant, Lancelot Kennedy, to cause John Mure in Woodland, or one of his sons, to go to Auchindraine, and bid him meet the Laird of Culzean next day at the Duppill, a small streamlet south-east of Ayr.† Lancelot proceeded to Maybole, and not finding Woodland or any of his sons, as it would appear, got the schoolmaster to write a letter to Auchindraine, apprising him of Culzean's desire, which letter he despatched to Auchindraine with "ane pair schollar" named William Dal-

* July 21, 1602.—"Dauid Graham of Craig, and Alexander Kennedie of Baliarrack [Daljarrock] were dilatit of art and part of the slauchter of vniql Richard Spens, servitour to Johne, Erie of Cassillis." May 31, 1605.—"Johne Mure of Auchindraine, John Mure of Craigskene, Moyses Lokhart, brother to the laird of Bar, James Bannatyne in Chapel-Donall, Dauid Kennedie, younger of Maxwelltown, Charles Dalrympill, burges of Air, George Campbell, younger of Shankstoune, and Gilbert Kenneydie in Machar," were "dilatit, accusit, and pursewit" for the same offence. July 26.—"George Anguse, notter; James Blair, burges of Air; Dauid Kenneydie of Corsus; and Gilbert Grahame, younger of Craig," were also arraigned.

† The Duppill empties itself into the river Ayr about half way between the Townhead of Ayr and the Holmston ford. There is also a farm-house called the Duppill.

rymple. The boy returned with the letter, after some time, saying he had met one of Auchindrainé's servants, who told him that the laird was not at home. This occurred on the 11th of May 1602. Next day, the 12th, the Laird of Culzean set out on his journey, mounted on "ane paissing naig"—a small ambling pony—attended only by a single servant, Lancelot Kennedy. He came from the Cove along the coast, intending to call at Greenan castle,* the residence at the time of Kennedy of Baltersan. He might have taken Auchindrainé house in his route, as it lay not above three miles farther up the Doon; but it is evident he did not wish to do so from motives of personal safety, there being frequently with Auchindrainé some of the avowed enemies of Culzean.† Thomas Kennedy of Drumurchie, the late Laird of Bargany's brother, having obtained intelligence of Culzean's journey, he, along with Walter Mure of Cloncaird, Thomas M'Alexander, and Thomas Wallace, with a boy called Gilbert Ramsay, and a border man named William Irving, proceeded to Ayr by dawn of the morning. When they saw Culzean alight at Greenan castle—which they could easily do from Ayr—"thay drew thameselfis in among the sandy-hillis besyd Sanct Lennardis Cheappell." This chapel stood on a gentle eminence, overlooking the Curtecan, a small streamlet which empties itself into the Doon, at the south-west corner of the Race Course. As Culzean had to pass this chapel on his way to the Duppill, the party could not have selected a better place of concealment, for, while covered by the sand-hills, they had an excellent view of the esplanade of Greenan. Culzean remained with Baltersan a considerable time. At length he was seen leaving the castle, and as there was then no bridge over the lower part of the Doon, he no doubt forded the river, holding straight forward by St Leonard's to the Duppill, not far from which Drumurchie and his party "brak att him," and slew him "maist cruellie with schottis and straikis." They also robbed him of one thousand merks of gold, a ring with several diamonds in it, and his gold buttons.‡ His re-

* Greenan castle—now ruinous—is situated on a rocky eminence, the base of which is washed by the sea, a short distance south of the Doon, about two and a half miles from Ayr.

† The Duppill, where he desired to meet him, lies in a direct line between Greenan and the Holmston ford, which is at least a mile and a half above the town of Ayr. His going by Holmston, in place of Ayr, proceeded no doubt from a similar motive—the inhabitants being generally friendly to Bargany. It was, besides, somewhat nearer.

‡ The author of the *Historie* attributes the robbery to the border man, which, he says, was "according to thair forme." In the charge against Auchindrainé—24th Jan., 1602—he is accused of the stouthreift of Culzean's purse, with ellevin scoir rois-nobillis, sax dosoun of goldin buttownis, ane ryng of gold, contenanynne dyamoutis set thairin; his sword, belt, and quingiar."

mains were taken, by his servant Lancelot, back to Greenan, from whence they were carried on a litter to Maybole, where great lamentation was made for him. He was buried, five days afterwards, within the little aisle of the Collegiate church.

The chief actors in this tragedy kept out of the way, and were put to the horn. Suspicion, however, immediately fell upon Auchindrainé. The lady of Culzean insisted that he had been privy to, if not the instigator of, the deed. On the day of the funeral, the schoolmaster of Maybole, together with the boy Dalrymple, who had carried the letter to Auchindrainé, were examined by the Earl of Cassillis, in the presence of Lord Cathcart and the Lairds of Craige and Barnbarroch; but nothing was elicited beyond the boy's first statement, that he had met a servant of Auchindrainé, who told him that the laird was not at home. The Lady Culzean, notwithstanding, still persisted in accusing him, and caused his name to be put in the "Letteris, amangis the number of thame thatt was the slearis of him." He was, in consequence, compelled to purchase a remission from Lord Ochiltree; and on the day of trial he appeared, accompanied by so many noblemen and friends, that the Lady Culzean "purchest and dischargit of the day,"* and would not pursue him. Meanwhile Cassillis and his brother, the master, through the instrumentality of their mutual friends, became reconciled—the latter undertaking to revenge the death of Culzean by the slaughter of Auchindrainé. Before this the master had been at open feud with his brother, and frequently took part with the Mures in their quarrels. As the writer of the *Historie* remarks, "the cuntry thoct that he wald not be eirnist in that cause, for the auld luff betuix him and Auchindrainé." But it is possible that his necessities may have prompted him to the deed. From the earl's bond to him, it would appear that the affair was altogether a matter of money. This document, which, more than anything else, perhaps, illustrates the extreme barbarity of the times, is as follows:—

"We, Johne, Earle of Cassillis, Lord Kennedy, &c., Bindis and Oblissis ws, that howsovre our broder, Hew Kennedy of Brounstoun, with his complices, taikis the laird of Auchindrainé's lyf, that we sall mak guid and thankfull payment to him and thame of the soume of telff hundreth merkis, zeirlie, togidder with cornie to sex horsis, ay and quhill [until] we ressaw [receive] thame in houshold with our self: Beginning the first payment immediatlie after thair committing of the said deid. Attour, [moreover] howsovre we ressaw them in houshold, we sall pay to the twa serving gentillmen the feis, zeirlie, as our awin houshold servandis. And heirto we obliiss ws, vpoun our honour. SUBSCRIBIT with our hand, AT MAYBOLL, the ferd day of September, 1602.

"JOHNE, EARLE OF CASSILLIS."

Aware of the danger in which he was placed, Auchindrainé removed from his own house, which

* Procured the diet to be deserted against him.

was "inveiryet [environed] with woidis," to "the Nework,"* where he could not be so easily surprised. Shortly after this the master, with sixteen horsemen, took post at the back of Newark hill, thinking to waylay Auchindraine as he passed between the two houses. Fortunately, however, his lady, accompanied by a gentleman, happened to pass before her husband, and, seeing the armed men in waiting, she despatched her attendant back to apprise him of his danger. Auchindraine immediately sent to Ayr for a party of his friends; and, having mustered an equal number with the master, he marched out of the castle to give them battle, and "they wer forssitt to reiteir with schame." The Earl of Cassillis having gone to London about this time, all his friends and retainers were left with his lady and the master. During his absence, Mure was daily pursued by the master and the household. There having been "ane tryst betuix the bairnis of Clonkaird and Johne Kennedy of Creich, att quhilk Auchindrayne suld heff beine," the master, with a strong force, lay between Auchindraine and the place of tryst. Suspecting evil, Auchindraine did not go to the tryst, but caused the parties to come and hold their meeting at Auchindraine. Discovering this, the master and his retainers "cum thair and raid abovtt the hous, and schouttit!" Auchindraine, having only a few friends with him, "schott hagbuttis of found at thame;" and, driving them from the house, came out to the wood, opposite the ash-wood-dykes, in pursuit. A number of their horses were hurt; and one of the horsemen approaching pretty near, was shot through the doublet, without being slain, while his horse was wounded in the fleshy part of the neck.

Lady Cassillis and the master, with their whole household, having gone to Galloway in April, 1602-3—where they remained till the 21st of May—the Laird of Drumurchie determined upon giving them a surprise. He was incited chiefly to do so because John Dick, who had slain his brother (Bargany), was amongst the company. Hearing of the lady's intention of returning to Carrick, Drumurchie—accompanied by James Stewart, son of the late chancellor, and Walter Mure of Cloncaird, with nine horsemen and twenty-four hagbutters—came to the moor of Auchindraine, where they intercepted the lady of Cassillis and the master, with their household, amounting to fifteen horsemen. Seeing Drumurchie's party, with the hagbutters before, and the horsemen ready to follow up their fire by a charge, they fled, and took refuge in the house of Duncan

Crawfurd of Auchinsoul.* Drumurchie followed with his party, and, setting fire to the thatch of the house, they were compelled to leave it, and "tak thame to defend the cloise." At this juncture lady Cassillis began to intercede with Drumurchie, as did Auchinsoul himself; upon which he agreed that if John Dick was given up the remainder should be safe. This being made known to the lady and her household, Dick, finding himself in imminent danger, took down a slap in the close dyke above the water, and the wind blowing the smoke of the burning thatch in that direction, it completely covered his retreat till he was "four or fyve pair of butt-length past throw thame, or they culd perseiff him." Instant pursuit was given, but as he was well mounted they could not overtake him. Drumurchie then took prisoners the "Maister of Cassillis, the young Laird of Grimmitt, young Andro Cunyinghame, broder to the Laird of Pochquhairne, Quinteyne Craufurd, younger of Sillyhoull, and Williame Kennedy, callit Williame the Ligour, and Johne Baird, broder to the Laird of Kilhenzie." In the struggle there was "ane Johne M'Greame" slain. John Dick, who had escaped, made his way with all diligence to the Earl of Cassillis in London, who immediately laid the intelligence he had received before the king.† His majesty was so highly incensed at Drumurchie and his friends, that he gave him "all commissiounis that he wald desyr aganis thame." On the return of the Earl of Cassillis, proclamation was made in the king's name, charging all men neither to "speik nor resett Thomas [Drumurchie], nor nane of his; quhair of their wes ane gritt feir in all mennis heirttis."

About this time the Earl of Cassillis having to ride to Hamilton, the friends of the house of Bargany "sett for him" at the Monkton; but Cassillis, having been made aware of the circumstance, remained in Ayr until he procured a stronger escort, and so escaped the danger he was in.

As an instance of the high hand with which Cassillis ruled in Carrick at this time, the *Historie* mentions his having taken Thomas Dalrymple, of the family of Stair, whom he met accidentally in the darkness of the night at the bridge of Girvan. He was much hurt by the earl's men when captured, and having been carried to Craigneil—one of the residences of Cassillis—he was next day condemned at an assize by the earl, and hanged on a tree "besyd the yett of Craigneil." Dalrymple was a nephew of Bargany, and brother of the Laird of Stair. In revenge of this atrocity, Walter Mure of Cloncaird, and "Thomas Wallas, the peage," rode to the Inch in Galloway, and

* Newark castle, on the south side of the Doon, situated at the base of the Carrick hills. It was at this time the residence, says Pitcairn, of "his friend Duncan Craufurd."

* In the parish of Barr.

† James VI. had succeeded to the crown of England by this time.

slew "David Girwand, son and air to Johne Girwand of Callbollistoune, he being me Lord Cassillis maister of Work, abuiff his new Hous in Auchins." Cassillis was of course greatly provoked at the boldness of this act of retaliation, and proceeded with increased rigour in the prosecution of his opponents. Drumurchie, in consequence, was persuaded, by the counsel of lady Bargany and his own wife, to leave the country for a time. He accordingly proceeded to France. Cloncaird, who was a young man, being hardly pursued by Cassillis—his horse, and nearly himself, having been captured on one occasion—was so much grieved at Drumurchie's refusing to take him with him,* that he fell into melancholy and died. Sometime before this, Cassillis, who "gatt the gift of his foirfaltry," had taken possession of the house of Cloncaird, and put ten or twelve men into it to keep it. Auchindraine, however, managed to obtain a gift of the wardship of Cloncaird, and having "raissit ane charge, quhair with he com to the Pleace of Cloncaird, and, awaiting ane tyme, caussit draw out all the keiparis, as it had beine to ane bankett; and thanne com to the Hous, and heaffand ane messenger, chargit the Hous. Thair being bot ane boy in the same, he gatt it bot any impediment." Cassillis was deeply offended at having been overmatched by Auchindraine, and vowed to be equal with him. He got Auchindraine charged to compear before the Privy Council, which the laird did, when the earl undertook to prove that he was art and part in the slaughter of Culzean. Auchindraine was consequently put in ward in the castle of Edinburgh, where he remained for twenty-eight weeks, and had to find caution to appear again when required. The earl next "maid ane sett for Benand," whom he took near Ayr, and had him put in ward in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, where he was detained till "he was fayne to becom his manne, and tak Johne Dik be the hand, quha had slayne his maister and scheiff, the Laird of Bargany."†

Lady Bargany—who, by the advice of her brother, Josias Stewart, was "werry strait aganis all the friendis of the Hous"‡—died at Stilton, near London—whither she had gone on account of her health—on the 16th of August, 1605. Her remains were brought to Ayr, and placed in the church of St John, beside those of her husband.

* Drumurchie had made choice of a stranger as his travelling companion.

† If this is to be relied on, Pitcairn need hardly have remarked that the "author seldom misses an opportunity to have a slap at poor Bennand." He must really have been a weak, "deboischit," and cowardly fellow, who could so far disgrace himself as to become the "manne" of Cassillis under the circumstances.

‡ She raised a summons of declaratour of the gift of escheat, which she had of the Laird of Auchindraine, for his intercommuning with Drumurchie.

While the friends of the house of Bargany were assembled at Girvan, to "tak ourdour with the affairis of the Hous"—Drumurchie, the late laird's brother, being the "kingis rebell," and Bennan "bot ane vayne manne"—Josias Stewart rode to Edinburgh, and "gat the gift of the tutouris." He at the same time "offerit the bairnis marriage to me Lord of Abercornis dochter," upon which the earl came to Ayr, and, writing to all the friends of the house of Bargany to meet him, he "promessit to be thair maister, and defend thame to the Laird Bargany come himself." Shortly after this it was resolved that the remains of the laird and lady Bargany should be removed from Ayr to their proper burial place in "the new kirk of Ballantry," where the lady had caused to be built a splendid tomb or aisle for her husband. The aisle—still in existence—is attached to the south side of what is now called the *old* kirk of Ballantrae, exactly in the centre. It stands south and north, with the roof three or four feet above the "true pitch," and is slated. Within the walls the aisle is sixteen feet long and fifteen broad. The monument, placed at the west end of the aisle, has suffered greatly from the damp, and is much delapidated. It consists of a hewn free-stone tablet, raised three feet and a half from the floor; on which are two recumbent figures, the laird and lady Bargany, with their heads lying towards the south. "Above the figures is an ornamented canopy, supported by six pillars, which form the recess, three being situated at their heads, and three at their feet. These pillars recede behind each other obliquely; the first pair being perfectly cylindrical, the second octagonal, and the third square. A mural tablet is behind the figures, but the legend is entirely obliterated, owing to the decay of the stone. Surmounting the pillars are various ornamental carvings, in the centre of which are Bargany's shield and coat armorial, with supporters, much effaced; but the dexter supporter appears to be a female with her arm extended, and the other a dragon. On two compartments, at each side of the arms, are the initials of G. K. and J. S. [Gilbert Kennedy and Janet Stewart]; and on the capitals of each of the front pillars, to the south and north, are cyphered the same letters in Roman characters. Underneath the monument there is understood to be a family vault, in which their remains and those of others of the family are mouldering."* The funeral of the laird and lady Bargany was conducted with heraldic splendour. Great preparations, says the *Historie*, were made "bayth in Bargany and in Arstensar" for the occasion. There were present the Earls of Eglington, Abercorn, and Winton; the Lords Sempill,

* Pitcairn's notes to the "Historie of the Kennedies."

Cathcart, Loudoun, and Ochiltree; the Lairds of Blairquhan, Bombie, and Garthland; with a vast concourse, too numerous for the writer to express. The heraldic honours were borne by the gudeman of Ardmellan, and the gudeman of Kirkhill, with several other friends. Young Auchindraine, sister's son of the deceased Bargany, bore the *Banner of Revenge*, upon which was painted a picture of Bargany, with his wounds, his son sitting at his knees, and "this deattone [motto] writtine betuix his handis, 'Judge and Rewendge my caus, O Lord.'" The funeral procession, amounting to one thousand gentlemen on horseback, seems to have proceeded in this order to Ayr, and from thence with the bodies of Bargany and his lady to Ballantrae. The spectacle must have been extremely imposing.

After the funeral some misunderstanding occurred between the laird of Auchindraine and Josias Stewart, in reference to making provision for the "bairn"—the young laird of Bargany—in consequence of which Josias pursued Auchindraine for his escheat with much rigour. Happening to be in Edinburgh, he was put in jail upon an old decret by Josias, and only obtained his release by giving up the tack of Over Bennan, which he had obtained from Bargany before his death. Ardmellan, about this time, endeavoured to obtain the tutory of Bargany, in virtue of a testament alleged to have been written by the late laird upon his death-bed, appointing him, in the event of lady Bargany's death, tutor to his son. The testament, however, could not be produced; the person in whose hands it was deposited, as the *Historie* affirms, having been "delt with" by Josias Stewart, so that the attempt failed. The greater part of all this time Drumurchie resided in Ireland with Sir Hugh Montgomerie of Ardes—afterwards created Viscount of Ardes—by whom he was well entertained.

In the month of October, 1607, the laird of Auchindraine, with his son and a servant, leaving Ayr for Auchindraine, happened to meet, "at ane please besyd the tounne callit the Foullveir,"* with Kennedy of Garriehorne, quha was ane strekar off the Laird of Bargany." There was with him his "tua breider sonis, and Gilbert Fergusone of Dulduff, Thomas Fergusone, broder to the Gudman of Threff, and Gilbert M'Hareine, with ane Walter M'Caw." The parties encountered each other, first with pistols and afterwards with swords. The young laird of Auchindraine was wounded on the mid finger with the cut of a sword. The provost of Ayr [David Fergushill] being present, however, with a party, the combatants were separated: "and sa," as the *Historie* quaintly remarks,

* Supposed to be what was formerly called the Foul Vennel—now the Carrick Vennel.

"the samin culd not be menditt at that tyme."

Soon after this, Auchindraine and his son, together with the servant, Bannatyne, were suspected of having made away with the "puir schollar"—William Dalrymple—who had been the bearer of the letter from Maybole to Auchindraine, acquainting the laird with Culzean's intended journey to Edinburgh, with the view of preventing his disclosure of the fact that Auchindraine had actually seen the letter.* And here abruptly closes the "Historie of the Kennedyis." For what followed we must have recourse to the trial of Auchindraine and his son. The leading facts are well known to the general reader, as narrated by Sir Walter Scott in his preface to the "Auchindraine, or Ayrshire Tragedy." The murder of Dalrymple was committed in September, 1607, and the conviction of the Mures did not take place till July, 1611. They had, however, been long detained in prison previously, and every means ineffectually adopted to bring home the crime with which they were charged. Young Auchindraine was even put to the torture,† but such was his resolution that not a syllable of confession could be extracted from him. Most people began to believe in their innocence, and great influence was used by their friends to procure their liberation. The majority of the Privy Council were in favour of their release; but the king, who was strongly impressed with their guilt, determined on keeping them in confinement. The pertinacity of James, in this respect, was popularly regarded as an undue stretch of power. At last the Earl of Abercorn succeeded in procuring a witness against them. This was James Bannatyne, in Chapeldonan, a tenant and servant of Auchindraine, who, according to his statement, had been a party concerned in the murder of Dalrymple. Immediately on Auchindraine's being captured and put in prison, the young laird contrived to send Bannatyne over to Ireland to Drumurchie, so that he might be out of the way, lest he should be induced to confess. Secure in his absence, the young laird courted, rather than shun-

* Dalrymple, according to the dittay upon which the Mures were tried, was strangled on the sands, near Girvan, whither he had been decoyed by young Auchindraine, with the assistance of the old laird. Bannatyne was present the while. They attempted to bury his body in the sands, within water-mark; but the hole filled as they dug. They therefore carried his remains as far into the water as they could go, in the hope that the wind, which was from the land, would carry them out to sea. In this they were disappointed, for the body was washed ashore in a few days afterwards, at the very spot where he had been deprived of life. He was soon recognised.

† This was done at the request of Cassillis. In his letter to the king (3d Dec., 1608) he says:—"I wald maist humellie besek your majestie that it might be your majesties gracious plesoure to graunt ane warrand to the Chancellor and Counsall of Scotland, to putt thame [the Mures] to the buttis [the torture of the boots], quhairthrow that may be broicht to the mair evident confessiouns."

ned inquiry. The Earl of Abercorn, however, found ways and means to have him brought back; and taking him to his place at Paisley, Bannatyne made a full disclosure—partly, as it was said, because the Mures were known to have conspired against his life, and partly because of the threats of Abercorn—on the condition of being recommended to mercy. The Mures were separately confronted with Bannatyne; but so great was their command of nerve, that they boldly denied his averments; and argued the matter in such a manner as almost to persuade those who witnessed them of their innocence. The concurrent circumstances, however—the fact of their having, after the slaughter of Culzean, kept the boy Dalrymple secretly at Auchindraine for some time; their then sending him first to the laird of Skelmorlie in Arran, subsequently with James Mure of Fleet to serve in Lord Buccleuch's regiment in Flanders; and on his return from thence, his being at Walter Mure of Glenhead's house, and at Chapeldonan—all tended to strengthen the charge against them in the estimation of the assize, who gave a verdict of guilty. In virtue of the sentence passed upon them, Auchindraine and his son were executed at the Market Cross of Edinburgh. Some time before their execution, both father and son, if the fact can be relied upon, confessed the crime of which they were accused.

Deeply criminal as the Mures of Auchindraine were—allowing them to have been really guilty of all that is laid to their charge—it is questionable whether they deserve the load of odium which has been heaped upon them by Sir Walter Scott, in the "Auchindraine, or Ayrshire Tragedy," and by Pitcairn, both in his notes to the "Historie of the Kennedyis," and the "Criminal Trials." We must judge of them in accordance with the practices of the age in which they lived; and if this is done, it will be found that they were not more infamous than many of their compeers. The committing of slaughter upon feud was considered honourable, rather than otherwise; so that, unless it can be shown that Auchindraine had recourse to unfair means in the prosecution of those feuds in which he was engaged, much of that odium attached to his name ought to be brushed away. He has been accused of fomenting the strife between the Cassillis and Bargany families, with the view of promoting his own interest, by the ruin of either the one or the other; but this cannot reasonably be sustained with a due attention to facts. The quarrels rise naturally out of the circumstances, without the slightest appearance of that under-hand plotting attributed to the laird. He was the son-in-law of Bargany, and naturally enough espoused his cause; and in doing so Mure would have been perfectly justified, though stimulated by a desire to check the over-

grown and oppressive power of Cassillis. He is alleged to have secretly prompted young Bargany to the conflict with Cassillis, which terminated so fatally for him, at Pennyglen. The *Historie of the Kennedyis* asserts the reverse, representing Mure as having vainly attempted to persuade him against the collision; but Pitcairn regards this as an additional indication of the extreme cunning of Auchindraine. Now, it is unreasonable to suppose that he would counsel Bargany to a hazardous adventure in which he himself was to take a prominent part. He ran an equal risk—in so far as life was concerned—with Bargany; he was amongst the few who crossed the rivulet with him, away from the main body; and received a wound which might have proved mortal. This was not like the conduct of a plotting knave, who calculated on the death of the person he professed to support. As little can we agree in the charge against him that he was the sole instigator of Culzean's slaughter. That he gave Drumurchie information of the laird's intention of riding to Edinburgh, and of his desire to meet him at the Duppill, is perhaps clear enough; and that he was thus accessory to the slaughter, is equally plain: but such acts of retaliatory vengeance were unfortunately too common to render it in any way remarkable. Drumurchie was the brother of the slaughtered Bargany, whose death he held it to be a sacred obligation to revenge; and the Mures, as near relatives, were by the same feelings bound to support him. That he urged Drumurchie to the slaughter there is not the slightest proof, or even any solid reason for thinking so. Apart from the murder of the lad Dalrymple, the Mures appear to have done nothing which the spirit of the age did not warrant. This alone must be regarded as the great stain upon their name. The deed was no doubt a foul one; but there is good reason for believing that Dalrymple had become exceedingly annoying to the Mures—who had tried every means to keep him out of the way—still he came back to put them to trouble and expense. Even at the last Auchindraine is stated to have repented of their project of putting him to death; and but for the overhaste of the younger Mure, the probability is that his life would have been spared. We have no wish to palliate the crime of the Mures in this instance. The murder was a revolting and disgraceful one; but it was by no means uncommon at that period so to get rid of troublesome people. Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassillis, in making a conquest of the lands of Glenluce, is said to have relieved himself of more than one *secret-keeper* after a similar fashion; while the then earl, as we have already seen, actually gave his bond to the Master of Cassillis, his brother, to procure the slaughter of Auchindraine. Judged by his compeers, Auchindraine is

not the superlative monster he has been represented; and we see no good reason why he should be the object of so much abuse. We can easily understand how the trial made a great noise at the time. The Mures were pursued with a rigour quite unusual; and a general feeling prevailed that James the Sixth had exhibited a dangerous stretch of power in detaining them so long in prison. When a conviction was at length obtained against them, the court flatterers could not enough extol and blazon the wisdom of the monarch, while they blackened the Mures into perfect demons.* That Scott should have followed in the wake of such writers is rather surprising. The evidence produced at the trial, if we except the statement of Bannatyne—an actor in the murder, who had been tampered with and threatened by Abercorne—was chiefly circumstantial; and but for the confession of both father and son—if the fact can be relied upon—most people would have regarded the Mures as innocent. Unless it can be shown that they did confess, it may fairly be questioned whether Auchindraine and his son were not victims of the great influence and power of their feudal enemies. As an instance of their cunning, it is said that Mure and his son, with the view of giving a colourable pretext for keeping out of the way for the murder of Dalrymple, purposely made the attack on Garriehorn, already mentioned, and that the meeting was not accidental. Now, it can scarcely be supposed that the two Mures, with only a single servant, would attack Garriehorn, accompanied by six of his friends, if it had been otherwise than as represented. Pitcairn is inclined to think that Auchindraine was himself the author of the *Historie of the Kennedyis*, and that his statements are sometimes made with a bias. We cannot admit the allegation. There is an air of truthfulness about his narrative which is seldom to be met in similar records. But we do not believe that Auchindraine was the writer. At the trial, part of the evidence adduced against him was an anonymous letter addressed to his son—then in prison—said to have been written by him. It was so badly penned and spelled that none of the crown lawyers could make it out, though Auchindraine could read it with ease—a circumstance held to amount to proof that it was his composition. Now, the *Historie* is well written, and the orthography good, consequently it may be presumed that he was not the author. Few barons, indeed, at the time, had either leisure, taste, or education to write history. It is more probable that the author was “Mr Robert Mure”—who in the dittay against Auchindraine is said to have been “than schole-maister

* See the fulsome narrative of Hamilton of Byres, published in *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*.

of Aire” —a kinsman of his own, and therefore likely to be well acquainted with the facts recorded.

In our desire to carry out the chain of the Kennedy feud unbroken, we have been led somewhat in advance of the section chalked out, as well as of a few other circumstances which require to be noticed. The loss of the Books of Adjournal, between 1591 and 1596, as already observed, leaves us in ignorance of those family animosities which no doubt disturbed Kyle and Cuninghame, as well as Carrick. From certain official documents, we know that dissensions did prevail. In a “charge aganis Personis vnder Deidlie Feid” (23d December, 1595), to appear before the king and council at Holyrood-house, we find the names of Robert, Master of Eglinton, and Patrick Houston of that Ilk—“to compeir personalie; the said maister accompanyd with his freindis, not exceiding the nouner of threescoir personis, and the said Patrik not exceiding the nomen of xxiiij personis;” James, Earl of Glencairn, Cuninghame of Glengarnock, Hew Campbell of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr, and Craufurd of Kerse. January 17, 1595-6—Glencairn was ordained to be denounced rebel for not appearing before the king and council, “tuicheing the removing of the ffeid and contrauersie standing betuix him and Robert, Master of Eglintoun, and his freindis. January 29—Cuninghame of Glengarnock was also ordained to be denounced for not appearing.

In 1599, Patrick Dunbar—brother to John Dunbar of Laicht—was charged before the High Court of Justiciary with bearing and wearing pistols; and with art and part of the slaughter of Charles Tait, younger of Adamhill, on the 31st October previously, in the town of Kilmarnock. Dunbar pleaded that he had obtained a remission for his wearing pistols; and that he could not be put to the knowledge of an assize, because Tait, when slain, was at the horn for the slaughter of “George Dunbar, servitor for the tyme to James Chalmer of Gaitgirth.” The king’s letters against Tait had been “purchest at the instance of George Dunbar in Leshessok, as fader, with the remanent kyn and freindis of vmqle. George Dunbar.” The reasons adduced were held to be sufficient that he should not be “put to the knowledge of ane assyis.” In December, 1600, the Provost of Wigtown was slain by Johnne Kennedy of Blairquhan and John Baird, brother of the Laird of Kilhenzie, with their accomplices. The scuffle took place

* There is a discrepancy between the dittay and all the other documents connected with the trial, Mure being invariably spoken of as schoolmaster of Maybole, not of Ayr. There is also a discrepancy between the dittay of 1602 and that of 1611, as to the day of Culzean’s slaughter. In the latter it is said to be the 11th, while in the former it is the 12th. The last seems to us the most correct, and it agrees with the statement in the *Historie*.

at the Cruves of Cree. The parties afterwards obtained a remission, and found security to satisfy the friends of the provost. August 1, 1601—Thomas Cuninghame, sword-slipper, was tried for certain crimes specified in the dittay against him, which is as follows:—

“Thomas Cwninghame, sword-slipper, sumtyme scrutour to William Vaus, armorar in the Canongait, being enterit on pannell, delatit and persewit: Forsauekill as he, accompaneit with Alexander and Hew Cwninghames, brether to the Laird of Tourlandis, vmqle. Johne Cwninghame, alias Potter, Marioune Parker, Isobell Parker hir sister, William Speir, serwand to the said Alexander, and ane vther boy—lailtie, in the moneth of Januar lastbypast, vnder syence and cloude of nycht, be way of Hamesuckin and Brigancie, came to Patrik Gemmill duelling-house in Tempilhous, quhair he, his wyffe and familie was, in sober and quyet maner, takand the nychtis rest, dreadand na evill or harme; and thair brak vp the dur of the said hous, enterit thairin perforce, and take the said Patrik and his wyffe furth of thair bedis, band his wyffe fit and hand and kaist her in ane mekill kist, mana-sit [menaced] the said Patrik to delyuer to thame his siluer and gold; and becaus he refusit to do the samyn, thay band ane tedder [halter] about his nek and hung him vp vponne ane balk, quhair he hung ane lang space, quhill [until] the said Thomas for pitie cuttit him doune; and thairefter thay pak-kit vp his haill insycht guidis and pleneissing in scheittis, and causit the saidis thre wemen convoy the samyn thifteouslie vponne thair bakis: And thair eftir take and apprehendit the said Patrik Gemmill captiue and presoner, and convoyit him, being ane aged man of threscoir of yeiris, in ane grit storme, be the space of xxiiij myles fra his awin house, quhill he come to Clyddisholme, quhair he was releit be the Bailies of Lanerk: Vsurpand thairbye our souerane lordis auctoritie vponne thame—the said Patrik being his hienes frie liege; and the said Thomas was airt and pairt of the saidis crymes. Item—for airt and pairt of the cuming vponne ane Sabbath day, ten oukis sensyne or thairbye, in tyme of preaching, accompaneit with Williame Cwninghame of Tourlandis, Alexander Cwninghame, his brother, vmqle. Johne Cwninghame the potter, and vtheris serwandis of the young Laird of Blaquaennis, and vtheris thair complices, to the nowmer of xiiij personis or thairbye, and rynnng of ane forrow [foray] with the Laird of Cwninghames heidjis tennentis, for the thifteous steling and reving fra thame of xij horse and meiris, quhilkis war sauld in the country. Item—for airt and pairt of the thifteous steling and away-taking of twa naigis, and foir [sorral] and ane vther broune, pertenng to Thomas Bigger in Byres, furth of the landis of Warrethkill, committit in Junij lastwas. Item—for commonne thift, commounne ressett of thift, &c.”

Cuninghame was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged upon the Castlehill of Edinburgh. On the 19th December of the same year, William Cuninghame of Towerlands himself was tried on a charge of treason. According to the dittay, his brother, Alexander, with a party of hired soldiers, had taken violent possession of the house of Cuninghamehead, in March, 1600; and when charged by his majesty's letters to give up the premises, he aided in defending the place against his majesty's commissioners, upon whom they fired hagbutts. He had also, in company with his brother and their accomplices, “being bodin in feir of weir, with secreitiss, steil-bonnettis, dagis and pistolettis, prohibite to be woræ,” been at the slaughter of James Stevenson in the Milton of Robertson, upon “deidlie feid,” committed in September, 1596.

Towerlands was found guilty, and condemned to be beheaded at the market-cross of Edinburgh; all his lands and goods were at the same time forfeited. March 4, 1600—William Stewart, brother to Lord Ochiltree, and William Stewart, natural son of Sir William Stewart of Carstairs, knight, had to find security to underly the law for the slaughter of Robert Cathcart, writer in Edinburgh. June 15, 1605—James Cuninghame was “dilatit of art and part of the slaughter of vmqle. Williame Cwninghame, in Walzaird.”* He found security for his future appearance.

During the feuds we have been detailing, there were few or no national events of any importance with which Ayrshire was particularly associated. James was chiefly occupied in repressing the advances of the kirk, in trying witches, and in preparing to assert his right to the English throne, in the event of Elizabeth's death, by force of arms if necessary. A complete estrangement had arisen between him and the queen, who steadily refused to gratify either James or her own sub-

* The following extracts from family documents illustrate this story:—

Unsubscribed “Tack be William Porterfield of that ilk, of Walyeard, in the paroch of Innerkip, To William Conyngname, sone to Mr Rot. Conyngname”; said W. C. sone lawfull to umqll. Maister Robert Conyngname in Wolyard. Porterfield sett in tack “all and haill his ane 15s. land of Wolyard, presentlie occupieit be Jonet Crawford, Wolyard's mother, &c., for my lifytyme (Porterfield), &c.: To be payit to me (Porterfield by Wolyard) ye mailis and dewteis usit of befoir, and speciallie sail gif me his bodilie service in my honest affairs vponne myne ain express. Written be Archibald Eglington, notar; subit. at Glasgow, ye day of , the yeir of God ImVe, foir scoir yeiris.”

Dischaarge, &c., 12 August, 1617.

Wee, William Conyngname, brother-germane to vmqll. Alexander C. of Craigenae, and Katheren Crawford, ye relict of vmqll. William Conyngname in Wolyard, spouses—fforsamekill as in ye contract of marraige maid betwixt me, the said William Conyngname, broyer to ye said Alexander C. of Craigenae, it is ye said Katherin Crawford, now spouses: I, ye said William C., as principal, and ye said Alexander C. of Craigenae, cautioner for me, war bund and obleist conjunctlie, &c., that I, ye said William C., soild be worth, in silver and geir, ye soume of ane thousand merk money, to be vsed for the leving of said William C. and Katheren Crawford, now spouses, during our lifytymes, as is at mair lenth content in ye said contract of marraige, &c., daitit at Wattistoun [Wattiestoun is a farm in the parish, or barony, of Kilbirnie], 4 Feberir, 1604, &c., &c. Writtin be Gavin Hamiltoun, vicar of Kilbarchan. Wee boithe hav subscrivye, &c., at Kilmalcolm, 12 Aug., 1617; “I, Katheren Crawford, with my hand tutching the pen, led be the notar vndirwrittain, at my command, becaus I can not wryt my self.”

There are some some curious circumstances in this slaughter. The slayer of Wolyard was James Cunyngname of Glengarnock. He was made knight, before 25th May, 1607. Katherine Crawford lived near the castle and the property of the Crawfords of Kilbirnie. Perhaps she may have been connected with this family. Her second marriage was to one of the Craigends Cuninghames, chief allies of Sir James Conyngname of Glengarnock, the murderer. The contract of this marriage was dated 4th Feb., 1603; and Glengarnock was indicted for the murder 15th June, 1605. It would appear the slaughter sat lightly on the mind of Wolyard's relict, since she married one of the chief supporters of the murderer.

jects by expressing her wishes as to a successor. In 1597 he made an expedition to put down the outrages of the borders; when, after hanging fourteen of the chief offenders, he left Lord Ochiltree "as lieutenant and warden over the disturbed districts."* James was greatly afflicted with an empty treasury. "At court," says Tytler, "the want of money produced strange scenes; and the high offices of state, instead of being sought after as objects of ambition, were shunned as thankless and ruinous to their possessors. The great office of Lord High Treasurer was going a-begging. Blantyre declared he could hold it no longer. Cassillis,† a young nobleman who had recently married the rich widow of the Chancellor Maitland—a lady who might have been his mother—was prevailed on to accept it; and had taken the oaths, when the gossip of the court brought to his ears an ominous speech of the king, who had been heard to say that Lady Cassillis's purse should now be opened for her rose nobles. This alarmed the incipient treasurer into a prompt resignation; but James stormed, ordered his arrest, seized his and his wife's houses, and compelled him to purchase his pardon by a heavy fine."‡ The remembrance of this might perhaps have some influence in rendering Cassillis all the more zealot in his encouragement of the party of the kirk—headed by Bruce and Melvil—who occasioned the king so much annoyance by their perseverance in representing the Gowrie conspiracy as a contrivance of his majesty to procure the ruin of the Ruthvens; than which, duly weighing the circumstances, nothing could be more false. At length the long-wished-for event occurred—the death of Elizabeth; and James, on the 5th of April, 1603, set out on his brilliant journey to take possession of the throne of England.

FROM THE UNION OF THE CROWNS TILL THE
USURPATION OF CROMWELL.

It is not the business of the local historian to speculate on national questions. Whether the union of the crowns would prove advantageous or the reverse to Scotland, does not seem to have entered very deeply into the public mind amidst the eclat of having given a sovereign to England; and there was some plausibility in the argument, that in any alliance of a poor with a rich country, the former must be the gainer. But it required no great foresight to perceive that the continual absence of the king and court from Scotland would have an injurious effect. It is true, James pro-

mised to revisit his native kingdom once every three years; but he either found it inconvenient, or had no wish to do so, as he did not return till fourteen years afterwards. His absence, however, was the less felt, from his liberality to his countrymen, and the encouragement which he gave to all their enterprises. But the natural tendency of his position was to draw what little surplus wealth existed in the north towards the capital of the south—the fixed residence of the court; and that Scotland declined rather than advanced, down from the union of the crowns, and afterwards of the legislatures, till the latter half of the last century, is well known. One good the junction of the crowns brought, was peace between the two countries—a boon as precious to England, nevertheless, as it could be to Scotland. But for the growing struggle between the crown and the kirk—for James was still bent on carrying out those restrictions on the dangerous independence assumed by the latter, under the pretext of spiritual freedom—the country would have enjoyed an unusual degree of tranquillity after his advent to the English throne. It is true that feuds still prevailed amongst the barons, but not to such an extent—if we except those of the Isles—as to threaten the general security. In Ayrshire, indeed, they may be said to have almost died away towards the close of his reign. The last of any importance, which we find noticed—save those of Carrick already narrated—is the old grudge between the families of Eglinton and Glencairn.* While the

* About this time (Feb. 26, 1606) "Johnne Craufurd, sumtyme in Auchinloch, now in Auchinbothie," was tried for breaking into the place of Kilbirnie, and stealing various evidents and articles of value therefrom. "Forsamekill as he," says the dittay, "accompaneit with Thomas Wilsoun in Wallase, with divers vtheris thair complices, counoun thevis, in the moneth of Nouember, the yeir of God Im Vc. 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 nycht, brak the said Place, at the north syde thair of, enterit within the samin, and thiftiouslie stall, concellit, resett and away-tuik, furth thair of, and furth of the cofferis than standing within the said Place, ane figuret velvet gounne, ane blew band of taffeitie, ane ryding cloik and skirt of broun culerit clath, wrocht with siluer pasment; ane blak velvet dowblet, cuttit out and wrocht with silk cordounis; ane pair of broun velvet breikis, wrocht with cordounis of gold; ane lowse goun of grograne, ane skirt of broune satine; ane broun saittane dowblet, twa hwidis with craipis; togidder with ane pair of blankettis, quhair in he band all the saidis clathis and abulzements: Quhilkis guidis and geir pernit 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 charter-kist, standing within the said Place, and thiftiouslie stall, concellit, resett, and away-tuik, furth thair of, ane grit number of the said Laird of Kilbirnies speciall evidents and writtis, togidder with the saidis guidis and geir and abulzements, he and his complices had and convoyit away with thame, and dispoit thairpoun att thair pleasour." Although it was proven that the wife of Craufurd afterwards delivered up to the Lady Kilbirnie the greater part of the

* Tytler.

† John, fifth Earl of Cassillis, the prosecutor in the trial of the Mures of Auchindraine.

‡ 40,000 merks.

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 Eglinton. The parties, however, were separated before any mischief was done. The king's letter to the Privy Council in reference to this affair,* directing them to make special inquiry criminally into the matter, as well as the council's reply, have both been published by Pitcairn. The council (August 27, 1606) state that they had convened before them the Earls of Glencairn and Eglinton, and the Lord Sempill, with a number of their friends, "whome we knew to haue cheifest interes in the present FEED standing betuix thame, and after that we hed declairit vnto thame the greit paines and travellis whiche your sacred MAIESTIE took in your awin persone, for extinguishing of the name and memorie of DEEDLIE FEEDIS of this Kingdome, and how that your MATIE. had now recommendit vnto THE COUNSELL the removing this FEED, whiche hes bene of so long continvance, and be resson of the minoritie of the ERL OF EGLINTOUN could not whill [until] now tak effect, we burdinnt thame with a submissioun, conforme to the Act of Parliament." The Earl of Glencairn, however, pretended that there was no quarrel between him and Eglinton, 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 Eglinton, which he would never take upon him. He was remembered of a similar submission which he had subscribed in 1604; still, standing upon his innocence of the slaughter, he refused to submit. Eglinton 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 Sempill at once offered to submit. Time was given to the Earl of Eglinton till the 20th of November following. Whether the parties ever gave satisfaction to the Privy Council does not appear.

Shortly after the accession of James to the English throne, a memorable event in the history of Ayrshire occurred. This was the colonization of Ulster, in Ireland, by a body of Scotsmen from Ayrshire. The leader of this enterprise was Hugh Montgomery (afterwards Sir Hugh), sixth Laird of Braidstone, in the parish of Beith, a branch of the Montgomeries of Eglinton. The "Montgo-

articles stolen, and although Craufurd himself confessed his having the "blow taffatie band, witt certaine of the said Laird and Ladies writtis and evidents" in his possession, the panel was acquitted by the assize.

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

merie Manuscripts," published at Belfast in 1830, give an interesting account of the settlement. Braidstone appears to have been a person of more than usual sagacity.* The insurrectionary distur-

* The following curious adventure is told of him in reference to the Glencairn and Montgomerie feud:—The said Laird having now acquired or conciliated an interest in the *bonnes graces* of his Prince as above said, it happened he had an affront put upon him by the Earle of Glencairn's eldest son, Mr Cunningham, for reparation whereof he challenged the same Gentleman to a combat, but Mr Cunningham avoided the danger by a visit to London (the Queen being still, and for some years thereafter, alive tho' old): yet was soon followed by the said Laird, who came to the city; and his errand for satisfaction was told soon enough to Mr Cunningham, whereupon he went clandestinely into Holland on pretence to improve his parts at the Court in the Hague. The said Laird being thus twice disappointed of his purpose (stayed a few days at the English Court), and then rode to his brother George, Dean of Norwich, and instructed him how to continue his said intelligence, to be communicated to King James by one of their near kinsmen; which affairs adjusted (under-valuing costs, toyle, and danger) the Laird took ship at Dover, and arrived in Holland, going to the Hague (unheard of and unexpected), where lodging privately, till he had learned the usual hours when Mr Cunningham and the other gentlemen and officers walked (as merchants do in the inner courts of the palace, called Den Primen Hoff), the said Laird there found Mr Conningham, called him coward, fugitive, and drew his sword (obliging his adversary to do the like), but the laird pressing upon him, made a home thrust (which lighted on the broad buckle of his sword belt), and so tilted Mr Conningham on his back; yet it pleased God that the buckle (like a toorget) saved his life. This was a sudden and inconsiderate rash action of the Laird, who thought he had killed Mr Conningham. Putting up his sword quickly and hastening out of the court, he was seized on by some of the guard, and committed to the Provost Marshall's custody, where he meditated how to escape, and put his design that night in some order (an hopeful occasion forthwith presenting itself); for no sooner was the hurry over, but one Serjeant Robert Montgomery (formerly acquainted with the Laird) came to him; the condolement was but short and private, and the business not to be delayed. Therefore the Laird gave the serjeant a purse of gold, and said, I will call you cousen and treat you respectfully, and you must visit me frequently, and bring me word from the officers (my former comerades) what they can learn is resolved against me, entreating them to visit me. Then he employed him to bespeake some of them that night to come to him the next morning, giving him orders at fit times to deal liberally with the Marshall (then a widower), and his turnkeys, letting words fall (as accidentally) that he had such and such lands in Scotland to which he designed (in six months) to return, and also to talk of him as his honourable cousen then in restraint, for no worse deed than was usually done, in Edinborough streets, in revenge of any affront, and especially to magnify himself to make love secretly and briskly to the Marshall's daughter (to whom the keys were often trusted), giving her love tokens and coined gold, as assurances of his intire affection, and at other times to shew her the said purse with the gold in it, telling her a Scotch kinsman had brought it to him, as rent of his lands in Scotland, and sometimes also to shew her handfulls of silver, urging her to take it, (or at least a part of it); often perswading her to a speedy and private contract in order to a marriage between them. The serjeant thus instantly pursuing his love suit, he ply'd his oar so well that in a few nights he had certain proofs of the bride's cordial love and consent to wed him.

In the mean time while the Laird engaged many of his comerades (and they their friends) to intercede for him, likewise (with great secrecy as to his concern) the serjeant procured a Scottish vessel to be hired, and to be at readiness to obey orders, and weigh anchors when required.

bances in Ireland, before Elizabeth's death, had placed a great deal of confiscated property at the disposal of the crown. The laird saw that the sister island would be a good field for exertion. Standing in some favour at court—through the medium of his brother George, who was chaplain to his Majesty—he kept his eye steadily fixed on Ireland; and maintaining a constant acquaintance with what was going on—a distant relation of his own, who traded between Scotland and the north of Ireland, bringing him intelligence—he learned the peculiar position in which Con O'Neil, the chief of Ulster, was placed. He had been long a prisoner at Carrickfergus; but, since the accession of James, the severity of his confinement had been much relaxed. He had liberty to walk in the streets during the day, and to visit whom he pleased, with only a single attendant—returning to prison in the evening. The laird resolved upon effecting the escape of O'Neil—with the view of facilitating the great enterprise he had contemplated. The manner in which this was accomplished, we cannot do better than nar-

And now it remained only to facilitate the escape; wherefore the Laird had divers times treated the Marshall and his daughter in his chamber, both jointly and severally, and one night a good opportunity offering itself of her father being abroad, the Laird (as the design was laid) had the daughter and his sergeant into his room, and there privately contracted or espoused them together by mutual promises of conjugal fidelity to each other, joining their hands, and making them alternately repeat (after him) the matrimonial vow used in Scotland, they exchanging one to the other the halves of a piece of gold which he had broken and given to them to that purpose. So, no doubt, the sergeant kissed his bride and she him, and drank a glass of wine to each other on the bargain. Then the Laird caressed them both, and revealed to them his design of getting out of restraint, to abscond himself till he might get King James' letter to the Prince, that his hand should not be cut off; but that receiving on his knee the Prince's reprimand, and making due submissions, and humbly craving pardon and promising reconciliation and friendship to Mr Conninghame, he should be absolved from the punishment due for his crime. But this was a pretence to the bride only; all this was contrived, carried on, and done without the knowledge of the Laird's servant, who was only employed to cajole and treat the Marshall and his turnkeys liberally, and to perform menial attendances and offices about the Laird's person when called; so that the intrigues prospered (with admirable conduct) without the least umbrage of suspicion, either to the household or to the comeredas aforesaid, lest any of them should be taxed with compliance or connivance to the escape.

And now there remained only to appoint the night when the Laird was to leave his lodgings (and the preparatorys for it to be advised on); all which being concerted between the Laird, the sergeant and his bride, a treat of a dinner was made for some of the said officers and for the Marshall, which almost being ended, the sergeant came into the room and reported, that, in consideration of the Laird's valorous services and civil behaviour whilst Captain in the army, and of the officer's intercessions, Mr Conninghame having received no wound, (for divers respects on his own account, and to make amends to the Laird) joining with them, the Prince was pleased to pardon the Laird's rash passionate crime, and to restore him to his liberty; he making submission, and craving remission for his fault, and promising, not only reconciliation, but friendship to Mr Conninghame

rate in the words of the "Montgomery Manuscripts":—

"In the meantime, the Laird used the same sort of contrivance for Con's escape as he had heretofore done for his own; and thus it was, viz.—The Laird had formerly employed, for intelligence as aforesaid, one Thomas Montgomery, of Blackstown, a fee farmer, (in Scotland, they call such gentlemen feuers), he was a cadet of the family of Braidstane, but of a remote sanguinity to the Laird, whose actions are now related. This Thomas had personally divers times traded with grain and other things to Carrickfergus, and was well trusted therein; and had a small bark, of which he was owner and constant commander; which Thomas being a discreet, sensible gentleman, and having a fair prospect given him of raising his fortune in Ireland, was now employed and furnished with instructions and letters to the said Con, who, on a second speedy application in the affair, consented to the terms proposed by the Laird, and to go to him at Braidstane, provided the said Thomas would bring his escape so about as if constrained, by force and fears of death, to go with him. These resolutions being, with full secrecy, concerted, Thomas aforesaid (as the Laird had formerly advised) having made love to the Town Marshall's daughter, called Annas Dobbin (whom I have often seen and spoken with, for she lived in Newtown till Anno 1664), and had gained hers and parent's consents to be wedded together. This took umbrages of suspicion away, and so by contrivance with his espoused, an opportunity, one night, was given to the said Thomas and his barque's crew to take on board the said Con, as it were by force, he making no noise for fear of being stabbed, as was reported next day through the town.

as aforesaid, was pretended—all which was to be performed solemnly two days thence. These news were welcomed by all at table with their great joy and applause given of ye Prince, who thereby should endear the Scottish forces the more to serve his highness; then the healths went round and the glasses set about the trenchers (like cercoletts) till run off, the meat being removed, and sergeant gone to feast with the Laird's servant, who treated him and his sweet bride with the officers' and Marshall's men, where there was no want of wine for sake of the good news. After eating was done, the Laird and officers and Marshall (who no doubt had his full share of drink put upon him) continued at the wine (as their attendants also did below them), both companies being answered by the bride and her cook-maid, when wine was called for, then the reckoning was paid as daily before then had been done frankly, without demurring at all, or even examining how the particulars amounted to the total sum charged by the bride. In fine the Marshall and his man minded no more the keys or to look after the Laird being secured, by reason of the news and wine, and the trust they reposed in the bride.

And now the play was in its last scene, for the sun being a while set, the Marshall was led (as a gouty man, to his bed, and after him his two men (as manners and good breeding required) led to their garrott; and the officers with their servants being gone to their lodgings, and night come, the sergeant and his bride packed up her necessaries and as much of the money and gold as she could find, the maid being then busy in the kitchen, and at the same time the Laird and his servant put up their linens; which done, the bride sent the maid a great way into the town on an April or speedless errand, and the sergeant called the Laird and his servant down stairs. So the four went forth, leaving candles burning in the room, and locking the street door, putting the key under it into the floor. They then went away incognito; which transaction amazed the Laird's servant, as not having perceived the least of the whole design till that minute—though he was trusty enough, yet perhaps the Laird did not think his discretion capable to retain such a secret in his drinking with the Marshall and his men, to which he was obliged by the Laird (as the sergeant had been) as is aforesaid. What needs more discourse of the feats, but that the Laird and his company (though searched for) got a board, and safely landed at Leith, without any maladventure or cross fortune.

"The escape being thus made, and the bark, before next sun set, arriving safe at the Larggs, in Scotland, on notice thereof, our valorous and well-bred Laird kept his state, staying at home, and sent his brother-in-law, Patrick Montgomery (of whom at large hereafter, for he was also instrumental in the escape) and other friends, with a number of his tenants, and some servants, all well mounted and armed, as was usual in those days, to salute the said Con, to congratulate his happy escape, and to attend him to Braidstane, where he was joyfully and courteously received by the Laird and his Lady with their nearest friends. He was kindly entertained and treated with a due deference to his birth and quality, and observed with great respect by the Laird's children and servants, they being taught so to behave themselves. In this place the said Con entered into indenture of articles of agreement, the tenor whereof was that the said Laird should entertaine and subsist him, the said Con, in quality of an Esq. and also his followers in their moderate and ordinary expenses; should procure his pardon for all his and their crimes and transgressions against the law (which indeed were not very heinous nor erroneous) and should get the enquest to be vacated, and the one-half of his estate (whereof Castlereagh and circumjacent lands to be a part), to be granted to himself by letters patent from the king; to obtain for him that he might be admitted to kiss his Majestie's hand, and to have a general reception into favour; all this to be at the proper expenses, cost and charges of the said Laird, who agreed and covenanted to the performance of the premises on his part. In consideration whereof, the said Con did agree, covenant, grant and assign, by the said indenture, the other one-half of all his land estate, to be and enure to the only use and behoof of the said Laird, his heirs and assignns, at which time the said Con, also signing and registering; but no sealing of deeds being usual in Scotland, he promised by an instrument in writing to convey part of his own moiety unto the said Patrick and Thomas, as a requital of their pains for him, which he afterwards performed, the said Laird signing as consenting to the said instrument, the said agreements being fully indorsed and registered (as I was told) in the town council book of the Royal Burgh of Air or Irwine, the original of that indenture to the Laird, I had and shewed to many worshipful persons, but it was burnt with the house of Rosemount, the 16th February, 1695.

"Upon the said agreement the said Laird and Con went to Westminster, where the said George had been many months Chaplain and Ordinary to his Majesty, and was provided with a living in London, in Commendum, worth above £200 per annum, and the Laird was there assumed to be an Esq. of the King's body, and soon after this was knighted, and therefore I must call him in the following pages by the name of Sir Hugh Montgomery, who made speedy application to the King (already prepared) on which the said Con was graciously received at Court, and kissed the King's hand, and Sir Hugh's petition, on both their behalfs, was granted, and orders given, under the Privy signet, that his Majesty's pleasure therein should be confirmed by letters patent, under the great seal of Ireland, at such rents as therein expressed, and under condition that the lands should be planted with British Protestants, and that no grant of fee farm should be made to any person of meer Irish extraction."

So far so well; but the affair having been found out by the courtiers, though the laird and Con endeavoured to keep the matter as secret as possible, a Sir James Fullerton, who had great influence with the king, contrived to persuade him that the district proposed to be granted to Braidstane—now Sir Hugh Montgomerie—and O'Neil were extensive enough for three lordships. A third party—a Mr James Hamilton, who had made himself useful as an agent in Dublin—for a certain sum given to Sir James Fullerton, was consequently admitted to a share in the spoil.

Matters having been arranged between them, letters of warrant, dated the 16th April, 1605, were granted to pass all the premises, by letters patent, under the great seal of Ireland. Subsequently, however, Sir Hugh Montgomerie obtained from Con a deed of feofment of all his lands, "very honourable and valuable considerations him thereunto moving." John M'Dowal, of Garthland, Esq., and Colonel David Boyd, were "appointed to take and give livery of seizin to Sir Hugh; which was executed accordingly, on the 5th September following (1606), within the six months limited by the statutes in such cases made and provided. The other [transaction]* was added from Con conveying by sale unto Sir Hugh Montgomerie the woods growing on four town lands therein named; this sale was dated the 22d August, 4th Jaco., 1606. Patrick Montgomery and John Cashan being Con's attorneys, took and gave livery of seizin; accordingly this much encouraged the plantation, which began in May this year. Likewise the said Mr Hamilton (as he had done to Con), by deed dated next day after that conveyance to Con†—viz., on the 7th November, 1605—grants to Sir Hugh Montgomerie divers temporal and spiritual (as they call them) lands in Clanneboys and Great Ardes, then part of the trust and covenants in the tripartite indenture was performed to him." Sir Hugh was, at the time of this arrangement, in Dublin. From thence he proceeded to take possession of his property in Downshire, and afterwards returned to Braidstane, to engage "planters to dwell thereon." This occurred in the winter of 1605. By May of the following year the plantation had begun. Amongst the gentlemen who joined him were John Shaw of Greenock, his brother-in-law; Patrick Montgomerie of Blackhouse,‡ who was also married to a sister of Shaw; Colonel David Boyd; Patrick Shaw of Kerseland, his lady's brother; Hugh Montgomerie, a cadet of the family of Braidstane; Thomas Nevin, brother of the Laird of Monkreddin; Patrick Mure of Dugh; Sir William Edmeston, Laird of Duntreth; two gentlemen of the names of Neil and Calderwood, and others; besides a great many retainers. He also brought over a number of artificers—masons, carpenters, smiths, and weavers. The north of Ireland, according to the "Montgomerie Manuscripts," was more wasted at this

* A previous transaction is spoken of by the writer.

† Con's claims to the lands in question were founded only upon the Celtic law of tanistry. His right, besides the possibility of being attainted, was therefore incompatible with the law. Hence his readiness to agree to the terms proposed to him.

‡ Patrick Maxwell of Blackhouse or Skelmorlie, Cunningham, was cousin-german of Sir H. Montgomerie of Braidstane, by the father's side, which is proved by Hugh Earl of Mountalexander's account of his family in Lodge's Irish Peerage. Dublin, 1757.

time "than America, when the Spaniards landed there; but was not at all encumbered with great woods to be felled and grubbed, to the discouragement or hindrance of the inhabitants, for in all the three parishes [Donaghadee, Newtonards, and Gray Abbey] thirty cabins could not be found, nor any stone walls, but ruined, roofless churches, and a few vaults at Gray Abbey, and a stump of an old castle in Newton, in each of which some gentlemen sheltered themselves at their first coming over." The "stump of a castle" was made shelter for Sir Hugh and his family, while the rest of the colony speedily made "cottages for themselves, because sods, and saplins of ashes, alders, and birch trees, (above thirty years old) with rushes for thatch, and bushes for wattles, were at hand." A great part of the supplies of the infant colony were obtained from Scotland. There was "a constant flux of passengers;" and people came from Stranraer with their wares and provisions to the market at Newton, going and returning the same evening, though the land journey was upwards of twenty miles, besides three hours' sail. Sir Hugh and his lady setting a noble example of activity and industry, the colony made rapid progress. Stone houses, streets, and tenements, rose "as it were out of the ground (like Cadmus's colony) on a sudden, so that these dwellings became towns immediately." The harvests of 1606-7 were so abundant that the colonists had enough and to spare for "the succeeding new-coming planters, who came over the more in number and the faster, because they might sell their own grain at a great price in Scotland, and be freed of trouble to bring it with them, and could have it cheaper here." This plentifulness encouraged the erection of water mills in all the parishes, which "prevented the necessity of bringing meal from Scotland, and grinding with quairn stones, (as the Irish did to make their graddon), both which inconveniencies the people, at their first coming, were forced to undergo." Lady Montgomerie "had also her farms at Gray Abbey and Coiner, as well as at Newton, both to supply newcomers and her house; and she easily got men for plough and barn, for many came over who had not stocks to plant and take leases of land, but had brought a cow or two and a few sheep, for which she gave them grass and so much grain per annum, and an house and garden-plot to live on, and some land for flax and potatoes,* as they agreed on for

* This is rather remarkable. The period here alluded to is not later than 1608 or 9. Are we to suppose, according to the historians of the potato, that, though only introduced into the south of Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1586, it had made such progress as to be common over all Ireland when the Scots colonized Ulster in 1606—only twenty years afterwards; and that, too, in such a wilderness as Downshire is described by the "Montgomerie Manuscripts"! It would rather appear to us that the potato had been cultivated long previously in Ireland; and

doing their work, and there be-at this day many such poor labourers amongst us; and this was but part of her good management, for she set up and encouraged linen and woollen manufactory, which soon brought down the prices of the breakens* and narrow cloths of both sorts. Now (continues the writer) every body minded their trades, and the plough and the spade, building, and setting fruit trees, &c., in orchards and gardens, and by ditching in their grounds. The old women spun, and the young girls plyed their nimble fingers at knitting, and every body was innocently busy. Now the golden peaceable age renewed, no strife, contentment, querulous lawyers, or Scottish or Irish feuds, between clans and families, and surnames, disturbing the tranquillity of those times; and the towns and temples were erected, with other great works done, even in troublesome years." As a proof of the rapid progress of the colony, the writer mentions that in 1610, only four years after the first planting, "the Viscount† brought before the king's muster-master a thousand able fighting men." Thus the Scottish colony prospered; and at this day it is remarked that the district is superior, in every respect, to the surrounding country.

The disturbances in the Western Isles were a source of much annoyance to James after his accession to the English crown, and repeated expeditions were undertaken for their suppression. One of these, in 1608, was conducted by Andrew Stewart, Lord Ochiltree, his majesty's lieutenant. March 15, 1611—"Gilbert M'adame of Watterheid; Donald M'millane of Knockingarroche; Robert M'adame of Smeistoun, George M'adame, thair; Johnne M'nacht of Doungeucht; Gilbert Achannane of Murdochat; Robert Fergusone of M'killiestoun; Johnne M'kill, elder; Johnne M'kill, younger; William Makadame of Craigulane; Thomas Gordoun of Craigo; Johnne Neilson of Corsok," were charged before the High Court of Justiciary for contravening his majesty's proclamation, by abiding from the raid of the Isles. The parties, however, were dismissed *simpliciter*, on their production of a license from Lord Ochiltree to "abyde at hame them selfis"—they having furnished a sufficient number of able men to his lordship. The license was dated at Ayr, the 27th July, 1608. His lordship seems to have assembled

they seem also to have been familiar to the Scots, though it is generally believed that they were unknown in Scotland till almost within living remembrance.

* *Breacan*—Gaelic—signifies a tartan plaid; or *Breacanach*, *adj.* tartan. The *Breakens* of the "Montgomerie Manuscripts" were therefore *tartans*; and here we have an evidence of the fact that tartan dresses were the common attire of the people of Ayrshire at the beginning of the seventeenth century. The weavers of the *breacanach* were from Ayrshire.

† Sir Hugh was created Viscount Montgomery of Ardes in 1622.

his forces with great despatch. Writing to the Privy Council on the 18th August following, he says they weighed anchor from Islay on the 14th instant, and arrived at *Dowart* in Mull on the 15th, with much difficulty, in consequence of the storm which prevailed: one of the masts of his own ship went by the board. On leaving Islay he fell in with the *English galley*, and another ship carrying the ammunition and ordnance destined for the use of the expedition. These vessels had a narrow escape. Their loss, however, would have been no great detriment to the enterprise, as he found them neither sufficiently victualled nor suited for the service; and with the advice of the admiral he recommended their withdrawal, leaving the guns and ammunition, for which he would find use. The house of *Dowart* had been delivered up to him by M'Lean, which he garrisoned; and proclaimed a court to be held "in *Arrose* of Mull," with every prospect of success in his mission. Yet he found one part of it difficult of execution. This was the destruction of "lunfaddis,* birlings,† and Hieland galleyis." Owing to the great number of these vessels kept on the mainland, Lord Ochiltree felt the remonstrance of the Islesmen to be well-founded. They said that unless they kept an equal number with the inhabitants on the mainland, they would be subjected to their oppression, without the means of defence or retaliation. He could not, in these circumstances, justly destroy the one and not the other. He therefore requested an extension of his commission, not only to destroy the boats of the mainland adjacent to the Isles, but also all houses belonging to Islesmen, or such as might give shelter to fugitives from the Isles, on the main shore. With respect to the after success of Lord Ochiltree, we learn from *Gregory's History of the Western Isles*, that his request was granted by the Privy Council, but that the boats belonging to obedient subjects were spared. At the court-holding of Aros, the greater number of the chiefs attended, and, according to Lord Ochiltree, placed themselves at his disposal. Gregory, however, is inclined rather to credit the *Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland*,‡ which states, that by the advice of the Bishop of the Isles, they were invited on board the king's ship, called the *Moon*, to hear sermon; after which they were prevailed on to dine, and at last detained prisoners. Sailing to Ayr, Lord Ochiltree proceeded to Edinburgh, and delivered over his charge to the Privy Council.

The attempt of James to circumscribe the undefined limits of the Church—which, under the

* *Longfhada*—Gaelic—a long boat; the largest size of the ancient galley.

† *Bior-linn*—a barge or pleasure boat.

‡ Printed by the Maitland Club.

plea of spiritual independence, intermeddled with things temporal—kept up, as we have already observed, a constant irritation in the public mind. Both the king and the kirk seem to have been extravagant in their notions of privilege; for while the one refused to answer at the civil tribunal—even for words treasonable, if uttered in the pulpit—the other insisted on being judge competent in all matters, whether spiritual or temporal. The act passed to this effect was openly violated in 1605, by holding a general assembly of the kirk at Aberdeen, without the sanction of his majesty. Amongst the clergymen "dilaitit" for this offence, was John Welsh, then minister of Ayr. The doom of banishment for life was passed upon the parties; and after long confinement they were driven into exile. The discontent to which these proceedings gave rise was still farther increased by the desire of the king to assimilate the Church of Scotland to that of England. To put in operation this long-contemplated design, was almost the sole object of his visit to Scotland in 1617; when he sought to introduce certain ceremonies into the presbyterian worship, as a slight advance towards the full accomplishment of his aim. So slow, however, was the progress of the amalgamation, that at the death of James, in 1625, it was still far from being complete. His son and successor—Charles I.—intent on perfecting what his father had begun, went a step beyond the latter in the exercise of the kingly prerogative. He proceeded, without the concurrence of either parliament or general assembly, to govern the church, in conjunction with the bishops, upon his own authority. The canons establishing ecclesiastical jurisdiction having been promulgated in 1635, the liturgy, slightly altered from that of England, was introduced. Meanwhile the discontent became deeper and more general. The nobles saw in the policy of Charles a design to weaken their influence, by exalting the ecclesiastics; and it was obvious that for their enrichment they would be called upon, at no distant period, to surrender those properties which they had acquired at the Reformation. Interest, as well, perhaps, as inclination, thus led many of the nobility and barons to encourage the popular dislike of the royal innovation upon, or rather demolition of, the presbyterian form of worship. In less than two years after the first attempt to read the liturgy in the Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, on the 23d July, 1637—when the well-known tumult occasioned by Janet Geddes occurred—the covenant had been entered into; and the energies of the country so thoroughly organized by the *Tables*, or boards of directors, who sat in Edinburgh, that episcopacy was abolished by the General Assembly. An army was also assembled, so well equipped that

Charles was glad to retire from Berwick—whither he had come with a courtly array for the purpose of enforcing his authority—upon a pacification embodying no conditions. Ayrshire took an active part in the stirring events of this period. Amongst the most zealous of the nobles, perhaps, was John, Earl of Loudoun—Lord Chancellor at the time. When the covenant was entered into—on the 28th of February, 1638, in the Greyfriars church—Loudoun spoke with “great courage and power” in recommending the bond. The Earls of Eglington and Cassillis, together with many of the lesser barons, warmly espoused the cause. As might have been expected, the pacification at Berwick led to no favourable result. The king was willing to abrogate “the canons, the liturgy, the high commission, and the articles of Perth,” as well as the order of bishops; but the General Assembly insisted on still farther concessions, while the parliament—which was held immediately after the assembly—showed a disposition to abridge the civil power of the monarch. Proceeding to ratify the acts of the assembly abolishing episcopacy, the king suddenly ordered the parliament to be prorogued. This was the signal for a renewed appeal to arms. The recently disbanded army rallied with the utmost despatch under their various standards, and were ready in an incredibly short space of time to take the field. Charles—from the discontent of the English, and the difficulty experienced in procuring supplies from the House of Commons—was not in an easy position. Under these circumstances, it is possible he might have conceded almost all that was demanded of him by the Scots; but the discovery, by the Earl of Traquaire, of a letter from the malcontents to the king of France, imploring the aid of that monarch, determined him to break off all terms with them. Lord Loudoun—one of the commissioners sent up to London by the Scottish parliament in 1640—having, along with others, signed this letter, was thrown into the Tower; and, but for the interference of the Marquis of Hamilton, would have been executed without a trial. The particulars of the narrow escape of the earl is thus related in *Woodrow's Analecta* :—

“September, 1723.—Mr Frazer tells me, that after the revolution he was in company with Bishop Burnet, the Earl of Clarendon, and some others, and the conversation began to turn upon historians; and some of the company began to regrave the partiality and reserve-ness of historians, and that they did not narrate what was proper to them to tell. Bishop Burnet said there were many things fell into the observation of a historian, in his search after facts, which were not proper to communicate to the publick, and gave this for an instance; that when he was writing the History of the Dukes of Hamilton, he met with a passage, in the archives at Hamiltoun, as to which he appealed to my Lord Clarendon whither it was proper to publish it?—and it was this :—About the 1638, or [1639], John, Earl of Loudoun was sent up to London, at the king's desire, and with

the king's safe-conduct then in use. When at London, the bussines of the Letter *au Roy* began to make a noise; and my Lord Loudoun's having signed it, was insisted on against him by Laud, Strafford and the High-flyers, who wer willing to stop the designe of his coming up from the Covenanters. The earl was put into the Tower; and by Strafford and Laud ane order was procured from the king to execut my Lord Loudoun to-morrow, at such an hour in the morning. The warrand was directed to Sir Wm. Livingston (if I mind), Deputy-Governor of the Tower. Sir Wm., when he received this warrand to execut the Earl of Loudoun without any process or form in law, was extremely concerned; and came and let my Lord Loudoun see it. Sir Wm. was a relation, I think, of my Lord Loudoun; and he said their was no help for it, but begged he would shew it to the Marquise (thier being at that time no other Marquises in Britain save Hamiltoun, that was his ordinary designation). Sir Wm. went in quest of the Marquise, [but] he being out of the way, and having left no nottice wher he was, he could not fall on him, till about eleven at night, when they went both straight to the king at Whitehall, and found him abed. Things standing thus, the Marquise said to Sir William, that he knew in lau he, by his office as Lieutenant in the Tower, might demand entrance to the king any time day or night; so the other demanded it and got it. When the Marquise came into the king, he told him he had the above warrand shewn him, and it was illegal, and would have many ill consequences, and begged his majesty might recall it. The king, in a very angry manner, asked him if he believed him such a fool as to grant and sign such a warrand, without considering the consequences—adding, that he had done it, and he would be obeyed! The Marquise insisted that it would breed ill blood in Scotland; that it was against all lau and equity to cutt off privately a nobleman that was come up on the publick faith, and that without hearing of him; that this would infallibly make the breach with Scotland irretrievable; and insisted upon other topics, but in vain. The king continued resolute: and the Marquis took his leave of him, with telling him, he would immediately take his horses and go to Scotland; that he could not stay at London to be a witness of the misery his majesty was bringing upon himself; and that he was of opinion, that to-morrow, before this time, the city of London, upon hearing of this unnaccountable step, would rise and, for what he knew, tear him to pieces!—or some expression to that purpose: and so he retired. After he was gone down stairs, a message from the king came to him, ordering him to return. The threatening from the city of London stuck with the king; and when the Marquise came back the king said—“Well, Hamiltoun, I have yielded to you for this once; take you the warrand and do as you please with it!” My informer adds, that in a few dayes meeting with Duke William of Hamiltoun, he gave him a hint of what he had heard in conversation; and the Duke answered—“Mr Frazer, it 's all true and fact; and the warrand itself, and a narrative of the whole under the Marquise's hand, is among my papers at Hamiltoun” And that the last duke, James, confirmed the same to him, some years after, in conversation.”

This anecdote, the truth of which seems to be well established, supplies a striking illustration of the high hand with which Charles was inclined to carry his kingly privileges.

What followed this rupture is matter of national history. The Scots invaded England—defeated the royalists at Newburn (28th August, 1640)—and advanced to Newcastle; the king's forces, panic-struck, flying into Yorkshire. At Newburn the attack was led on by the Earls of Eglington and Loudoun. To prevent the further advance of the Scots, the king was compelled to agree to a treaty—concluded at Ripon—by which the Scots army was to remain in England while the state of affairs

were being deliberated on in the Parliament about to be called for the purpose. On the visit of the king to Scotland, in 1641, both armies were disbanded; and the Scots—all arrears having been paid up, besides a handsome present given them by the English parliament—returned to their own country.

On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, in 1642, under Sir Phelim O'Neil, the Earl of Eglinton commanded one of the regiments, raised by himself, composing the force of ten thousand men sent over by the Scottish Parliament to assist the Scottish planters in protecting themselves.* This outbreak was soon afterwards succeeded by the civil war in England—matters between Charles and the Parliament having, as every one foresaw, speedily come to a crisis. The success was for some time entirely on the side of the king; and the Parliament, fallen into distress, looked anxiously towards Scotland for aid. Charles, in his concessions to the Scots, had become bound to assemble the parliament every three years. That period had now arrived; but, though anxiously solicited by the Earl of Loudoun to summon the estates, he declined doing so, no doubt afraid of their co-operation with his rebellious subjects of England. A convention, ostensibly for providing for the public safety, was called independently of the monarch. The General Assembly also met. The celebrated solemn league and covenant, which superseded all previous covenants, was now entered into; and, in conformity with the views of the commissioners sent down by the English parliament, it was agreed to send an army of aid to the south. This was opposed by Glencairn, Dundonald, Bargany, and others; but warmly supported by Loudoun, Eglinton, Cassillis, and the greater part of the smaller barons. The levies were soon completed, and a portion of the army having been recalled from Ireland, a large force was ready by the end of the year (1643) to enter England. The army proceeded on their march in January, 1644. On the 22d July following occurred the great and almost decisive battle of Marston-moor, in which the Earls of Cassillis and Eglinton commanded regiments of their own, and in which the latter—"Grey Steel," as he was popularly called—greatly distinguished himself. As the historical narratives of this important engagement are somewhat obscure, if not misrepresented, we may be excused in quoting the following account of it from *Russell's Life of Oliver Cromwell*—the more especially as its details are, in many respects, locally interesting:—

* The "Montgomery Manuscripts" give an interesting account of the gallant defence made by the colonists at this time. The Scottish army of aid was under the command of Major-General Munro. The writer complains much of the manner in which their chaplains were thrust out, and covenanting ministers placed in their stead.

The following details, recorded by a writer in the *Mercurius Britannicus*, a weekly journal, published a few days after the action, and which appear to have been supplied by an eye-witness, are perhaps the fullest and most impartial that have come down to our times:—"I cannot let pass that glorious victory without drawing up the battle once again into their several brigades. *General Lesley** gave order for drawing up the battle. The right wing of horse was intrusted to Sir Thomas Fairfax, a man of known valour and resolution; it did consist of his whole cavalry and three regiments of the Scottish horse, commanded by the Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Eglinton, and Lord Balgony. Next unto them was drawn up the right wing of the foot, consisting of the Lord Fairfax's foot, and two brigades of the Scottish horse for a reserve. In the main battle were the regiments of the Earl of Lindsay, Lord Maitland, Earl of Cassilis, and Killhead's, and two brigades of the Earl of Manchester's. In the reserve was the Earl of Backlugh's regiment, the Earl of Loudoun's, Earl of Dumfermling's, Lord Couper's, General Hamilton's, general of the Artillery, the Edinburgh Regiment, and a brigade of Manchester's. Upon the left wing of horse was the Earl of Manchester's whole cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-General Cromwell, and three regiments of Scottish horse, commanded by Major-General Lesley; and upon their left hand, near a cross ditch, where the enemy had a regiment of foot, were placed the Scottish Dragoons, under the command of Colonel Frizell. Orders being given to advance, the battle was led on by General Hamilton, Lieutenant-General Baillie, and Major-General Crawford; the reserve being committed to the trust of Major-General Lumsdaine. There was a great ditch between the enemy and us, which ran along the front of the battle, only between the end of Manchester's foot and the enemy there was a plain. In this ditch the enemy had placed four brigades of their best foot, which, upon the advance of our battle, were forced to give ground, being gallantly assaulted by the Earl of Lindsay's regiment, the Lord Maitland's, Cassillis's, and Killhead's. Major-General Crawford, having over-winged the enemy, set upon their flank, and did very good execution, which gave occasion to the Scottish foot to advance and pass the ditch. The right wing of our foot had several misfortunes, for betwixt them and the enemy there was no passage but a narrow lane, where they could not march above three or four in front. Upon the one side of the lane was a ditch, and on the other a hedge, both whereof were lined with musqueteers. Notwithstanding, Sir Thomas Fairfax charged gallantly; but the enemy keeping themselves in a body, and receiving them by threes and fours as they marched out of the lane, and (by what mistake I know not) Sir Thomas Fairfax's new-levied regiments being in the van, they wheeled about, and, being hotly pursued by the enemy, came back upon the Lord Fairfax's foot and the reserve of the Scottish foot, broke them wholly, and trode the most of them to the ground. Sir Thomas Fairfax, Colonel Lambert, and Sir Thomas, his brother, with five or six troops, charged through the enemy, and went to the left wing of horse. The two squadrons of Balgony's regiment, being divided by the enemy each from the other, one of them, being lancers, charged a regiment of the enemy's foot, and put them wholly to the route, and afterwards joined with the left wing of the horse; the other, by another way, went also to the left wing. The Earl of Eglinton's regiment maintained its ground (most of the enemy going in pursuit of the horse and foot that fled), but with the loss of four Lieutenants; the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Major, and Eglinton's son being deadly wounded. Sir Charles Lucas and Major-General Porter having thus divided all our horse upon that wing, assaulted the Scottish foot upon their flanks, so that they had the foot upon their front, and the whole cavalry of the enemy's left wing to fight with, whom they encountered with so much courage and resolution that, having interlined their musqueteers with pikemen, they made the enemy's horse, notwithstanding all the assistance they had of their foot, at two several assaults, to give ground; and in this hot dispute with both they continued almost an hour, and still maintaining their

* Lord Leven.

ground. Lieutenant-General Baillie and Major-General Lumsdaine (who both gave good evidence of their courage and skill), perceiving the greatest weight of the battle to lie sore upon the Earl of Lindsay's and Lord Maitland's regiments, sent up a reserve to their assistance, after which the enemy's horse, having made a third assault upon them, had almost put them in some disorder, but that the Earl of Lindsay and Lieutenant-Colonel Pitscottie behaved themselves so gallantly, that they quickly made the enemy's horse to retreat, killed Sir Charles Lucas's horse, took him prisoner, and gained ground upon the foot. The Scottish dragoons that were placed upon the left wing, by the good managing of Colonel Frizzell, acted their parts so well, that at the first assault they beat the enemy from the ditch, and shortly after killed a great many, and put the rest to the rout. Lieutenant-General Cromwell charged Prince Rupert's horse with exceeding great resolution, and maintained the charge with no less valour. Major-General Lesley charged the Earl of Newcastle's brigade of White-coats, and cut them wholly off, forty excepted, who were made prisoners; and after them charged a brigade of Green-coats, whereof they cut off a great number, and put the rest to the rout. This service being performed, he charged the enemy's horse (with whom Lieutenant-General Cromwell was engaged) upon the flank, and in a very short space the enemy's whole cavalry was routed, on whom our troops did much execution to the walls of York, but our body of horse kept their ground. Lieutenant-General Cromwell and Major-General Lesley having joined, and receiving advertisement that our foot was engaged with the enemy's horse and foot, marched to their assistance, and met with the enemy's horse (being retreated, from the repulse which they had from the Scottish foot) at the same place of disadvantage where they had routed our horse formerly; and indeed their success was answerable, if not much worse, for we routed them wholly, killed and took their chief officers, and most part of their standards. After which we set upon the rear of their foot, and with the assistance of our main battle, which all this time stood firm, we put them wholly to the rout, killed many, and took their officers and colours, and by this time we had no enemy in the field. We took all their ordnance, being in number twenty-five, near a hundred and thirty barrels of powder, besides what was blown up by the common soldiers, above a hundred colours, and ten thousand arms, besides two wagons of carbines and pistols, of spare arms. There were killed upon the place three thousand, whereof, upon a judicious view of the dead bodies, two parts appeared to be gentlemen and officers. There were fifteen hundred prisoners taken, whereof were Sir C. Lucas, Major-General Porter, and Major-General Tellier, besides diverse Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors. The loss on our part, blessed be God, is not great, being only one Lieutenant-Colonel, some few Captains, and not three hundred common soldiers."

It appears, from the evidence adduced by Mr Russell, that Cromwell was not present in the last charge, which gained the battle, having been obliged to retire from the field in consequence of a wound he had received in the neck. In this charge his brigade was led on by Major-General Crawford of Skeldon. The troops, composed of the Scots and Cromwell's horse, were commanded by Major-General David Lesley, "who did dissipate all before them." The confederate army having separated after the capitulation of York, the Scottish forces proceeded northward; and, meeting the Earl of Callendar with reinforcements, stormed and took Newcastle. The following letter, from Sir William Mure of Rowallan to his son, while with the Scots army before Newcastle, is characteristic and interesting.

Sir William, then in his fiftieth year, had been at the hard-fought field of Long-Marston:—

Lovinge Sonne

We are now lying before Newcastle engaged anew to rancounter wt. new dangers, for we are to adventure the storming of the town if it be not quickly rendered by treaty, whereof ther is very small appearance, for they look very quickly for ayde to releave them. They are very proud as yet for oght we can perceave, and those that come out to us resolute , for the most part they are reformer officers under the commandment of the Earle of Craufurd and Mackay. We have had divers bowts wt. them, and on satterday last their day, a sound one, wherein we had good sport from the sunnyseing till twelve a'clock, both partyes retreating and chairgeing by touers wt.out great losse to eyther, for or. gen: Ma: shew himselfe that day both a brave and wise commander, and if it had not been so, we could not but have had great losse, for we wer put back over the water at the last, for their forces grew, and we had no armes but pistoles and they played upon us still at a very far distance wt. muskets and long fowling peeces. I am kept heir now beyond my purpose wpon necessity, havinge the only chairge of the Regiment till Col: Hobert, the Lieut: Col: and Major come heir, who have been all in very great danger but are now pretty well recovered so that I expect them heir very shortly. I am engaged in credit and cannot leave such a chairge, of such consequence, in ane abrupt maner, glk might hazard the breaking of the Regiment notwt.standing of the wrgent necessity that I know calls for my presence and attendance wpon my owne affaires at this time, which in so far as yee can be able ye must have ane ey to.

I have written to Adame Mure, to whome ye shall also speak and request, that he must take the whole care and chairge of my harvest and stay constantly at my house for that effect and I will sufficiently recompense his paynes. Yee may be now and then visiting my workers and hasting them to their dwty as yor. owne affaires may permit. It is very long since I heard from you, and am uncertane whither yee received my letters written since the battle at long marston moore, I know I will hear from you by this beaear, again whose retourne to me I hope to be ready to take a voyage home. Praying heartily the Lord to blesse you, yor. bedfellow and children, till or. happy meeting and ever I rest

Yours lovinge father

S. W. M. ROWALLANE.

*from Tyne-side before newcastle
the 12 of august 1644.*

I blesse the Lord I am in good health and sound every way. I gote a sore blow at the battle upon my back wt. the butt of a musket, which hath vexed me very much but specially in the night being deprived therby of sleep, but I hope it shall peece and peece waore away, for I am already nearby sound. I thank god for it.

[Superscription].

ffor his very Loveing Sonne

Sr. William Mure

yo: of Rowallane.

While the arms of the confederates were thus victorious in England, the extraordinary success of Montrose, who found his way secretly to the Highlands, threw the west country into a state of great alarm. When he took up arms, in the cause of royalty, the best forces of the country, amounting to nearly 30,000 well equipped men-of-all-arms, were in England. There was, no doubt, a small force in the north, which had suppressed the insurrection of the Gordons, and kept the other refractory spirits in check; but the greater part of the country was destitute of protection. In so far, therefore, the time was favourable for striking a blow for the king. It is not our province, however,

to follow Montrose throughout his brief but gallant career in the north, where he fairly baffled all the attempts of Generals Baillie and Hurry to entrap him. It is true that neither the one nor the other were free agents, being tied down by orders from the committee of states, which sat in Edinburgh; while Montrose, acting on his own responsibility alone, took advantage of every circumstance. During the progress of events in the north, the west country made every effort for self-defence; and various reinforcements of volunteers, both horse and foot, were despatched from Ayrshire to the generals of the covenant. A committee was appointed for the county, for the purpose of organizing all its available strength, under which general committee there were parochial associations entrusted with the management of their own particular localities. By this means the parishioners were marshalled into sections, with captains and lieutenants chosen by the popular voice. The object of this general arming was to give Montrose a warm reception on his expected descent from the Highlands, where his Irish auxiliaries had been greatly augmented by the several clans who flocked to his standard. Ayrshire, like Argyleshire, had good reason to dread the ravages of Montrose's army, which had acquired so odious a name for all that was savage and lawless in warfare. The "Irishers," as they were termed, had earned for themselves an infamous character in this respect.

The commissioners of the General Assembly, attributing the ill success of the Covenanters to the sins and backslidings of the ministers, drew up a list, dated 5th August, 1645, of their short-comings, together with certain remedies, which they ordered to be engrossed in the books of the various presbyteries. This document is a curiosity in its way. It advances numerous grave charges against the clergy; and as a whole, presents no very favourable picture of their character; albeit the period to which it refers is usually regarded as the golden age of Scottish Presbyterianism. Besides worldliness, lightness of carriage in themselves and families, *ambiguousness*, slander, silence of the public cause, and so on, they are charged with Sabbath profanation, and "tipping and bearing companie in untymous drinking, in taverns and aill-houses, or any where else, whereby the ministerie is made vyle and contemptible."

It may well be conceived into what a state of alarm the lowlands was thrown, when, by the defeat of General Baillie at Kilsyth on the 15th of August, 1645, the greater part of Scotland may be said to have been, for the time, in the power of Montrose and his ruthless followers. Wishart states that "all the western shires, and the towns of Ayr, Irvine, and others, immediately came and made their submission, readily offering their duty and

service." This, however, was assuredly not the fact, though a number of the gentry, and not a few of the common people, actually espoused the cause of the king. From the records of the Presbyteries of Ayr and Irvine, it appears that the inhabitants of the various parishes—expecting that the course of Montrose would be directed westward—continued under arms night and day, encamped on the fields, ready to march in whatever direction they might be required. Nor were their fears ill-founded, considering the prominent part the county had taken in support of the covenant, and the spoil it was likely to afford to the enemy. Though the main body of the army under Montrose came no farther than Hamilton, Alaster M'Donald or M'Coll—a nephew of M'Donald of the Isles, who commanded the Irish division—proceeded west, with a small party of cavalry, as far as Kilmarnock, where he levied contributions, and held a sort of court for all who were favourable to the cause of the king, or lukewarm in that of the covenant. The following letter, written by the Laird of Lainslaw to his chief, the Earl of Eglinton, then in England with the Scots army, is not only interesting, but important, as recording facts otherwise unknown respecting the conduct and movements of M'Donald while in Ayrshire. The narrative is highly creditable to the judgment and prudence of Lainslaw, while the character of M'Donald appears in a less repulsive light than that in which it is generally viewed in connection with the wars of Montrose:—

My Lord—

I Thoughte good to acquainte youre Lordship with the occurrences heir since your Lordship's departoure: Alexander M'Donald came to Kilmarnocke the next day thereafter with three hundredth horse, spoyling and plundering the countrey untill tuesday, at what tyme plundering was discharged. The gentlemen of this shyre, for the most part that was in the countrey, came and tooke protectione upon thursday. Colonell Hay sent for me, professing freindship to your Lordship's house, and desyred me that I would deal with Alexander M'Donald, General-major, for saving of your Lordship's houses and lands, by giving hym ane sowme of money. I told him I hade no warrand from your Lordship, nor zett from your sone, to dealle in a matter of such consequence; but being earnestly desyred by some of your Lordship's tennantes to enquire his pryce, and to draw him to his lowest, qk. they promised to relieve me of, and not to trowble your Lordship with the paymente therof; which, according to ther desyre, I did, and desyred of the generall-major that he would give me four dayes to conceive your Lordship's tennantes and wassalles; and I promised befor sunday at nighte to returne him ane answer by coming my selfe, which I did, and all of your Lordship's tennantes and wassalles was contente to draw up ane band for my reliefe, befor Saturday at nighte. But the generall-major going to Lowdown, wher the house was randered upon agreemente of Aught thousand and five hundredth merkes, for saving of the ploundering of the houses and paroches of Lowdoun, Gaistoun, and Maachlaine. But some envious persoune told the Generall-major, whill as he was at Lowdoun, that I Intended no trew dealing wt. him, but hade sente away some gentlemen to my Lord Marqucis of Montrose for ane protectione to your Lordship's landes, and so to prejudice him; which in trowth was altogether ane false reporte, for I never intended to

prejudge the agreement. Howsoever, Hew Montgomery, in Bowshue, wente to my Lord Montrose, at the desyre of some other freindes, without my knowledge, and, as I beieve, by my Lord Seatoune his meanes obtained ano protectione, wherof this is the coppie,* which indeed the meanest gentleman heir would not accept of. Wherfor the Generall-major came from Lowdounes that same night to Eglingtonne, and caused send for me; and after my coming did accuse me of my intentione of wronging of him, as is aforaide; and after I hade cleared my selfe, I did agree with him, at the desyre of your Lordship's tennantes and vassalles, for the sowme of four thowsand merkes, six hundredth therof to be payed presently, and three thowsand four hundredth merkes to be payed the last of this moneth. I wente to Irwin presently, and delyvered my Band to him, and received ano Band of your Lordship's tennantes; and therafter the receipt of my Band the Generall-major did remove his sowldiours from your Lordship's landes, having done no harme to the house, and no greate harme to your Lordship's landes, being compared with others in the countrey. He lykwyse commanded that all the musquetes, powder, Ball and match, pikes and launces that was in the house of Eglingtonne should be carried up to the Leaguer on the Mononday therafter. Wherfor I went to the Leaguer the first of September, hoping to find favour by Colonel Hay his means, for not delyvering of the Ammonitione; which, accordingly, as I expert, I fand; for in trewth Colonel Hay did all the good he could in any thing that concerned your Lordship. I payed the sex hundredth merkes; and therafter, being informed by William Hooome that your Lordship's tennantes of Eastwood were plundered, and three of them slaine, I wrotte to the generall-major, with my Sone, complaining of the wrong received. He returned me this answer—that it was done befor the agreemente, and in tyme comin ther should be no Harme done to your Lordship's landes. I heare that ther is no greate skaith done to the parke, only some sheepe and some yong staiges carryed away, which, Indeed, the Generall-major offered to cause delyver, if my sone would affirme that those staiges was your Lordship's which he saw, namely ano roned Staige, which by reasoune he halde not seen him befor, could not trewly affirme to be your Lordship's. As for the paroch of Egilsome, they hade three of Montrose sowldiours, which they maintained, to whom they gaive ano sowme of money, wha did keepe them from any greate harme. I hawe Lykwyse witten to my Lady Montgomery, wha is now in Craigfergus, acquainting her of all those proceeding, and of the quyetynes of the countrey heir, desyring her returne home, which I feare she be not able to doe befor hir delyvery. Swa hoping to see your Lordship shortly, I Remaine

Your Lordship's freind and servante,
NELL MONTGOMERIE,
Off Laingschaw.

Langshaw, the 13 of
Sept., 1645.

As for the Laird of Rowallano, whom I heare is with your Lordship, his tennantes did agree for ano thousand merkes for his landes, Crawfordlandes, and Lochbridges, for the qlke, by reasoune they wanted money, I gawe my Band to the generall-major, to be payed at Luks-masse; having received ther band for my reliefe. As for the Laird of Cuninghamheid, his freindes did agree for twelfe hundredth merkes, qlke the tennantes hes realleie paid. Both the Laird of Cuninghamheid and Rowallaines Landes are greately plundered, to the worth of ten thowsand poundes, as I am creditable informed. As for the towne of Kiimarnocke, I think it wandone.

A letter by Montrose, urging the gentry of Ayrshire to join him, was industriously circulated. A rendezvous for the royalists of the county was

* The copy here referred to appears to be lost; at all events it is not amongst the other papers of the Eglington family at Auchans, where Lainshaw's letter, and a number of other historical and statistical documents, were recently discovered.

appointed at Loudoun Hill, where Montrose himself waited the arrival of his friends. Committees also sat in Ayr, and the principal towns of the district, for the purpose of enlisting the disaffected. Meanwhile the volunteers in the various parishes were not inactive. Having formed a junction, they marched forward to Newmilns, with the view of attacking the rendezvous of the "malignants," as the royalists were termed; but the movement of Montrose towards the south, where he was encountered, and his army dispersed, by General Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark, at Philiphaugh, on the 13th of September, 1645, rendered their farther advance unnecessary.

The Presbytery records throw considerable light on this epoch of the county history. The approach of Montrose seems to have been regarded by the Church as an opportunity, eagerly to have been embraced, of testifying for the covenant; and all who, either from love to the cause of Montrose, or through fear of his power, sought protection from him, became especial objects of censure. In conformity with an order of the committee of the General Assembly, the following list of "disaffected persons" was given in by the Presbytery of Ayr, all of them to be proceeded against:—

William Livingstone.
John Kennedy, } Sons to the Laird
Hew Kennedy, } of Blairquhan.
Garrilhorne.
James Muir, Blairstoun.
Ardmillan, younger.
Kilkerran, elder.
Symon Fergusone, his sone.
Richard Sloss, } Ayr.
George Grier, }
Auchincorse.
Thomas McConnall, Dailly.
The Laird of Dronnan.
Boniton, and Affleck, Shilloch.
Drumroch.
The Laird of Capringtoun.
George Campbell of Kruridgend.
John Kerr in Auchinweck.
John Mitchell in Tarbolton.
The Laird of Craigie, elder.
The Laird of Girvanmains.
Burnbank, younger.
Duclog, younger.
John Wallace in Symington.

So strong was the ecclesiastical authority at this period, that most, indeed all of the cited parties—though many of them very reluctantly—obeyed the summons. William Livingstone of Aird admitted having been with the "publick enimie" at Bothwell Bridge, Loudoun Hill, at Cragr. Holme, and at Peebles. Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, younger, confessed "that he had supped with Alaster McDonald in Kilmarnock accidentally; that he was at Loudoun Hill; that he presented a letter to the Laird of Culzean at his house in the Cove, and desired the laird to be secret, but sought not his oath of secrecie; that he took no farther paines to draw on the Laird of Culzean with him." He

also admitted having been at Peebles, on his way to Philiphaugh. The Laird of Kilkerran, elder, admitted "that he was in Kilmarnock with Alaster; that he went to James Grahame at Loudoun Hill;" but denied that he saw any letter from Montrose, or that he said to him "I will bring you a score king's men." Kilkerran professed that he never intended following Montrose, but was desirous of obtaining his protection. James Muir, cousin-german to the Laird of Auchindrine, admitted "that he was in Kilmarnock with Alaster; that he was on the way to Philiphaugh, the length of Peibles; that he was at a committee in Ayr, sent in by the enemy, only by accident; that he was accessorie to a letter sent into Carrick from Montrose; and that he saw it and heard it read." Hew Blair of Blairstone confessed "that he was in Kilmarnock with Alaster; that he went to Bothwell Bridge and Loudoun Hill, and was on the way to Philiphaugh; that he cam alongst with a letter from Montrose, and had said that Mr James Bonner* suld not preach such a preaching the next day." The Lairds of Garrihorn, Girvanmains, Craigie, Caprington, the Kennedies of Blairquhan, junior, and others, made similar admissions. Amongst the last to obey the edict of the Presbytery was Sir John Mure of Auchindrine. Sir John seems to have been one of the most zealous friends of Montrose in Ayrshire. The charges against him were—

1. That he convened with the rebels at Kilmarnock, and at their leagues at Bothwell.
2. That he kept committee with them at Ayr.
3. That he entertained some of them sundry nights at his house, and did ryde with them, viewing the country.
4. That he kept the rendezvous at Loudoun Hill, and went along with them to Philiphaugh.

Sir John Mure admitted the whole of the above counts against him. He was farther challenged for having "published some of James Grahame his edicts at Straiton Kirk on a Sabbath day, for the country to meet the rebel commissioners at Mayboille; also that at Straiton he suld have sworne horrible oaths to this purpose—'that we have been all too long misled with a number of damned devils,' and that 'there was not a more religious nobleman in all this kingdom than my Lord Marquis of Montrose; and likewise that he sould have cursed the Solemn League and Covenant, and the subscribers of it, and sworne that all the judgments which were come upon this land were occasioned by that covenant.'" Sir John denied these charges; but there is reason to believe that they were not altogether unfounded. In the Cuninghame district, under the surveillance of the Presbytery of Irvine, there were also a number of individuals charged with "malignancy." Amongst these were the Laird of Knock—Fraser—a person of some note in the parish of Largs; the Lairds of

Lainshaw and Craighends, and Lord Boyd.* The latter admitted his offence ingenuously; and, because of his being about to remove immediately out of Ayrshire, was allowed to make his repentance in the kirk of Kilmarnock upon the Thursday following.

Although a number of the "malignants" professed that they kept rendezvous with Montrose, not from love to his cause, but from a feeling of necessity, there can be little doubt that many of them were secretly attached to it. Even amongst the clergy themselves not a few were favourable to the royal side; but the fear of exposure kept all save the more reckless from avowing their sentiments. The libels brought against the ministers of Straiton, Auchinleck, Muirkirk, Monkton, and several others, supply a graphic picture of the period. The Rev. Mr John M'Quorn, minister of Straiton, then aged and paralytic, was accused of scandalous carriage, in frequenting the alehouses about the village from morning till night during the week, with the exception of a short period about noon, when he went home and took a sleep; being sometimes so drunk that he could not examine his parishioners, after their coming, according to appointment, long distances for the purpose. But the main gist of the charges was his speaking disrespectfully of the Rebellion. He had said that it was "unlawful to take up arms against the king [alluding to the invasion of England under General Leslie]; for, if we wanted the king, the church would be without a head; that the covenant with England was unlawful; that we had nothing to do but keep our own league; and that he did not understand what the people had taken up arms for, seeing that the king had given them all they wanted." It was also proven against him that he was in the habit of "nicking them [the covenanters] as Puritans." At examinations he would say, to the individual catechised, "Are ye a Puritan? Will ye say the Lord's prayer or bid God speid?" If they answered "yes," then he would reply, "ye are no Puritan." It was farther established against M'Quorn, as evincing his warm side to the enterprise of Montrose, that when the edict was read in the kirk, calling on the people to assemble at Maybole, he abode in the pulpit silent, and afterwards adjourned with the "malignants" to the alehouse, where they drank, smoked tobacco, and indulged in "horrible swearing" against the cause of the covenant.

The Rev. Mr Hamilton of Monkton conducted himself in a still more extravagant manner. When, by act of Committee of the Sheriffdom of Ayr, James Blair, of Monktonmains, was chosen Cap-

* James, eighth Lord Boyd. He was a steady royalist. He joined the association at Cumbernauld, in favour of Charles I., in January, 1641.

* Minister of Maybole.

tain, and James Blair, in Monktonhall, Lieutenant of that parish, "for leading the people of God in such public service as suld occur," Mr Hamilton, on the following Sunday, denounced the parties elected in the most abusive manner. Speaking from the pulpit, "he called them drunken blos-terers, profane and debosht companions; the curse of God," he said, "was on them, and the curse of God wold light upon all who followed such leaders and commanders." He also prayed to this effect—"Lord, thou has scraped their names out of the book of lyfe, and will let them run on to destruc-tion, for their cup is not yet full." On another occasion, when preaching on the events of the times, he pointed with his finger to Mr Blair, say-ing most disdainfully—"there is our pretendit lieutenant!" At a subsequent meeting of the parish committee, he endeavoured to throw dis-credit on the enterprise—and, again alluding to Mr Blair, said—"it was more fitting he were maid a drummer than any other officer." Thus did the rev. gentleman disparage the lieutenant in a man-ner, as the latter expressed it, "hard for flesh and blood to comport with." But the day of retaliation was not far distant. Mr Hamilton, unfortu-nately, brought himself under a scandal of a very extraordinary kind. His maid servant, Grissell Black—a young girl—was engaged in marriage, and proclaimed to an Irishman of the name of M^c-Cracken.* Hamilton had apparently been accessory, or at all events was consulted as to the engagement, in the first instance; but he seems to have had a fancy for the girl himself, and she was easily persuaded to place the minister in the shoes of the Irishman. Accordingly, the same day, without consulting the session, or paying the fees, he caused himself to be proclaimed to Grissell. So great an outrage on the feelings and usages of the people could not fail to exeite a strong sensation—more especially as it tended to confirm the suspicion of a course of im-proper carriage between the minister and his maid. Taking advantage of the circumstance, and impel-led probably by a sense of propriety, Mr Blair, in Monktonmains, the much-abused lieutenant—aided by several of his relatives and friends—prevented Mr Hamilton from preaching on the following Sabbath in Prestwick Kirk. Adam Blair, one of the party, addressing the minister, said, "ye sall not come heir to preach"—and, at the same time, "strak Jonnet Duncan, in Prestwick, with his rod, because she refused to give him the key of the kirk." In the libel brought against Mr Ham-ilton, by his colleague, Mr Robert Maxwell, res-pecting the scandal, it appeared that the latter had refused to marry him, until the scandal should be inquired into by the church courts. Mr Hamilton,

determined not to be balked, applied to several other clergymen—all of whom refused to officiate, except a Mr Patrick Hamilton, minister of Cam-buslang, himself under censure at the time, who performed the marriage ceremony. The charge against Mr Hamilton was aggravated by the fact that he had failed to preach in the parish four weeks before the nuptials, and by his making choice of so unseasonable a period for them. The "weik immediately after that lamentable battell at Kil-syth," says the libel, "and when the enemie was lying at Bothwell; and the people of God in thir parts lying in the fields, ready to venture themselves and estates for the defence of the gospel, he did wreat a scurile letter to Mr William Scot, to come and marie him on the foresaid partie, that they might be merry and jovial two or three days to-gether." Farther, "that in these sad and melan-cholick tymes he did never come towards them of his charge that were in the fields, nather to exhort nor encourage them to stand to the defence of the Lord's cause against the public enemie, as the rest of the ministers did, and as was desyred by the committee of the shyre." For all of which dere-lictions Mr Robert was suspended "until such tyme as the whole process against hym be put to some closure." The farther consideration of the process did not tend to exculpate him. Various accusations, some of them trifling, but curious, were urged against him. He was charged with the want of gravity in the pulpit—making use of such expressions as—"Weill kens the mouse that the catt is out of the house"—"I am the carle catt howbeit I be sindged"—"Hall binke are sli-derie"—"If you have brewn weill you will drink the better"—"Many speak of Robin Hood, but few speak in* his bow"—and others of a still more questionable description—much to the mer-ritment of his audience. It came out also that Mr Robert had preached for twenty-six years without ever making use of the Bible—by reading solely from the Commentaries. In compliance with an order of the Presbytery, he at length brought "a great Kirk Byble, with ane selth covering thereon, and in the samyn had a quare of paper or thereby tyed thairin, whereon his preachings were reiten.

* * * Immediately after the reading of the text," continues the libel, "he goes to the said paper, and turneth the leaves thairof—sometymes ten or twelve, sometimes more or fewer, as occasion serveth—and so insiseth in reading of the same till the tyme of sermon be past; and what he has not reiten in these papers he goes out upon fearful curses and imprecations upon the people and par-ochie; and after preaching and prayer he layeth

* In the old records of this country, Englishmen and Irishmen were always distinguished as such.

* Within reach of his bow. This excellent saying must, we should think, be as old as the days of Robin Hood him-self.

the Byble upon the seat he sits on within the pulpit. And when the psalm beginneth to be sung he taketh the reatin paper out of the Byble, and leaveth the Byble there till he returns the next day and practice the same order. And in tyme of sermon, the most part of the people do nothing but lay wagers upon the turning of the pages." But more than all this, Mr Robert Hamilton, although "allowed to him twyse so much as sufficientlie provyde the elements [of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper] for sufficing of the people within the parochie, yet, for his own particular gaine, bringeth hardly so much wine as may satisfy the half of the two paroches, but causes shamefully mix the same with water, contrar to God's word, and the Constitution of the Kirk."* The libel was fully proven against Mr Hamilton, and we need scarcely add that, when the "whole process was brought to a close," deposition was the result.

From these exposures it is apparent that the Commission of the General Assembly had some reason for deploring the want of purity and zeal among, at least, some who had assumed the character and office of ministers of the Presbyterian Kirk. Taking into consideration the disaffection and lukewarmness of many of the nobility and gentry, and the want of discipline in the volunteer troops hurriedly raised to meet the royalists, together with the undue control exercised over the movements of the commanding officers, the success that attended the rapid and spirited movements of Montrose are not to be wondered at. When his extraordinary career was at length interrupted by the total rout which he sustained at Philiphaugh, the event was celebrated by a day of special thanksgiving; while subsequently the Commission of the General Assembly issued a declaration "against the late dangerous and seditious bans," by way of remonstrance, at the same time appointing "a solemn fast to be kept through the whole kingdome the last Thursday of April," 1646. Notwithstanding the impurities and lukewarmness already instanced, the church at this period possessed unlimited power, and the boldest felt compelled to bow to her dictates.

The civil war having been brought to a temporary close by the entire defeat of the royalists, the Scottish army returned from England, and were disbanded. The rise of puritanism amongst the English, the suppression of the parliament by the army, and the danger to which the life of the king was exposed, created a reaction favourable to royalty both in England and Scotland; and had the efforts of the friends of his majesty been at all directed with unanimity, the chance

is that the fortunes of the king might have been retrieved. Scotland, at the time, was divided into three parties: the out-and-out royalists, who acknowledged the divine right of kings; the rigid presbyterians, who would acknowledge no earthly or civil head of the church; and the moderate presbyterians, who were anxious so to blend the interests of the church and the crown that both might be preserved. Montrose, who had been compelled to consult his safety in flight after Philiphaugh, was considered the head of the first; Argyle of the second; and the Duke of Hamilton and his brother Laneric of the third. The latter had influence enough to procure a vote of the Scottish parliament for an army of 40,000 men, to aid in the cause of the king; but the General Assembly viewed the proposal with the utmost jealousy, and denounced it as an attempt to rob Christ of his prerogative, by espousing the service of Charles before his recognition of the covenant. Parliament, in consequence of the remonstrances of the church, rescinded the vote, and endeavoured to come to an amicable understanding with the church. While these conferences were in progress, the independent party in England were daily making head; and, alarmed at the prospect of an almost unlimited toleration for heresy and schism, the Scots put forth a strong remonstrance against the violation of the covenant. It was at the same time resolved to place the country in a state of defence. Committees of war were constituted for every shire, and indemnities granted to those who might sustain injury in the public service. The colonels of horse and foot for the shires of Ayr and Renfrew were the Earl of Loudoun (Lord Chancellor), or the Laird of Cessnock, the Earl of Glencairn, the Earl of Eglinton or Lord Montgomerie, the Earl of Cassillis, the Lord Ross, and the Lord Cochrane. The committee of war for the county of Ayr consisted of the following noblemen and gentlemen:—"the Earl of Loudoun (Lord High Chancellor of Scotland); the Earl of Glencairn; the Earl of Eglinton; the Earl of Cassillis; the Earl of Dumfries; the Lord Montgomerie; the Lord Boid; the Lord Cathcart; the Lord Rosse; the Lord Bargany; the Lord Cochran: the Lairds of Collein, Grimet, Macilven, Kirkmichall, elder, younger, and youngest; Penkill, elder and youngest; Balloche, Kerres, Corslays, Kildonnan, yr., Gilbert Kennedy of Dewchray, Adam Whitefuir, Fergus Maccubine, Mr Hew Cathcart, Gastoun, Cesnok, Bar, Gatgirth, Corsbie, David Kennedie of Ballymore, Gilmerscroft, yr., Kingeunleuch, Watterheid, Park, Stair, John Kennedy, late Provost of Ayr, Lainshaw, yr., Fail, Mr Robert Barclay, Craufurdland, Corshill, Blair, Kilbirnie, Rowallane, elder and younger; Baidland, Dunlope, Ralstoun, Kirkland, Auchnames, Heislet, Adam Ritchie, Bailie of Ayr, Ro-

* Mr Robert's desire of gain coincided with the practice of the Episcopalians, who mix the wine with water in accordance with the standards of their church.

bert Broun, the three Lairds of Skelmurlie, Bishop-toun, Prestoun, Adamton, yr.; Hunterstoun, Jo. Reed, Provost of Irving; Cuninghameid, Jos. Osburne, Enterkine, Alexander Craufurd of Nether Skeldon, Adam Blair of Lochwood, Sir William Scot, Hew Kennedie, Laird of Blair, Jo. Creichtoun of Castlemaynes, Hew Hammliton of Brodhome, John Rosse of Dreghorn, Mungo Boiswall of Dunlair, John Campbell of Skeanstoun, William Hammliton of Garrise, Charles Boiswall of Barlanothian, Boid of Trochrig, Fergus Maccunning in Balquhany, Barskimming, Ja. Cambell of Newmilns and Dowcuthul. "The levies of horse and foot for the shires of Ayr and Renfrew were 200 foot and 240 horse. The monthly pay was from Ayrshire £6066, and from Renfrew £2205 Scots. The burghs of Ayr £342, Irvine £252, Renfrew £90. Though the parliament passed strong resolutions against the proceedings in England, declaring their object to be the safety of the king, the promotion of religion and the covenant, yet it did not satisfy the ruling party in the church, who declaimed loudly against the conduct of the estates. With the view of allaying the clamour, and at the same time checking, if possible, the presumptuous interference of the clergy in civil matters, the parliament addressed a powerful and well argued letter, together with a declaration, of their intentions, to the different presbyteries. Neither the letter, however, nor the declaration satisfied the church. Petitions were presented by the various presbyteries, showing the imminent danger to religion from the threatened disruption between the kingdoms; that the grounds of the war had not been clearly demonstrated, and praying that the desires of the commissioners of the General Assembly might be conceded. They at the same time declared their determination rather to endure the hardest troubles than countenance proceedings so much in opposition to their consciences. The General Assembly passed an act condemnatory of the "engagement," and calling on the brethren to hold out the terrors of the war to their people if they complied with it, and to take special notice of such others as did not declare themselves against the "engagement," that they might be dealt with by next General Assembly. A fast was also appointed to be held, chiefly on account of the previous backsliding "which has prevailed to the undertaking of an unlawful engagement in warr, notwithstanding of petitions from burghs, presbyteries, synods, and shires, to the contrary."

A complete disruption thus took place between the estates and the church; though the former, knowing the influence which the latter possessed over the people, were still anxious to smooth matters as much as possible, and to prevent the appearance of an open and entire misunderstanding.

P

They put forth an act of parliament recapitulating the grounds upon which they were resolved to interfere in behalf of his majesty; and professing the utmost anxiety for the cause of religion and the covenant. The bait, however, did not take; and every pulpit rang with denunciations against the "engagement." Determined to proceed in defiance of the church, the Duke of Hamilton was nominated general; the Earl of Callender, lieutenant-general of the whole forces; David Leslie, lieutenant-general, and John Middleton, major-general, of the horse. Hamilton was in correspondence with the royalists in England; and had he boldly declared himself independent of presbytery, the whole of Montrose's party in Scotland would no doubt have speedily rallied around him. But principle, perhaps, as well as the authority of parliament, and the peculiarity of his position, compelled him to adhere to the covenant as the ground-work of all his negotiations. He, at the same time, held out secret promises of advancement to the royalists; and while he thus attempted to engage the services of all parties, he found himself, as usually happens in similar cases, cordially supported by none. The process of arming proceeded slowly, amidst the denunciations of the clergy, who did not confine themselves entirely to words. The people were encouraged to meet in arms, in order to show the strength of the opposition to parliament. In the month of June (1648), a large assembly was collected at Mauchline, on the occasion of a communion there. At the sermon on the Monday following the greater part came armed. Sir James Turner—whose account no doubt is to be received with some caution—says that "there were few less to be seen about the church than two thousand armed men, horse and foot." According to this writer's statement, he had heard of the intended gathering while lying at Paisley with his regiment, and acquainted the Duke of Hamilton of it, by whom he was ordered not to stir until Callender and Middleton arrived with a sufficient force. These gentlemen, accordingly, on the Saturday previous to the communion, reached Glasgow—where Turner met them—and went straight forward to Paisley. A rendezvous of horse and foot having been appointed by Callender, at Stewarton Hill, on Monday, Lieutenant-General Middleton was despatched from thence, with six troops of horse, to Mauchline Muir; where, it appears, the communicants had been drawn out to receive them. The Earl of Callender and Sir James Turner advanced with the remainder of the forces. The communicants refusing to disperse, were briskly charged by "Middleton's forlorn hope"—as Turner calls his troops of cavalry; but so stoutly was the charge sustained, that not only were they defeated, but Middleton himself, and Colonel Urrey

who came to the rescue, both wounded in the head. This greatly appalled the government troops; and the news reaching the Earl of Callendar, he left Sir James Turner's regiment of foot at Kilmarnock, and advanced more rapidly with his horse. On his arrival, Turner says "the flashing communicants left the field, the horse trulie vntouched, because not ferclie pursued: about sixtie of their foot were taken, and five officers." Wodrow gives rather a different account of the affair. He describes the party assembled at Mauchline Muir as "a handful of countrymen," who, having no expectation of fighting, were quite unprepared for it. He admits, however, that Middleton "was in some hazard." By the mediation of Mr Thomas Wylie, minister of Mauchline, and some other ministers, Middleton, he says, "gave his promise to permit the people to dismiss peaceably; which they were doing when his men fell upon them, and, scattering them with some slaughter, kept the muir. When he came to Mauchline the ministers quarrelled his breach of promise and capitulation; and he put it off with alleging that some of the people had provoked his men with harsh speeches." The Rev. William Guthrie, author of "The Christian's Great Interest," describes the circumstances still more widely* :—

"In 1648 the parliament ordered a considerable force to be raised, and assigned as the reason of the levy, the danger that was to be apprehended from the army of the sectaries. This proved a very unpopular measure; the more so, that it was done without the advice of the church party. The magistrates of some boroughs were punished for their want of alacrity in forwarding their levies: and from the general discontent of the people, and a meeting which Argyle, Eglinton, and Cassillis had at Irvine, resistance was loudly talked of. The meeting of these noblemen, however, did not arise from their determination to thwart the order of the parliament; but the noblemen and gentlemen of the shire of Ayr, having met at Riccarton on Saturday, the 10th of June, they were terrified from the design of resistance, only by the approach of an army of nearly 4000 horse and foot, to Stewarston. A number of people, through fear of being taken from their houses by force, had resorted to the fields. Nearly 2000 of these, including about 150 deserters from the army, had assembled at Mauchline, where the communion was to be celebrated, and awaited the resolution of the meeting at Riccarton. Though advertised that all thought of resistance had been abandoned at that meeting, they proceeded to Mauchline Moor after sermon on Monday, and were proceeding to elect officers, when they were surprised by the appearance of Middleton with 300 horse. Some ministers went to Middleton, and treated for the safety of the people, with the exception of the deserters from the army. This having been granted, the ministers returned to the people, and endeavoured to persuade them to disperse. The men of Kyle and Cunningham readily obeyed; but the deserters, and some men from Clydesdale, were resolved to fight. After waiting some time, Middleton ordered some of his horse to charge them, when they instantly fled; but the greater number running toward a bridge, missed the road, and being obliged to make a stand, they engaged with the horse, when about forty men fell—as many, it is said, of the troopers as of the people."

* Memoir and Letters of the Rev. William Guthrie, author of "The Christian's Great Interest." Edinburgh, 1827.

Such are the contradictory statements of parties. The truth most probably lies between. The communicants may have been surprised, but that they were more than a mere handful is apparent from their ability to cope with six well equipped troops of cavalry. Middleton next day marched into Ayr, where a court of war was appointed to be held on the prisoners. The country people were pardoned; the "officers sentenced to be hanged or shot;" but they too were spared, and permitted to depart after a few days' confinement. The ministers taken were also dismissed. The truth is, Callender and Middleton did not well know what to do; for the English were on the border, and the west country, as Turner admits, was very unsettled. The church vigorously continued its thunders against all who showed the slightest symptoms of favour to the Engagers. The difficulty experienced in raising troops had a most injurious effect on the king's cause. The English loyalists were attacked and defeated in detail, before Hamilton could march a step to their assistance. Ayrshire, in general, was warmly attached to the church and the party of which Argyle was the head; yet, despite the Assembly's denunciation, a considerable body of men repaired to the standard of Hamilton. Lord Montgomerie (afterwards the seventh Earl of Eglinton) joined him with a regiment of his own raising;* Kilkerran did the same; and several families of lesser note contributed in men and money towards promoting the expedition; while Lord Cochrane undertook a commission to bring home some of Munro's troops from Ireland.† The Duke of Ha-

* At the battle of Long-Marston Moor, Lord Montgomerie fought, in opposition to his father, on the side of Charles I.

† The following paper, though not indorsed nor dated, may in all probability be "Minutes of the Lairks Comittie anent the outrigging," &c., to the Duke of Hamilton in 1648 :—

"The qlk. day, we, under subscrivers of the comittie of the Lairges, according to the order of the comittie of Conynghame, at Irwing, the thretein of Mai, thair mett, anent the outrig of four trouping hors for the present expedition, wt. twentie dayis provision, and armes and furnitor for the said hors and men, hav concludit all in on voic quho sould furnishe hors, being the greatest fractionns, viz., Lord Sempill one horse, being ten men the greatest pt., and to receiv fraction from the Laird of Auchnames for two men on Craighiesillheid land, on Rotland land one Wm. Boyle and on Halkhill, qlk. compleits that fractionne according to sixteen men, the horsis pro rata.

"And lykways ordaines that the Laird of Skelmurlic, elder, and the Laird of Knock, to put out one hors, the greatest fractionne for aught men and ane half, and to receiv fraction fra the Laird of Kolsoland for on man and half, on for Netherhall, on tuo for Kirkland and Mot.flood, wi two pt. yrof to Mot.flood, and thrid pt. Kirkland, thie men Gavand Blair, being sixteen men to the horsis, pro rata, and rest. 20 sh. fra Auchnames for fractionne of on man.

"And lykways ordaines the Laird off Fairlye to put out ane horse, being the greatest fractionne, and to receiv fra my Lord Boyd fractionne for seven men, pro rata, to joyynn for the said horsis, the Laird of Fairlye being ten.

"And lykways ordaines the Laird Bashaoptounc to put

milton was at length enabled to enter England at the head of 14,000 men; but it was neither a disciplined nor unanimous army. The leaders dared not effect a junction with the English royalists under Longdale, because they did not recognise the covenant. The consequence was, that they were attacked and defeated in succession. The duke, by hazarding a battle with his raw and ill-concerted troops at the outset of the campaign, against the long-embodied and well-disciplined army of Cromwell, showed that he had no military talent or experience.

No sooner had Hamilton taken his departure for England, than Argyle, Eglinton, and other noblemen, at the head of a considerable body of troops, raised chiefly, by the sanction of the church, in the west of Scotland, proceeded to Edinburgh and expelled the convention, by whose authority the army under Hamilton had been collected. The troops were accompanied by clergymen appointed by the presbyteries, and a fast was held for a blessing on their arms. Great complaints had been made of the insolence and misconduct of the soldiers raised for the "engagement," and ecclesiastical proceedings were to have been instituted against them; but it appears the soldiers for the Covenant had behaved themselves no better, for, by the same diet,* it was ordered that, "considering the great plundering that was committed by many in the armie that went out in the late expedition for the cause of God, how scandalous it was to the gospel, what a blot it put upon profession, and how it opened the mouths of the wicked and profane, did appoint that every brother should tak exact tryell and notice of plunderers within his congregation, and if the geir was considerable, that restitution be made, and that the persons themselves, according to the mind of the Synod, be brought publickly before the congregation, and mak acknowledgment of their fault." The discomfiture of the Duke of Hamilton was followed by the entrance of Cromwell into Scotland, who, in conjunction with the Covenanters, easily succeeded in repressing the forces under Monro and Laneric. The power of the rigid presbyterian party was thus completely established, and the

out ane hors, being the greatest fractioun, and to receiv the rest of out-rig from Kelburne of his hors, pro rata, and qt. soever pairt or parties sall be fund deficient of thes four men, who sall be deficient of outputting ther hors and men who armed.

"We ordane them to underly the hol damaeg susteine or sall be sustained throw their neglect of the servic, in respect we haw joynd the particular fractionnes for recewing of their money, pro rata, qn. it sall be requyred be the greatest from leist.

(Signed)

"SHELMOURLIE.

"JA. WRASER.

"PATRICK SHAW.

"DAVID BOYLL.

"HENRIE KILSO."

* Ayr Presbytery Records.

church exercised its authority in a sweeping manner. All who had been accessory to "Hamilton's engagement"—as the unfortunate expedition to England was called—were compelled either to make a public display of repentance or leave the church. The Assembly passed an act directing the most rigid inquiries after defaulters, and the presbyteries were equally zealous in carrying out their injunctions. In a conference between the Presbyteries of Ayr and Irvine, a minute was framed—so that these bodies might act harmoniously—by which the various shades of "malignancy" were nicely classed and distinguished. This minute was drawn out on the 28th November, 1648. It diverged into no less than ten heads or degrees of malignancy, distinguishing between those who simply gave their band for putting out their proportion of men, and those who laid violent hands on individuals, by putting them in the tol-buith.* These classes were respectively termed *compliers*, *forcers*, *urgers*. Others, of a milder shade, were denominated *seducers*, *promoters*, &c. There were various distinctions, however, upon which the two Presbyteries could not agree, and these were referred to the judgment of the General Assembly's Commission. The grounds of debarring and expulsion are curious, as illustrative of the period. We quote them at length from the Presbytery books (15th December, 1648):—

1. Anent simple compliers that did simple put forth their proportions, or did oblige themselves before by promise or band to doe it without any farther, it is agreed upon, according to the Commissioners' explanation of there own act, that they sall be rebukit for it upon the fast day, they standing up to testifie their dislike thereof; and in case any be markit not to ryse, whoever guiltie, that the minister sall call upon him by his name.

2. Anent those who forcod, urged, poynded, and threatened to strike others if they would not put forth their men, it is agreed upon that they sall be suspedit from the Covenant, in case they have been breathing out malignance befor.

3. Those who poynded others, and to that hour has not restorit the poynd, are to be excludit from the Covenant, till first they restore the poynd, and give signes of their repentance.

4. Those who activille poynded in another congregatioun, when they had power and authoritie, are to satisfie in the congregatioun where the poynd was taken; and befor their receiving into the Covenant, to make restitution of the poynd, and make a particular acknowledgment of their fault.

5. Being askit what was to be done with poynders that had restored the poynd, it was answerit that they did not come within the compass of forcers, and so to be past upon the day of the fast, befor the renewing of the fast covenant, upon ane general acknowledgment befor the congregatioun.

6. Concerning poynders upon redemption, it was answerit, that they should acknowledge their fault particularlie; and those who assistit trouper in poynding, and went alongst with them, are appointed to doe the like.

7. Those who poynded others, and would be content with nothing except they got it out of their own handes, albeit they were willing to suffer them to poynd and to take what

* This illustrates the great difficulty Hamilton experienced in raising his levies; and when raised, what, it may be asked, was the value of an army so compelled?

they pleased themselves; likewise they who poynded at their masters' desire or command, ar both to be suspendit from the Covenant, in case they be known to be malignantie set befor; if not, to be received upon their personal acknowledgment.

8. Those who gave out orders for poynding, and did uplift all the money that was poynded in those parishes where the Lord Montgomerie had had interest, and did give out orders for troupers to quarter, are to be sharplie rebukit, and to make a personal acknowledgment of their fault; and in case they be elders, to be suspended from the eldership.

9. Those who ingagit themselves to get bonds and moneys within several paroches, and did buy horses therewith for the advancement of the engagement, at their masters' command, if they have not been malignantie set befor, are onlie to make a personal acknowledgment of their fault.

10. Those who were pryme contrivyers of bands, conveners of the people to put forth men, counsellors, intysers, and urgers of the people to comply, setters doune of stents, na being pressit themselves to doe it, *railers upon those who was at Mauchline moore*, appointed to be cited before the Presbiterie, and that because it was allegit to be one expectant who had done all this.

11. Those who were active in quartering sojures in the unlawful engagement, and, being employed to quarter those who rose up for the good cause, did either declare themselves unwilling or absentit themselves, they are to make a personal acknowledgment of their fault, and to be saddie and gravelie rebukit.

12. Those who stirred up officers and troupers to lye upon those in power unwilling to put forth their men or to contribut, are to make a personal acknowledgment of their fault before the congregation.

13. Those who outrouked their children, and furnished them money to hyre men to gae out in the engagement, albeit they professit themselves unwilling, ar to make a personal acknowledgment.

13. Those who sought charge in the unlawfull engagement, but could not get it, and who did ryde east with my Lord Montgomerie when the country was up in arms against the engagement, are to make a personal acknowledgment; and in case they do not declare themselves penitent, not to be absolved.

15. Simple collectors, that only gathered men and did no farther, are to be past with simple complers, upon a general acknowledgment, whether they be elders or not.

When the Solemn League and Covenant was renewed about this time, all suspected of malignancy were scrupulously debarred, according to the foregoing reasons, until due repentance had been made. Lord Chancellor Loudoun, who had at first favoured the expedition, bowed himself in much humility to the church. Amongst others within the bounds of the Presbytery of Ayr, charged with malignancy, were Lord Cochrane of Dundonald, Lieut.-Colonel Hew Montgomerie of Coilsfield, the Laird of Dunduff, David Campbell, yr. of Skeldon, &c. Lord Cochrane was accused of having been "a colonel in the late unlawful engagement"—of having signed the letter sent from the Earl of Glencairn to the Committee of the Shire, which he said he had done in haste, not knowing its contents—and accepted a commission to go to Ireland and bring over forces. The statement of Lieut.-Colonel Hew Montgomerie throws more light perhaps than any other on the perplexing dubiety of the times. He was desired to give in his answer in write to the question whether he had undertaken any charge in "the late unlawful engagement against England?" He

replied as follows:—"I did, after a long tyme being dealt with, and ane great hope of a unanimous agreement betwixt church and state (as was at the time rumoured where I live), as also many solemn oaths and protestations used besyde the publick declaration, that there was no intention to unluse any poynt of the solemn league and covenant, but on the contrar the absolute prosecution thairof, together with the king's relief, engaged to be lieutenant to my Lord Montgomerie in England, but not to officiat any charge or command before my being there, neither to remain longer with them when a breach should be of the premises. As for my journey towards the armie, though my nearest way had been by Carlisle, yet for my information and better satisfaction, I went about the way of Edinburgh, being still unresolved, where I was a little informed that all those that rose in arms under a pretext of joyning with them, were received without giving assurance to be faithfull to the ends of the covenant or the maintenance thairof, which did occasion my stay there some four dayes for farther information of the certainty thairof, and by that tyme word came of ane rub given them; which did also stay me for to hear where and how they were. And suddenly we heard both of their defeat, and also of the approach of the west country forces towards Edinburgh, where I staid till their coming; and afterwards went to the Earl of Tweeddale his house for a certain tyme, and refused to go along with the Earl of Lanerik and their forces, and with your people I came home." Amongst those proceeded against in Cuninghame, by the Presbytery of Irvine, the most prominent were the Laird of Knock, and James Craufurd of Baidland, who was named in the committees of war for Ayrshire appointed by the Parliament in 1646 and 1648. He joined the unlawful engagement against England, and held the rank of major. After the failure of this expedition, on his return to the county he made application to the presbytery to be admitted to repentance, and restored to the covenant. The application was written by his own hand, and expressed great contrition for his past misconduct. After repeated supplications and appearances, he was ordained to satisfy, according to the act of the General Assembly; which he did (October, 1649) in the church of Dalry.

The affairs of the state being under the control of the high church party, an act was passed repealing all acts of Parliament or Committee made for the late "unlawful engagement," and ratifying the Protestation against the same. Another act was also passed in favour of those ministers who had been at the affair of Mauchline Muir, declaring that the rising there of the good and well-affected was not only lawful, but a zealous and real testimony to the truth and covenant. The

ministers were John Nevy, of Loudoun; John Adair, of Ayr; Gabriel Maxwell, of Dundonald; Alexander Blair, of Galstoun; Mathew Mowat, of Kilmarnock; Thomas Wylie, of Mauchline; and William Guthrie, of New Kilmarnock (or Fenwick.)

FROM THE COMMONWEALTH TILL THE UNION.

The distracted state of parties in Scotland was still farther increased by the ill treatment and execution of Charles I., against which strong protestations were made.* Though this was an event well calculated to unite all favourable to monarchical government, and though it certainly had the effect of producing a decided reaction in the public mind, still the views of parties were so various, and their religious feelings so strong, that it was impossible to condescend upon any common ground of agreement. The whole authority of the country—after the defeats of Montrose, Hamilton, and Lanerie—fell into the hands of Argyle and the more strict covenanters; and though, contrary to the invitation of the English Parliament, they resolved upon the maintenance of monarchy, by proclaiming Charles II., yet the crown had been offered to him upon such terms, that neither the more moderate presbyterians, nor the royalists, could enter cordially into their arrangements. In the meantime, however, it was resolved to place the country in a state of defence; and committees of war were appointed for all the shires. That for Ayrshire consisted of the Lord Chancellor Loudoun; the Earls of Eglinton and Cassillis; the Lord Cathcart, &c. The Earl of Cassillis, and Robert Barclay, provost of Irvine, were among the commissioners despatched to the Continent to offer the crown to his majesty; and, amongst other stipulations, it was made a fundamental principle of his acceptance that all excommunicated persons—those who had been concerned in the “unlawful engagements” of Montrose and Hamilton—should be excluded from the court. While these negotiations were in progress, Montrose, at the head of a small body of followers, chiefly Germans, made a landing in the Orkneys, with the view of creating another diversion in favour of unlimited monarchy; but a body of troops having been despatched against him, he was routed before he had well effected a footing on the mainland. His defeat and capture were celebrated by a solemn thanksgiving throughout all the

Church. By the Presbytery of Ayr* it was appointed to be held on the 5th June (1650), in place of the 15th May, as directed by the Commission of the General Assembly—the letter containing the instructions not having reached the Presbytery in proper time. Charles II. had scarcely assumed the nominal functions—for they were no more—of royalty in Scotland, when the English Parliament deemed it politic to despatch an army of 16,000 men, with Oliver Cromwell, now commander-in-chief of all the forces of the Commonwealth, at its head, against the Scots. To meet this invasion a large army was raised; but it was neither well disciplined, nor, considering the severity of the Church's proceedings against all who came under the designation of *Malignants* and *Engagers*, was it likely to be actuated by much unanimity of purpose. The troops were, as usual, raised by a species of conscription from the various districts—some of the more zealous and wealthy of the noblemen contributing voluntary levies of men. From the Records of the town of Ayr (Sept. 18, 1650), it appears that the levy cost the burgh 5800 merks, which was raised by a stent upon the town and landward inhabitants; and that the horses requisite for the troopers and dragoons were impressed wherever they could find them, the owners being paid according to a scale of value. Though greatly hurried in their armament by the rapid advance of Cromwell, the ruling party relaxed none of their severity of discipline and exclusiveness. The command of the Covenanting army was entrusted to General Leslie, a soldier of approved talent and courage. From his judicious choice of an encampment at Edinburgh, and his successful skirmishes with the enemy, by which he promoted the discipline and courage of his troops, it is well known that Cromwell was under the necessity of retreating to Dunbar. Balfour† relates that Major-General Robert Montgomerie, a younger son of the Earl of Eglinton, and Colonel Strahan, on Wednesday, 31st July, led out a party against the enemy of 2000 horse and 500 foot, and beat him soundly. If they had had 1000 more, continues the annalist, they would have routed his whole army. They killed to him five Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels, and mortally‡ wounded Lieut.-General Lambert, and above 500 soldiers, and returned with no great loss. But for the injudicious interference of the Committee of the Kirk, who, after expelling no less

* No notice is taken of the death of Charles I. by the Presbyteries. They were busy prosecuting the “malignants.” The only reference to the fate of the king occurs in the resolution of keeping a fast by order of the Commission—amongst other causes, “that the Lord deliver the young king from the snares of ill counsell in which he is now involved.”

* From the Records of this body it appears that Montrose was defeated by Col. Strachan, on the 27th April, and that he was captured a few days afterwards by one M'Leod of Asken.

† Balfour's Annals.

‡ So says the annalist; but as he was taken prisoner, and survived, severely wounded should have been the expression.

than 4000 of the best troops because of their *maligancy*, and preventing Leslie from taking advantage of a favourable opportunity of attack, because it was Sabbath, he would have succeeded in forcing Cromwell to an inglorious retreat. The latter endeavoured in vain to draw him from his stronghold. With the view of cutting off the supplies of the Scots, he marched westward, manœuvring between Stirling and the capital. Leslie, perceiving his intention, ordered forward a body of his troops in a parallel line. Contrary to what is generally represented in the history of this period, it would appear, from the following letter by Major-General Montgomerie to his father, the Earl of Eglinton, written at this time, that the Scots were suffering from a scarcity of provisions as well as the English:—

My Lord,

I have received your Lordship's * * * * The Lewtenant-Gen. is to send on [one] to you who came in from the Enemy weoll mounted: his father is a presbyterian Minister in Lancashyre. Our Resolutions in the Army have bene so contrar and uncertain yesterday all day that I could not advertise your Lordship befor this tyme. Wee have resolved to draw our Army a mylle or two westward, and draw up in a fair feild, and offer the Enemy Battell by shottng three peice of cannon towards them. But wee are affraid they will not come to us, knowing our straits for want of provision, which if they do not we wilbe forced to march towards them, and fight upon all disadvantages, for we must either resolve to doe that or starve. Ther is many against the giving of the Enemy a divertisement by sending a party to England, in respect they wold not be able to fight ther forces which it is conceaved they have on foot in the kingdom, except they should joyne with Malignants, and assist thes who we are obliged to fight against as weel as Sectaries. Wee are informed ther is a party of three thousand men coming to the border for to recruit the Enemy, under the Comand of my Lord Gray of Grubie, and fyve hundredth which is come over the border already, whom we resolve to send a party to intercept, which is all I have to show your Lordship for the present. Intreating your Lordship to communicat this to my Lord drumfermling, and show him ther [is] none more his servant then he who resolves to continue

your Lordship's most obedient sone
to serve you till death

R. MONTGOMERIE.

At our Leagure neare Carstorphin
this 22 of Agust 1650.

Weo have ordered our Army so, by puting all our best men, officers and souldiers, in the battell, and the worst in the reserve, that we are hopefull throu God's strength to carry the bussines by our battell, having the two part of our horse in it and the third part in the reserve.

There is another letter by Major-General Montgomerie to his father, at this period, which, though not dated, seems to have been written subsequently to the foregoing. It is interesting, as illustrative of the manœuvring to which the armies had recourse before the final issue:—

My Lord,

The reason why yor. Lo. is not so oft acquainted of our proceedings as I wold, is becaus yor. Lo. horsemen doth not attend heir as they oucht. Ther is one graham, who, after the wrighting of my Letter did let it ly two dayes beyd me, and when they come keeps them up lykwyse. Since my last to yor. Lo. ther is nothing past, save only

the Enemy this morning fell upon a house called Reidhall, within two myle of our Army, and storm'd it, and after two houres debate gained it, ther being such a strong pass betwixt our army and it that we could not releave them; neither could we advance for ther cannon, having all ther army standing upon strong ground ready to second them. Wee are informed this night ther is two brigads of the Enemy march't towards Craigmiller this night, wherfor we have comanded a party of foot to it, with two Regts. of horse to Wester-didistoun, who is to watch ther and to send ane hundredth horse to the house, to attend upon the enemy's waggon's and provision, which is to come from Musleburgh. If they resolve to storm the house, we are to advance with our whole army towards them, and second the parties. I pray the lord give us good success. I thought fitt to aquaint yor. Lo. that the shyre of perth cryes mightily out against yor. Lo. Regt., and have profered to furnish the army with two thousand bolis of meall if they will remove yor. Lo. Regt.* Ther is many lykwyse for the bringing them over to purge them. Wherfor yor. Lo. wold see that ye have none but such as ye can be ansrable for. Ther is some who spares not to vent publickly that ther is no need of a guard, and that his Majestic wold rather be content to quyt them, then have the cuntry oppressed. Thes things I thought fit to acquaint yor. Lo. of, that ye might be resolved what course to take therin. However I should not wish that yor. Lo. should be discouraged at any of thes expressions, but doe yor. duty and stand by yor. right. I have received that money from boghall which yor. Lo. sent, as I did expresse in a former [letter] which, if yor. Lo. have not received, I shall informe yor. Lo. more particularly by the nixt. So wishing the lord to blisse his matie, and all his court, and to prosper yor. Lo. in all yor. interprizes,

I rest

your Lo. most obedient

sone to serve you,

R. MONTGOMERIE.

If nothing occure before Munday, we resolve to use some active way to engadge the Enemy to fight, which I conceive wilbe by marching towards Edmestoon and Musleburgh and storming them.

(Addressed)

"To his most honorable. Lord

"The Earle of Eglintoun

"These are."

The disastrous result of this determination to force the enemy to fight, by moving from their position, is well known. Still no emergency could reconcile the Covenanters to an amalgamation with those whom they believed to entertain less rigid views of Church polity than themselves. So absurd did their conduct appear in this respect, that many of the more moderate portion of the inhabitants began to suspect their integrity. The author of "The Montgomerie Manuscripts" broadly accuses the "Committee of the Kirk," or at least some of them, of secretly favouring the Parliament. "It was generally believed," he says, "that O. C. [Oliver Cromwell] had secret correspondence with them and their party, among ye. officers, and ye. event confirmed the report. For ye. ministers and some leading officers, after the loss of Dunbarr fight, now called Remonstrators (from a paper called a Remonstrance against

* The Earl of Eglinton was colonel of the king's guard of horse, hence the reason of his regiment—about which there were so many complaints—being stationed at Perth, where Charles II. held his court. The Earl, however, does not appear to have been with his regiment at the time.

ye. assembly of the Estates, and of the ministers at Striveling), for this assembly declared that it was lawfull for the King to imploy any of his subjects, to expell ye. sectarian English out of the country; but those other ministers and officers, having gott together about 6000 men, and more dayly of their peevish gang, refractory to ye. laws, coming in to pursue their remonstrance, would admit of no conjunction with ye. King, nor with his sober estates and clergy at Striveling, but being headed by ye. said Straughan and Colonel Gilbert (commonly called Gibby) barr, would fight ye. Lord's battles by themselves; because he was able to doe his own work with few, as well as with many, and would own his cause and covenant, (which they only expressed) against the sectarians, and, therefore, they rejected the help of 1000 men, which ye. King and estates sent, by Major-General Montgomery, (Eglington's 3d son), and threatened to fall upon him and his party, if he presumed to joyne with them, tho' he offered to be under their command; only permitting their leaders to march and fight as volunteers, with ye. men they had brought to their party. Now, lett any man judge whether barr and straughan were more for the King and country or for Cromwell; but Lambert easily routed them at Hamilton, within six miles of Glasgow.* Without

* According to other accounts, the route was not so easily accomplished:—William Ralstoun of that Ilk, living at Woodsyde (his own property), in Beith parish, was in the party which was dissatisfied and opposed King Charles I.; but disapproving of the murder of this king, they took up arms against the Republicans and the despot Oliver Cromwell. Ralstoun, who commanded a regiment of horse, under Colonel Kerr, surprised General Lambert, at Hamilton, in December, 1650; and had well nigh succeeded in the enterprise, which failed through the desertion of Colonel Halket, one of their number.—See Ker's *Memoirs*.—*Robertson's Ayrshire Families*, Vol. II, p. 264, &c.)

Lieut.-Col. Ralstoun, with a small party of horse, entered Hamilton, and most gallantly carried all before him, clearing the town of the English, and killing several Kerr, with fewer than two hundred, seconded him. By some supposed treachery, the English rallied again, and they pursued Kerr's and Ralstoun's party as far as Paisley and Kilmarnock. About twenty only were killed, and not more than eighty taken prisoners, whereof Ker himself made one.—*Brown's History of Glasgow*, page 111.

From the following paper, published in *Robertson's Ayrshire Families*, it would appear that the properties of Queensberrie and Drumlanrig suffered considerably:—

“The roole off the Remonstrators, that brunt the gaits of drumlanrig and plundered and waisted the Lands.

“A list off those persones who are to be persecuted by the Earle off Queensberrie and my Lord drumlanrig befor the parliament for besiging and fying the house off drumlanrig waisting and destroying the Lands of the hail tenents belonging to the saids noble Earle and Lord in auay taken ther cornis cattell and vther plenishing in Anno 1650, in the moneth of october.

“Wariston; Sr John Chieslie; Gilbert Ker; Laird of Colston; Sr Andrew Ker of Greinhead; William Ker of Neutoun; the Laird of Cesnok; the Laird of Cunynghamehead; the Laird of Rowalland; the Laird of Pollock, Maxwell; the Laird of Corsble, Fullerton; the Laird of Glanderstoun; Capitane Giffand; William Dounie ther Clark; Robert Aichison ther Comissar; Andrew Broun

going the length of this old writer in suspecting the motives of the Remonstrators, it is apparent that their absurd conduct was the main cause of the discomfitures sustained at that period. Confidence in one another, without which success is impossible, was completely destroyed. Charles himself, alarmed lest he should be given up to the Parliamentary force, escaped from the power of Argyle at Perth, where the Court then was, and fled towards the Highlands, with the view of throwing himself into the arms of the few royalists who, under Middleton and Glencairn, still kept together. Alarmed at the consequences of such a step, Argyle immediately despatched Colonel Robert Montgomerie after him with a party of horse, who succeeded in overcoming his fears, and brought him back to Perth. Balfour gives an interesting account of the king's discovery by Lieut.-Colonel Narne, one of Montgomerie's officers. He was found in a poor cottage belonging to the Laird of Clova, “laying in a nasty room, on ane old bolster above a matte of segges and rushes, overweared and very fearful. * * The King told Robert Montgomerie that Doctor Fraser had betrayed him, in assuring him that he should have been that day he came away in, delivered up to the English, and all his servants hanged.”

Though the circumstances in which the country was placed were of the most discouraging nature, a fresh army was speedily assembled un-

ther Chirurgical; John Gordon Cap, wha brunt the gaits; Harie Cunynghame; Livetenant William Glendinning; Laird of Park, Mure; Laird of Park, Hay; Georg Porterfield and John Grahame; Provest of Glasgow; Mr John Spruicill; tuo Roberts, sons to Stephen Robert of Wicketshaw; Major Shaw of Sornbeg and his troop, who was grievous wher ever the came; the Laird of Fail, elder and yonger; the Laird of Craufurdland and his troop; the Laird of Pinkell, Boyd; the Laird of Stair; the Laird of Blair; Heugh Wallace of Underwood, with ane troop; Laird of Kirkhill, Kennedie, with ane troop; the Laird of ———; Cunynghame of Hill of Beith wt his troop; Sr James Stuart; the Laird of Dolphintoun; Bordland, Cunynghame; Hamilton of Grainge; Ringand Cleugh (Kingancleugh?); the Laird of Kinhill, and his troop; the Lord Cathcart; the Laird of Allinshaw; Mr Heugh Cathcart; John Craufurd, baillie of Air; Gilmylnes Croft; John Gordon of Boghall; the Laird of Colzeane; Craigoch, Kennedie; James Kennedie, son to Colzeane; William Colville in Uckitree; Robert Cathcart, son to Drumjonard; Grimmet, Shaw; the Laird of Couchreg, Boyd; the Laird of Kirkmichell, Kennedie; Thomas Kennedie, his brother; the Laird of Auchindrain; Thomas Campbell, in Glasgow; James Hamelton, laite baillie ther; Patrick Bryce, maltman ther; John Johnston, merchant ther; Vmphyay Colquhoun, ther; Thomas Paterson, merchant yr; James [Brown?], merchant in Glasgow; Rot. Simsons, in Edinburgh. *Ministers*. Mr Patrick Gillespie; Mr William Adaire; Mr John Novay; Mr Thomas Nalie; Mr Gabrill Maxwell; Mr Matthew Mouat; Mr James Rouat; Mr William Guthrie; Mr John Fullerton; Mr Gilbert Hall; Mr Georg Hutchison; Mr Alexr. Blair; Mr David Bruce; Mr Heugh Campbell; Laird Adamtoun and Laird of Carnehill, Wallace.—*From a Copy marked on the back 'Anent Drumlanrigre 1652', in the possession of John Fullarton, Esq.'*”

der the command of Laneric (now Duke of Hamilton) and Leslie.* The west country forces, however, under the name of *Protesters*,† kept strictly apart, and were commanded by Lord Robert Ker.‡ The camp was formed at Torwood, with the fortress of Stirling in the rear, and the Highlands open for supplies. Cromwell in vain endeavoured to draw them into action; and it was not till, crossing the Firth of Forth, and thereby interrupting their intercourse with the Highlands, that they marched to England, as the only alternative which could be wisely adopted. The failure of this bold stroke is sufficiently accounted for. Charles calculated upon a great accession to his army in England; but, from the unexpected nature of the movement, his friends were not prepared to join him, nor did the rigid orders issued by the committee of ministers tend to encourage the English royalists. The small army of the Scots, amounting to no more than 14,000, was surrounded at Worcester by upwards of 30,000 troops under Cromwell. So situated they could offer little effective resistance. Still much courage and prowess was individually displayed. Major-General Montgomerie, who had the command of the second brigade of horse, as narrated in the Boscobel Tracts, was "stationed at Powick Bridge, on the left bank of the Teme, and was opposed by Fleetwood and Ingoldsby, who advanced, under a brisk fire, to attack him. Montgomerie, after maintaining his post till his ammunition was expended, was forced to abandon Powick Bridge in disorder; and the Protector (Oliver Cromwell), having at the same time overpowered the equally gallant defence offered by Pitscottie and his handful of men, only three hundred Highlanders, (by which the Republicans were enabled to cross the Severn and outflank General Montgomerie) passed the Severn on pontoons, leaving Montgomerie in full retreat towards the city of Worcester." In this hard-fought though unsuccessful action at Powick Bridge, General Montgomerie was dangerously wounded. The whole of the royalist

* A regiment was raised by the Earl of Eglinton, who, with his son James, was surprised and taken prisoners at Dumbarton.

† So called from their protesting against the resolution of the Commission of the General Assembly, in reply to the query of the Parliament, in 1651, that it was lawful to employ such as were debarred from the public trust on account of malignancy, provided that they satisfied the Kirk for their offence.

‡ "In Aprile, 1651, second levie for Bedland Craufurd for a troupe of hors and man, fra the Lairds of the county and the Tenants therof, ilk the half.

"Debursait be the tenentis thair cess (half) to the English garrison at Kirrillaw (parish of Stevenstoun), about 1651.

"Cess fra the tenants of the county, the year endit at Martimas, 1652, (half, the uther half of the Lairds), in corne and strae, and in monie, to the Inglis troupers in Psalay and Kilmarnock, and the hyre of the cart-hors to the wark at Air."—*Private Papers*.

army were either killed or taken prisoners; Major-General Montgomerie was amongst the latter.

The divided state of parties tended greatly to favour the success of the Parliamentary army. General Monk, who had been left in Scotland with a considerable force, having captured Stirling, most of the other strengths of the country were speedily given up. Amongst other towns of importance, Ayr was taken possession of, and a strong fortification erected there. The castle of Little Cumbrae was also taken and burned. Tradition states that the Eglinton family retired to the Cumbraes for security—the earl himself being at the time a prisoner. The tradition is countenanced by various circumstances. Lord Montgomerie, the earl's eldest son, though he had been a steady royalist—having fought in opposition to his father at Marston-moor, and with Hamilton in his invasion of England—after satisfying with the church, and obtaining a repeal of the act which had been passed against him declaring him incapable of public employment, rose to great influence and trust with the Committee of Estates. Balfour, in his annals, has the following statement, dated 17th January, 1651:—"Ordered that the Lord Montgomerie haue 6 barrells of that powder wich belonges to the publicke, which was carried to the Isle of Bute, for the defence of his housse, for wich the said lord is to be comptable to the publicke." That by "his house" was meant the castle on the Little Cumbrae will appear evident from the following order, the original of which is amongst the Eglinton papers at Auchans:—

"You ar heairly requyred, vpon sight heir of, to send fourscore able souldiers of the Regiment vnder your command, wt. ther armes, to the land of Littill Combra, their to Continow, and to ressaue such further orders from tyme to tyme from the Lord Montgomerie as hee shall think most the advantage of our service. Which suldiers ar to leaue ther horses in ther qrs. wt. the Rest of that Regiment, and to Ressaue ther prouisionall interinements out of the [island] of boote [Bute] and meikell-Combra, which is to be refounded vnto the inhabitantes of the seads Islands out of the first of the mantinance that shalbe ressaued of the sherifedomes of airo and Ranfrow; heir of you will not faile at your perill, gevin vnder our hand at or. Court at Duncfermeline, the 28th day of Apriayll, 1651.

"To Collonell Collin Cambell
or in his absens to his lieutenant
Cornall or other officers
Commanding that Reaigement
of dragouns, for the tyme
being."

Notwithstanding the hopelessness of the royal cause, several efforts were still made in favour of it. The Earl of Leven, the Earl of Crawford, Lord Ogilvy, and other noblemen and gentlemen, met at Perth for the purpose of organising a fresh levy; but they were suddenly set upon by Monk's troops, and most of them taken prisoners. The most successful attempt was that made by the Earl of Glencairn; whose active and energetic temperament well fitted him for desperate enterprises. Of his

lordship's expedition a minute and interesting account has been preserved by John Graham of Deuchrie, who was one of the first to join his standard. It is as follows:—

The earl of Glencairn went from his own house of Finlestone in the beginning of the month of August, 1653, to Lochearn, where several of the clans did meet him, viz., the earl of Athol, MacDonald of Glengarie, Cameron of Lochyell, ordinarily called MacEldney, John Graham of Deuchrie, Donald MacGregour, tutor of MacGregour Farquharson of Inverey, Robertson of Strowan, MacNachtane of MacNachtane, Archibald lord Lorn, afterwards earl of Argyle, colonel Blackader of Tullyattan.

These gentlemen, after some few days' consultation with his lordship, did promise to bring out what forces they could with all expedition. My lord, notwithstanding, did lie to and from the hills, not having any with him but the writer of this, and three servants, for the space of six weeks.

The first forces that came to him here, were brought by John Graham of Deuchrie: they were forty footmen. Within two or three days after came Donald MacGregour the tutor, with eighty footmen.

My lord general with this force came to John Graham of Deuchrie's house, where, within some few days, my lord Kenmore came with forty horsemen from the west; colonel Blackader also came, with thirty horsemen, which he had gathered together in Fifeshire. The laird of MacNachtane came with twelve horsemen: there was between sixty and eighty of the Lowlandmen that were not mounted on horses, but were very well provided in their arms: they were commanded by captain James Hamilton, brother of the laird of Milntown, and were called to a nickname *Gravats*.

Colonel Kidd, governor of Stirling, being informed that the king's forces were come so near him, did march with the most part of his regiment of foot, and troop of horse, to a place called Aberfoyle, within three miles of the place where my lord general did lie, who having intelligence thereof, did march with the small force he had, to the pass of Aberfoyle; and drawing up his forces within the pass, did distribute his footmen on both sides thereof, very advantageously; and the horse which were commanded by lord Kenmore, were drawn up on the wings of the foot. He gave orders that captain Hamilton, who commanded the Lowlandmen, called *Gravats*, with Deuchrie's men, should receive the first charge, which they did very gallantly; and at the very first encounter, the enemy began to retire back. The general perceiving the same, did command the Highland forces to pursue, as also lord Kenmore with the horse he had. The enemy began, upon this, downright to run; they were pursued very hard; they lost on the spot about sixty, and about eighty were killed in the pursuit: no prisoners were taken.

My lord general having succeeded so well, from all places men did daily come in to him. We then marched to Lochearn, and from that to Loch-Rannoch, where, at the hall in the isle of Loch-Rannoch, the clans met him. In the mean while, he was very busy in dispatching men to the Lowlands, giving them commission for taking horses, for raising men, and for carrying off all the arms they could find.

The clans who met him at Loch-Rannoch brought their forces with them: the laird of Glengarie brought three hundred very pretty men: the laird of Lochyell brought four hundred Lochaber-men: the tutor of MacGregour had then about two hundred men with him.

Sir Arthur Forbes, and Gerard Irvine his lieutenant-colonel, with several other officers, came with about eighty men on horseback. The earl of Athol came with a hundred horse, and with a regiment of brave foot, consisting of near one thousand two hundred men, commanded by Andrew Drummond, brother german of Sir James Drummond of Machany. He was the earl of Athol's lieutenant-colonel.

These noble persons were ordered to give commission to captains, and other inferior officers, to go to the Lowlands, for levying what men they could. We then marched

down to the skirts of the Lowlands, near the Marquis of Huntly's bounds, where several gentlemen joined us.

The laird of Inverey rendezvoused in Cromar, for the raising of a regiment. General-major Morgan, who was lying at Aberdeen, being informed of the day of rendezvous in Cromar, did draw out of several garrisons two thousand foot, and one thousand horse and dragoons, with which he marched day and night before the day of rendezvous; and we not having intelligence of his march, he fell upon our outer guards, and that so hotly, that our forces had much ado to get drawn up; and if it had not been for John Graham of Deuchrie, with about forty men who fired upon the enemy, some of our own men being amongst them, and having killed the officer who commanded the party of the enemy who had entered the glen before us, this put them into some confusion, and made them stand a little.

In the mean time lord Kenmore, who commanded the van, marched at a great rate. Our foot took the glen on both sides. This glen leads to the laird of Grant's ground of Abernethy wood. Morgan now having got up his foot, ordered them to march on both sides of the glen after our foot, he himself charging at the mouth of the glen. My lord general, who was in the rear, was desired to change his horse, but he would not, though the nag he rode on was not worth £100 Scots. The gentlemen who attended on my lord general, were the laird of MacNachtane, Sir Mungo Murray, who killed one of the enemy's officers as they entered the pass, Nathaniel Gordon, a brave gentleman, major Ogilvie, captain Ochtrie Campbell, captain John Rutherford, who wants the leg, colonel Blackader, the laird of Glengarie, with several other gentlemen of repute, whose names I cannot now remember. The glen was so strait for the horses, that only two could march abreast, and sometimes only one. The enemy pursued so hotly, that they fought on foot as often as on horseback. We had eight miles to travel through the glen, before we could reach the laird of Grant's ground, and the enemy did not give over the fight, till night parted us.

Morgan lay in the glen all that night; and the next morning he marched down through the Cromar, and from thence to Aberdeen.

After this we lay in that country and in Badenoch, for near five weeks. Lord Kenmore was sent with a hundred horse to the shire of Argyle, to bring up what forces lord Lorn had gathered. He had mustered one thousand foot and about fifty horse, who marched and joined us in Badenoch, where he remained with us about a fortnight; but being some how discontented, he marched home with his men on the 1st day of January, 1654.

My lord general having intelligence of his desertion, ordered the laird of Glengarie, with Lochyell, and so many horse as could be conveniently spared, to pursue him, and bring him back with his men, or otherwise to fight him. Lorn marched straightway for the castle of Ruthven in Badenoch, a house belonging to the marquis of Huntly, wherein there was a garrison of English soldiers; but Glengarie being very eager in the pursuit, overtook him before he got within half a mile of the castle. Lord Lorn seeing this, slipped off with what horse he had, leaving his foot to the mercy of Glengarie and his men. He presently commanded a party of horse to follow Lorn, who could not overtake him; but they brought back about twenty of his horsemen. His footmen were drawn up on a hill, where they beat a parley, and engaged to serve the general for behalf of his majesty.

Glengarie was not quite satisfied with their answer, but was inclined to fall upon them, for he had still a grudge against them, since the wars of the great Montrose. My lord general by this time coming up, and hearing of the offer they had made, ordered one to go to them, and inform them, that he would accept of no offer from them till they lay down all their arms; upon which they immediately gave them up.

The general then went up to them, with several of his officers, and they all declaring they were willing to engage in his majesty's service, under his lordship, he caused both officers and soldiers, each of them, to take an oath to be faithful to his majesty; which they very readily did, and then their arms were restored to them: but within a fort-

night thereafter, neither officers nor soldiers of them were to be seen with us: and we heard no more of lord Lorn, nor any of his men since that time.

There was one colonel Vaughan, or Wagan, who came from England by Carlisle, and joined us with near a hundred gentlemen on horseback, well mounted and armed. The colonel himself was unfortunately killed in a rencounter he had with the brazen-wall regiment of horse; but notwithstanding of the deadly wounds he had received, he rooted the troop, and killed the commander thereof, though it was said that in all the civil wars they never had been beat. This brave gentleman had his wounds healed over: but from what cause I know not, they broke out again, and occasioned his death, to the great regret of all who knew him.

We being now a considerable body, both of horse and foot, by reason of the great numbers of new loved men that came in daily to us, the general, with advice of the officers, thought it fit to march down to the Lowlands, in the shire of Aberdeen: so we went by Balvenie, and from thence to a place called Whitelums, near to which was a garrison of the enemy in the castle of Kildrummie, a house belonging to the Earl of Mar. Morgan not daring to come out to us, knowing our army was full as good as his own; after that we had been in this country a fortnight, we marched for the shire of Murray, where we remained near a month. Our head quarters was at Elgin.

The English had two garrisons in Murrayshire, one in Burgie castle, and the other in Calder; but notwithstanding of both, we got no hurt from them, but had very good quarters, and made ourselves merry all the time we were there. We had wasted the Highlands by reason of our long tarrying there. The marquis of Montrose, son of the great Montrose, joined the general at Elgin, with near thirty gentlemen; also the lord Forrester, with a few men, and one *little* major Strachan.

The general having received letters from my lord Middleton, advising him of his arrival in Sutherland, with several other officers sent by his majesty, viz., Major-General Monro, to command as lieutenant-general of horse and foot, Dalziel, to command as major-general of horse and foot, and Drummond, as major-general of foot: lord Napier was to have a regiment. There were several other gentlemen who came over as officers in the same ship.

The lord general immediately ordered the army to march to Sutherland. Morgan having intelligence, marched upon our rear, and as we marched we had many hot skirmishes with him. Our general was always present and in action; and always, when necessary, ordered fresh parties to relieve those that stood in need of assistance. This skirmishing lasted for the space of two days and two nights.

We sat down before the house of the laird of Lethen, whose name was Brodie, who held it out for the English. Our general sent and ordered him to deliver up the house for the king's service, which he refused; and on the approach of our men, he fired out on them, and killed four or five of them. The general being incensed at this, ordered the soldiers to pull down several stacks of corn, with which he filled the court and gates of the house, which being set on fire, he judged the smoke would stife them, the wind blowing it into the house: but it took not the effect he expected; for they still held out the house, and we lost other three or four men more ere we marched the next morning.

The general ordered all Lethen's land and stackyards to be burnt, which was accordingly done; and these were the only orders he gave for burning during all his command.

We then marched straightway for a pass that lay eight miles above Inverness; and having got to that pass, our army crossed the water of Inverness: the whole horses were made to swim, and the men passed in boats. Here we kept a strong guard, and our army lay for the space of six weeks quite safe up and down the country of Sutherland, the English having no garrison in that country.

The lord general immediately set out for Dornoch, to receive lord Middleton's commands, who was to be general in chief; and, after five or six days' rest, lord Middleton ordained that there might be a general rendezvous of the whole army, that so he might see what the men were, both

as to their arms, mounting and numbers.

The army was accordingly mustered upon a Saturday in the middle of March; their number amounted to 3500 footmen, and 1600 horsemen. Of the horsemen there would have been about 300 that were not well horsed nor well armed.

There was an English pink cast in by stress of weather, on the coast of Sutherland; she was loaded with near forty tons of French wine. General Middleton distributed this among the officers of the army; and he gave to the earl of Glencairn one ton thereof.

The army being drawn up again, according to the former order, the earl of Glencairn passed along the front of all the regiments of horse and foot, and informed all the officers and men as he went along, that he had no further command now but as a private colonel, and that he hoped they should be very happy in having so noble a commander as the present general, and the officers under him; and so he wished them all well. Those who saw this could easily perceive how very unsatisfied the soldiers were, by their looks and countenance; for several, both officers and soldiers, shed tears, and vowed that they would serve with their old general in any corner of the world.

When this ceremony was over, the earl of Glencairn invited the general, with all the general officers and colonels, to dine with him. His quarters were at the laird of Kettle's house, four miles south from Dornoch, the head quarters. They were as well entertained by his lordship as it was possible in that country. The grace said, and the cloth withdrawn, his lordship called for a glass of wine, and then addressed the general in these words: "My lord general, you see what a gallant army these worthy gentlemen here present and I have gathered together, at a time when it could hardly be expected that any number durst meet together; these men have come out to serve his majesty, at the hazard of their lives, and of all that is dear to them: I hope therefore you will give them all the encouragement to do their duty that lies in your power." On this, up started Sir George Munro from his seat, and said to lord Glencairn, "By G—, my lord, the men you speak of are nothing but a number of thieves and robbers; and ere long I will bring another sort of men to the field." On which Glengarie started up, thinking himself most concerned; but lord Glencairn desired him to forbear, saying, "Glengarie, I am more concerned in this affront than you are;" then addressing himself to Monro, said, "You, Sir, are a base liar; for they are neither thieves nor robbers, but gallant gentlemen, and good soldiers."

General Middleton commanded them both to keep the king's peace, saying, "My lord, and you Sir George, this is not the way to do the king service; you must not fall out among yourselves; therefore I will have you both to be friends;" and immediately calling for a glass of wine, said, "My lord Glencairn, I think you did the greatest wrong in giving Sir George the lie; you shall drink to him, and he shall pledge you." The noble and good lord Glencairn accordingly took his glass, as ordered by the general, and drank to Sir George; who, in his old surly humour, muttered some words, which were not heard, but did not pledge his lordship.

The general gave orders to sound to horse; and lord Glencairn went out in order to accompany him to the headquarters; but the general would not allow him to go above a mile of the way. His lordship then returned back, having none in his company but colonel Blackader and John Graham of Deuchrie. When arrived, he became exceeding merry, causing the laird's daughter to play on the virginals, and all the servants about the house to dance. Supper being now ready and on the table, as my lord was going to set down, one of the servants told him, that Alexander Munro, Sir George's brother, was at the gate. My lord immediately commanded to let him in, and met him at the hall-door, where he saluted him, and made him very welcome, saying, "You see, Sir, the meat is on the table, and will spoil if we sit not down to it." He placed Monro at the head of the table, next the laird's daughter. All present were very merry. My lord told Munro, he would give him a spring if he would dance; which accordingly he did with the rest, the laird's daughter play-

ing. While the rest were merry, his lordship and Munro stepped aside: they did not speak a dozen of words together, as all thought; and after drinking a little longer, Munro departed. My lord then called for candles, and went to bed. There were two beds in his room, in one of which he lay, and in the other lay Blackader and Deuchrie. The whole family in a little went to bed. None knew any thing of his lordship's design but one John White, who was his trumpeter and valet de chambre. The night being very short, and my lord being to meet Munro half way between his quarters and Dornoch, their meeting was to be as soon as they could perceive daylight; so that his lordship got not two hours rest before he rose, and, notwithstanding the two aforesaid gentlemen lay in the room with him, he went out and returned from the encounter without the knowledge of any one in the house, except John White his servant, who accompanied him. Munro came accompanied with his brother. They were both well mounted; each of the parties were to use one pistol, after discharging of which they were to decide the quarrel with broad swords. Their pistols were fired without doing any execution, and they made up to each other with their broadswords drawn. After a few passes his lordship had the good fortune to give Sir George a sore stroke on the bridle-hand; whereupon Sir George cried out to his lordship that he was not able to command his horse, and he hoped he would allow him to fight on foot. My lord replied, "You base carle! I will show you that I will match you either on foot or horseback." Then they both quitted their horses, and furiously attacked each other on foot. At the very first bout the noble earl gave him so sore a stroke on the brow, about an inch above his eyes, that he could not see for the blood that issued from the wound. His lordship was then just going to thrust him through the body; but his man John White, forced up his sword, saying, "You have enough of him, my lord, you have got the better of him." His lordship was very angry with John, and in a great passion gave him a blow over the shoulder. He then took horse and came back to his quarters. Munro came straight away to the head-quarters; and his brother had much ado to get him conveyed there, by reason of the bleeding both of his hand and head.

The general being acquainted of this meeting, immediately sent captain Ochtrie Campbell with a guard to secure the earl of Glencairn in his quarters; which accordingly was done before six in the morning. The general had ordered captain Campbell to take his lordship's sword from him, and to commit him to arrest in his chamber, taking his parole. This affair happened on Sunday morning.

In the week ensuing, there fell out an accident which made the breach still wider betwixt his lordship and Munro. One captain Livingston, who came over with Munro, and a gentleman called James Lindsay, who came over with lord Napier, had some hot words together. Livingston alledged Munro was in the right, and Lindsay insisted in the contrary. They challenged each other, and went out early in the morning to the links of Dornoch, where, at the very first bout, Lindsay thrust his sword through Livingston's heart, so that in a short time he expired. Lindsay was immediately after unfortunately taken; which when lord Glencairn heard, he dealt very earnestly with the general, and caused other officers to do the same for Lindsay's release; but nothing could prevail with him: he immediately called a council of war, who gave sentence that Lindsay should be shot to death at the cross of Dornoch, before four that afternoon, which was accordingly done. Lord Glencairn was exceedingly troubled at this gentleman's death: but all this must be done, forsooth, to please Sir George. Lord Glencairn took care that nothing should be wanting for burying this unfortunate gentleman with decency: and as there was no prospect of making up the breach which gave occasion to this mischief, his lordship, on that day fortnight after his encounter with Munro, marched away for the south country. He was accompanied with none other save his own troop, and some gentlemen volunteers that were waiting for command. They were not in all a hundred horse. We marched straight for the aird of Assint's bounds. When the general had notice of

our departure, he sent a strong party to bring us back, or otherwise to fight us. When his lordship had got safely to Assint, the laird thereof came to him, and offered to serve him, promising to secure the passes, so that the whole army should not be able to reach him that night, though they were to come in pursuit of him. His lordship was under the necessity of accepting this offer, though it was said that this very gentleman had betrayed and delivered up the great Montrose; yet most part believed that it was his father-in-law who betrayed that great nobleman, and not himself, who was young at that time.

The next day his lordship marched to Kintail, where he was very genteely received by the gentleman who commanded there for lord Seaforth, to whom the house belonged. Here he stayed some days to refresh both men and horses; from that he marched to Lochbroom; from Lochbroom to Lochlaber; from thence to Lochrannoch; thence to the head of Loch Tay, to a church town called Killinn. He rested here for the space of ten days, till Sir George Maxwell came and joined him with near an hundred horsemen.

Earl William of Selkirk also joined him with sixty horsemen; and lord Forrester, with little major Strachan, and one who went under the name of captain Gordon; they brought with them about eighty horsemen. This Gordon was an Englishman—his real name was Portugus—he was hanged at the cross of Edinburgh after our capitulation, for running away from them with several troopers that he had persuaded to follow him. There joined us several more of our captains, and some of their men also. His lordship finding, that by the addition of these noblemen and gentlemen, with their troopers, his numbers were increased to near 400 horsemen, he thought it proper to send them to general Middleton, that so they might not be wanting in their duty to the king's service where occasion might offer. Accordingly they went and joined the general. Lord Glencairn contracted a violent flux, by which he was in great danger, so that we all thought he would have died. This obliged us to make but short journeys. There were none with him but a few gentlemen and his own servants. We came at last to Leven, and staid at the castle of Rosedoe, belonging to the laird of Luss. His lordship was still careful in sending officers to different places, to levy men out of the Lowlands; and, within a month's time, he had got together about two hundred horse.

We had left Middleton, the general, in Sutherland, in the month of April, toward the latter end thereof; he immediately after marched to Caithness, where he expected more forces to join him, both from lord Seaforth and lord Reay, as also others, which Munro assured him of; but he was disappointed of them all.

He then marched towards the south country to avoid general Monk, who now had the command in Scotland, and had ordered Morgan to march with what forces could be spared out of the garrisons. Monk marched his army north, and joined Morgan in the shire of Aberdeen. They then marched to the Highlands, but in different bodies, yet so as they should always be within a day's march of each other.

Middleton, with the king's army, came to the side of Lochgarie, where, at a small village, he was resolved to encamp all night; but Morgan, by his good fortune, reached the same place before the king's army, who had no intelligence where their enemies were, till the van-guard was fired upon by Morgan's outer guard. The English troop were the van of the king's army: there was no ground there on which they could draw up; for on the one hand was the loch, and on the other it was so marshy, that no horse was able to ride it; and on the way by the loch, two or three at most were all that could ride a-breast. The general Middleton finding this, ordered the army to face about; so that the van, who were the English gentlemen, became the rear. They behaved themselves very gallantly, but were very hard pressed by Morgan, who fell upon the general's baggage, where was his commission and all his papers.

Morgan pursued so hotly, that at last he obliged Middleton's army to run as fast as they could. There was no great slaughter; for, before they had passed the loch,

night came on. Every man then shifted for himself, and went where he best liked. The general went off with a few; where he went to I can give no account; only he no more took the field, but shortly went over to his majesty in Flanders.

Many of the earl of Glencairn's men who had been at Lochgarie, came and offered their services to him at Rosedoe: but he said to them, "Gentlemen, I see the king's interest in Scotland is now broken, the king's army being so shamefully lost as it hath been: and as I am now in a very bad state of health, I am resolved to capitulate with the enemy, for myself and those that are with me; and, if you please, you shall be included in the capitulation. Consider of this, gentlemen, and give me your answer to-morrow, that I may know for how many I am to capitulate; in the mean time you may go to the quarters I have appointed for you."

The officers the next day waited on his lordship, and told him, that as they had at first joined him to serve the king, and as they understood from him, that they could not at present do his majesty any service, they were all willing to accept of whatever terms his lordship should make for them.

His lordship immediately sent commissioners to capitulate with Monk, who at that time resided at Dalkeith; and it was a full month before the business was closed. The treaty was once entirely broken off; on which his lordship, who was informed that a party of horse and dragoons were quartered in Dunbarton, resolved to beat up their quarters. We had an outer guard at a ford within four miles of Dunbarton, which we kept in possession during the month that we lay in those parts. My lord ordered two hundred of his best horse, under the command of Sir George Maxwell of Newark, his lieutenant-colonel, to cross the river where the said outer guard was, and, as soon as he should cross, to ride on at a gallop to the town. This was to be done about one in the afternoon, when the enemy were judged to be at dinner. This was accordingly done to good purpose: those of the enemy that could, fled to the castle; between thirty and forty of them were killed, and above twenty were made prisoners.

All the horses belonging to both horsemen and dragoons were taken: we likewise brought away with us two hundred loads of corn out of the town.

As soon as the news of this defeat came to general Monk's knowledge, he immediately brought on the capitulation again; which was soon happily concluded on, and he agreed to much more favourable terms than before this he would condescend to grant.

The conditions were, that all the officers and soldiers should be indemnified as to their lives and fortunes, and that they should have passes delivered to each to secure their safety in travelling through the country to their own respective homes, they doing nothing prejudicial to the present government. The officers were to be allowed all their horses and arms, to be disposed of as they pleased; they were also to have the liberty of wearing their swords when they travelled through the country. The common soldiers were allowed to sell their horses; they were obliged to deliver up their arms, but it was ordained that they were to receive the full value for them, as it should be fixed by two officers of lord Glencairn's, and two of general Monk's. All which particulars were punctually performed by the general. Two long tables were placed upon the green below the castle, at which all the men received their passes, and the common soldiers the money for their arms.

This happened upon the 4th day of September, 1654. The earl of Glencairn that same night crossed the water, and came to his own house of Finlayston.

From this period till the death of Cromwell, Scotland continued in comparative repose. So great was the sway of the Protector, and so thoroughly divided the country—with justice at the same time, well administered—that the people seemed happy to find themselves under

a power superior to the factions by which they had suffered. It is evident that the Scots never regarded Cromwell in the light of a conqueror; and we think that Hume does injustice to Scotland in representing her as subjected to a foreign yoke. He might as well say that England herself had been conquered. It was a civil war from beginning to end.* Though the majority in Scotland were Presbyterian, there were many tinged with Puritanism; and while the nation at large was split into factions, which, as we have seen, no emergency could induce to coalesce, there were not a few inclined for republicanism. Neither was Cromwell personally odious to the Scots, being himself allied by blood to the country. His mother—whose name was Stuart, and distantly related, it is said, to the royal family—was of Scottish birth. Rosyth castle, where her ancestors resided, still stands on the north side of the Firth of Forth, a short distance above Queensferry.† The government of Cromwell, too, was withal so judicious, that it went far to reconcile many to his sway who were at first violently opposed to him. In his celebrated act of grace, those only who had been most resolute in their opposition to him were omitted. Amongst these, connected with Ayrshire, were John, Earl of Crawford-Lindsay; the Earl of Loudoun; Lord Mauchline; Lord Montgomerie; Lord Bargany; and the Earl of Glencairn. Their respective ladies, however, were allowed yearly pensions from the revenues of the forfeited estates: the Countess of Crawford, £400; the Countess of Loudoun, £400; and Lady Bargany, £200. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen permitted to manage their own properties on payment of certain fines were, Lord Cochrane, who paid £5000; and Lord Boyd, who paid £1500. Though matters went on smoothly for some time, it was apparent that the authority of Cromwell rested on a very precarious footing; and that the public mind was gradually preparing for a change. Indeed, it is questionable whether he would have been able to have maintained his position for any length of time. Certain it is that the danger to which his government was exposed, and the anxiety which it occasioned him, was the means of hastening his dissolution. When his death occurred—on the 3d September, 1658—his son Richard, as is well known, was proclaimed successor; but a strong party were favourable

* From the session books of Ayr it appears that a number of Scotsmen were amongst the Cromwellian troops who occupied the fortress.

† This fact has been questioned—and Noble, who writes a life of Cromwell, traces the descent of his mother from a family of the name of *Steward*, in Huntingdonshire. Our authority is Lord Hailes, whose general accuracy is universally admitted. Tradition, besides, supports the statement in a manner which shows that there must have been good foundation for it.

to the restoration of the exiled race. General Monk, who held the command of the army in Scotland during the Protectorate, had endeared himself much to the nation, and seemed favourable to the project; but, as caution was necessary, he allowed a considerable time to elapse before declaring himself. So great, indeed, was his procrastination and hesitation, that the patience of the Scots was well nigh exhausted. According to Wodrow, when "Monk returned from his *first* projected march into England, Mr Douglas [minister] met him, and engaged him again in the attempt; and when, at London, the general appeared to him slow in his measures for the king's restoration, he wrote him a very pressing letter, plainly telling him "that if he lost time much longer, without declaring for the king, there were a good number in Scotland, with their brethren in Ireland, ready to bring his majesty home without him." When General Monk departed from Scotland with his army, leaving only a few small garrisons, he did so on the best possible terms.* It is true that, in consequence of some royalist disturbances in England, consequent on the abdication of Richard, he had deemed it prudent to imprison several of the more prominent adherents of royalty in Scotland, amongst whom were the Earls of Eglinton, Glencairn, Loudoun, and Lord Montgomerie; but matters were not then ripe for the project of restoration, which was not finally effected till May, 1660—Charles II. having been proclaimed at London on the 8th, and at Edinburgh on the 5th of that month. Amongst the party who went over to bring home his majesty were the Earls of Lauderdale and Crawford, both of whom had been imprisoned in the Tower during the previous ten years by Cromwell and the Rumps. The Cromwellian troops were withdrawn, and the citadels abandoned, in 1660; that of Ayr was given to the Earl of Eglinton, in consideration of the great losses the family had sustained in the royal cause.† Next year the vessel, bringing back the records which had been taken away by Cromwell, was shipwrecked, when eighty-five hogsheads of papers, including many important original documents, were lost.

The Presbyterians—especially the *Protesters*—laboured hard to procure a recognition of the covenant as the basis of the king's restoration; but the popular current in England ran too strong in

favour of episcopacy; and it was generally believed that Mr James Sharpe—afterwards Bishop Sharpe—who was intrusted with the representation of the church's affairs, had betrayed his commission. His letters to Mr Douglas show that he had either the good sense to perceive the hopelessness of effecting any thing for presbytery, or that he had become the tool of the ascendant party. Though General Assemblies were prohibited during the Commonwealth, yet it is evident the church enjoyed the utmost liberty; and debarred, by the strong arm of Cromwell, from interfering in matters of state, they had, in consequence, become much more efficient in the discharge of their pastoral duties. Sharpe professed that all he could obtain in behalf of the covenant was an assurance that the Church of Scotland, as established, would be preserved. The subsequent acceptance of a bishopric by Sharpe, laid him still more open to the charge of having betrayed the interests of the Presbyterians. On the restoration, one of our Ayrshire noblemen—the Earl of Glencairn—on account of his sufferings and attachment to the royal cause, was made Lord High Chancellor.*

The seizure of Argyle in London, and the apprehension of Lord Warriston and others in Scotland, soon gave notice of the spirit by which the Government was actuated. Argyle, as we have seen, had been at the head of the more violent presbyterians, by whose aid the way was greatly smoothed for the Protector in Scotland. The Earl of Glencairn, as Lord Chancellor, came to Edinburgh on the 22d August, 1660, where he was received with every demonstration of respect; the government having been, by royal proclamation, placed in the hands of a committee of the estates until parliament should be assembled the following year. A party of remonstrators, at the head of which was Mr James Guthrie, met the same day in the capital, and penned a supplication to his majesty, expressive of their loyalty, and reminding him of the covenant. They were actuated by a fear that designs were hatching against them, and were anxious that their non-protesting brethren should join them in their endeavours to meet the impending evil. For this purpose they had drawn up various papers, urging their brethren to meet in Glasgow in September. Intelligence of their proceedings having reached the Committee of Estates, the party were immediately seized, their papers arrested, and themselves thrown into prison as fomenters of discord. Next day followed a proclamation from the committee, forbidding "all unlawful and unwarrantable meetings and conven-

* See his speech in the Parliament House, 15th November, 1659.

† Those noblemen who had suffered on account of royalty during the Commonwealth were favoured by the appointment of a Commission during the sitting of Parliament in the following year, to inquire into their circumstances, with a view to "grant ease and reduction to them of their annual rents," &c.—*Vide Commission by the Earl of Eglinton to his servitor, Robert Crawford, to arrange with his creditors.* Nov. 1661.

* He was also, by patent dated 4th October, 1660, made principal Sheriff of Ayrshire, as well as head Bailie of Kyle-Stewart, for life.

ticles, in any place within his majesty's kingdom of Scotland, without his majesty's special authority"—prohibiting, at the same time, "all seditious petitions and remonstrances." This was no doubt a bold and arbitrary step; but, considering the serious events which had resulted from sectarian contentions during the past twenty years, it is scarcely to be wondered that the government of the newly-restored monarchy were jealous of popular movements. The protesters—as they were called, in opposition to the more moderate presbyterians—might have reason to fear the duplicity of Sharpe, and that serious measures were contemplated for the suppression of presbytery altogether; but it was injudicious, to say the least of their conduct, to anticipate the intentions of the government ere the monarch had well set foot upon his throne. By so doing they laid themselves open to accusation, and gave the government an excuse for severity. Upon the authority of the proclamation, various parties known to have favoured the usurper, or to have "a warm side" to the remonstrance and protestation, were apprehended, and liberated only on giving bond for their loyal conduct. The first parliament after the restoration was convened on the 1st of January, 1661—the Earl of Middleton, commissioner. Much influence had been used in the elections to procure returns favourable to the views of the government. So well had this been accomplished, that only three members—the Earls of Cassillis and Melville, and the Laird of Kilbirnie—refused to take the new oath of allegiance, which declared the king's supremacy over "all persons and in all cases." They accordingly withdrew.* This was followed by a series of enactments—under colour of protecting the crown—which completely undermined the covenant, and fully established the supreme prerogatives of monarchy. The "Lords of the Articles" were first appointed in this parliament. The Earl of Dumfries was one of the nobles; and amongst the burghs, Ayr was represented by William Cunningham. When the act rescissory (rescinding the enactments of former parliaments) was brought in by the Lords of the Articles, the Earl of Loudoun "made a long and elegant speech, vindicating himself from the aspersions in the narrative of that act, and setting the affairs of that period in a just light."† By this parliament the way for the establishment of prelacy was well cleared. All the statutes passed during the civil wars, including those by which the church was established, were rescinded. The proceedings, however, were not allowed to go unnoticed by the Covenanters.

* Cassillis was declared, by act of Parliament, incapable of filling any public office in future.

† Wodrow.

Amongst the boldest assailants of the government was the famous Mr William Guthrie, minister of Fenwick, in Ayrshire. The freedom with which he spoke out, "together with the excellency of his preaching gift"—says a contemporary quoted by Wodrow—"did so recommend him to the affections of the people, that they turned the corn field of his glebe into a little town, every one building a house for his family upon it, that they might live under the drop of his ordinances and ministry." The synods also took up the matter; and, foreseeing the downfall of the covenant, remonstrated with the government, petitioning that the acts of former parliaments, in reference to the church, might be either ratified or re-enacted. These, however, received little countenance; and the meetings of synods were prohibited by the direct intervention of the civil power. It is easy to comprehend why the newly restored government of Charles II. should have been jealous of presbytery, and of the covenant. It was through their agency that the tide of civil war was first rolled against monarchy; and he knew enough of the spirit by which it was actuated to render him anxious to destroy its power for ever. But though there can be no doubt that the king, both from personal feeling and an idea of greater security, was anxious to discountenance presbyterianism, there is as little doubt that his views were exceeded by the executive to whom his Scottish affairs were entrusted. There is too much reason to believe, too, that by carrying measures strongly against the presbyterians, they were consulting their own schemes of appropriation. The apprehension and execution of Argyle was an example of this. It was true that he had been the chief leader and head of the more rigid of the covenanters—had opposed Montrose and Hamilton in their attempts to serve the royal cause; and it is not at all clear but that he favoured the views of the commonwealth, by aiding Cromwell in the pacification of Scotland. But, on the other hand, it certainly was invidious, while a general amnesty was conceded to England, to select Argyle as an object of punishment. The presbyterians saw in his conviction a blow levelled at the church; which, and it is not wonderful, excited the highest feelings of distrust. If the presbyterians were restless and discontented on the one side, the government was unjust and partial on the other. The execution of Mr James Guthrie, one of the ministers of Stirling—who was, amongst other charges, indicted for protesting, at Perth, in 1651, against the jurisdiction of the king and his government, except in civil matters—together with Captain Govan, a person of no distinction, plainly showed the spirit of hostility with which government were determined to carry on the business of the country. The great offence urged against the remonstrants

was their compliance with the English. War-riston and Swinton were accused of maintaining a correspondence with Cromwell after the battle of Dunbar—Swinton having actually fought on the side of the English at Worcester, and Gillespie confessed to have courted the protector. Another thing which encouraged the government in their designs against presbyterianism, was the schism which prevailed in the church—the resolutioners and the protesters, or remonstrants, still continuing in disunion, gave room for Sharpe and others to say that the moderate party were favourable to episcopacy.

But it is not our province to trace the history of the Scottish church. We can only glance at events as they happen to be connected with Ayrshire. Episcopacy was proclaimed in 1662—the Earl of Glencairn taking an active part in its establishment. The burghs, at the same time, were ordered to elect none as magistrates who were of fanatical principles, or suspected of disloyalty—a command which was pretty generally obeyed. Ayr and Irvine, however, became obnoxious from their opposition. In 1664 they were directed to choose quite different magistrates from those who had refused to make the declaration exacted from all who held public trust. During the spring of 1663, about two-thirds of the churches in the west had been deprived of their ministers, under the operation of what was called the Glasgow act.* The difficulty experienced in supplying the churches, and the disturbances occasioned thereby, are matters of history. A series of letters between Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow and the Earl of Eglinton, at this period,† show the extreme anxiety of that ecclesiastic, amidst the opposition against which he had to contend, in the performance of his duty. We shall quote one or two of the more interesting. The following is the first which has fallen into our hands:—

“My deare Lord,

“Since I had the honour to get you'r Lo. last, I have had a very bad account of your friends and vassalls at Draighorne; and must say (if it be as the report goes) they deserve to be made examples to others. I like it the worse that the minister hath not yett beene with me to give ane account of their obedience, as he promised; and I am credibly informed by others that the young man is under a great consternation, and much discouraged, and resolves rather to remoune then complain. However, I shall not say much till I receive a more exact account of all. Only I thought it my duty to acquaint your Lo. with what I heard before I tooke any other course; and to entreate your Lo. to consider of what consequence it may be to have it reported that persons in whom your Lo. is interested, and for whom you have undertaken, should so transgresse and affront the laws; and how much it will reflect upon me to winke at your Lo.'s friends and rela-

* According to Wodrow, of the fifty-seven ministers in the Presbyteries of Ayr and Irvine, thirty were “outed” in 1663. More, however, were expelled in 1666-7, and in 1671.

† Found amongst the Family Papers at Auchans.

tions, when vthers for lesser offences are severely proceeded against. I am bound for many reasons to tender your Lo.'s honour more than others, which makes me use this freedome with your Lo.; and shall never be wanting to give you the most ample testimonial I can of that respect which is due to you, from

My Lord,
Your very humble and faith-
“Glasgow, Aug. 11th, full servant,
“1664. “ALEX. GLASCVEN.”

The Earl of Eglinton replied with spirit as follows:—

“May it please your Grace,

“I received yours of the 11th instant, and though it be trew (as your Lop. says) the report goes that my freinds and vassills in dreghorne are guilty of that hincous breach of the Laws, yett I hop I haue not giuen so litell ore bad proof of my forward affectionnes to his maties. service, or the church government, as that ther is ground given in the liest to charge ther fault upon me; for the evidence your Lop. gives of that people's disobedience, qch. is yo minister you sent them hes not keip his promise in coming to giue your Lop. ane acompt, I doe not sie a wors; and of this consequence, and I supsue vpon search, it shall be found that that minister hath been more from his people, since I had the honor to see your Lop. last, then they haue been from him; and though your Lop. be pleased to say I undertook for them, I am confident your Lop. means noe more but a wndertaking in my station to sie ye law put in execution against such as should be found delinquents. And, my Lord, if I be rightly informed, thes of dreghorn are neither amongst the chief transgressors, nor amongst thes who haue mett with the grettest leantlie. Only, I confess, a few of them are my tenants; but if by that severer dealing, which your Lop. says others haue mett with, your Lop. doe mean my tennants in Eglissham and Eastwood (who wanted a minister), who were, upon Sunday last, kiep wthin the church doors by a party of soldiurs, with muskitts and fyred matches, from ten in ye morning to six of the clok at night, many of them baiten and all of them sore afrighted, I shall remitt it to your Lop.'s consideration whither the Law or gospill does most warand this practis; and shall wish more tender usadge towards the relations off,

“My Lord, &c.”

“Montgomeriestoun,
“17th August, 1664.”

The remainder of the correspondence refers chiefly to the presentation of incumbents, in which the earl shows considerable judgment in selecting suitable parties. All the efforts, however, of the dignitaries of the Church, or the patrons, could not overcome the deep-rooted principle of presbyterianism. Writing to his Lordship on the 29th September, 1666, the Bishop says—“Our ministers meet with so many discouragements and difficulties that many of them begin to despaire of remedy.” At length the persecution to which the non-complying clergy were subjected, and the heavy fines levied from their adherents, produced open resistance. Though the rising had its origin in Kirkcudbrightshire and Dumfriesshire, where Sir James Turner, a soldier of fortune, was employed in levying the fines imposed on the non-conformists, yet the greater portion of the men and money ultimately engaged in it were furnished by Ayrshire.

“At Mauchline Muir, where they were reviewed,
Ten thousand men in armour showed.”

So says the ballad of *Rullien Green*, as given in

the "Minstrelsy of the Border." But the rhymster was no friend to the Whigs; and he seems to have taken a poet's license as to facts. The insurgent force never amounted to more than three thousand men, in place of *ten* thousand; and the host of the Covenanters was not reviewed at all on Mauchline Muir. Colonel Wallace, who commanded it, halted there, to be sure, on his way from Edinburgh—where he was residing when the rising commenced—to the west country, with a small party he had collected in his progress, to put himself at the head of the main body. On arriving at Ayr, Colonel Wallace found the Covenanters, who had previously been billeted in the town, encamped near the Bridge of Doon. Neither history nor tradition mentions the precise spot of encampment; but it was, in all likelihood, upon the rising ground at the east end of Newark Hill, where a large flat stone lies as a memorial, it is said, of the people having there assembled to witness the destruction of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada. A stronger position could not have been selected. Almost immediately on the arrival of Colonel Wallace, the resolution was adopted of moving eastwards towards the capital. From the prostrate and dispirited state of the country at the time, and the hurried and inconsiderate nature of the movement, the friends of the cause did not rally round the standard of the Covenant in such numbers, and with the alacrity expected. A vast accession of strength, however, was calculated upon in their progress eastward. The march was accordingly commenced on Wednesday, the 21st November. Aware that Dalziel, at the head of a considerable body of cavalry, had come as far as Glasgow to oppose them, the Covenanters proceeded slowly notwithstanding, with the view of affording their friends ample opportunity to join them. The first night they halted not far from Gadgirth House, on the water of Ayr. Next day they moved on towards Ochiltree, on the road to which a rendezvous had been appointed, where they met a party of friends from Cuninghame.* While assembling in the field appropriated for the purpose, they had sermon from Mr Gabriel Semple. The principal body thereafter marched into Ochiltree—a portion of the cavalry keeping guard without the town. The officers were quartered in the house of Sir John Cochrane, who was friendly to the cause. Their welcome, however, was somewhat cold, Sir John not being at home—and the lady, as stated by Colonel Wallace, professed not to "see their call." From thence

* Wodrow gives a curious account of a meeting of certain gentlemen of Cuninghame and Renfrewshire, who intended to have joined Wallace. They were, however, taken prisoners, and had their estates confiscated. The place of meeting was at Chitterflat, in the parish of Beith. A narrative of this affair will appear more appropriately in the account of that parish.

the Covenanters directed their course by Cumnock, Muirkirk, Douglas, Lanark—their numbers increasing so slowly that it was deliberated whether the enterprise should not be abandoned. They resolved, however, still to persevere, in defiance of every discouragement. Between Lanark and Colinton, which village is within a few miles of Edinburgh, the little army of Colonel Wallace, from the severity of the weather and the privations to which they were subjected, had diminished almost to a third. Disheartened—for their friends did not turn out as they were led to hope—and suffering from fatigue, they were by no means in a fit condition to face an enemy. They were not only ill armed and undisciplined, but ill officered—there not being above five officers amongst them who had been in the army. Wallace, however, was himself a soldier of indomitable resolution, and no small capacity as a commander. Learning that Dalziel, with his troops, was immediately in the rear, he diverged from the main road to Edinburgh towards the Pentland Hills, where he drew up his ill-conditioned army in order of battle, and awaited the approach of the king's forces. The cavalry were divided into two sections—the one on the right, and the other on the left of the infantry—which was a heterogenous, half-armed mass. The whole did not amount to more than 900 men; while the well-equipped force under Dalziel is said to have numbered about 3000. Dalziel attempted to turn the left wing of the Covenanters, but he was gallantly repulsed; and had Wallace at that moment possessed forces sufficient to have taken advantage of the confusion which ensued, the battle might have been his own. A similar attempt on the right wing was repulsed with equal bravery; but a third onset, directed against the body of foot in the centre, proved decisive of the day. They were thrown into irretrievable confusion, and the battle became a rout. Colonel Wallace escaped unpursued from the field, and afterwards found his way to the Continent. He died at Rotterdam, in 1678, one of the most esteemed, perhaps, of all the Scottish exiles of that time. Colonel Wallace had adopted the military profession at an early period of his life. He distinguished himself in the parliamentary army during the civil war, in which he rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He served in the Marquis of Argyle's regiment in Ireland from 1642 till 1645, when he was recalled to aid in opposing Montrose, by whom he was taken prisoner at the battle of Kilsyth. In 1650, when Charles II. came from the Continent at the entreaty of the Scottish parliament, two regiments being ordered to be embodied of "the choicest of the army, and fitted for that trust," one of horse and another of foot, as his body guards, Wallace was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the foot regiment, under Lord Lorn, who was

Colonel. Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon King at Arms, by his Majesty's command, set down the devices upon the ensigns and colours of these regiments. Those of the Lieut.-Colonel [Wallace] were azure, a unicorn argent, and on the other side, in "grate gold letters," these words, "Covenant for religion, King and Kingdoms." At the battle of Dunbar, Wallace was again made prisoner. He obtained his freedom, however, in the end of that year. From the Restoration in 1660, he seems to have lived in retirement, until November, 1666, when he headed the Covenanters at Pentland. Colonel Wallace possessed the estate of Auchans, the mansion-house of which, now in ruins, is situated in the vicinity of Dundonald Castle. His family were a branch of the Wallaces of Craigie. He was the last of the name that owned that property, having disposed of it, before his engaging in the insurrection, to his relative Sir William Cochrane of Cowdon, the progenitor of the Lords of Dundonald. The parties against whom the doom of forfeiture was pronounced by act of Parliament in 1669, as participators in the outbreak, were—"Collonell James Wallace, Joseph Lermonth, — M'Clellane of Barscobe, Mr John Welsh, master James Smith, Patrick Listoun in Calder, William Listoun his son, William Porterfield of Quarreltoun, William Mure of Caldwell, — Caldwell, eldest son to the goodman of Caldwell, Robert Ker of Kersland, Mr John Cuninghame of Bedlan, Alexander Porterfield, brother to Quarreltoun, John Maxwell of Monreith younger, — M'Clellan of Belmagachan, Mr Gabriell Semple, Mr Johne Guthrie, Mr Alexander Pedan, Mr William Veitch, Mr Johne Crookshanks, and Patrick M'Naught in Cumnock."

The ill-matured and unfortunate rising of Pentland was followed by a series of measures for the better enforcement of episcopacy, and the total subjection of that non-conforming spirit which, in defiance of every infliction, continued to animate the people. Several executions took place, and a justiciary commission having been sent into the west country, a number suffered at Ayr and Irvine, as well as at their own habitations. The prisoners tried at Ayr were—according to Samson's Riddle—"John Grier, in Fairmarkland; John Grahame, servant to John Gordone, in Midtone of Old Clachane; Alexander M'Millane, in Montdrochate; George M'Cartney, in Blacket; John Shorte, in the parish of Dalry; Cornelius Anderson, taylor in Ayr; James Blackwood, servant to John Brown, in Finwick parish; William Welsh, in the parish of Kirkpatrick; John M'Caul, son to John M'Caul in Carsphairne; James Murehead, in the parish of Irongray." So unjust was the sentence considered, that, before the day of execution, the hangman fled from the town; and

the authorities endeavoured in vain to find a substitute. The executioner of Irvine—William Sutherland—was forcibly brought over; but he refused to perform the odious duty, although placed in the stocks and threatened to be shot. At length one of the party—Cornelius Anderson—was prevailed upon to undertake the execution of his fellows, on condition that his own life should be saved. Even he, Wodrow states, would have refused at the last, had he not been kept in a state of partial intoxication until the day of execution was over. The authorities also compelled him to execute the two prisoners at Irvine. Anderson's conscience so tormented him, however, that he died in a few days thereafter. Dalziel, who was at the head of the military, fixed his quarters at Kilmarnock—"where he thrust into a low, damp, confined dungeon, known by the name of the Thieves' Hole, so many prisoners that they were unable to sit or lie, night or day."*

From this period till the Revolution, Ayrshire had a full share of those evils which flowed from the determination of the government to supplant presbyterianism. Nor did the indulgence granted by the crown, with a view to a more conciliatory course, prove at all acceptable. Conventicles continued to be held throughout the county, in defiance of the strongest laws passed against them; and the most severe privations were endured rather than submit to what was considered an undue interference with the civil and religious privileges of the people. Lochgoyn, a retired spot in the muir of Eagleshame,† was a noted resort of the proscribed covenanters.

On the disbanding of the army in 1668—occasioned by the ill success of the Dutch war, and the consequent emptiness of the treasury—their place was supplied by a militia. The proportion for Ayrshire and Renfrewshire amounted to 1333 foot and 176 horse; but conceiving that cavalry would be of more service than infantry, the king, with advice of the privy council, dispensed with the foot on condition that sixty-four horsemen should be added to the number originally proposed. The following is the commission for raising the troops:—

CHARLES R.

Charles, be the grace of god, King of great Brittain, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith—To all and sundrie, our Loidges and subjects whom it effeirs, greiting. Forasmuch as we, for the good add preservation of the peace of this our Ancient Kingdome, have thought fitt to settle a militia within the same; and whereas, be the twentie ffyft Act of our third session of parliament, Ther is one certain number of Horse and ffoot Appointed for Each Shyre—And particularrlie for the shyres of Air and Renfrew, on thousand, three hundred, thirtie three foot, and on hundred, seaventie and sex Horses; And we finding

* Aikman's History of Scotland.

† Lochgoyn, though on the borders of the two shires, is within the parish of Fenwick, in Ayrshire.

That it may most conduce for our service that in place of the foot some moe horses be lifted, And Considering that the adding of sixtiefour horses for the said shyres will be ane suitable Burding to the number appointed be the sd Act, Constitute you—the Earle of Loudoun; the Lord Montgomerie; Lord Craytgoun; Lord Cathcart; the Lord Bargany; the Lord Cochrane; Sir James Dalrymple of Staire; Colonell James Montgomerie; Sir Johnne Cochran of Ochiltrie; Johnne Chalmers of Gadgirth; Sir Johnne Dalrymple, younger of Stair; Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie; William Cuninghame of Brownhill, late provost of Air; Knight of Adtoun, present provost of Air; the Laird of Blair; the Laird of Kilburnie; James Bristane, yor. of Bishoptoun; Mr Johnne Cuninghame of Lambrugh-toun; Mr James Cuninghame, sheriffe depute of Air; Hamilton of Grange; Johnne Boyle, yor. of Kelburnie; david montgomerie of Langschaw; Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skolmorie; James Craufurd of Ardmillan; Mr Thomas Kennedy of Beltersen; Alexr. Kennedie of Craigie; Johnne Muir of Auchendrain; Mackelveen, yor. of Grimit; Kennedy of Kirkmichell; James Richard of Barskimmine; Ronald Chalmers of Polwherne; Campbell of Shankatoun; david Blair of Adamtoun; Cunningham, yor. of Robtland; Montfurd of yt. ilk; Kennedy of Knockdau; Johnne Cuninghame of Enterkin; the Earle of Glencairne; the Lord Rosse; Master of Cochran; Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall; the Laird of Howstoun; Sir George Maxwell, yor. of Newarke; Sir Johnne Shaw, yor. of Grenane; James Dinlap of Househill; Gaven Walkenshaw, yor. of yt ilk; Archibald Stewart of Scotstoun; Cornelis Craufurd of Jordanhill; ye young Laird of Bishoptoun; Rob. Pollok of yt ilk; ye Laird of Castlemilk; Col. Alexr. Cochran; Mr Hugh Montgomerie, Sheriff depute; and ye Captaines, Liewtenants, and Cornells of ye troupes to be raised out of ye said shyres—To be our Comissioners for settling and ordering the militia of the said shyres of Air and Renfrew, and Burghs within the same. And to that effect we hereby Requir and Authorize you to meet at Irwing, the Seventeinth day of September instant; and then and their To lift the number of two Hundred and fourtie Horses, to be in three severall troupes, Each troupe consisting of threescore and ten, To be under the comand of the Earle of Eglintounne, the Earle of Cassells, and the Master of Cochran; and that the thretie horse Remaining, qik are to be lifted out of the parts of Renfrew nixt Ajacent to the shyre of Dumbarton, be Reserved and not joynd to any of the Rest of the saide troupes until we declair our pleasur Anent the militia of Dumbarton, to be a settled militia within the saides shyres; with power to the saides Comissioners to devyde themselves in tuo Committies for the more effectuall prosecution of our service; and for doing any thing else for the ordering and dispossing of them, Conforme to the instructions herewith sent of the dait of thir prts., qik be the Lordes of our Counsell, or such other instructions as ye shall from tyme to tyme Receive from our Counsell. Given under our signet, att Edr., the third day of September, and of our reign the twentie year.

SINCLARE.	ROTHES, cancell :
TWERDDALE.	HAMILTOUN.
W. DRUMOND.	CAITHNESS.
LOCKHART.	KINCARDIN.
ROT. MURRAY.	LINLITHGOW.

The measures adopted by Lauderdale on his return to power, after a brief interval, about this time, were more severe than any that had previously been attempted. Not content with rendering field-preaching on the part of the ministers a capital offence, he required the proprietors to enter into a bond, holding themselves responsible for the attendance of their servants and domestics at conventicles. This expedient was very generally resisted by the landholders, as alike unjust and impracticable. A committee of the privy council was in consequence despatched to Ayr in February,

1678, accompanied by a body of military, for the purpose of enforcing the bonds. Forty horsemen were stationed at Alloway, one hundred and twenty foot and horse at Blairquhan, sixty at Barskimming, and the same number at Cessnock. The committee of the privy council remained from the 7th February till the 16th of March,* during which period "the noblemen and gentlemen" were charged "with lawburrows at his majesties instance, and denounced." Amongst these was John, seventh Earl of Cassillis. There were at the same time "severall gentlemen of the schyre imprisoned at Air, and particularly the Laird of Grimat, young Knockdolian, Grange, Kennedie, Drimachrin elder, Knockdon yr., and severall others."† "Lauderdale," says Hume, "enraged at this opposition, endeavoured to break their spirit by expedients which were still more unusual and more arbitrary." An agreement was made with some of the Highland chiefs, by which about 8000 clansmen, besides the guards and Angushire militia, were billeted over the west country, in March, 1678. Of these, 1500 were quartered in Carrick alone, chiefly on the estates of the Earl of Cassillis. Wodrow has preserved "an account of the losses sustained by quartering, robbing, and spoiling of the soldiers, and by the Highland host." The loss, in the three districts of Ayrshire, amounted to £137,499, 6s. 0d. Scots money. The Highland host, on their departure, were replaced by a body of five thousand government troops—one-half of whom were ordered to traverse the country, and the other half put into garrison at Ayr, Lanark, and Kirkcudbright. New judges were appointed, and the most strict injunctions given to pursue and kill, if resisted, all who frequented field meetings. The result of such tyranny among a high-spirited people might have been anticipated. Many of the soldiers, who fulfilled their duty in a manner worthy of a better cause, were attacked singly by the peasantry and slain. The feeling of mutual hostility thus augmented, until brought to a climax by the assassination of Archbishop Sharpe, led to the memorable and often narrated affair of Drumclog, where Claverhouse, after leaving thirty of his dragoons upon the field, was himself indebted for safety to the fleetness of his horse. The battle of Loudoun Hill, or Drumclog, was fought on Sabbath the 1st of June, 1679. The covenanters were headed by Sir Robert Hamilton of Preston, Balfour or Burley of Kinloch, and Hackston of Rathillet. In connection with the battle, an interesting anecdote is related in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*—parish of Loudoun. When Captain Nisbet of Hardhill, who commanded the Loudoun troops at Bothwell, was on his way to

* Ayr Town Council Records.

† Ibid.

Drumclog, on the morning of the battle, he, in passing Darvel, induced John Morton, smith, to "accompany him to the field, where his brawny arm would find sufficient occupation. John followed Nisbet in the charge. A royal dragoon who was on the ground, entangled in the trappings of his wounded horse, begged quarter from John, whose arm was uplifted to cut him down. The dragoon's life was spared, and he was led by the smith as his prisoner to the camp of the covenanters. But the life which was spared on the field of battle was demanded by those who saw, in the royal party, not merely cruel persecutors, but idolatrous Amalekites, whom they were bound in duty to execute. The smith declared that sooner than give up his prisoner's life, he would forfeit his own! The dragoon's life, thus defended by the powerful smith, was spared, but the smith was banished from the army as a disobedient soldier. The dragoon's sword is now in the possession of John Morton's representative, Andrew Gebbie in Darvel."

The battle of Drumclog was followed by the equally well known affair of Bothwell Brig, where the covenanters were again broken and dispersed. The want of unanimity, which is supposed to have been the chief cause of their defeat, led to a still wider breach amongst the Presbyterians. Cargill, and two brothers of the name of Cameron, headed a party who disclaimed all obedience to the king whatever. Conceiving that, by the cruelties inflicted upon the people, both before and subsequently to Bothwell Brig, the monarch had invaded the rights of the subject in a most unwarrantable manner, they drew up a bond declaring the king to have forfeited all claim to their allegiance, expressing their determination, at the same time, to use every endeavour to procure his dethronement. A small body of the Cameronians, as they were called, met at Sanquhar on the 22d of June, 1680. Intelligence of their proceedings having reached the ears of government, a proclamation was issued for the apprehension of the leaders, and parties of military were despatched in all directions in pursuit of them. A body of Cameronians—about fifty in number—were overtaken by Bruce of Earlsball, at Aird's Moes, near Muirkirk, where an obstinate fight was sustained for some time; but the Cameronians were ultimately overpowered. Mr Richard Cameron was killed on the spot; and Hackston of Rathillet, afterwards executed in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, was taken prisoner. The country, meanwhile, was subjected to heavy losses by the free-quartering and spoliation of the king's forces. The following statement, drawn up "for the information of the Earl of Eglington," in 1681, though limited to a single parish,* will give some idea of the manner in which the greater part

of Ayrshire was treated. The paper explains itself:—

Information of the quartring of his maties. standing forces since the rebelloum at Bothellbridge, in the parish of Egilsime, belonging to the Earle of Eglington:—

first, Captaine Stewart with his Troupe of dragons quartered four dayes with ane hunder and twentie horse, and payed nothing, in the year 1679.

Secondlie, His maties. Lyfeguard. The one halfe of them came and quartered four dayes, and then the other halfe came ther, and stayed sex dayes more, which makes ten dayes in all. The number, with ther attendants, was about Two hundred and twentie horse. Some few of them payed, bot the most pairt payed nothing. This was in the year 1679.

Thirdlie, The Earlle of Hoome came with his whole troupe, and quartered Twentie eight dayes with ane hundreth horse, maid up by the attendants, and payed nothing. In the year 1679.

fourthlie, Captain English came with his Troupe of dragons, being about ane hundred horse, with ther attendants, and quartered a moneth, and the two pairt of them payed nothing. This was in the year 1680.

fiftlie, The master of Rosse's troupe, being threescore and ten in number, and quartered fyfteen dayes, and efter the sending of Twentie-four horse to the Mairns parish, remained with the rest of his Troupe Eighteen dayes, and payed nothing from the beginning to the end, bot many of them forced the people to give discharges by taking off these that first gave discharges, and burding others with them that would not grant discharges, and taking of the people's horse to ryde throw the countrie upon ther owne occasiouns, and spoyling of them. This is this summer 1681. Sir Marck Carsse the Levtenant has taken a mear and folle from a poore woman, upon prentence that it belonged to one of the rebells, which shall be maid apair false upon tryall.

The Test Act, passed in 1681, gave great offence, even to many Episcopalians themselves, from the entire prostration of liberty which it involved. Meetings were held, and societies formed throughout various districts of the country. The second general meeting was held at Priesthill, in the parish of Muirkirk, and the third at Ayr, on the 15th March, 1682. At the latter of these it was proposed to send the Hon. Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun as a commissioner to "foreign nations," to represent the low state of the Reformed church in Scotland. Much opposition prevailed as to the propriety of the appointment; and it was not till another assemblage had been convened at Tweedsmuir, in June following, that the resolution was adopted. Earlstoun, however, was apprehended, and continued in prison till the Revolution. The Test Act, notwithstanding these demonstrations of popular discontent, continued to be enforced with the utmost rigour—a proclamation having been issued that it should be pressed upon all who were suspected of non-conformity. The Earl of Loudoun, Dalrymple of Stair, and several other persons of distinction, who had become most obnoxious by their resistance, fled to the Continent. The venerable Sir Hugh Campbell of Cessnock was arraigned for abetting the rebellion of Bothwell Brig; but the witnesses failed in the proof.*

* Eaglesham, in Renfrewshire.

* In 1685, however, sentences of forfeiture were passed

In short, the majority of the proprietors of Ayrshire were proceeded against, in some shape or other. The dittay brought against the "Rebel Heritors of Airshire" in 1681,* comprises the following names:—"Gilbert M'Ilwraith of dumorchie; — m'jarrow of Barr; John m'jarrow of Barjerock; Henry M'Jarrou of Altcalbanie; George M'clure of Bennan; Hugh M'Ilwraith of Auchinflower; Robert Fergusson of Letterpine; — Kennedy, yr. of Drumellan; John Alexander, younger of Drumachrin; John Whytfurd, son to the Laird of Blaughan; John Sloas of Dalcharoll; Gilbert M'Adam of Cunrieneuk; Robert Fullerton of Bennellis; Allan Bowie, son to — Bowie of Drumley; James Galloway, yr. of Sheills; James Aird, son to John Aird of Milnton; Robt. Nisbet, son to — Nisbet of Thornhill and Greinholme; — M'micken, Kilintrean; — Kennedy, son to John Kennedy of Glenour; Adam Reid, portioner of Gasmilies; John Wilson, fewar of Lindsayhill; Richard Walker, fewar of Bangour; Thomas M'jarrock of Penjarrock; John M'jarrow of Altabouch; — Stewart, son to — Stewart of Shawood; John M'Neil of Dachairn, Collonell; — Burne of —; and Carcath of Glendusie, prisoner." The rebels, as they were called, stood accused of "wounding and killing a souldier in Captain — company," on "the — day of April, 1679," and left another for dead. "Balfour of Kinloch, and David Hacketstoun of Rathilot," are mentioned as having been present, under the command of Robert Hamilton, brother to the Laird of Preston. The affair to which the dittay alludes must have occurred before the battle of Drumclog, which was fought on the first Sunday of June of that year. John, Lord Bargany, had been served with an indictment for high treason in 1680; but, for want of proof, he was allowed his liberty, under security of 50,000 merks to stand his trial when required.

Much bloodshed was the result of this state of things. The society of Cameronians were particularly marked out for punishment. The issuing of their famous "Apologetical Declaration," in which they abjured Charles Stewart, and declared their determination to treat all who shed their blood, or endeavoured to promote their extirpation, as enemies of God—a rather absurd threat in their prostrate condition—tended still more to inflame the executive. The assassination of several of the life-guards about this period—the perpetrators of which could not be discovered—greatly increased their uneasiness. Wodrow† mentions as a fact—

both against Sir Hugh and Sir George, his son. As they threw themselves on the mercy of the court, their lives were spared.

* Books of Adjournal.

† Wodrow's *Analecta*.

which we could wish were unfounded, though the circumstances we have been relating give considerable countenance to it—that, following up their resolution to treat all as enemies to God who promoted their extirpation, the Cameronians entertained the design of massacring all the ministers in Ayrshire, who had taken advantage of the act of indulgence, in one night. Regarding these ministers—not without cause in some cases, we daresay—as informers against them, they of course fell within the doom pronounced against the promoters of their extirpation. Luckily, if the fact of their design be true, they were defeated in its execution. Wodrow thus narrates the story:—"February, 1722. Mr Andrew Tate, minister of Carmunnock, tells me that he was fully informed and assured, that in the late times, ther was a design formed among some of the rigid and High-flying Cameronians, to assassinate the Indulged Ministers in the shire of Air, at their houses, in one night, by indifferant partys. That this desyne was so far gone into, that it was agreed to in a meeting of these wild people, where . . . Nisbet, father of Mrs Fairly, wife to Mr Ralph Fairly in Glasgow, was present. He used to meet with them formerly; but when he heard that proposall, his very hair stood, and he never more went to their meetings. That as soon as possible he got a hint of this conveyed to my Lord Loudoun. When living at Mauchline, (I suppose it might be 1682 or [168]3) and informed him of the time it was designed. My Lord sent expresses to Mr Robert Millar at Ochiltree, Mr James Vetch at Mauchline, and others in the neighbourhood that were indulged, and called them to his house that night, and several of them came. My informer was then in my Lord Loudoun's family, and had the account from the above-said Mr Nisbet."*

The work of persecution did not cease with the death of Charles II. Under his successor, James VII., who ascended the throne in 1686, many lives were sacrificed by the enforcement of the abjuration oath. In Ayrshire, the murder of John Brown, usually styled "the Christian carrier," was perhaps the most outrageous. But we will not enter into the sickening details of bloodshed. This has already been often and amply done in the various works dedicated to the sufferings of the martyrs. The unsuccessful attempts of Monmouth, Argyle, and other exiles, to free their native land from oppression by an appeal to arms, tended rather to provoke than allay the persecution. In the ill-conducted expedition of Argyle was Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, who, taken prisoner and carried to London, remained in confinement till the Revolution. His estate was forfeited, but gifted to

* This paragraph is partially deleted in MS.—*Analecta*.

his son William, through the influence of his connections—his wife being Lady Mary Bruce. At length, in 1687, from a desire to favour the Catholics, James granted toleration to dissenters. Of this indulgence most of the Presbyterian ministers took advantage. Renwick, the successor of Cargill, and his followers, alone refused to do so. The leaning of the king towards Popery becoming daily more apparent, the long-portending storm at last burst upon his devoted head. In the Revolution of 1688, the inhabitants of Ayrshire very generally and joyfully coincided; and never was proclamation more readily obeyed than the last one issued by that privy council, whose previous mandates had occasioned so much rapacity, ordering the Protestant inhabitants—in consequence of a reported attempt on the part of the Catholics, aided by a body of Irish and English, to restore the exiled monarch—to put themselves in a state of defence for securing their religion. Ayrshire sent its full proportion of armed men to Edinburgh to protect the Convention of Estates. Amongst these were regiments raised and commanded by the Earl of Glencairn and Lord Bargany. On the 6th of April, 1689, there being no farther necessity for their presence, the forces from the western counties, after having been thanked for their services, were sent back to their respective localities. It is worthy of notice, that they refused all pecuniary reward, saying they came to save and serve their country, not to enrich themselves at the public expense. It was at the same time ordered “that the inhabitants of the town of Ayr should be kept together till farther orders;”^{*} and a supply of arms were deposited in the principal towns of the west, to be ready in case of any invasion from Ireland. Fifteen hundred muskets, with bandeliers and “match conform,” with thirty chests of ball and five hundred “pycks,” were delivered to the provost (Mure), to be kept in the burgh of Ayr for the use of the shire. An embargo was at the same time laid on all vessels trading between Scotland and Ireland, lest they might be seized by the friends of the abdicated monarch, and used for the transport of troops.

Claverhouse having retired to the Highlands, with the view of raising the clans in favour of James, the states found it necessary to make every preparation for resistance. Accordingly, on the 14th of May, of the same year, arms were ordered to be given to Lord Bargany, for the purpose of arming the people; and on the 25th, in answer to a letter from the Earl of Eglinton, the convention resolved “that the heritors and fencible men, in the shire of Ayr, be instantly raised and commanded, in conformity to the appointment of

the estates.” The levy of horse for the defence of the country was forty-four from the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. They were commanded by the Earl of Eglinton. The death of Claverhouse, which occurred subsequently at Killiecrankie, was followed by the subjection of the Highland clans generally to the rule of the new dynasty. The Earl of Stair was at this time at the head of affairs in Scotland. He is admitted to have conducted the public business in a very politic and effective manner; though the massacre of Glencoe, which occurred under his auspices, has greatly tarnished his reputation.

The calm which now succeeded the long reign of civil discord and persecution, was marked by extraordinary efforts to resuscitate the agricultural and trading energies of the country. Acts were passed relaxing the severity of former laws against the importation of foreign merchandise, and for encouraging the exportation of grain, when prices fell to a certain minimum; fairs were instituted in numerous districts where they had not been previously held; joint-stock companies, for trading with distant countries, were authorised; new harbours were constructed, and old ones repaired; and the monopoly of trading enjoyed by the royal burghs broken up. The first act for this purpose was passed in 1693. It provided that burghs of regalities and baronies should be admitted to share in the trading privileges of the royal burghs, on payment of a proportion, according to their extent, of the hundred-pound tax-roll to which the latter were subjected. The arrangement, however, was not completed till several years afterwards, when parliament had to interfere. Great difficulty seems to have been experienced in adjusting the proportion leviable from each; while not a few of the burghs refused to take advantage of the privileges offered them; and some who had embraced them declined to continue the payment—because, as in the case of Fraserburgh, the authorities, “tempted to some small foraigne trade,” had been brought to ruin by the adventure. It appears from the parliamentary proceedings of this period, that a Mr John Buchan, agent for the royal burghs, had undertaken to relieve them of “ten pund of their tax roll for ane tack sett by them to him of the unfree trade”; but he soon discovered to his cost that the unfree traders were not so anxious to throw off their manacles as might have been expected. In 1699 he came before parliament with a petition, declaring himself a ruined man; upon which a commission was appointed to inquire into and adjust the matter. His account showed that a sum of no less than £5197, 7s. 8½d. sterling, remained unpaid, besides £1818, 12s., 5½d., of expenses incurred in uplifting the tax. The commission declared the legality of the claim against

^{*} Town of Ayr Records.

the unfree traders, but reduced the expenses to £1200. The commissioners then proceeded to consider the various petitions and remonstrances of the unfrees, and to determine the amount to be levied from each. Some of the statements are curious. The following is the representation of the Earl of Kilmarnock:—

“ * * * The Earl is very well pleased to pay such ane proportione for the Communicatione of Trade for his Burgh of Barrony of Kilmarnock, for the yeares of Mr John Buchan his tack, as your Lops. shall be pleased to modify, with regard to the poverty of the place and any small trade they could have.

“ But its humbly represented that the proportione of the stent roll to be imposed upon the said Toun for their trad can be but very small. Because—1mo.—the Tounne of Kilmarnock lyes at ane considerable distance from the sea, and so cannot have the conveniency of any forraign trade; 2o—That place consists for the most part of tradesmen, such as bonnet makers and stockin weavers, who manufacturer the product of the Kingdome, and soe deserves encouragement—and these poor tradesmen, by the calamities of the tymes, are redacted to such straites that few or non of them are in a conditione to continue at their work, and the most part of them ar put to live upon charity, and the greatest part of that Tounne is waste; 3io—There are few or noe trading merts. in that Tounne, and the tradesmen being able to relieve them of little or noe share of the impositione, It must be a very small quota that the merts. will be able to bear. And yet the Earle of Kilmarnock, in their behalf, does cheerfully undertake the burden of two shilling, for bygalnes, qch is the highest they can bear, notwithstanding of any greater quota imposed upon them by Mr John Buchan, or the Provost of Irving, as haveing Commissione from him, or of any pretended agreement made thranent.”

The commissioners modified the sum to be paid by the town and parish of Kilmarnock to three shillings Scots, monthly, for the five years of Mr Buchan's contract. The other towns and parishes—the unfree traders in them—were rated as follows:—

Air,	13s. 0d. Scots.
Beith (town and parish),	1s. 4d.
Stewarton do.,	0s. 6d.
Largs do.,	0s. 8d.
Kilwinning,	1s. 6d.
Saltcoats (town and parish),	1s. 6d.
Newmilns,	0s. 2d.
Kilmaurs (town and parish),	0s. 6d.
Kilbride do.,	0s. 2d.

[With relieff from the rest of the unfree traders within Cuninghame, to be dividy by the saids Tounes, with concurrence of the Earle of Loudoun, Lord Montgomerie, Lord Boyd, Mr Francis Montgomery, Laird of Rowallane, and Provost of Air, or any one of them—payable to Irvine].

Maybole,	1s. 2d.
Newtoun of Air,	0s. 8d.
Mauchline,	0s. 2d.
Ochiltree,	0s. 3d.
Cumnock,	0s. 2d.
Dalmellington,	0s. 1d.
Ballantrae,	0s. 6d.
Tarbolton,	0s. 1d.
Symington,	0s. 1d.
Galston,	0s. 2d.
Girvan,	0s. 1d.
Riccarton,	0s. 1d.

[With relieff to them from the unfree traders in Kyle and Carick, to be dividy by the sds Tounes, with concurrence forsaid—payable to Air].

This rate—which gives a fair idea of the comparative importance of the respective places at the close of the seventeenth century—only fixed the proportion payable by each for the bygone period; and proclamation was made for fresh application, upon the part of the unfree traders, if they wished to take advantage of the privilege offered them in future. In accordance with the act of Parliament, the commissioners of supply took up the matter in various districts. The following is the report of the commissioners of supply for Ayrshire:—

Air 25th April 1700.

Convened the Commissioners of Supply.

The Maister of Cathcart. Knockdoliiane.
The Laird of Rowallane. Provost Crauford of Drumdow.
The Laird of Corsbie. Auchindrain.
The Laird of Brunnsfeld.

The Maister of Cathcart Preses.

THE Commissioners of Supply abovenamed haveing convened in obedience to the Act of the Commissione of Parliament for settling the communicatione of trade of the dait the twenty day of March last bypast for receiving and hearing what every Burgh of Regality and Barrony and unfree traders within the bounds of the freddome of Air will offer and undertake to pay of the Text Roll of the Royal Burrows therin mentioned for obtaining the communicatione and freedome of trade conforme to the Acts of Parliament made thereanent as also to hear what the Burghs Royall within the saids revixe bounds will object against the saids offers as in the said Act at more lenth is contained. And the persons afternamed having compeired in presence of the saids Commissioners they gave in the following offers viz. Mr Wm. Cochrane of Killmaronock offered for the Toun and Parochin of Kilmares and Kilbride each of them the fourth part of ane penny Scots Charles Dalrymple chamberland to the Earle of Killmaronock offered for the Toun of Killmaronock and such of the Parochin thereof as will accept twelve pennies Scots John Birsbane younger of Bishoptone in name of Alexander Lord Montgomery Mr Francis Montgomery of Giffan Sir John Shaw of Groenock and the rest of the heritors within the Parochin of Beith two pennies Scots Mathew Frew at Killwinning as haveing commissione from the said Alexander Lord Montgomery and considerable heritors of the Parochin of Killwinning Stevenstone and Ardrossan offered eight pennies Scots for the saids three Parochins The Lord Boyle and the said John Birsbane younger of Bishoptone offered for the Parochin of Largs and Dallray two pennies Scots The said Mr William Cochrane of Killmaronock offered for the Paroch of Symontounne half a penny Scots being five shilling Scots monthly when cess is imposed As also the said William Cochrane of Killmaronock William Fullartone of that ilk and William Fairlie of Bruntsfeld offered for the Paroch of Dundonald half a penny Scots being five shilling Scots monthly when cess is imposed James Riddoch Baillie of the Regality of Cumnock two pennies Scots for the Toun of Cumnock and such of the Parochin thereof as will accept and that for the benefite of the communicatione of trade Lykeas there was given in be the saids John Birsbane younger of Bishoptone ane offer subscribed be the said Lord Boyle and him whereby the rest of the haill Parochins within the Bailliary of Cuninghame offered amongst them to take some small share of the Quota of the Text Roll and craved to be represented to the Commissione of Parliament as willing to take share in the communicatione of trade though in probability they could have little or no trade yet desired not to be secluded from trading if occasion offered & expects the Commission will give them a small quota. And Robert Moor pnt. Provost of Air & Mr Alexr Cuninghame of Chirrieldands lait Provost of Irvine being both personally present craved a competent time to object agt the abovementioned offers to whom the saids Commissioners assigned Saturday next being the twenty seventh day of April instant for giving in of ther

objections there against And assigns the fourth day of May next to come to the said Mr William Cochrane of Killmarnock & othr persons, abovenamed givers in of the forsaids offers to give in their answers against the saids objections Which objections the clerk is hereby ordered to transmit to the forenamed persons immediately after receiving thereof upon thr own expenss and after returning of the saids objections & answers thereto to the clerk the saids Commissioners recommends the Mr of Cathcart to report the premis to the Commissione of Parliament or ther clerk betwixt and the first of June next to come conform to the Act abovementioned Sic subscribitur M. Cathcart I. P. C.

Followes the Objectiones given in be the Toun of Air & Irvine against the severall offers made be the Burghs of Barrony and Regality & others within the shireffdom of Air for the benefit of the communications of trade.

1mo. The offers made ought not to be regarded in respect the persons offerers and subscrivers thereof are not authorized by Commissions from the seall Burghs & Parochins for which they pretend to offer and although they were authorized yet sealls. of them live out of the Parochins for which they offer some of them out of the shireffdom & othrs of them single persons who may remove out of the Shyre or Kingdome at pleasure & so ther offers though accepted is no securitie to the Royall Burrows for ther relief.

2do. The offer made for Killmarnock is very mean and ridiculous for thir reasons First It is offered to be proven that the trade of Killmarnock in import & export to France Holland Norraway Virginia England Ireland & other forraigne pairts hes been very considerable thir severall years bygone and about if not above half of the trade of both the two Burghs of Air and Irvine which are lyable to thretty two shilling Scots of the Taxt Roll Secondly a few years agoe they settled with Mr John Buchan when tacksman for five shilling Scots of the Taxt Roll and thereafter when his tack fell and came in the Burrows hands they agreed with Irvine for four shilling six pennies of the said Roll which was approved by the Magistrats Council and others in Killmarnock & can be instructed by their agreements since which time ther trade is advanced above ane third and so ther offer of twelve pennies Scots is most unreasonable.

3tio. As to Kilwinning ther agreement with Mr John Buchan for themselues distinct from Saltcoats & Ardrossan was much more then what is now offered for all of them and the trade of these places to the Sound France England Ireland and other pairts being double of what it then was ther present offer of eight pennies Scots is most insignificant and it can be made appear where one veshell is cleared at Air there are six cleared wherein these Touns are concerned.

4to. As to the offers for the other Burghs and Parochins they are so very mean that no person who knows the places and ther trade but will be satisfied it is so and the whole offers made in the Shyre amount only to two shilling two pennies Scots or thereby though the trade of the Shyre (distinct from its two Royall Burrows forsaide) does equal if not exceed the trade of the saids two Royall Burrows and it is highly unreasonable that they should have the benefite of trade and not bear the burden suitable thereto.

In testimonie whereof the Magistrats of Air and Irvine have sub. thir pnts. at Air and Irvine the twenty fifth and twenty sixth days of April one thousand seven hundred years Sic subscribitur Robert Moor Provost of Air Da. Fergusone Baillie Hugh M' Hutcheon Bailie William Cunnyngname Provost of Irvine J. Thomsons Bailie W. M' Taggart Bailie

To the which Objectiones the following Answers were given in be the persons afternamed viz.

Imprimis be Alexander Lord Montgomery That as to the first and third objections they were only what concerned these two places And as to the first that the persons that made the offer were not sufficiently authorized the same cannot be found relevant seeing he who is the person principally concerned in these Parochins gave commission & warrand to the said Mathew Frow merchant in

Kilwinning to make the offer and shall give security for performance As to the third that the offer is too mean his Lop: believes it will not be thought so be the Commission of Parliament in regard that the offer made to Mr John Buchan was but seven pennies and this is eight and besides retailers were then lyable whereas now by the late Act of Parliament these who trade in commodities vendibill be the Royall Burrows are to pay this And as to that pairt that there are more veshells cleared at the Saltcoats then at Air or Irvine The reason is the export of coalls for which they ought to pay no Stent and it is weel known that the place is so inconsiderable that it hes no trade but such as arises from the conveniencie of the harbour which makes veshells belonging to Killmarnock Irvine and other places put in there so that the benefite arising from the trade belongs to others not to them Sic subscribitur Montgomery.

And sicklyke the Lord Boyle and John Brisbane younger of Bishoptone gave in the following answers, for the hail Parochins of the Baillry of Cunnyngname bearing that whereas these Burghs object that Killmarnock and all the rest of the Parochins of the said Baillry offered more formerly, and that it is very small what is offered which is all the strenth of ther objectione It is answered that Killmarnock and the other Parochins in Buchans time, were compelled to take any quotas they being all lyable for ther hail moveables as retailers of forraigne goods without licence from Burghs, but now the Parliament having freed all retailers and fixed it on exportatione and importatione so that the quotas offered will not appear mean and if they should be thought too small they refer all to the Commissione of Parliament Sic subscribitur Boyle Jo. Brisbane.

As also the following answers were given in for the Toun and Barrony of Killmarnock bearing whereas the offerers Commission is objected against, the objection is frivolous for the offer shall be made good, and it is not the security of the offerer which the Royall Burrows are to rely upon, but the authoritie of the decret of Parliament, But to remove all objectiones the Earle of Killmarnock does hereby renew his offer for his Burgh and Barrony and subscrieves the samen.

Whereas it's offered to be proven that the forraigne trade of Killmarnock, does equal if not exceed the trade of Air and Irving its denied for the Toun of Killmarnock hes little or no forraigne trade and to redargn that objectione they are willing to appeal to the Custom Books which are kept by the Magistrats of Irving and Air who are Collectors at these ports, And the offer of twelve pennies Scots of the taxt roll made for the Toun of Killmarnock is too high for any forraigne trade they either have or can expect, seeing they lye ane considerable distance from the sea nor have they any sea port and there is not above two or three persons in the whole Toun of Killmarnock that either hes or understands forraign trade.

As to the pretence that Mr John Buchan had agreed with the Toun of Killmarnock for four shilling six pennies of the taxt roll Its of no moment because that was a force upon the inhabitants who became all obnoxious and lye under the lash of Mr John Buchans diligence as retailers and handie craftsmen because of the extensione and prohibitions of all manner of trade which was taken of in the last Parliament, and the Burghs of Barrony & Regality restored to ther former priviledges, so that now they are only to purchase a communicatione of forraigne trade and ther agreement with Mr Buchan can be no rule.

Whereas its pretended that the offers made by the whole Shyre are very mean and bears no proportion to the burden which the Burghs of Air and Irvine bears Its answered Primo for Killmarnocks shear ther offer is more than proportionable to any benefite they can expect by the communication of trade 2do. If the valuatione of the lands and tennands within these Royall Burrows be brought in computo It will appear that they pay nothing at all for trade for when thr proportione of the Taxt Roll is imposed upon the rents of ther lands & tennants they have far greater ease then the country gentleren so that these Burrows for all ther clamour payes nothing at all for trade and de facto no merchant either in Air or Irvine hes payed

for trade these many years Sic subscriptur. Kilmarnock.
M Cathcart.

Alexr M'Dermeit Cl:]

These papers are valuable, as throwing considerable light on the commerce of Ayrshire at the time. How the matter was adjusted does not appear from the proceedings of parliament. The following is the last notice which we find of it—"Aug. 30, 1703—The Act anent the Communication of Trade being read again there was a draught of an Act offered and read, Imposing a tenth part of the ordinary Cess, payable by the Royall Burghs upon the shyes, according to their severall quotas of Cess, to be proportioned by the Commissioners of supply betwixt the burghs of Regality and Barrony, and the land rent in the respective shyes, which was ordered to ly on the table, and allowed to be printed before next sitting of Parliament."

The extraordinary spirit of enterprize excited after the Revolution produced the celebrated African company, the ill success of which threw a gloom over the commerce of Scotland for many years. It was formed in 1695, and finally broken up a few years afterwards. The details are well known both to the historical and miscellaneous reader. Ayrshire shared in the general disaster to a considerable extent—as well in men as in money. A number of adventurers from the county were in the first as well as subsequent expeditions to Darien.

The great object of the statesmen at this period was to encourage domestic agriculture and manufactures by every possible means; and for this purpose laws were passed prohibiting the importation of certain descriptions of foreign goods and almost all kinds of agricultural produce, particularly from Ireland. With that country a considerable trade had sprung up in the importation of meal—no doubt greatly to the prejudice of agricultural improvement in the west of Scotland. The following paper is curious, affording some idea of the extent to which the trade had been carried:—

Ano List of the persons names trading to Irland for victuall these two years bygonne, and who componed with Blackhouse and his deputts:—

George Dennie	Alexr. Kerr
Arthure Park	John Young
John Speir	John Craswall
James Scott	Edward Craswall
John Niving	John Warden
John Simsone in the Har-	John Hyndman
brayhead	Millar in Innerkipe
John M'Eun alffs young	Morison in Innerkipe
Laird	Muire in portoferric
William M'Eun called mikle	John Crawford
John M'Eun his Sone	John Alexander called Ghosop
Thomas M'Eun his Sone	John Huntar
John Morison	Mathew frow in Kilwinning
James Simsone	and his pairtners
William M'Eun Maich	Duncan Campbell in Grinock
John Simsone Carshogale	John Campbell there
James M'Eun	M'leish in Irvine
John Morison Levan	John Gay in Neuark
Edward Mudie there	Millar in sferrymila
Robert Warden	

All the abovenamed persons, and a greate many more who leive in Renfrew, Glasgow, Air, and several other places, have traded to Irland these two years bygonne, since the date of Alexander of Blackhouse's Commissione, and have payed Compositions to the said Blackhouse or his deputts.

The date of the above list is 1703, in which year was passed "an act for the more effectual execution of the laws against the importation of Irish victual." Alexander of Blackhouse—an ancestor of Alexander of Ballochmyle—appears to have been commissioned to uplift the fines exacted from the traders.

Another important event for Scotland was the union with England, which, after various attempts from time to time during the previous century, was at length consummated, during the reign of Queen Anne, in 1707. The nation at large was furiously opposed to the measure. The table of parliament groaned with petitions against it, from all quarters of the country. Two were forwarded from Ayr—one by the magistrates and Council, and the other by the inhabitants. The opposition of the English to the settlement at Darien—who saw in it a rival to the East India Company—had no doubt a considerable effect in stirring up the national feelings of the Scots; and, in place of a closer connection, the general desire seemed to be for a wider separation.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE UNION.

Long after the two parliaments had been conjoined much discontent prevailed in Scotland. The union was by no means a fair and equitable arrangement. The number of representatives accorded to Scotland was greatly under that of England; and degradation lay in the very idea of closing the Upper House against the whole body of Scottish peers, save the elected sixteen. No doubt, the principle upon which this arrangement was founded may be traced to the political state of Scotland at the time—to a desire to exclude the Jacobites, who possessed considerable influence. Still, it could not but produce a feeling the reverse of contentment among a high-minded and long descended race of nobility—even though not favourable to the exiled family. The immediate effects of the union were most prejudicial to Scotland, and a very general determination prevailed to procure a repeal. A motion was made upon the subject by the Earl of Seafield, supported by Mar and Argyle—in 1713—which, but for the indiscretion of Argyle in speaking acrimoniously of the Pretender, and thereby offending the Jacobites, would have been carried. Though several of the Scottish lords left the House, in consequence of the speech of Argyle, the motion was only lost by four votes. The following draft of an address

to George the First, on his accession to the throne in 1714—found amongst the Eglinton papers—embodies the chief grievances of the Scots, and will be interesting as a record of public feeling at the period :—

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty,
The Humble Address of

May It please your Majesty,

Wee, your Majesty's most dutyfull and Loyal Subjects, having, by our severall addresses, expressed the true sense we have of the Inestimable Blessing derived upon us by your Maties. peaceable accession to the Throne of these your Dominions, Doe now presume, from a sincere Zeal for the Support of your Government, and In duty to ourselves, to our posterity, and our Country, to lay before your Majesty, for your Royal Consideration, The miseries your faithfull subjects in Scotland groan under att present, and the Inevitable ruine which threatens them from the Union of the two Kingdoms.

When the Treaty of Union was in agitation, the some of your people in Scotland were then deluded with Expectations of mighty advantages from it to both Kingdoms, yet they, by farr the Greatest part, expressed their aversion to ane Union of this Nature, which they were afraid might prove destructive to Scotland, and dangerous, from some particular parts of Its constitution, to the liberties of your Majesty's subjects in England, without bringing them any Sensible advantage; however the parliament of Scotland was Induced under these apprehensions to agree to the Union.

Since the Union has taken place we have been made sensible, by experience, (and we hope not too late,) That the advantages we expected from it were but Imaginary, and doe feel, on the other hand, to our inexpressable greif, that the unhappy Consequences of it have far exceeded the greatest of our fears; for, since the Commencement of the Union,

Our Taxes in Generall have been increased far beyond the abilities of the people, and some of them by unequal proportions on the part of Scotland, which the nature of the Union seems to make it hardly possible to remedy.

The money arising from the Taxes and the public revenues in Scotland is mostly remitted in Specie to England, yr going but a small share of it to the defraying of the Civil List and the other publick Charges in Scotland.

The Constant attendance of our Peers and Commons at London, and of many more of our Countrymen, (that being now the only Seat of our Government,) carys dayly from us considerable sums; which Continual Evacuations, Together with the Sensible Decay wee feel in all the branches of our trade, might infallibly end in the Total ruine of our Country.

Some Considerable branches of our Taxes are applied to the payment of English debts Contracted before the Union, for which we have only left us a future Claime for a growing Equivalent, not one farthing of which has ever been payed, nay hardly acknowledged to be due.

Our Manufacturies of Silk and Wool have been Inteerly destroyed, and that of the Linen cloth, which was formerly the Great support of your people in Scotland, has been put under such difficulties by the many taxes Imposed, not only upon the materials which are the subject matter of this manufactory, But likewise upon the exportation and Consumption of the Cloath itself, that it is hardly possible to carry it on to advantage.

There is scarce the face of a Government left amongst us. Several of our ancient offices are suppressed.

We, who formerly had Justice administrat, and our rights determined in our own country, are now for the most trivial matters obliged to Come several hundred myles before our propertys can be settled. The Rights to our Estates must pass some office at London where there is nothing known of our Laws or forms; and the alterations that has happened in our Laws in relation to Treason has left us very much in the Dark in these matters.

Besides these General Callamities, we cannot, without

the outmost Concern, see our Nobility—descended from such ancient and Illustrious familys—branded with the Greatest mark of Ignominy and Contempt by being declared incapable forever of receiving patents of Honour for sitting in the house of Peers. This is placing them in a worse state then the meanest subject in Britain, and re-trinching your Majesties Royal prerogative in a most sensible manner, Which, we are sure, was never the intention of those who treated the Union, Nor can we Imagine that it was the meaning of the parliament of either Kingdome when they Ratified and approved it.

The Election of our Peers, that little of their Birthright which is left them, is become Greivous to the English; and it cannot be Conceived that our peers will ever Consent to the forfeiting themselves of this privilege, or part with it for any expedient that can be proposed to them in lew of it.

These, may it please your Matie., are some of the many Intollerable hardships wee ly under by reason of our present Situation, which wee sensibly felt during the reign of her late Matie., and therefore could not but make a struggle for our deliverance.

But so soon as we imagined that the pushing a measure of that kind could possibly weaken the security of your Majesties succession to these Kingdoms, we resolved to bear our misery with patience, and to stay for the happy opportunity now put in our hand—That succession being accomplished, and your Majesty, to the universall joy of your people, peaceably possess of your Throne.

We have too great a Confidence in your Maties. affection to your people, and perswade ourselves Ye take too great a share in the sufferings of your subjects in Scotland, to let us Continue any longer the most miserable people in Europe—and that from a Constitution which we were at first drawn into, and have been Induced hitherto to lie under by our Concern for the succession of your Royal family.

These things, we beg leave in the most dutyfull manner, In the first place, To lay before your Matie., and by your wise and prudent management we have no doubt but it will be now in your power to Cure what is Complained of, by getting us restored to the free and Independent State which we hithertofore enjoyed.

This is what your subjects in Scotland unanimously covet and desire above all things, and what the English seem not averse to—The Union being a thing not much more Easy or agreeable to them than to us—So that nothing appears to be wanting but your Maties. laying this before your parliament, who, we have the greatest reason to hope, will see it for the Interest and guyd of both parts of this Island to put a peaceable end to this Union, which, if Continued, must Increase Differences and divisions amongst your people in place of uniting them in affectiones; and that, to obtaine so just and agreeable an end, they will restore (with your Maties. consent) Scotland and England to their ancient free and independant Constitution under your Majesty, the head of both; and the sense of so great blessing will Ingadge us and our posterity forever to maintain the most friendly Correspondence with your Maties. subjects of England, and to be dutyfull and loyall subjects to your Majesty and your Royall Issue.

This address is not the language of the Jacobitical party, but of the Presbyterians, who, at the Union, had overlooked almost every other consideration, in their eagerness to secure the Church. All the evils enumerated might have been foreseen when the treaty of amalgamation was entered into. The removal of the parliament and the seat of government was certain to create a constant drain of the floating wealth of the country towards the south; and it must have been equally obvious that, by bringing the manufactures of the two countries into competition, the poorer country would be the sufferer. Scotland, contrary to the specious

arguments adduced by the promoters of the Union, could gain no immediate advantage by it, beyond the very questionable one of becoming a grazing field for England. The only means by which she could hope to prevent an utter sinking into the lowest state of provincialism, lay in the additional scope afforded for foreign enterprise, and of this she could not easily and at once avail herself. When the Earl of Mar, in 1715, unfurled the banner of the Chevalier, he calculated largely on the discontent occasioned by the Union. In the paper which he issued in the name of James the Eighth, requiring his Majesty's subjects to rise in arms for the assertion of his rights, his language was—"The King mak's noe doubt of your zeal for his service, especially at this juncture, when his cause is so deeply concern'd, and the relieving our native Country from oppression and an foreign yoke, too heavy for us and our posterity to bear, and when now is the time to endeavour to restore him, not only our Rightful and native K., but our Country to its antient freedom and Independant constitution, under him whose ancestors reign'd over us for so many Generations."* Much, however, as they disliked the Union, the Presbyterians disliked still more the return of the Stuarts and Popery to the throne; and though the nation would in all probability have answered unanimously to the call to arms for a repeal of the Union, independently of the exiled race, they were equally ready to stand in its defence rather than hazard the Protestant succession. The people of Ayrshire were particularly zealous in the Hanoverian cause, and furnished both men and money to support the government. At the rendezvous for Cuninghame—Irvine—as we learn from *Ray's History of the Rebellion*, about 6000 fencibles, chiefly raised by the Earls of Eglinton, Kilmarnock, Glasgow, and Lord Semple, were speedily assembled:—

About the same time (August, 1715) the Earls of Eglinton, Kilmarnock, Glasgow, and Lord Cathcart, and others of the nobility and gentry in the shire of Air, met at that place (Air) to concert what was then to be done for the safety of their country and defence of the government; and a motion was then made by such as were hearty for king George's interest, that they should offer his majesty four thousand men, well furnished with arms, ammunition, and other things necessary, to guard the western coasts, or to march wherever the king should command them; and that they should pay them for forty days; as also that they should at that time enter into an association with respect to the above particulars. But some of them opposed these loyal and dutiful motions, alledging that they could not muster nor rendezvous men by law; but it was answered that it was not now time for them to make niceties about punctilios of the law, when the sword of the enemy was over their heads. At last it was proposed that they should send up to his majesty a loyal and dutiful address against the pretender and his adherents, as many

others had done on this occasion; and though it was not so particular as the well affected party would had it, yet to prevent a division in such a populous shire, which would no doubt been encouraging to the enemies of the government, they unanimously agreed to it. And after the signing of the said address, the nobility and gentry of the bailliary of Cuninghame (which is one of the three bailliarries within the shire of Air) did enter into a concert to train and discipline their men, and appointed a general rendezvous of the whole fencible men in Cuninghame at the town of Irvine, on the Monday following, being the 22d of August. At which time, upon a short advertisement, there appeared on the common of Irvine 6000 effective men, well armed, and in good order, with their proper officers, who all made a handsome appearance, and expressed a great deal of zeal and loyalty for his majesty king George, and a firm resolution to defend his majesty's person and government against the pretender and all his other enemies whatsoever. The town of Irvine had a company of artillery besides their trained bands, with three pieces of cannon mounted on an eminence, wherewith they saluted the respective nobility, gentry, and battalions, as they came up; for there were the Earls of Eglinton, Kilmarnock, and Glasgow, the Lords Semple and Boyd, with the baill other gentry in that jurisdiction, and most of the clergy. After they had performed their exercise to satisfaction, they dismissed for that time. 'Tis not to be forgot that the Earl of Kilmarnock appeared here at the head of above five hundred of his own men, well appointed, and expert in the exercise of their arms—who made the handsomest appearance of any that were there; and that which added very much unto it, was the early blossoms of the loyal principle and education of my Lord Boyd, who, though but eleven years of age, appeared in arms with the earl his father, and gracefully behaved himself, to the admiration of all the beholders.

The Ayrshire troops proceeded to Glasgow, according to the direction of Argyle, and were employed in various ways, both before and after the battle of Sheriffmuir. Lord Kilmarnock, with 500 men, was despatched to garrison the houses of Drummakill, Gortorton, and Cardross. The Union may thus be said to have been alone preserved by the fear of a Popish succession. Even in 1745, when the last and memorable attempt was made to restore the Stuart family to the throne, the desire of national independence was the inciting motive with many who took up arms. In this struggle Ayrshire was not called upon to take any particular part. The Earl of Kilmarnock, as is well known—unhappily for himself and family—joined the standard of the Prince. He endeavoured, it is said, to raise his vassals of Kilmarnock; but, true to the principles of the Revolution, they sternly refused.

With the rebellion of 1745 may be said to have ceased all that is interesting in the history of Scotland generally or locally, as a separate kingdom. Her career since has happily been peaceful and prosperous, if we except those political jarrings which have occasionally ruffled the surface of society throughout Great Britain generally. Ayrshire has participated largely in the national improvement, and her people, as of yore, are ever ready to take part in what concerns the public well-being. When threatened by invasion early in the late war, none were more forward in arming

* Paper entitled, "The Lord Mar's Orders," and dated Broca Mar, Sept. 7, 1715, found amongst the Eglinton papers.

for the defence of the kingdom. The militia of the county, it may be remarked as a proof of this, were the first to volunteer their services in Ireland or any part of the three kingdoms. In point of

agriculture, Ayrshire stands conspicuous; and in various kinds of manufacture she is equally distinguished.

END OF THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

APPENDIX.

I.—NAMES OF THE Ayrshire BARONS WHO FELL AT FLODDEN FIELD:—

Thomas Boswell of Auchinleck.
Mathew Brisbane of Bishopton.
John Crawford of Crawfordland.
David, Earl of Cassillis.
Campbell of Lawers—ancestor of the Loudoun family, in the male line.
Robert Crawford of Auchinames.
John Crawford of Giffordland.
Alan, Master of Cathcart.
Robert Cathcart of Carleton. } Brothers.
John Cathcart, Esquire. }
Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn.

Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, is mentioned by Abercromby as among the slain; but this seems to be incorrect. He perhaps had an elder son called Cuthbert who fell there.

William Bunch, Abbot of Kilwinning.
Sir John Montgomery of Hesilhead.
Cuthbert Montgomery of Skelmorly.
John Mure of Rowallane.
George, 4th Lord Seton.

Lord Seton is included here from his close connexion with the House of Eglinton. He was father-in-law of Hugh, second Earl of Eglinton, and maternal grandfather of Margaret, Countess of Winton—from whom the present earl is descended.

William Wallace of Cairnhill.

II.—NAMES OF THE Ayrshire GENTLEMEN WHO FELL AT PINKIE:—

Gilbert M'Ilvain of Grimett.
Thomas Corry of Kelwode.
James Montfoyd of Montfoyd.
Bernard Mure of Park.
John Crawford of Giffordland.
Quintin Hunter of Hunterston.
The Hon. Hugh Montgomerie, 4th son of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton.
Alan, 3d Lord Cathcart.
John Crawford of Auchinames.
William Cunninghame of Glengarnock.

III.—LIST OF THE AYRSHIRE BARONS WHO SIGNED THE BOND OF ASSOCIATION IN 1567 :—

The Original Bond and Signatures are in the Library of the University of Glasgow. There are in all 216 signatures regularly numbered, and the numbers are given with the names here copied.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 7. Glencairn. | 60. George Corrie of Kelwood. |
| 20. Allan, Lord Cathcart. | 62. Johne Shaw of Sahy. |
| 31. Rabert, minister of Foylefurd.
Failford was a benefice. | 64. Johne Lokhart of Bar. |
| 47. Capringtown. | 65. Hew Wallace of Carnyll. |
| 48. Blairquhan. | 67. James Dalrympyll of Staor. |
| 49. Mochrum. | 71. Johne Cathcart of Cariltoun. |
| He had also Cumnock—his name was Dunbar. | 78. Gilbert Kennedy of Dalquharan. |
| 54. Bargany. | 79. Johne Blair of yat Ilk. |
| 55. James Chalmer of Gaitgirth. | 89. J. Mowngumrie, Fiar of Hoslout. |
| 57. Johnne Fullartoun of Dreghorn. | 92. Jhone Brisbin. |
| 58. Shausnok. | 94. Jo. Foulartoun. |
| 59. Cunynghim-heid. | 126. Robert Campbell of Kingscleuth. |
| | 201. Al. Cunyngham of Corsell. |

In the original list Nos. 104, 193, 199, 200, and 202 are all, except the christian names, blank—no doubt occasioned by the names and designations having become obliterated. Had these been known this list might have been somewhat increased. No. 123 is signed "Thoms Kyndy"; which may be intended for Thomas Kennedy, and therefore may also be of Ayrshire.

It may be remarked that Ayrshire appears to have been a step beyond some other parts of Scotland in education, as not one of the above signed *with his hand at the pen*, but all wrote their own names. Those who signed with their hands at the pen were, however, only sixteen, of whom seven or eight were borderers. Among them was one peer, "Michael, Lord Carlell," as the name is written. All these are subscribed by "Al. Hay, Notarius."

IV.—LIST OF FINES IMPOSED BY MIDDLETON IN PARLIAMENT, 1662.

Sheriffdom of Ayr.

Mr Robert Barclay, Burgess of Irvine,	£ Scots 1,200
Laird of Cunninghamhead,	4,800
— Fullartou of Corsbie,	2,000
Sir Hugh Campbell of Cesnock,	8,000
The laird of Rowallan,	4,000
The laird of Crawfordlane,	1,200
— Hunter of Hunterstone,	600
John Reid, late provost of Irvine,	600
James Campbell of Newmills,	600
John Shaw of Sornbeg,	1,200
John Haldane of Entrekin,	1,800
Alexander Crawford of Skeldoun,	1,000
William Hamilton of Garrive,	360
John Fergushil, baillie of Ayr,	1,200
The laird of Pinkel, elder,	4,800
The laird of Pinkel, younger,	1,200
— Gruntishaw,	240
The laird of Kirkmichael,	4,000
— Eccles of Kildonnan,	400
— Kennedy of Dannare,	600
Gilbert Rickart of Barskimming,	1,800
Robert Kelso of Kelsoland,	800
Thomas Blair, merchant in Ayr,	800
— Kennedy of Kirkhill,	360
— Caldwell of that ilk,	600

Mr Cuthbert Cunningham,	£ Scots 1,200
Patrick Crawford of Cumnock,	2,000
— Whytford of Balloch,	4,000
Allan Dunlop, provost of Irvine,	360
Charles Hall in Newmills,	360
— Crawford of Smiddieshaw,	600
— Reid younger of Ballochmyle,	600
— Boyd of Pitton,	600
— Campbell of Shaw,	1,200
— Kennedy of Bellimuir,	600
William Pedin in Ayr,	360
James Wallace of Drummulloch,	600
George Crawford in Broch,	600
John Frow in Newmills,	360
Robert Nisbet in little Cesnock,	360
— Reid of Dandilling,	600
— Mitchel of Dalgen,	600
— Nisbet of Greidholm,	600
John M'Culloch, in Rue,	360
John M'Hutchison, there,	360
— of Drochallan,	360
— of Dalreoch,	600
— Brown of Walwood,	360
— Campbell of Harecleugh,	480
— Campbell of Glasnock elder,	480
— Campbell younger of Auchmannoch,	600
— Aird of Milton,	360
— Brown of Gordons,	600
— Campbell of middle Walwood,	360
Robert Wallace of Cairnhill,	1,200
Campbell of Shaw,	1,000
— Kennedy of Bellimuir,	480
James Gordon, chamberlain to the earl of Casilis,	360
— Douglas of Carallow,	600
Alexander Kennedy of Mynybole,	360
— Kennedy of Knockdoon,	600
John Kennedy his brother,	300
John Fergusson of Millander,	1,200
Thomas Fergusson of Finage,	600
Hugh Fergusson of Mains,	600
Andrew Ross of Travier,	600
James Hunter in Carbtou,	600
— Kennedy of Glenmuir,	600
Adam Wright in Dalmellington,	200
John Shaw in Belloch,	360
Robert Wallace in Holmston,	360
David Kennedy of Barchlanachan,	360
Thomas Kennedy of Grange,	360
John Shaw of Niminshoun,	600
John Macmirry,	600
— Shaw of Keir,	360
Mr Robert Auld of Hill,	1,200
— of Knockdall,	1,200
Earl of Loudoun,	1,200

V.—“THE ROOLE OFF THE REMONSTRATORS”—PAGE 127.

From the acts of Parliament it appears that Queensberry and Laneric agreed to accept of £2000 sterling in lieu of the damage sustained from the Remonstrators; and Parliament sanctioning this arrangement, commission was given to Hew Earl of Eglinton, William Lord Cochrane, Robert Ferguson of Craigdarroch, Gilbert Richard of Barskimming, William Cuninghame, provost of Ayr, &c., to meet at Cumnock, and fix the proportion payable by the various parties who had been engaged in the spoliation. The following is the rate submitted for the approval of the Privy Council:—

	£	Scots	940	0	0
The Laird of Rowallan,					
Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock,			1,044	9	0
Sir John Kennedy of Cullen,			814	13	4
Thomas Hay of Park,			940	0	0
Mr William Gordon of Earlstoun,			1,444	9	0
Sir Hugh Campbell of Cesnock,			1,566	13	4
James Fullarton of Corsby,			626	13	4
Thomas Boyd of Pinkel,			495	0	0
John Shaw of Sornbeg,			313	0	0
The heirs of the laird of Glanderston,			313	0	0
The heirs of Gilmerscroft,			325	18	8
James Hamilton of Aikenhead,			295	6	8
John Boyd of Trochridge,			438	13	4
Gavin Walkinshaw of that Ilk,			112	15	8
John Gordon of Boghall,			41	16	0
Hugh Wallace of Underwood,			156	13	8
Robert Wallace of Cairnhill,			82	17	8
William Wallace of Garrick,			20	17	0
Captain Andrew Arnot,			41	16	0
Thomas Kennedy of Grange,			188	0	0
Alexander Brodie of Lathom,			1,044	9	0
James Nisbet of Greenholm,			165	0	0
John Crawford of Crawfordland,			626	13	4
Sir William Cunningham of Cunningham,			2,401	6	8
Robert Andro of Little Tarbit,			652	0	0
John Kennedy of Kirkmichael,			999	13	4
Robert Barclay of Perston,			438	10	4
Alexander Cunningham of Craigends,			908	0	0
Sir John Chiesly,			336	6	8
John Cunningham of Hill of Beeth,			206	4	4
Robert Simpson in Edinburgh,			125	13	4
Robert Hamilton in Halcraig,			180	0	0
Captain George Campbell,			62	13	4
Mr Cuthbert Cunningham of Cochilbee,			626	13	4
Mr Lindsay of Belstane,			250	1	4
Bruce of Stainhouse,			626	13	4
Robert Atcheson of Sydesserf,			1,141	6	8
Colonel Gilbert Ker,			626	13	4
Hunter younger of Hunterstoun,			83	10	8
John Aird of Miltoun,			62	13	4
Captain Hutcheson,			83	11	0
Mr Alexander Neilson,			86	7	0
Colonel Halbert,			376	0	0
John Shaw of Greenhill,			41	16	0
Ralston of that Ilk,			567	0	0
William Adair of Kinhill,			504	13	4
John Johnston in Glasgow,			250	13	4
James Hamilton there,			188	0	0

There are a good many objections given in to the council against several of those quotas. Cuning-

hamhead, Craighends, Glanderston, and some others are declared by the council to be free, and their defences sustained. And the council approve of the rest, and renew their appointment upon the committee to meet, and adjust the proportions of the others, take further trial of some not cited, and report to the council against the 1st of March next. I do not observe any further report in the registers, but find those sums were increased upon some, and a few added to make up the quota."

VI.—BOND TO SUPPORT THE EARL OF BOTHWELL—PAGE 74.

In the Cottonian Library is preserved a paper containing the names of the nobility who subscribed this Bond, among whom the name of the Earl of Murray is erroneously included, as there is an act of parliament of the 19th April, 1567—the day on which the Bond was signed at Ainslie's supper—in which it is expressly said that that earl was then out of the realm of Scotland. Of the Ayrshire nobility only the Earls of Cassillis and Glencairn and Lord Boyd subscribed the bond—"Eglinton subscribed not but slipped away."

VII.—COLONIZATION OF ULSTER BY THE SCOTS.

Mr James Hamilton, mentioned in page 110 as having shared with the Laird of Braidstane in the grant of O'Neil's lands, was a son of Hew Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop, and originally a schoolmaster in Dublin. Archbishop Usher was one of his pupils. Hamilton was afterwards—4th May, 1622—created Viscount of Clanboye.

Errata.—Page 42. In the note respecting Otterburn *Dunnoon* is misprinted for *Pulnoon* or *Punoon*, in the parish of Eagleshame. Page 43. "The Duchess of Albany, *sister*"—ought to be *daughter*—"to Robert III." Page 120—note respecting mixing wine with water. This practice is not enjoined by the standards of the episcopalian church, though still occasionally followed.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE PARISHES AND FAMILIES.

ACCOUNT OF THE PARISHES AND FAMILIES.

PARISH OF AYR.

ETYMOLOGY AND EXTENT.

The town and parish of Ayr are named from the river Ayr. In former times the word was variously spelled—*Ar, Air, Are*, and frequently *Ayre*. The parish, inclusive of Alloway, is a pretty extensive one. It is bounded by the sea on the west; the rivers Ayr and Doon on the north and south; and on the east by the parishes of Dalrymple and Coynton. From the sea it extends into the interior about six and a half miles. In the charter by which Ayr was erected into a royal burgh, the original boundaries are very accurately defined—most of the names of the landmarks being still retained. This charter was granted by William the Lion, about 1197. After stating that he had made a burgh at his *new castle* of Ayr, and had granted to the burghesses all liberties and free customs enjoyed by the inhabitants of his other burghs, the charter goes on to say—“I have also granted to my same burgh, and to my burghesses who shall be settled and residing in that burgh, the Fivepenny-land which pertains to the town of Are, by the bounds underwritten: namely—from Inverdon up into Inverpolcurtecan; up to Crottan; and so along the Curtecan on to Curtecan-head, ascending along Bogshesken on to Monedamderg; and so from Monedamderg, along the syke, on into Monemethenac; and from Monemethenac, along the syke, on into Pollecluan; and so along Pollecluan on into Lochfergus; and from Lochfergus descending on into Dufhat; and from Dufhat descending, along the syke, on to the rivulet on the east side of Drumnessaul; and from Drum-

nessaul rivulet descending on into the syke on the west side of that rivulet; and so along that syke on into Palleclonecrangali; and so along Palleclonecrangali on into Dufloch; and from thence on into Pallemulin; and so along Pallemulin descending on into the Aire; and so along the Are descending on into the sea.”* The condition of at least a portion of the land thus bestowed upon the burgh may be inferred from a farther stipulation of the charter—“I have also granted to my burghesses residing in the same, that with each full toft of theirs, that they may have six acres of land, which they shall have cleared of wood, within the foresaid fivepenny-land, to make their own profit

* The names of the places in this charter are all Celtic. The following is the meaning of them:—Inverdon or Inver-doun; *inver*, mouth, *doun*, brown: Inverdon, therefore, may be translated, the mouth of the brown river. Inverpolcurtecan, or Inver-poll-cuartagan; *inver*, mouth, *poll*, a pool, *cuartagan*, windings, circles, or eddies—characteristic of all pools in which rivers or waters meet: Inverpolcurtecan may mean the mouth of the pool of *cuartagan*, *i. e.* of the winding burn. Crottan, or *croitean*, crofts. Bogshesken, or bog-easgaun: *bog*, a hag or marsh, *easgaun*, an eel: *i. e.*, the bog of eels. Monedamderg, or mona-damh-dearg; *mona*, a hill, *damh*, a stag, *dearg*, red: *i. e.*, the hill of the red stag, or deer. Monemethenac, or mona-meadhonach; *mona*, a hill, *meadhon*, middle: *i. e.*, the middle hill. Pollecluan, or polle-cluain; *polle*, pools, *cluain*, calm, still, sequestered: *i. e.*, the still, sequestered pools. Loch-fergus, the loch of Fergus. Dufhat, or dufhaite; *du*, black, *fhaithe*, place: *i. e.*, black place. Drumnnessaul, or druin-nan-sauil; *druin*, a ridge, *nan*, of, *sauil*, barns: *i. e.*, the ridge of the barns. Palleclonecrangali, or baile-claon-crann-aillidh; *baillie*, a hamlet or farm, *claon*, winding or slanting, *crann*, tall tree, *aillidh*, beautiful: *i. e.*, the slanting hamlet of tall, beautiful, trees. Dufloch, or du-loch; *du*, black: *i. e.*, the black loch. Pallemulin, or polle-mullin; *polle*, pools, *mullin*, mills: *i. e.*, the pool of the mills.

therof—paying yearly to me for each toft, and six acres of land thereto adjacent, xii. pennies." Some of our local writers have supposed from this that the whole district must have been covered with wood; but the charter, it will be seen, conveys no such meaning. The burgesses were to have each their *full toft of land*, and six acres additional for the clearing. From this it is apparent that the *full tofts* were already in an arable condition. Indeed it does not seem probable that the land towards the coast, which is of a light sandy nature, and exposed to the sea-breezes of the west, ever produced timber. The words of the charter decide another point of some dubiety, in reference to the course of the river Doon. That it joined the sea at a different spot from where it presently does there can be no doubt; but that it never flowed so far north as the mouth of the Ayr, as some have surmised, is equally apparent. The boundary of the burgh lands is described as running from *Inverdon*—the mouth of the Doon—*upwards* along the *Curtecan*—now called the *Slaphouse burn*—to *Curtecan-head*. The mouth of the Doon, it may therefore be presumed, was much nearer Ayr than it is at present; because, the Doon and the *Curtecan* flowing into the sea at one and the same place, it would have scarcely been correct to say in the charter "from *Inverdon* upwards along the *Curtecan*." The expression would more properly have been from *Invercurtecan*. Though it is impossible to state authoritatively where the mouth of the Doon was then situated, the conjecture of the Rev. Mr Cuthill—who drew up the very excellent report of the parish of Ayr in the Statistical Account—that it entered the sea near to Blackburn, seems to be well founded. In proof of this he mentions that "a few years ago a very handsome bell of considerable dimensions, with the words *Gloria Sali Doe* (for *Deo*) marked upon it in large letters, was found in the marshy grounds behind Blackburn House—which we have supposed to have been the bed of the river—together with some spars of a vessel that seems to have been stranded or sunk near its mouth. From this it would appear to have been navigable, like the Ayr, for some short distance above its confluence with the sea." That the course of the Doon has actually been changed—though no record of the alteration is known to exist—is proven by the circumstance that Cuning Park, now situated on the north side of the river, is still held to belong to the parish of Maybole; thereby evincing that it must at some period have been on the south. This is corroborated by the fact of the property of Cuning Park and Windiehall having been acquired by the burgh of Ayr so late as 1673, from James Gordon of Newark, in excambion for the lands of Law, belonging to the kirk of Allo-

way, and lying adjacent to his property on the south of the Doon. This was of course done with consent of the kirk-session of Ayr, into whose hands the revenues of Alloway had fallen on the junction of the parishes. The devious course of the river on its approach to the sea is still farther indicated by the existence of a small island, at no remote period, between Cuning Park and Bridgehouse, known as the "Common Isle"; which was acquired upon a wad-set from the town, by Andrew Cochrane of Bridgehouse, in 1721. In addition to the large grant of country by William the Lion, the lands of Alloway, Courtoun, and Corcluiy were conferred on the burgh by Alexander II., in 1236. From the wording of the charter it would seem that great progress had been made in clearing away the wooding since the incorporation of the burgh, some forty years previously; for it is specially provided that the wood of the newly acquired lands should not be used for other than useful purposes, and for the accommodation of the inhabitants generally. It is perhaps worthy of remark, that this injunction continued strictly to be adhered to until a recent period. So late as 1722 the woods of Carcluiy are repeatedly mentioned in the town's records. They appear to have been of considerable extent, and enclosed with a dyke—the upholding and repair of which continued to be a matter of much care with the town. The *reddendo* for the lands of Alloway was "ten pounds"; while the *reddendo* of the original grant by William was only twelve pennies for every six acres. In a charter of confirmation by Robert I., in 1324, the lands of Alloway, Cortoun, and Carcluiy were directed to be held as a barony by the Corporation of Ayr. This was again confirmed by another charter from Robert III. The barony was erected into a separate parish from Ayr, and continued distinct till 1690, when the parish of Ayr and barony were conjoined. The lands originally held by the burgh were called the *Burrowfield*, in contradistinction to the Barony.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE TOWN OF AYR.

That Ayr existed as a town or hamlet at a much earlier period than the date of King William's charter is abundantly evident. The charter itself affords internal proof of this. "I have made," says that document, "a burgh at my *new* castle of Ayr," which implies that an *old* castle had previously been in existence. But the fact that the *new town* of Ayr—Newton-upon-Ayr—is mentioned in charters nearly as ancient as that by which Ayr itself was incorporated, shows that the origin of the latter must have been long anterior. There is no data, however, for hazarding even a conjec-

ture as to its extent or population at that early period. There can be little doubt that it was a Roman station. The highway from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright terminated at Ayr, and various circumstances confirm the belief that the Romans had occupied it for a time. Besides several antiquities of that wonderful people, which have been found in the vicinity, the arch of a Roman drain or watergate was discovered, not long ago, while excavating the foundation of a house in Bridge Street. It was built of sandstone, about eighteen inches thick, and presented a diameter of arch from three and a-half to four feet. It is probable that, when the charter was conferred by William the Lyon, there had been an influx of foreigners, especially Flemings from the Netherlands, who were then the chief manufacturers and traders in Europe, whom it had been the policy of the Scottish monarchy, from the time of Malcolm Canmore, to encourage to settle in the country. The commercial privileges granted to the burgh were extensive. The right of exclusive buying and selling extended over the whole of Kyle, and along the borders of Cuninghame, to the limits of the county. They had the right of levying custom at *Mach, Karnbutt, Loudun, Corseccon, and Lachtalpin**—while they were themselves "free from toll and all other custom for their chattels in demain." This right of levy was enforced so late as 1678. A minute of Council of the 21st February of that year says—"John Louk (fair) and James Hamiltoun, merchands burgesses of Glasgow, being convened befor the magistrats for selling Spanish wyn within the Lyberties of Air at the Troon—within the liberties of the burgh—and considering that the veshell was driven to the foresaid troon in hazard of lyfe, goods and veshell, and the foresaid merchands having referred themselves to the discretion of the magistrats and Counsell for the libertie usurpit within the liberties aforesaid, have appointed and ordained the saids merchands to pay the soum of thriescoir pundis," &c. Whatever may have been the condition of Ayr prior to its incorporation—whether ranking as a town or a mere hamlet—it seems to have been a place of no small political importance, and to have enjoyed a flattering share of the royal favour. Alexander III. frequently held his court at Ayr. In the Chamberlain Rolls, 1265, William Cumin, of Kilbryde, being Sheriff of Ayr, we find it enjoined upon "the Earl of Buchan, who had Carrick in farm from the Crown, to provide for "the consumpt of the Lord King," that he "may hold a better Court, 12 chalders wheat, 40 cows, 40 chalders barley or malt, 20 chalders oats; so that the Lord

* The right to levy custom conferred on the burgh thus extended from Laicht-Alpin to Corsincon, Loudoun, and Mauchline—describing, between the rivers Doon and Irvine, the whole district of Kyle.

King might have all these aforesaid ready for his service in whatever year in October at St Martin's, if it can be done, that it shall be provided fifteen days before the festival of the blessed Sanct Martin." The new castle built by William was erected as a safeguard alike against the Norwegian rovers, and the lawless Galwegians, the territory of the latter extending at that time to the banks of the Doon.* A raid into the fertile lands of Kyle and Cuninghame was at all times inviting. Under Rorie Gill, a celebrated freebooter, they made frequent inroads, pillaging the country and levying black-mail from the inhabitants. The town was enclosed with a wall on the south and east, the sea, together with the castle, on the west, and the river on the north, forming a sufficient protection on these sides. At what period the walls were originally built does not appear. The first notice of them in the town records occurs in 1585, when an act was passed "anent the bigging of the Portis." The plague was raging in the country at this period, and the ports were ordered to be erected for the purpose of more effectually guarding against the entrance of infected persons. No one was to enter the town save by the ports, under the pain of scourging. It is not to be supposed, however, that this was the first erection of a defence round the town. The probability is that the walls had been allowed to fall into decay, and that the town had outgrown the original enclosure. There were three principal ports—the Bridge port, on the north; the Kyle port, on the east; and the Carrick, or Sandgate port, on the south. The first was situated at the northern extremity of the bridge; the second, at a house which juts out across the pavement a short distance above Wallace Tower; and the third, in the Sandgate, at the corner of St John Street.† There was also a fourth—of lesser moment—called the sea-port, at the mouth of the Boat Vennel. As these ports were no doubt erected at the extremities of the town, a pretty accurate idea may be thus formed of its extent at that period. If a line were drawn from the house jutting out above the Wallace Tower to St John Street in Sandgate, exclusive of a portion of the Carrick Vennel, and the entire of Barns and Fullarton Streets, and from thence by Fort Street down to the Boat Vennel, the boundary would be fully

* King William built the castle of Ayr in 1197—probably as a barrier against the men of Galloway.—*Hailes' Annals*.

† In giving his evidence in the "Manse Process," the late Mr Robertson, writer, stated that he recollected having seen the remains of the south, or Sandgate port, which he described as standing nearly opposite the then Sheriff Clerk's office. He did not remember the Townhead or eastern gates; but their situation, a short distance above the Wallace Tower—where a house still projects across the pavement on the north-east—had been pointed out to him.

ascertained. Indeed, from the views of Slezer, published in 1693, the town does not seem to have then greatly extended beyond these limits. Of the number of inhabitants it would be difficult to form a proper estimate, prior to 1690, when a census of the parish was taken, with the view of imposing the obnoxious hearth-tax. The number of houses in the parish—exclusive of those belonging to poor persons and people under charity—amounted to 1239, besides sixty chimneys in ruinous and untenable houses. Allowing five persons to each hearth—which is rather a moderate average—the number of inhabitants would be 6195, exclusive of the poorer classes, and those who lived on charity, who must have been pretty numerous. The population, however, seems to have been much greater during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries than in the eighteenth. In 1610, two thousand are said to have fallen a sacrifice to the plague which then prevailed; while, in 1745, the whole population was estimated not to exceed that amount. The committee appointed to ascertain the number of able-bodied men in the town, with the view of forming a corps in aid of the Government at that period, reported that there were 394 between the ages of sixteen and sixty; and, at the general rendezvous which subsequently took place, 413 appeared from the entire parish, town, burrowfield, and barony. Thus allowing the able-bodied portion of the community to constitute a sixth part of the whole, the entire inhabitants would not greatly exceed the estimate already mentioned. In 1714 the commission appointed to ascertain the “real rent derived from all properties upon which cess was payable, reported the amount to be £5644, 18s. 5d., Scots money, “besides two cellars under the English school pertaining to Provost Robert Moor, valued at £12 Scots.” In 1722 there were five “chirurgions and apothecaries” in Ayr, nearly as many as there are at present. Like the rest of Scotland, Ayr seems to have suffered severely from the effects, first of the Union of the Crowns, and secondly of the Union of the Kingdoms—the paralyzing influence of which, prior to the opening up of new channels of industry towards the close of the eighteenth century, was most severe. Since that time Ayr has steadily advanced in population and in wealth. The suburbs have been gradually extended; and the number of improvements effected, as well as the many elegant villas which have recently sprung up in the vicinity, attest the public spirit and prosperity of the community.

HISTORICAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH AYR.

As already shown in the general historical outline of the county, Ayr had no doubt been a point

of some importance as early as the days of the Romans. The various remains of sepulture which have been found within the boundaries of the parish also show that its plains had more than once been the scene of sanguinary conflict. It is not, however, until a much later period that we have any authentic notices of events connected with the locality. The castle of Ayr was of course the centre of action—the main point of attack or defence in time of war. It is supposed to have occupied an eminence immediately in the rear of the Academy—on the South Quay—and, before the erection of Cromwell’s fort, its base had no doubt been washed by the Ayr, and by the tide, which flows much farther up the river. It consisted of three towers—as appears from the seal of the burgh—and, from its position, must have been a place of considerable strength. In the national wars it underwent many vicissitudes. According to Torfaeus—though Tytler, in his History of Scotland, takes no notice of the fact—it was captured by the Norwegians under Haco on the 3d of August, 1263. We know from the Chamberlain Rolls—extracts from which were quoted in the general history of the county—that the castle of Ayr was put in a state of defence at this time; and the probability is that it was stormed by the Norwegians before proceeding farther up the Clyde. When Edward I. usurped the Scottish throne, it was delivered up to him, amongst other strongholds, as a pledge of the fealty of the surrounding district, and garrisoned by a large body of English troops under Lord de Percie. The castle, however, was retaken by the adherents of Sir William Wallace at the burning of the Barns of Ayr. The English, sallying out to aid their countrymen, “Boyd,” according to Blind Harry, “wan the port, and entered with all his men.” The severe but justifiable revenge of Wallace was instantly resented by Edward, who despatched Lord Henry Percie with 4000 troops to recapture the castle, which he accomplished, and put the defenders to the sword. It was afterwards evacuated, however, Wallace having succeeded in driving the English out of the country. At the time of the battle of Falkirk the castle was held by Bruce in a kind of neutrality; but finding that it could not be maintained against the overwhelming forces of Edward, he caused it to be destroyed by fire on retiring from it. The English, knowing the importance of the position, speedily rebuilt the castle, and continued to hold it throughout the greater part of the struggle for the crown which followed. Ralph de Morthemer, Earl of Gloucester, took refuge within its walls after his defeat by Bruce at Loudoun Hill, and though blockaded by the latter with great vigour, the siege proved unsuccessful. After the battle of Bannockburn, it was surrendered, along with the other strongholds

possessed by the English in Scotland. When Edward Bruce, in 1314, passed over to aid Ireland in throwing off the Saxon yoke, his army of "full seven thousand men and mair," were partly accommodated in the castle, then governed by Sir Fergus de Ardrossaine and Sir Philip Mowbray, prior to his sailing on the expedition. The famous parliament which settled the succession of the crown on the family of Robert Bruce, was held in the church of St John, on Sabbath, the 26th April, 1315. After the disastrous battle of Hallidon Hill, the castle once more came into the possession of the English; but the inhabitants, rising under the command of the Sheriff, Sir Godfrey Ross, carried it by surprise, and put the garrison to the sword. It was again captured by the English in 1336, during the disastrous reign of David II.; and again in 1347, by Lord Radulph Nevill. During the civil commotions, consequent on the death of James V., the castle was garrisoned by some French troops under Ruel de Burg, in the interest of Mary of Guise. The castle is supposed to have existed so late as 1652, when Cromwell built the fort of Ayr; but this is doubtful. No notice of it whatever occurs in the town's records.

LOCAL HISTORY.

The town of Ayr suffered severely in former times, and even until a late period, from the blowing of the sand, occasioned by the heavy western gales. The church of St John, from its situation, close to the sea, was much exposed to these storms, which sometimes uncovered the dead in the cemetery around it. The damage committed was so great that Robert II. granted a charter—dated 1381—offering to those who should devise means for protecting the town, church, and cemetery from the devastating effects of the drifting sand, such part of the waste lands within the burgh as the inhabitants might by their labour or outlay render habitable—to be held by them and their heirs in free burgage for ever, on payment of one penny sterling for each *pacata*.* The evil does not seem to have been much abated by this offer; as we find the inhabitants, during the reign of Robert III., applying to the Regent Albany for liberty to straighten the Sandgate Vennel, to prevent the blowing of the sand, which was described as threatening the destruction of the town. Permission having been granted, the magistrates accordingly issued an order, on the 1st Nov., 1435, to build the houses more closely. In 1589, it was also enacted that "na wrak be gathered between the *perthe* and the Courtechan burne," that the sea-

ware might have the effect of giving more solidity to the sand. Since that time the sea has greatly receded, and the erection of the citadel, in 1652, contributed in no small degree to obviate the nuisance. Still, so late as 1725, it had not altogether disappeared. At this period the lands usually let under the denomination of "the pasturage of the hills"—a tract extending from the "west part of the suburbs without the Sandgate Port, and from thence by the north-west of the laigh sands towards the Blackburn, as far as the town's rights and privileges go"—were given in tack, upon a lease of three nineteen years, to the Hon. Colonel Cathcart and Captain Lawrence Nugent—upon condition that the sand-hills should be levelled and the ground otherwise improved. One of the chief reasons assigned for granting this lease was, "not only the danger of losing the ground foresaid, but also of incommoding the town and harbour by the *excessive blowing of the sand*, as it hath done of late years; and that there are already severall breaches made and wide gaps in the said lands; and that severall acres of the laigh and mid-sands much damnified by the blowing of the sand." To the public spirit and improving enterprise of the Hon. Col. Cathcart and Captain Lawrence Nugent, therefore, are the inhabitants indebted for the removal of a source of injury, the effects of which we can scarcely form an adequate conception of—and the enjoyment, by the levelling of the sand-hills, of one of the finest sea-beach promenades in the west of Scotland. In the lease the tacksmen were limited to pasture; and it was stipulated that "wreck and the rubbish of the town" were to be used in consolidating the sand; while the more barren portions were to be digged or ploughed, and "clover or other grass seeds" sown thereon for the purpose of "procuring a green sward." This lease was given up by the tacksmen in 1735; Captain Nugent, who was comptroller of customs here, having removed from Ayr at that period. That the town had suffered vast damage and inconvenience from the blowing of the sand is evident from the fact, that in excavating drains and founding houses stone pavements have been dug up many feet under the surface, showing that the level of the street had at one time been much lower. In Sandgate Street, a short time ago, in taking down an old house and digging the foundation of a new one, the labourers, at the depth of eight or ten feet, came upon an ash-pit, in which were a poker and one or two other articles belonging to a kitchen. As this was under the foundation of the old tenement, it is apparent that some still more ancient habitation had existed there; the street, in progress of time, having been literally imbedded by the drifted sand.

The records of the Town Council of Ayr have

* A contraction, in all probability, for *particula*—a perch, or rood.

not been preserved farther back than 1547. It is evident, however, from extracts of their proceedings in connexion with the charters of the monasteries and other documents, that the council had commenced keeping minutes at a much earlier period. Several of the volumes are partially decayed, and in various parts illegible. Between 1553 and 1580 there is a complete hiatus; an entire volume, in all probability, having gone amissing. In these books most of the public events in which the burgh took part are recorded, as well as all local transactions of importance. The community seem to have been greatly troubled with the pestilence, or "pest," as it was called. In 1548 a minute occurs, in which—the council, having learned that one Isobel Lockhart and her husband had "past of the town and layin in the burgh," it is ordered that they be forthwith passed without the walls, beyond the water of Doon, not to return under a severe penalty. In the minute mention is made of "the last pest," from which it appears that the town had been similarly afflicted some time before. In 1584 a proclamation was issued by the magistrates, in reference to the "Raid of Strevling." All "evil disposed" persons were to be taken up, and the peaceable to keep their houses. In this year the town's property appears to have been first let by public roup—the council having passed a minute to that effect. In 1585 several statutes were enacted concerning the pest. All strangers were strictly prohibited from entering the town, and none were to resort to the infected "bot testimonially." It seems as if the "pest" had been the cause of "bigging the portis"—or at all events of repairing them—for in this year, as already mentioned, the statute appears for their erection. The building of them cost five hundred pounds Scots. The regulations respecting the plague, and the guarding of the ports, were enforced with much rigour. In the same year the council resolved to build a meal-market; and an act of parliament was subsequently obtained for the purpose. About this time, the town, in reference to the Stirling raid, had, by command of his majesty, to furnish "twenty hagbuttis and xx speirmen, to repair to Edinburgh with all diligence." To do this the inhabitants were stented in the sum of six hundred pounds Scots. The burgh was repeatedly put to expense in the service of the crown. In 1588 the community was stented in the sum of iijc, iiijlbs (£304 Scots), to defray the expense incurred in "furnishing the ship for the apprehension of my Lord Maxwell, as ordered by his majesty;" and the same year the inhabitants were again called upon to liquidate the expense sustained in "rigging fyve of the shypis of his majestie." In 1590, the shipping of the Clyde was much harassed by a band of pirates,

supposed, says the council minute, "to be Highlandmen." John Rankine, John McCall, John Kay, and Adam Neille, skippers, were appointed, with such number of mariners as pleased to go with them, to proceed, in boats sufficiently furnished, against the pirates. Whether they were successful or not in capturing them does not appear. In the same year, thirty hagbutters, in virtue of his majesty's proclamation, were despatched to garrison the house and fortalice of Pokelly. In 1597 the burgh was again afflicted with the "pest," and strict order taken by the authorities that all access to the town should be prevented, unless by the four ports. In 1602 a great scarcity and dearth having occurred, the council enacted that "forasmeikle as their is ane great dearth presently risen within the burgh, and appearantie to rise mair and mair, so lykewyse in the cuntra hereabout, be transportation of victual furth of this cuntrie, &c., against his majesties laws; it is statute and ordained that na manner of persoun or persouns, either inhabitants of the burgh or strangers, tak vpon themselves or presume to transport any victuall or vivres furth of this cuntrie, vnder the pane of confiscation." In 1607, an hospital appears to have been built in the town. In 1609, another expedition—consisting of "a ship and pynnage"—was engaged to go in search of some pirates on the west coast of Ireland. The expense of seizing them amounted to sixty pounds Scots. The council ordered other sixteen pounds to be divided between the "twa schippis of Robert Dalrimple and Daniel Stewart." In 1643, while the Scottish troops—sent over to quell the disturbances of that period—were on service in Ireland, the western coasts of Scotland were greatly annoyed by some Irish and Dunkirk frigates, which captured several vessels from Scotland laden with supplies for the troops. John Kennedy, burghess of Ayr, was in consequence commissioned to rig out a ship and pinnace, at Ayr, Irvine, or any other part of the sea-coast, to "goe out against the Irish and Dunkirk friggottis." "Six minion brase guns, with two feild peices," were given to Kennedy for the purpose. A commission was, at the same time, and for the same object, given to "James Brown, capitane of the ship callit the *James* of Salquot, and to _____ of Irving, capt. of the ship callit the *providence*, To arme and furnish thair saids shippes with men, victuals, and artaillarie greate and small, and with poulder, leid, lunt, and all other warlyke furnitoure and provisioun." To fit out these vessels six cannons were borrowed from the Marquis of Argyll, and two from the Earl of Eglinton—the estates becoming security for their re-delivery, or payment. The commissioners of the burghs of Glasgow, Ayr, and Irvine were also allowed 5000 merks for

fitting up two ships for the same purpose. In 1644, Hew Kennedie, provost of Ayr, was paid £1135, 16s. Scots for supplying ships to carry 4000 bolls of meal for the Scots army in Ireland. He and his brother John were also paid £1317, 18s. Scots for 113 barrels of rye, at 18s., including interest. Robert Gordon, and his partner merchants, supplied and transported 941 bolls, 2 firlots, 3 pecks of meal, and 189 barrels of beans—the latter at 18s. the barrel. In 1647, the burgh was again so much devastated by the plague, that George Mason was sent as a commissioner to the estates, to represent the great hardship of the burgh in maintaining the poor and necessitous; and to supplicate that they be freed of the excise, “in respect”—says the minute—“that the trade of all exciseable goods is stoppit and hindred by reason of the plague; wherethrough the mylnes are waste, and their is no rent payt for the burgh lands.” Whether this supplication was attended to does not appear. The burgh, however, had to furnish its quota of troops for Duke Hamilton’s engagement, according to the proportion fixed by the estates—which was, for the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, 200 foot and 240 horse. In the warlike proceedings that followed, the burgh contributed its full share of men and money. The number of troopers raised for what was called the associate levy—before the battle of Dunbar—cost the town 5800 merks. Besides this, the burgh, was at much expense in quartering troops during the formation of the army.

After the defeat of the Scottish forces at Dunbar, Ayr, amongst other towns, was taken possession of by Cromwell, and the church of St John turned into an armoury. The churchyard was about an acre in extent. This, with other sixteen acres, Cromwell converted into a regular fortification, with a fosse and an esplanade. Whether he made a purchase of St John’s, and and the land constituting the citadel, is not certain. It is known that he paid one thousand merks to the town, which sum was applied in assisting to build the present old church of Ayr. But the probability is that this was given by way of *solatium*, not as purchase money. The town-council records bear no evidence of any transaction having occurred of the nature of a sale. The thousand merks are spoken of merely as money to be had or “received from the English.” The fortification—the walls of which are still pretty entire—was one of the most complete constructions of the kind in the kingdom;* and so expensive that

Cromwell is said, when the accounts were presented, to have asked “whether it had not been built of gold?” According to tradition, a great many of the stones were brought by sea from Ardrossan castle. The building of the present old church was begun in 1653, and finished in 1655. Whatever sum it might cost more than the thousand merks given by the English, was to be contributed from the town’s funds; the inhabitants agreeing, “either be volunter contribution or be stent,” to make good the deficiency of the burgh rents, if any occurred. The ground chosen for the site was called the “Friar yeards,” and was purchased by the town-council from several individuals who had acquired the property subsequent to the Reformation. In the indenture, or contract, “anent building the kirk,” its dimensions are thus described:—“The body of the kirk to be four score and ten foot of length, without the walls; in breadth, thirty foot within the walls; and to fix and build thereto an isle of the length of three score six foot, from the pulpit to the gavell thereof; that every side wall be twenty-one foot high from the foundation upwards; every side wall and gavell three foot thick, and one of the gavells four foot thick; with two sufficient pennis in the side walls, one behind the pulpit and the other before the same, according to the measure of wideness of the isle; to have hewn windows, both in side walls and gavells, according to the rule set down by the ingineer; all the windows within and without to be hewn work, with one plaster saillze, and every one of them penn’d; all the cunzies to be of sufficient hewn work; the roof to be of three score cupples, or thereby, and every tree to be seven or nine inches in the square, of sufficient fir-timber; the kirk and isle to be sarked with sufficient dales, to be slaitted above; the rigging-stone to be put thereon sufficiently; the windows to be all sufficiently glassed with glass-bands; and to make sufficient doors, with locks and bands, and to be casten within and without.” The parties to this contract were the Rev. William Adair, minister at the time, on the part of the magistrates; and Theophilus Rankine, smith, Ayr, and John Masoun and John Smith, masons, in Kilmours. The seating of the church, the building of the churchyard dyke, &c., were the subjects of

provision is laid in for them. The Major-General was minded to come this way at his return. Our fortification here goes on fast; after we get the foundation laid we are very much troubled with water, and have no earth but a shattering sand, that as we dig in one place another place falls upon us; but we hope before winter come upon us to get all, or most part of the foundation laid. When it is finished it will be a place of as great strength as will be in England or Scotland; the fresh water well, seven or eight foote deepe, about two parts of it, and the sea and river about the other part.—*Diurnal of Occurrences, Spottiswood’s Miscellany, Vol. II., page 76.*

* From AYR, AUGUST 19, 1652.—The Major-General is now about Inerara or Cantire, viewing the several garrisons there. Colonel Alured hath sent from his regiment 135 men to three garrisons, videlicet, Braddock [Brodick] in Arran, Loughhead, and Tarbut in Cantyre: eight months

different contracts. The following statement of the money expended is preserved in the town-council records:—

Account of the Charges payed be the Toun of Ayr, and be thair order, for buying the ground of ane Churchyard and place of Burial—the Building of the Church, and repairing the samyn within—and Building of the Church-dyke, and Entries thereto—filling up the ground of the said Church-yard, and levelling thereof, as follows, viz:—

<i>Imp.</i> , For the pryce of the ground of the said church and church-yard, to severall parties and persouns, as it was comprised by order of Collonel Allured, and thair aith taken by the said Collonel for the ground foresaid, payed therefor, as will appear by the severall particulars, the soume of Threteen hundred fortie-three pound, fortine shilling,.....	BL. S. D. 01343 14 00
<i>Itm.</i> , Paid to Theophilus Rankine, conform to ane indenture, for building of the church, and completing the hail stone work, and slait and glass, Ten thousand pounds Scots money,.....	10,000 00 00
<i>Itm.</i> , To John Crawford, for woneing of stones, and sand and lyme, Three hundred pounds,.....	09,300 00 00
<i>Itm.</i> , To Theophilus Rankine, for building of the church-dyke and pavingment of the church, Twa Thousand nyne hundred threteen pounds, seaven shilling,.....	02,913 07 00
<i>Itm.</i> , For entries and the porche, ruff and slaiting, with doors and iron-work; in all Six hundred pounds,.....	00,600 00 00
<i>Itm.</i> , For three great lofts, and the counsal loft, Twa thousand six hundred pounds,...	02,600 00 00
<i>Itm.</i> , For the pulpit and the seat round about it, with the portallis, payd to John Hunter, carpenter, Six hundred pounds,.....	00,600 00 00
<i>Itm.</i> , For thriescore pewes, One thousand twa hundred pounds,.....	01,200 00 00
<i>Itm.</i> , For the schollars's seat, and ane place for the elements, One hundred and fyftie pounds,.....	00,150 00 00
<i>Itm.</i> , For lime and hair for pladstereing the church and workmanship thereof, Ane hundred and three score pounds,.....	00,160 00 00
<i>Itm.</i> , For dailles for cylering the church, Seaven hundred pounds,.....	00,700 00 00
<i>Itm.</i> , For levelling the church-yard, and laying ane sick, Twa hundred and threescore pounds,.....	00,260 00 00
Summa,.....	20,827 01 00

This sum amounts to about £1708 sterling, which, taking the value of money at that period into consideration, would be equal to nearly £3000 of the present currency. The form of the church appears to be almost an exact counterpart of the body of St John's, without the tower. Though nearly two hundred years have elapsed since it was erected, the original seating and other wood-work are still in excellent condition, and may last for ages. In the north-west corner of the building is a rude but somewhat attractive monument to the memory of the Rev. Mr Adair. He is represented in a kneeling attitude, in allusion to his having, through the efficacy of prayer, as is alleged, been the means of turning away some plague-ships which were about to enter the harbour.

The disruption occasioned by the usurpation seems to have had some effect on the municipal management of the burgh. A hiatus occurs in

the books of the council from the 18th of August, 1652, till 5th April, 1654; and again from 1654 till Michaelmas, 1655, when a new election takes place. It would thus appear that during the greater part of three years the council either did not meet, or kept no minutes of their sederunts. In 1658, the following minute (dated 24th October) occurs in the council books—"Qlk day the magistrates and counsell appoynted Hew Kennedy laith Provost, John Crawford, Pro.-Fiscal, and the Clerk, to go to Maybole upon Tuysday, and to speak with James Crawford of Ardmillan,* now principal schireff, anent the removal of the schireff court, at least devyding the suits; and to use the best reasons they can in ane fair way to move him to reduce and bring back the samyn to Air, according to the ancient custoume, being the heid burgh of the schyre, and to protest against any schireff court that sall be kept there; and for re-meid of law." How the deputation was received by Ardmillan the records do not mention. This gentleman took an active part in the political commotions of the period, and rose to considerable power on the downfall of others. He enjoyed the bailiary of Carrick and regality of Crossraguel, formerly possessed by the Earl of Cassillis, and he seems, from the minute quoted, to have also obtained the sheriffship of the county, which heritably belonged to the Loudoun family, though none of the genealogical writers notice the fact. This latter honour, he must, from the date of the minute, have acquired under Cromwell.

During the Cromwellian period the law seems to have been chiefly administered by a set of justices, who held their courts within the citadel. The following is a copy, or extract from, one of their sederunts†:—

Within the Citedaill of Air, 28 March, 1659,

Justices present—

Major Peter Crispe.

John Haldane of Entrekine.

Capitane William Giffan of birtounholme.

The which day Alexander Campbell, elder of Penniemore, wes convened before them, and confest that Norman Cunynghame and Angus M'Niveine, the two ferrieres at Killermount, told him that they did sie the two men at the Largis, which were the two men the said ferrieres did sie at his house before, and that he onlie ansered to them this—That he admired what these men wer doing thair; and being interrogat if the ferriers told him the names of these two men they saw at the Largis, He answered negative—that they did not tell him. And being interrogat if he did forbid or discharge the saids two ferriers to tell any that they saw these two men at the Largis—He answered negative that he did it not, which is direct contradictorie to the depositions of the saids two ferriers. And also being interrogat by the Justices afairsaids about the bussines of Allaster M'Nachtan at Arran, accompanied with John Campbell, younger of Penniemore, his sone, and Major David Ramsay, anserit thus—That the said Allastre being in sute of marriage of a gentle-woman, callit Hamil-

* Formerly of Baidland.

† Found amongst the Eglinton papers.

towne, the sister of the wyfe of the minister of Strathmore, went to Arran to speak with some of her freinds in Arran, anent that purpose of mariage with her, and being interrogat if he knew anything of his sone his seeking fra Sir James Stewart, the laite Sberoff of Bute, of a testificat of the tyme of his residence in Bute, which he advysed his said sone to seek for the said testificat from him, answered negative, That he knew nothing of it, neyther did he advyse him to it. And lykways being interrogat if he saw his wyfe speake with Allaster M'Naughtan privatlie, or apairt, or that he heard the said Allaster seeking for the sword which was in missing, answered negative. And lykways being interrogat upon all the particulars content in the depositions of Katherine Robesone his dochter-in-law, answered negative, except that he callit the deceist Thomas Robesone, her father, a dog carle, and that he wold have bein in at the doores upon him againe after he was thrust out by women, grof the said Kathreine Robesone his dochter-in-law was one.

(Signed) P. CRISPE.
WILL. GIFFAN.

Of the nature of the case thus investigated little idea can be formed from the facts elucidated. The petition, however, of "James Hoyll, marishall of the citidale of Air," to Parliament, in 1661, after the Restoration, shows that Alexander Campbell, elder, of Penniemore, was accused of the slaughter of one Thomas Robieson. He had been imprisoned by the justices of peace for Ayr, till process should be "deduced against him"; and the petition of the marshal was for payment of £14, 5s. sterling, expended on his maintenance. On Campbell's tenantry becoming security for the money—Allan Dunlop, provost of Irvine, to uplift it—he obtained his liberty.

On the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, the fort of St John was dismantled by an order of the privy council, and the whole, including the church and other buildings—under a charter of the great seal, of the 20th August, 1663—granted to Ilugh, seventh Earl of Eglinton, in consideration of the many and faithful services performed by him and his father, and the damage they had sustained during the usurpation. This charter, at the same time, conferred all the privileges of a free burgh of regality on *Montgomerieston*—as the citadel was called—with power to choose its own magistrates. The authorities of Ayr, jealous of the erection of an independent community so immediately within their bounds, preferred a petition on the subject. The lords of exchequer gave a deliverance to the effect that they could not prevent the passing of the signature, but that their rights, or rather the rights of both parties, should be duly preserved. This charter was subsequently confirmed. In 1687, the citadel, with its liberties and pertinents, was purchased from Lord Alexander, afterwards Earl of Eglinton, by John Muir, Provost of Ayr, and others; from whom it was re-purchased, in 1727, by Captain Nugent, for Susannah, Countess of Eglinton. In the negotiation of this sale some reservation seems to have been made as to certain privileges enjoyed by the

inhabitants while the citadel was in possession of the disposers, for, in 1747, a minute of council occurs, by which the magistrates were instructed to "wait upon the Countess of Eglinton and remonstrate against the inclosing the fosse and trench of the citadel, so as to prevent all access to the fort, where the inhabitants used to walk and exercise various rights of property." It was farther agreed by the council that the tower should be preserved as a landmark for seamen, and for the burgesses to view their ships from. In 1784, a petition was presented to the magistrates and council by William Fullarton, Esq. of Rosemount, praying them to take the tower under their protection. Mr Fullarton, it appears, with the view of preserving the tower, had caused it to be repaired, and a flat roof put upon it. In one of the rooms he placed a copy of the settlement of the crown on Robert Bruce, in 1315; and, "as a monument of the spirit of four burgesses, who, when the citadel was sold to the Countess of Eglinton, reserved the tower as a land-mark for seamen," craved the town to take it under their protection. The council accordingly ordered the dean of guild to adopt such measures as he thought necessary for its preservation. From the Countess of Eglinton the citadel passed into the hands of her relative, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, afterwards Earl of Cassillis—her ladyship being his debtor in the sum of £700. This occurred in 1755, since which period the property has continued in the possession of the Cassillis family. In 1787, the citadel having again become a brewery, the magistrates—reverting to the claim exercised in 1754—proceeded against the occupants, Messrs M'Connell and M'Cracken, for thirlage upon 276 bolls of malt. The demand was resisted, and the case having been carried before the court of session, the Earl of Cassillis obtained a decision in his favour, clearly establishing the independence of *Montgomerieston*.

Though the aggressor in this instance, the burgh seems to have had no small difficulty, from first to last, in maintaining its rights and privileges against the encroachments of interested parties. In 1668, the community was put into a state of great excitement by an attempt, on the part of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, to shut the highway leading directly from the north to the bridge-end. Various meetings of the magistrates, council, and community were held on the subject; at which it was agreed that so glaring a violation of the public rights should be resisted to the utmost of their power. As the road ran past within a short distance of the front of Newton castle—the residence of the Craigie family—Sir Thomas had obtained a warrant from the privy council to enclose it. On the remonstrance of the

town of Ayr, however, a commission was appointed—composed of the Earl of Loudon, James Montgomery of Coilsfield, and Sir Hugh Campbell of Cessnock—to inquire into the circumstances. Before the commission it was urged, on the part of Sir Thomas Wallace, that there was a road through the Newton and along the river side to the bridge; and that the public, therefore, sustained no injury from shutting up the highway in question. For the town it was contended, that “the tide in winter came so close up to Craigie yard dyke that no man or horse could pass that way;” and as for the street through Newton, it “was so narrow, and a mill-laid running through it, rendered it impossible that cairtes or slaides could pass that way.” The result was, that the commission, on the 14th January, 1669, decided that the “old way should be granted until April next,” when a road was to be made either on the east or west side of the castle. The new road then formed is evidently what is now called Wallace Street—which is considerably east from where the old castle stood.

Amongst other demands of the state, Scotland was called upon, in 1672, to furnish 1000 landsmen and 500 seamen. Of these Ayr had to supply two soldiers and six seamen—the latter to be impressed, if necessary. Crosbie, Monkton, and Prestwick provided one of the seamen. Prebender dues were claimed from Ayr in 1676, by the Bishop of Dunblane, which the magistrates resisted, but were compelled to pay.

The policy pursued by Charles II. in reference to the church in Scotland, now began to develop itself. In 1674, a minute records that the magistrates replied to the orders of the privy council, stating that they summoned a meeting of the inhabitants “anent signing the band against conventicles, but the inhabitants earnestly requested “three months to consider of the same.” They, however, answered farther, that no conventicles had been held in Ayr since the 24th of March (the minute being dated the 7th September), and that they would be careful to prevent any in future. A new set of magistrates were prevailed upon, in 1676, to sign the declaration against the covenant; but the inhabitants continued firmly to resist signing the band.

In 1678 the town was visited by a committee of the Privy Council. From a minute of the 12th March of that year, John, Marquis of Athol, the Earl of Tullibardine, and a great many other noblemen and gentlemen appear to have been admitted burgesses on the occasion. The sense in which the honour thus conferred upon them was understood by the community is fully explained by the following addition to the minute, which throws considerable light on the political condition of the

country at the time:—

It is to be remembered that the making of the noblemen, gentlemen, and others above-named burgesses and freemen of the burgh, was occasioned by the Privy Council their sending of a committee of the council to this burgh, qtk. committee consisted of ten noblemen, grof. fyve was ane quorum.

Mr Roderick M'Kenzie, advocat, supplied the king's advocat's place; Hew Stevenson supplied the place of the clerk of the counsell; John Anderson supplied the place of the justice-clerk; Mr Alexander Forbes supplied the place of the solicitor-general; John Schaw, one of the maces of the council attendit the Committee, who had his mace with him.

The committee caus'd cite in the noblemen and heritors of the schyre, for taking of the band against the conventicles; and who refused war cited upon ane lybell for keiping of conventicles, hearing of vagrant preachers, and speaking with intercommuned persons.

The committee likewise charged the noblemen and gentlemen with lawburrows, at his majestie's instance, and denounced. Thair was severall gentlemen of the schyre imprisoned at Air, and particularly the Laird of Grimat, young Knockdolian, Grange, Kennedy, Drumachrien elder, Knockdon yr., and severall others.

The committee brought along with thim to Air the regiment of rid coats, four bress gunes, twelve wagones; and thair was quartered in Alloway and Burrowfield a squad of the king's horse guard, consisting of fourtie.

The entrie of the committee aforesaid, with thair artillerie, was upon the seventh of Februar last, and remained to the sixteenth of March instant, and upon the fifteen the committee and eight hundred of the raigment, with thair artillerie removed; and my Lord Ross, and two hundredth of the foot, with the fourtie horse, remained while the nyntein of this instant, and thair was little or nothing payed for yr. quarters; and at this tym thair was six or seven northland men quartered in this schyre, round about the burgh, who in lyk maner maid no payment for quarters, but took money for day quarters, and were much given for steth, those of the north and high lands.

As lykways it is to be remembered that the clerk nor his men got no *drink money*, but *great pains, trouble, and vexation*.

The whole of the parties admitted were connected with the committee or army. The community appears to have been in a very excited state at this period. A guard of sixteen of the inhabitants were appointed to watch the town nightly, from ten o'clock till daylight. On the 6th July the guard was increased from sixteen to twenty men. They were to assemble in their best arms, and remain on duty from ten at night till five next morning.

On the 9th July, 1679, “John Grahame of Clavers, captain to ane of his majesties troupes of horse,” along with one or two other military gentlemen, were admitted burgesses. Lt. John Dalzell was made a burgess on the 28th Sept., 1682.

The Test Act was a source of much civic commotion. The following minute, dated January, 1682, gives some idea of the disruption created by it:—

Conveined within the Councill House of the said Burgh of Air,

Vaxley Robson, Provost.*

* Robson was in all likelihood an Englishman—a number of whom settled in the town at the restoration, in place of returning with the Cromwellian army to England. A Ralph Holland, another Englishman, appears, from the records, to have risen to some affluence, as well as distinction, in the burgh.

Robert Hunter, Baillie.
Robert Dalrymple, D. G.
Adam Hunter, Thestr.
David Smith, merchand.

And thair the said Vaxley Robson produced and gave in to the Town Clerk of the said Burgh of Air, the act and commission of his Royal Highness and the Lords of his Majesties most honourable Privie Council, qik was publicly read be the Town Clerk in the presence of the Magistrates above written, and was ordained be them to be insert in the Councill Books of the sd. Burgh, off the qik act and commission the tenor follows. At Edinburgh, the twenty day of December, Imvjth Eightie one (1681) yeirs, anent our sovereign Lord's letter raisit at the instance of Sir George M'Kenzie of Rosehaugh, Knight, his Majesties advocat for his Highness Interest, in the matter underwrin, mackand mention—That qr. the Burgh of Air being, by his Majestie and his Royall ancestors, erected in a Burgh Royall, by qik erection they were Impowred to elect Magistrates, Councill, and other officers within the Burgh, for preserving the peace and administrating of justice to his Majesties subjects yrin., and are yrby obleidged annually to elect and choise new Magistrates, Councillers, and other officers, at the ordinar legall tym, and in the accustomed manner. And wheras, by the not election of Magistrates and Councill in dew tym, the right yrto. is dissolved and returns to his Majestie, who may name Magistrates to officiat yrin. Yet true it is, that William Cunyngnam being, at the election at Michaelmas, Imvjth and eightie yeirs (1680), elected Provost of the said Burgh of Air, and Robert Hunter and William Reid, Baillies, Joseph Smith, Theastr., Thomas Cathcart, Dean of Guild, and Robert Dook, late Provest—Robert Dalrymple, lait Baillie, David Murdoch, lait Theastr.—Adam Hunter, David Smith, Robert Leslie, Ralph Holland, Thomas Milliken, James Chalmers, Adam Bone, lait merchant, Councillors—John Crawford, walker, John Straitoun, squairman, John Richmond, weaver, Andrew Hannay, tailzeur, Thomas Inglis, shoemaker, and Robert Campbell, yr., glover, as Councillors, who, having continued in the exercise of that charge till Michaelmas, Imvjth and Eightie one (1681) last bypast, and they being then obleidged, conform to the custom of the said Burgh, to make up a leit of fit persons to be Provest, Baillies, Dean of Guild, and Councillors for the ensuing yeir, and to have maid the sd. election accordingly of fit and loyal persons qualified according to the law, and to have taken the test themselves, and to have sein the persons elected also take it, conform to the lait act of Parliament and Proclamation following yrupon—The sds. persons did nevertheless most undewtifully and contemptuously, in face of the people, at the foot of the Tolbuith stair, call for the town officers and dismiss them, telling them thair was to be no more government in that place, or words to that purpose, of design to lay a foundation for tumults, uproars, and confusion, and to cast the said Burgh louse of all government and order; and farder, it is of veritie the said William Cunyngnam, being at Michaelmas, Imvjth and eightie (1680), elected Provest, as sd. is, and being by the law then obleidged to signe the declaration, which he then wilfully refused, yet afterwards, being deayrous to have himself elected a member of Parliament to represent the said burgh, he and some others, being after the said election, did forge, mak up, and signe a paper as if the samyn had bein done the tym of the election, which the said William Cunyngnam had the confidence to send to his Majesties Privie Council as a trew and lawfull deid, and was so owned by him in the articles; and farder, the said William Cunyngnam, being Provest of the Burgh, did so far countenance and encourage these rebells who rais in open rebellion against his Majesty in the yeir Imvj & seventy nine (1679), as that in June befor thair defeat at Bothwell-bridge, he suffered a partie of these rebells to enter the said Burgh, and take down the heads of severall rebells affixed to the public places there, as also to publish thair traiterous declaration at the mercat crosse, and was so far from opposing these insolencies and attempts, and vindicating his Majesties authority, That on the contrair he did most undutifully and rebelliously countenance the sds. rebells, and allowed them the town drummer and officers

to thair publishing the said traiterous declaration; and not only so, but gave warrand for formall billets or orders for quartering these rebells through the town under his own hand, after that the Clerk of the Burghs had refused most dewtifully so to doe until he was commandit and had the said warrand. And thairfor the premises being verified and proven, it ought to be found and declared that the sd. town of Air hath not only omitted, tint, and lost thair privileges and right of election, and that it is laull for his Majestie to nominat and appoint fit persons to be Provest, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Councillors, and other officers within the sd. Burgh for this yeir and in all tym coming. But the sd. William Cunyngnam and remanent persons forsd. ought for thair sd. contempt and disobedience to be examplarie punished in yr persons and goods, to the terror of others, to commit and doe the lyk in tym cuming. And anent the chaarge given to the said Wm Cunyngnam and remanent persons forsd. to have compelled personally and answered to the foresd. complaint, and to have heard and sein such order taken yranent as appertained under the pain of rebellion, and with certification, &c. [Wm. Cunyngnam was fined in £200 sterling, to be imprisoned until the money was paid. Sentence upon the others was delayed, and the absent defenders denounced as rebells.] His Royal Highness and the Lords of Council having considered of fit persons to be named for Magistrates and Councill of the sd. Burgh for the ensuing yeir, together with a committee of thair own number thairament, have nominat and appointed, &c., Vaxley Robson to be Provest, Robert Hunter old P., and William Brisbane to be second Baillies, Robert Dalrymple Dean of Guild, Adam Hunter Thestr., and Hew Muir, Andrew Crauford, Ralph Holland, Robert Leslie, Robert Fultoun, David Smith, John Kennedy, Alexander Anderson, James Campbell, John Caldwell, merchant, Thomas Douglas, carpenter, and James Chalmers, merchant, to be Councillors for this ensuing yeir, with power to them to elect any other Councillors to make up thair number, conform to the set of the Burgh; ordaining them at their entry to take and sign the test, conform to the act, &c.

Thus was the constitution of the burgh completely set aside, and an irresponsible set of magistrates and councillors installed into office. Affairs, however, as might have been expected, did not go on smoothly. The two teachers of the grammar school resigned their situations; and on the 29th September, Robert Hunter, baillie, was excluded for his contumacy in leaving the council, and inducing others to do the same, for the purpose of weakening the authority of the council. Great difficulty was experienced by the magistrates in getting persons to fill the places of Hunter, and those who left the council along with him.

The year following, on the 31st January [1683] a meeting of the deacons of trades having been convened in the tolbooth, "anent taking the test in virtue of the act of his Majesty's Privy Council," none of them appeared to give obedience. A William Hunter, styled late deacon convener, came forward, and handed in "ane petition or mutinous paper" against the test, declaring it to be "an invasion of the rights of the people." At a subsequent meeting of freemen, the authority of William Hunter for presenting the petition was judicially denied; but the majority refused to take the test, and no deacons were elected. In this dilemma the magistrates, by advice of the Privy Council, elected deacons for that year themselves; and the

most severe measures were adopted against Hunter. It was decreed that he should lose his freedom, his burgesse ticket to be "lacerated and riven" at the market cross after tuck of drum, and be fined in five hundred merks, and imprisoned until paid. Some of the deacons elected by the magistrates asked time to consider whether they should take the test, while others absolutely and at once refused to do so.

At this period there was a strong body of Claverhouse's troopers stationed in the town, and it is by no means creditable to them that the inhabitants were warned by tuck of drum not to give trust to the soldiery, because if they did, they needed not apply for payment to the officers.

In June, 1683, the circuit court was held at Ayr. The number of judges, advocates, writers, and attendants who were present give an imposing idea of the disturbed state of the times, and the importance attached to their proceedings. The whole having been made burgesse, a list of the names is recorded in the council books. They are as follows:—

Richard Lord Maitland, Lord-Justice-Clerk.
 Sir George M'Kenzie of Rosehaugh, Knight Baronet, his Majesty's Advocat.
 Sir James Foulis of Collington, Knt., one of the Senators of the College of Justice.
 Sir John Lockhart of Castlemill, Knight, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.
 Sir William Paterson, Clerk of the Secret Council.
 Lieutenant-Colonell Thomas Buchan.
 Colonell Edmun Main.
 Mr Robert Coult, advocat.
 Mr William Fletcher of Cranstoun, advocat.
 Sir David Morris, advocat.
 Mr David Gray, Cornet to his Majesty's Horse.
 Mr George Bannerman, advocat.
 Mr John Gordon, writer in Edinburgh.
 Mr John Richardson, writer there.
 Mr Archibald Nisbet of Carfin, W.S.
 James Gutrie, herald.
 John M'Kenzie, macer.
 John Fergusson, elder, trumpeter.
 Mr David Grahame, shrf. of Galloway.
 Mr Andrew Burnet of Warristoun, advocat.
 Mr Robert M'Kin, advocat.
 John Gray, son to Mr Thomas Gray, lait clerk to the Sessions.
 Mr James Balfour, advocat.
 John Bainzie, macer.
 John M'Kenzie, macer.
 James Hendersoune, macer.

Besides these, thirty-seven "servitours" were admitted burgesse, at the desire of their masters. "David Smith, common cook in Air," was also admitted "at the desire of Colonel John Grahame of Claverhouse, besides two trumpeters and a mason."

William Brisbane, who was provost in 1684, was accused of being favourable to presbyterianism. He procured a minister to preach and catechise in Ayr; and also to attend a person convicted, himself keeping the prison door to prevent the regular minister from getting in. It was further

complained against him in the accusation that he had been the means of getting some "English fanatics" into the council. In consequence of these things, and the riotous proceedings of the deacons and trades, the Privy Council resolved to nominate magistrates themselves next year.

Not only was the attempt to force episcopacy upon the people a source of great evil to the community, but the exactions of the government, in the form of assessment, proved equally unsupportable. They were constantly saddled with some exaction or other, either in the form of a direct money tax, or with the maintenance and quartering of troops. Such was the disturbed state of society, that amongst other precautions for maintaining the peace, it was enacted that no person was to lodge strangers, without giving intimation to the captain of the guard, with a statement of their arms, and other particulars. The vigorous measures pursued towards the non-conformists during the reign of Charles II. were still more sternly enforced by his successor. Amongst the first acts of James the Second's reign was to authorise the magistrates of burghs to retain their offices without being re-elected. This was no doubt merely following up the policy of his predecessor; and he had no alternative, as a new election would have most certainly placed the government of the burghs in the hands of the persecuted party; but it was speedily followed by a still further stretch of authority, when in 1686 all elections of magistrates were discharged during his majesty's pleasure.

In 1687, the king, in order to raise money, granted the magistrates power to impose a duty on ale and beer, and French and Spanish wines. The council, being in debt upwards of ten thousand pounds Scots, proposed to the inhabitants that if they would take this debt upon themselves they would free them from the impost. The inhabitants, however, would not do this. The council paid the king £500 for the power of assessment conferred upon them, and at the same time forwarded a most fulsome letter of thanks to his majesty, with many professions of loyalty. Following this, 20s. Scots was imposed upon every boll of malt brewn in the burgh and liberties, and five pounds upon every ton of French and Spanish wine.

The short reign of James, however, was fast drawing to a close. A general resistance to his authority became rapidly apparent towards the middle of 1688. On the 14th of October, before the landing of King William, the following minute occurs:—"Mr James Stevenson, apothecary in Ayr, engages to hire ane man sufficientlie furnished with horse and arms to attend his majesty, and to be rendezvoused in Glasgow under the command of the Earl of Cassillis, which the magistrates do out of their zeal for his majesty,

during the time the burgh shall be liable to attend. John Campbell, one of the present bailies, to repair to Glasgow and present the said man." The presentation of a single horseman, "to attend his majestie," must have been a contribution on the part of the burgh towards raising a body-guard for the king. The forces of Kyle and Carrick—and Ayr had furnished its proportion—were at the time assembled in Glasgow under the Earl of Cassillis. The burgh also applied for arms, so that all the inhabitants capable of bearing them might be put in a state of defence, in case, as was expected, the friends of James should make an attempt in his favour. An act of Parliament was passed, "warranding Adam Osborne, present baillie of Air, John McCalme, late baillie, John Crawford and Hugh Crawford, merchants, John Fergusone, skipper, Robert Moor, merchant, and Mathew Calquhone, deacon convener, or any fyve of them, to call together the fencible men of the towne of Air, and liberties thereof, and to put them into companies, and to choyce Captaines and other officers, muster and exercise, and thus to continue until farther orders." In April, 1689, the Convention of Estates ordered the militia of the country to be called out and exercised. Adam Osborne, late baillie, was appointed captain of the Burrowfield, and barony of Alloway, George Anderson, lieutenant, and John Hunter, in Cortoun, ensign.

In 1689, the Lairds of Carletoun and Corsbie, and John Alexander of Blackhouse, were appointed by the Convention of Estates to meet in the church of Ayr, and superintend a new election of the magistrates and council—all burgesses to have a voice in the election, save honorary freemen, servants, pensioners, and bedesmen. It would appear, from a minute of council (29th Jan. 1689,) ordering the late magistracy to be pursued for "superfluously wasting the public funds, and not giving a proper account of the money expended," that there had been considerable mismanagement of the public affairs. The trade of the burgh had gone almost totally to decay during the civil commotions. In 1694 the community petitioned parliament for permission to impose an additional duty on malt, "to pay the debt contracted during the late evil government, and to enable them to repair the quay and harbour," the means of the burgh being quite unequal to the task. An invasion having been threatened from France in 1696, in favour of the exiled monarch, all the inhabitants of the burgh between the ages of sixteen and sixty were ordered to appear in arms and be exercised and disciplined. The alarm, however, proved a false one. Such was the state of excitement in which the country was kept by the fear of invasion, that the inhabitants were almost constantly

in arms. In 1704 there were four companies—one for each quarter of the burgh. Ayr does not seem to have been very deeply interested in the project of union between England and Scotland, which was accomplished in 1707. A minute of the 23d November, 1706, states that it was agreed to send an address to the representative of the burgh to be presented to parliament on the subject of the union then agitated. But whether the address was in favour or against the union, does not appear.* The accession of George I. to the throne in 1714 was celebrated in Ayr by the "train bands discharging volleys at the cross," the ringing of bells, and an illumination in the evening. When at length the long-threatened invasion from France resulted in the rebellion of 1715, the town immediately resolved to raise funds for maintaining a company of foot, consisting of three score privates, a captain, a lieutenant and ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, and one drum, for the space of forty days, to be employed in his majesty's service. The men were to be paid sixpence a day, and, as an inducement to enlist, they were to be made burgesses on their return from the war. The address voted by the council to the king on this occasion was of a very inflated description:—"Whereby," it says, "all your loyal Protestant subjects have been ascertained of ane invasioun designed from France, by a Popish Pretender, supported by bloody French and Irish Papists, too much emboldened by rebellious mobs of unnatural monstrous subjects, who design the wreathing about the necks of the most free a *yoke* of Popery and slavery." The following letter from the Duke of Argyle was received by the magistrates of Ayr on the 23d September, 1715:—

Edinburgh, 15th Sept. 1715.

Gentlemen,

Finding the Lord-Lieutenant of your county is not yet come down, nor has appointed deputy lieutenants to settle matters as his Majesty's service requires, and being informed since my arrival at this place that the Burgh of Ayr had a considerable number of well-armed men ready to serve his Majesty, to whom they have shown themselves so well affected, I might lose no time in praying you would forthwith send what number of men you can get together, to Stirling, with such officers as you shall think fit to trust the command of them to, this will be of infinite service to his Majesty, and will not fail of being acknowledged as such.

I must further inform you that by all the acct's. I receive from different parts of the kingdom, the disaffected Highlanders are actually gathering together, so that it will be very highly for his Majesty's service that all the well affected men that are armed about your countrey should hold themselves in readiness to march, and even begin to assemble. The reason I am obliged to call you out first is that I judge the burrows to be the readiest, the country people being at present so much taken up with the harvest. I desire you would send with the armed men what ammu-

* In the introductory historical sketch we have shown that it was against the union.

dition you can. I have sent the like request to the rest of the well affected burrows.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most faithful and obedient servant,
ARGYLE.

So hearty were the people of Ayr in the cause of the Hanoverian settlement, that, on the 25th Sept.—only two days after the receipt of the Duke's letter—two companies proceeded on their march to Stirling. The officers were—John Vans and George Campbell, captains; Allan M'Crae and Archibald Hunter, ensigns; and Hew Crawford and John Crawford, lieutenants. Whether this body shared in the battle of Sheriffmuir, which followed, we have not ascertained; but the probability is that it did, for the period of their service—forty days—was indefinitely continued by the burgh. The number of men furnished by Ayrshire generally on this occasion does not appear; but it is mentioned in the burgh books that, by the Duke of Argyle's order, 300 horses, "with sunks, hochams, creels, sacks, and ropes," were required from the county, as its proportion, for the purpose of carrying the baggage of the army. There was to be one man for every three horses; 12s. Scots to be allowed for each horse, besides forage, and 8s. to each man: the value of the horses and furniture to be paid, if lost in the service. George Campbell of Skeldon, merchant in Ayr, was appointed commissary.

In 1720 the community was again put in fear of that terrible scourge, the "pest," from which it had happily been for many years free. It was brought to the Isle of Man by a ship from Marseilles; in consequence of which the town was ordered to be strictly guarded on the west. A son of William Fergusson of Auchinblaine having come, it appears, from the Isle of Man, without undergoing quarantine, was ordered to be apprehended; and his father was sharply handled by the authorities for receiving him into his house.

In 1725, the town was thrown into considerable uneasiness by the proposal of government to make either Ayr or Irvine the principal port, with the view of making a reduction in the number of Custom-house officers. Various parties in London, as well as members of Parliament, were written to with the view of securing an interest on behalf of Ayr. The Hon. Col. Charles Cathcart took an active part in favour of the burgh, and the matter was at length satisfactorily arranged. In 1733, the authorities were again excited by a report from London, that the scheme of excise upon tobacco and wines was likely to become law; and that only a certain number of ports were to be permitted to import these commodities, amongst which Ayr was not included. It was in consequence resolved to exert every nerve to secure the port in all its

branches of trade as formerly. The town was successful; and in 1739 liberty was granted to Hunter, Ballantine, and Co., who traded with America, to build store-houses at the north-west bastion of the fort.

Ayr, like the rest of the country, participated in the alarm occasioned by the chivalrous attempt of Prince Charles Edward to regain the throne of his ancestors in 1745. A minute—12th October, 1745—states that an express from Sanquhar informs the council that "part of the Highland army were last night in the town of Douglas, and their route uncertain." The magistrates thought it advisable, like the other burghs, to comply with the demand made upon the town; and deputed "William Ballantine, merchant, and James Fergusson, writer, to proceed to Holyrood House and adjust the same." The share of the sum exacted from the burghs was, for Ayr, £172, 3s., 3d. sterling. In December of the same year (1745), a committee having been appointed to ascertain the number of able-bodied men in the town, they reported that there were 394 from sixteen years of age to sixty. There were also 120 fire-locks, besides swords, pistols, and bayonets; "some of which arms," in the words of the minute, "were not in order: which being considered by the magistrates and council, and also they taking to their consideration the danger the town is now exposed to by reason of the present *intestine* rebellion, resolve and agree that a general rendezvous be made on Monday next, the sixteenth instant, on the school-green of this burgh, at ten of the clock before noon; and for that end ordain the inhabitants to be warned personally, or at their dwelling-houses; and also ordain the tenants in the Burrowfield and barony of Alloway to be warned to meet, time and place foresaid, as in manner directed, and to bring what arms they have with them—each of them under the penalty of five pounds Scots money," &c. At the rendezvous there appeared 346 men from the burgh, with 131 firelocks, many of which were unfit for service; from the Burrowfield twenty-six men without arms; and from the barony forty-one with two fire-locks. Next day it was resolved, as the Highland army was retreating from England, that a guard should be kept within the burgh for the safety of the inhabitants. On the 19th of the same month, the Earl of Glencairn wrote to the magistrates to send as many men forward to Glasgow as they possibly could raise for his majesty's service. A company of foot was accordingly raised with all haste, with subsistence for forty days—the men being paid 8d. per day, and to have the freedom of the burgh conferred upon them. This is all that occurs in the town's records respecting the memorable rebellion of 1745.

In consequence of the foreign wars carried on

under the reign of George II., and the fear of invasion from France, a quantity of arms and ammunition were sent down in 1760, from London, to Ayr and Irvine, with a recommendation that the inhabitants should be trained to the use of arms. After the accession of George III., by whom the war with France was still waged, a system of militia had been introduced into England, which gave rise to much discontent. The Scots, however, anxious to possess a similar domestic force, a favourable answer was returned in 1762 by the magistrates of Ayr, to Lord Haddington's letter as to applying for a militia for Scotland. Government did not comply with the request, being apparently afraid of the Jacobite leaning of many of the inhabitants. When government, at a later period (1797), actually complied with the previously expressed wishes of the country, by passing the militia act for Scotland, it is curious enough that the opposition of the inhabitants produced almost a general rebellion. The disturbances in America respecting the Stamp Act, which led to the declaration of independence, created no small uneasiness amongst the merchants of Ayr. A minute of council—dated January 8, 1766—states that a letter was read in presence of the magistrates and council, representing the dreadful apprehensions the merchants trading to the British colonies were under, from the disturbances there attendant the Stamp Act, with respect to their trade and stocks in these colonies; and that it was proposed to petition parliament to do what in their wisdom they should see proper to prevent such calamities.

A great scarcity of oats prevailed in Ayr about this time, and 1000 bolls were ordered from Aberdeen, the price not to exceed 15s. at the ship's side.

The most memorable, perhaps, of all the local events of last century, was the establishment of the Douglas, Heron, & Company's Bank, which took place in November, 1769.* The chief promoters of the bank were the Hon. Archibald Douglas of Douglas, and Patrick Heron, Esq. of Heron. Hence the title of the copartnership. It commenced with a capital of £150,000; and, numbering amongst its shareholders some of the most wealthy and influential men of the country, it began business under the happiest auspices, and with the fairest prospects of success. Its career, however, was short, and its effects, so far as the company were concerned, ruinous. In the history of banking scarcely an instance is to be found of greater mismanagement. In little more than two years (June, 1772) the company was under the necessity

of suspending payments; and, though a farther advance was at that time obtained from the proprietors, the bank finally closed its transactions on the 12th of August, 1773, having hardly completed three full years from the date of its commencement. Many families of Ayrshire were buried in the fall. The mismanagement lay principally in the lavish manner in which the notes of the company were thrown into circulation, and the granting of loans on long credits, whereby the capital was withdrawn from the immediate use of the bank. The poet Lapraik, who was a sufferer by the failure, thus alludes, in one of his poems, to the ready credit afforded:—

"The cry went forth from pole to pole,
There's credit here for every soul;
If he's well backed, without control,
He shall have money;
'Tis bitter sauce to each one now
That then was honey."

The evil of long and too liberal credits, proceeding partly from ignorance, was augmented by the circumstance of a number of adventurers having found their way into the directorship, who, at once needy and imprudent, set at defiance all the regulations of the establishment. This was particularly the case at Ayr.* The Report of a Committee of Inquiry, published in 1778, states that "at Air, which was the principal office, and where the business commenced the 6th of November, 1769, it was unfortunate that a variety of enterprising companies, engaged in different kinds of foreign and domestic trade, had, about this time, been established in that place, under different firms indeed, but all of them closely connected and linked together; and that the members which composed these several trading companies became all of them partners of Douglas, Heron, and Company. It was still more unfortunate, that the cashier and most of the directors, chosen for the management of the Air office, were deeply connected with, and concerned in, one or more of these trading companies; and thus the wise and salutary regulation of the general meeting, November, 1769, prohibiting above one member of any trading company from being in the direction at any of the offices at one and the same time, was disregarded in the very first proceeding. Such were the companies under the firms of Oliphant and Company—Whiteside and Company—Maclure and Maccree—Campbell and Company—Montgomery and Company—Campbell, Crawford, and Company, and some others. The same connections, and, in general, the same individuals, composed those trading societies. They were a set of the partners of Doug-

* A bank, instituted by John M'Adam & Co., had existed since 1763, but its transactions were of a limited nature.

* Besides the office at Ayr, there was one at Edinburgh, and another at Dumfries.—See *The Contemporaries of Burns*, p. 21.

las, Heron, and Company, associated together; and four or five of the chief acting directors of this office were deeply engaged in those commercial schemes. The common desire and necessity of promoting mutual credit could not fail to unite this confederacy in the closest manner; and the access to credit being rendered easy, the consequences were such as might have been expected. Most exorbitant and profuse credits were immediately given out, in various forms, to the individual members of those trading companies, and to the companies themselves, under their respective firms. The same set of people became securities for each other; and, in the granting of cash-accounts in particular, this abuse immediately became so great with respect to the *Board of Directors*, and was so evidently inconsistent with the proper rules of management, that, so early as the 20th November, 1769, a regulation was made, 'That none of the directors who had already been bound should afterwards be received as securities in any cash-account;' and thereafter, on the 8th of January, 1770, the abuse having been complained of by the other offices, it was further resolved, 'That no person whatever should be received as cautioner in more than three cash-accounts.'" These resolutions, however, had little effect, the mismanagement they were intended to check continuing, according to the Report, nearly to an equal extent. The result was the speedy dissipation of the company's funds. The contraction of debt, particularly in London, to meet the return of their own notes, and a commercial panic occurring at the time, the money market suddenly became depressed, and all who were struggling for existence were speedily overwhelmed. At this crisis, the desperate efforts made by the sale of redeemable annuities plunged the company into still greater difficulties; and the attempt to save the concern from *legal bankruptcy* ended a few months afterwards in a *voluntary* one, the evils of which were augmented by the very means adopted to prevent such an alternative. At the stoppage in June, 1772, the debts due to the three bank offices amounted to nearly £700,000, £400,000 of which had been contracted by the bank directors themselves. The whole assets, including debts and bills of exchange, amounted to £1,237,043, 7s. 1d. The debts due by the bank exceeded this sum. In 1789, the committee appointed to wind up the affairs of the company, found it necessary to make a fresh call of £1400 per share upon those partners who still continued solvent. From the state of affairs at this time, it appeared that after deducting the debts due to the company, the firm remained debtor in the sum of £366,000! The loss upon each share was calculated to amount to £2600, exclusive of interest. It is, therefore, not surprising that the distress pro-

duced was widely and deeply felt.* The premises occupied as the banking office in Ayr were an old building, with an outside stair, which stood on the site now occupied by the Ayrshire Bank. The Douglas and Heron Bank was succeeded by that of Messrs Hunters & Co., which, conducted upon a less extensive but better managed system, was of the highest benefit to the community.

During the American war the town offered large bounties, over and above the king's bounty, to such seamen in Ayr and Newton as should enter themselves on board any of his majesty's ships; and, besides taking measures for raising a body of troops for garrison duty, they exerted every means, by money and otherwise, to procure soldiers for the army. In 1778 a guard of thirteen men, armed with guns and bayonets, were appointed to guard the town, and give the alarm in case of a descent upon the coast. Paul Jones was then sweeping the seas, and threatening the west of Scotland. Grain continued to be very scarce about this period, and large quantities were brought from a considerable distance at the instance of the magistrates. In 1782, Messrs Hunters & Co. gave the loan of £1000, for upwards of three months, without interest, to purchase victual. In 1798, a voluntary contribution of £200 was given by the town to government to carry on the war.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

St John's Church, named after the tutelar saint of the burgh, is supposed to have been founded in the twelfth century. It formed a rectory, or parsonage, the patronage of which belonged to the Crown—a fact which indicates that it had been originally erected by the sovereign. The earliest notice we have found of the church occurs in the records of the Abbey of Paisley. A dispute having occurred between the Abbot and Monks of Paisley and Gilbert the son of Samuel of Renfrew, concerning the lands of Monachkennaran—now called Bowhanran—in the Lennox, the second production of witnesses against the said Gilbert took place in the *parochial church of Ayr*, the first Sabbath after the feast of Saint Martin, 1233. Again, in 1264, it is mentioned, in the same records, as the place where a dispute—between the Monks of Paisley and Dugall, the son of Cristini, Judge of the Lennox, and Robert Redhuc of Cultbreche, now Kilbowie, concerning some lands belonging to the Abbey—was investigated before the Deacons of Carrick and Cuninghame, and the

* Andrew Crosbie, Esq., advocate, the prototype of Scott's Counsellor Pleydell, was a partner; and the fortune he had acquired by a most successful practice was in this way dissipated.

master of the School of Ayr. In the testing clause of a charter by Laurence, Bishop of Argyll, to the monks of Paisley, dated at "Are, the first Thursday after the feast of Saint Luke, anno 1269," the witnesses were "Fratre Patricio, tunc Priore Conventus Fratrum Predicatorum de Are, Dominus Radulfo de Par, Decano de Are, Allano, Cappellano nostre, Andrea, Vicair de Symonton, Alex. Mackenedy et Henrico de Irwin, clericis et multus Allis." In a writ by Edward I., in 1292, *Walter*, the rector of the church of Ayr, and Richard de Lanerk, rector of the church of Rathern, are directed to take the extent of the lands which had belonged to the late Alexander Earl of Buchan and Dervorgil of Galloway, late Lady Baliol. William de Lyndesey, a canon of Glasgow and Dunkeld, was presented to the rectory of Ayr by Robert I. Lyndesay was chamberlain of Scotland for many years during the reign of Robert. In Bagamont's Roll, 1275, the Rectory of Ayr is taxed as high as £26, 13s. 4d. Out of the fruits of the parsonage, a prebend was founded in the cathedral of Glasgow as early as the fourteenth century. From a *taxatio* of the cathedral in 1401, the prebend of Ayr appears to have been taxed in £5.* After becoming a prebend of Glasgow, the rectory was served by a vicar, assisted by a chaplain, till 1449, when a curate was established in place of the vicar. The curate's name, for about forty years before the Reformation, was Henry Hunter. There were eight chaplains besides, who officiated at the various altars. In the archives of the burgh of Ayr an obituary of the church of St John is preserved, which commences about 1440, and ends about 1535. The number of deaths recorded amount to about one hundred. Few people of substance appear to have died without leaving a bequest for a *requiem* to their souls. Most of the houses in the town seem to have been rendered tributary in this manner. Amongst the entries is a yearly tribute, in *anniversarium*, from the property of John Dixone, a burghess of Ayr, who fell at Flodden in 1513, and his spouse Margaret Masone, who died on the 5th of February, 1522. The following entry in the vernacular tongue shows the nature of the services purchased by these donations:—"On the xii day of Jany. m v. xxiv. zeris ane honorable man Thomas Nele, burghess of Are, and Agnes Wishart, his spouse, resigned purily and simply in the hands of Richard Reid, ane of the baillies of the burgh of Are, with ane penny, as manner is, three pundis of annual rent to be tane up of his tenement by the chaplanes and chorists of Are zerie, &c. [Here the tene-

ment is particularly described, after which the services to be performed are thus stated:] "The said chaplanes and chorists of Are sall, zeirly, ilk Thurisday, sing ane mess of note at the haly bluid altar, situate within the paroch kirk of Are, on this manner. That is to say, the gret bell and the small being doubillit, with ix knelles of the belle after cesing of thame, before the prestis passing to the said mess, qlk sall be between viii and ix hours before none; and after the said bell be cesit the chaplanes to remain the space that ane man or ane woman may cum fra the ferdest place of the toun to the said mess; and at the beginning of the said mess, command fra the altar with a lyt torch, where the prestis said the mess, to exhort and pray the people to pray for the weil of king's grace, and for the temperance of the wedder, and for the souls of the said Thomas and Agnes, the said chaplanes and chorists to pass with their chirplaices and mess graith, to the graff of the said Thomas and Agnes, and say the *de profundi* for their souls."

The church of St John, of which the tower only remains, stood between the town and the sea. The tower was originally finished at the top with two gables, of a triangular form; but, in 1778, it was thought proper to erect a parapet, with turrets at each corner, in place of them. The expense of this alteration, which was done chiefly for the convenience of the inhabitants, who used to ascend the tower to enjoy the extensive view it afforded, was defrayed by the St John's Lodge of Freemasons. In Slezar's views, already mentioned, the church appears almost entire. It continued so down till 1726, when John Campbell of Whitehaughs, merchant in Ayr, made a gift of his right to a fourth part of the materials to the town, to aid in building the steeple, which was then in the course of erection. The other three parts being for sale at the same time, the probability is that they were purchased by the contractors for building the steeple, and that the whole body of the church was thus demolished and swept away. In form it described precisely the figure of a cross. From the obituary already mentioned, it appears that an altar stood in each of the four compartments, denominated *Inulae*, or aisles. They were respectively termed *Altaria Sanctae crucis, Sanctae Virginis, Sancti Sanguinis et Sanctae trinitatis*. The number of the choristers is nowhere mentioned; but they seem to have formed no inconsiderable band, and to have shared along with the chaplains in the bequests and donations made to the church. The music was assisted by an organ, and the organist, who seems also to have been conductor of the band, was in the appointment of the magistrates and council, as denoted in the following act of council of the 13th May, 1535:—"Quo die, George Wallace and Alexander Lock-

* In a Taxt Roll, printed in the Chartulary of Glasgow—from the original in the Register House—for defraying the expense of deputies to the Council of Trent, 1546, the Rectory of Ayr is set down at £22, 13s., 4d.

hart, bailzies of the burgh of Air, haiffand the consent and assent of Richard Bannatyne, Provost of the said burgh, thereto resavit Robert Paterson, their feit servande, to play on the organis, sing in quier, and to teiche ane sang scule, after the form and tenor of the offir, and promyse to the said Robert, with consent and assent of the hail counsal and community, That is to say, the said Robert to haif for his service foresaid, the first zeir, xx lib of fee, in manner as efter followis, that is to say, xvj lib of the common purse of the said burgh, and his part of the commonis, qlk sal be worth the ither iij lib, and failing thereof, whatever he wants or inlakes the toun sal mak hym up se mickle of the common purse," &c. The minute farther promises him an augmentation on his good behaviour, and mentions an obligation on the part of the town having been sent to "his former maister," the parson of Creiff, for the due fulfilment of the terms agreed upon. It appears also that the chaplains were appointed and paid by the town. It is impossible, however, to arrive at any thing like an estimate of the emoluments of the various individuals who officiated in the service of St John's; for, though paid a fixed salary by the town, the value of their livings was chiefly made up from the proceeds of the *anniversaria*, confessions, and other sources. The fact of their being pretty amply provided for is attested by the following minute of council, dated 7th May, 1543, which at the same time shows that the charge of "priest-ridden" could not be well applied to the magistrates of Ayr:—"Quo die, the President, Baillies, and Council commandit the Thesaurer, present and to come, not to gif ony money of the common purse, to ony chaplane of the Quiere of Aire, in tyme coming, except to Maister Patrick Anderson, scule maister, howbeit thai had augmentationys of before; because the said President, Baillies, and Counsall has utheris their common works on hand mare necessar to be done, to waire thare guds upoun—and als has certain causes and fatis to lay to the said chaplainis chargis; and quharfore thai are not holden to augment their fees, bot at their pleasure. And in lykwyse commandis and chargeis all utheris, the chaplanis having chaplanreis within the parochie kirk of Air, to persevere in thair gud and thankfull service to the honour of God, and behaif them thankfullie for the gude and common weil of the toun; certifiand thame an thai be obtain with ony hie displeasure again the gud toun, and envismen of the samen, thair benefice sall be taken fra them and disponit to ane uther mare qualifiet tharefore." It would thus appear that the chaplains were removable at pleasure by the magistrates.

Ayr was well supplied with religious houses. Next to St John's in age and importance was the monastery of Dominicans, or Black Friars—the

first of the order established in Scotland. It was founded by Alexander II., in 1230. The convent, which was built by the king, stood near to the site occupied by the present old church, on the south bank of the Ayr; and £20 yearly was granted to them out of the fines of his mills and the town of Ayr. The precept to the provost and magistrates, commanding them to pay this sum to the Friars, is dated 1242. Confirmations of the charter of Alexander were granted by Robert I., "apud Gervan in Carrick," the 6th February, in the twenty-third year of his reign; by David II., "apud villam de Are, ultimo die Junii," in the fifteenth year of his reign; and by Robert II. The various charters belonging to this monastery are in the town's archives. Two of them only have seals appended. One has the seal of the monastery, and the other that of Robert de Linlithgow, one of the priors. Both bear the image of St Katherine, the patroness of the convent. Besides numerous royal gifts—for we find from the treasurer's accounts that they received frequent gifts from James IV., who was often at Ayr, and James V., who gave them £20 for the repair of the convent, in 1527—the preaching friars acquired great wealth from the bequests of the burgh and of individuals. In 1531 a grant was made by the town to the monastery (Adam Wallace of Newton, provost, with consent of the bailies and community) of "ane piece of land, with the seat and place of a mylne, and the cruives for fishing of salmon," with five shillings Scots *reddendo*. The lands of Dankeith, in the parish of Symington, belonged to the Dominican friars. This appears by a curious document, dated 4th May, 1411, among the town's records, termed "Ane Testificat, witnessing that a noble and worshipful man, umql. Allun Lauder, gave in perpetual almonds the lands of Dalnkeith, to the friars preachers of Air, for the soul of umql. Alice Campbell, his wife, and for the souls of all his posteritie, for continued prayers of the friars, and for the anniversary of the said Alice, and that the same was honestlie and reverentlie done." The Wallaces of Craigie were considerable benefactors of the convent. There is a charter of mortification to it by Margareta Stewart, domina de Craigie, 1399, preserved among the papers of the University of Glasgow; and another amongst the records of Ayr, dated 9th Feb., 1397, by Sir Hugh Wallace of Craigie, granting annually to the friars four bolls of oatmeal, expressed "pro salute animae mei, parentum meorum, successorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum; vel, pro qualibet bolla, quadraginta denarios, usualis monetae regni Scotiae." The Scottish money being at that period about half the value of the English, the price of the meal would be about 1s. 8d. sterling. This charter was confirmed by Sir John Wallace of Craigie,

in 1480. Amongst the many other deeds there is one from "Frater Michael Gray, generalis preceptor de Sancto Anthonia, prope Leth, infra regnum Scotiae, venerabilibus viris religiosis, Priori et conventui Fratrum predicatorum de Are," of an acre of land, described as lying among his other lands in the croft of Are. Michael Gray appears to have belonged to St Anthony's chapel, near Edinburgh, and to have been possessed of some property at Ayr, of which he was probably a native. At the Reformation, the whole property of the monastery—subject to a lease of nineteen years, granted by Queen Mary to Charles Crawford, one of her superior servants—was conferred on the burgh of Ayr, to which, with the exception of Dankeith, the greater part of it had originally belonged. When abolished in 1560, the convent had existed upwards of three hundred years. Many of the names of the priors and sub-priors are preserved. The earliest that occurs amongst the records is Johannes de Torry, who was prior in 1358; Patricious de Carrick was prior in 1401; Robert de Lunlithgu in 1406; Finlaus de Albania in 1409. The latter was styled *Custos de Conventu domus Fratrum predicatorum de Are*. He was at the same time vicar-general of the Dominican order in Scotland. The names of a succession of priors, and several sub-priors, appear from this period till 1557, when John Leiche was prior, and John Rollie sub-prior. There were besides six friars, whose names are also preserved. The precise situation of the monastery—which was, no doubt, demolished at the Reformation—has not been ascertained. Though the tenements are enumerated in a procuratory of resignation in favour of the burgh, dated 29th January, 1614, no mention is made of the locality. From the wording of some of the bequests recorded in the obituary of St John's, however, it is evident that the "black-friar kirk, tenements, and orchards" were situated on the river edge, between Mill Lane and the old churchyard—the site now occupied as the brewery of Messrs Watson and Brown.

Near to the Black Friar Kirk tenements stood another monastery of the Franciscan order, or Grey Friars—which was founded by the inhabitants of Ayr, in 1472. Its site seems to have been that occupied by the old church. At a meeting of the community, held in 1652, to deliberate on the choice of a situation for a church, Cromwell having taken possession of St John's, they determined upon the *Grey Friars'* ground in place of *Shewalton's*—another name for the *Black Friars'*, the property having been acquired by Wallace of Shewalton. The only relic of the *Grey Friars'* convent is the well of the establishment, which issues into the river. Little is known of the history of this convent. It was celebrated for

the miracles performed by a statue of the Virgin Mary; but no notice occurs of it in the town's records. The Grey were a less opulent order than the Black friars, though it appears they also enjoyed no small share of royal favour. James IV. is known to have conferred several gifts upon them, when he visited Ayr; and James V. gave them £10 in 1530.

The only other religious establishment known to have existed in the parish of Ayr prior to the reformation, was a small hospital and chapel, dedicated to St Leonard. It was situated in the Burrowfield, about half a mile south-west of the burgh, at a place called Doonslee. No record of it exists amongst the town's papers, farther than some incidental notices of it in the council minutes; and it is unknown when or by whom it was founded. From the Privy Seal Register it appears that the chaplain was also master of the hospital, and that the appointment lay with the crown. According to the register, Sir David Auchterlony was appointed chaplain in the room of Sir Florentine Achinleck, on the 25th May, 1506; Sir George Blair was nominated, on the decease of Sir Florentine, on the 29th November, 1511; Mr William Hamilton, in 1529, on the death of Sir John Campbell; and Sir Thomas Raith, in 1548, on the resignation of Mr Bernard Hamilton. It is probable that the hospital had not been long in existence at the period of the Reformation. The ruins of the building were removed not many years ago. The stones were used in erecting the wall round the race course.

Of the church of Alloway, and its original erection, little is known. That a place of worship existed there as early as the formation of the barony is extremely probable; but we have no record of it before the beginning of the sixteenth century. When James IV. refounded and enlarged the chapel-royal at Stirling, he annexed to it the "church of Alloway in Kyle," as a prebend of the establishment. This connection continued for some time after the Reformation. In 1606, Alloway was included as a "pendicle" of the kirks of Cambuskenneth, Tullibodie, and Clackmannane, in an "erection of the abbacies of Dryburgh and Cambuskenneth, and Priorie of Inchmahoe, in aue Temporall Lordschip callit the Lordschip of Cardross, in favors of the Erle of March."* The old church having become ruinous, it appears, from the burgh records, that a new one was built in 1653. The bell attached to it seems to have been cast a few years afterwards. It bears the inscription—"FOR THE KIRK OF ALOUVAY, 1657." The letters and figures, with the exception of the word "Alouway," which is cut out in a very rude

* Acta Parl.

manner, are in relievo. Tradition affirms that the bells for Alloway and Dalrymple were both cast at the same time; and having been transmitted to Alloway, the people made choice of the best toned one, covering their mal-appropriation by altering the designation on each. This, however, is not borne out, so far as Dalrymple is concerned. The old bell of that church—which was broken while ringing a merry peal at the rejoicing consequent on the passing of the Reform Bill—contained no other inscription than the date, in bass relief, “1688,” the memorable era of the Revolution. The tradition, at the same time, may be correct in all but the name of the parish against which the deception was practised. Though supplied with a protestant minister soon after the reformation, there was no manse or glebe at Alloway till about 1643, when the session, in name of the parishioners, agreed to be half the expense of building a manse—while the magistrates of Ayr, as the heritors, agreed to give four acres for a glebe. The minister, Mr David M'Quorn, was, at the same time, admonished by the presbytery to live more at Alloway, for the convenience and advantage of his parishioners. The manse stood on the east side of the high road, nearly opposite Greenfield avenue. In 1690, the stipend—600 merks Scots—being inadequate for the support of a minister, Alloway was conjoined with Ayr, and the living divided between the two incumbents of that parish, who continued to preach alternately once a week in the church, for a number of years afterwards. The minister of Alloway at this period was a Mr Water-son. The glebe of Alloway, given to Mr John Hunter, minister of Ayr, in 1696, was resigned to the magistrates in 1754, for an annual rent of £40 Scots (£3, 6s., 8d.), payable to the minister of the second charge. Prior to 1786, the church of Alloway had become roofless. In that year £15 were granted by the town to put a new roof upon it, that it might be converted into a school-house, or general place of meeting. It is now again uncovered; but, owing to the celebrity conferred upon it by the muse of Burns—as the scene of Tam o' Shanter's encounter with the witches—it is likely to be preserved as long as possible from going to farther decay. In 1694, James Crawford of Newark obtained permission of the magistrates of Ayr to bury his child within the precincts of the kirk, and to have the benefit of ringing the bell. A similar privilege of burial was subsequently granted to James Blair of Blairstone, the Laird of Auchindraine, James Montgomerie of Bridgend, and John Crawford of Doonside. This privilege, granted temporarily by the magistrates, afterwards became a matter of right in the families of Blairstone and Doonside, by whom portions of the barony of Alloway were

purchased when broken up in 1754. Not a vestige of the manse or village of Alloway now remains. The kirk belonged, and still belongs, to the town of Ayr; but the management of the churchyard has for a number of years been vested in a committee of the proprietors and tenants of Alloway, Cortun, and Carcluie. In 1675 the rentallers of the barony were ordered to repair the dykes; but about the close of last century they had again become entirely ruinous, and continued so until the committee rebuilt them at the expense of those interested. The magistrates subsequently attempted to take the management out of the hands of the committee, but the sheriff decided against their claim.

THE OLDER HOUSES AND ANCIENT APPEARANCE OF AYR.

The ancient boundaries of the town have already been described; and it is not above seventy years since the landmarks, the ports, or gates, were removed. Ayr is mentioned in a topographical work of the fifteenth century, as a “fair town with slated houses.” From a minute of council in 1694, it appears that great loss had been sustained “throw the want and decay of tradesmen for skaiting, glaising, plaistering, and laying of calsayes,” and as “Charles Fergusson, sklaiter and glaizier, is fit and expert in the said vocations,” the council resolve upon admitting him a burges and freeman, as an inducement for him to settle in the burgh. Few of the houses were more than two stories, the upper portion in most cases composed of wood. Like those of Edinburgh in the olden time, the houses fronting the street generally had piazzas under them, where the merchants exposed their goods as in a bazaar. There was no such thing as shops till about the close of the seventeenth century. In 1700, Mungo Campbell, merchant, who was among the first to introduce the new order of things, obtained leave from the magistrates and council to “build a little chop in the front of his tenement on the west side of Sandgate,” which he purchased from Robert Wallace of Prestwick Shaws. In 1701 Provost Moor obtained leave to build a fore shop under the pillars of his house. So late even as within the remembrance of the older inhabitants, booths generally prevailed. Only a single specimen now remains of these antiquated buildings. It is situated in Isle Lane, and is pointed out as the birthplace of Count Hamilton, author of the “Memoirs of Grammont.” The front houses have either been rebuilt or remodelled, many of the shops being fitted up in a style of elegance truly metropolitan. So great, indeed, has been the rage for improvement, that scarcely

a single relic of former times survives. The only house at all remarkable in appearance is, or rather was—for it, too, has been modernised—a turreted building situated opposite the Fish Cross. It was formerly the town residence of Chalmers of Gadgirth: and, in later times, the tower is said to have been the lodging of Mair, the celebrated grammarian, who taught for a number of years the grammar school of Ayr. He was appointed *doctor*—a title synonymous with *rector*—of that institution, in 1727. From the Council records, he appears to have been a student of St Andrew's, and to have competed for the doctorship with a "Mr John Hall, student at Edinburgh." The candidates were so well matched that Hall was elected only by the casting vote of the preses. This occurred in June; but in November the situation again became vacant, Mr Hall having been appointed "governor to Mr Charles Cathcart, son of the Hon. Col. Charles Cathcart." Mair then made application to the magistrates and council for the situation, and, as a recommendation, it was stated that the "petitioner had improved in writing, in qik he was thought deficient" at the time he competed with Hall. Mair was accordingly installed in the doctorship. The branches taught by him were writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and navigation. A house at the corner of Newmarket Street, built by Henry Cowan, Esq., in 1810, occupies the ground where stood the old court-house, in which, according to Blind Harry, the Scottish lords were treacherously executed by the English. The old building contained a rude effigy of Wallace, which the proprietor, when he rebuilt the premises, was patriotic enough to revive in a new though not very graceful statue of the hero.* Another old tenement still exists in the Boat Vennal, which bears the name of "Loudoun House"—having been, no doubt, the town residence of the Loudoun family, who were hereditary sheriffs of the county for many centuries. The Sandgate latterly seems to have been the fashionable part of the town. Milncraig's house was situated near the entrance of Newmarket Street; Ladies Dunduff and Orangefield had houses not far from the same quarter. In 1767, the council agreed to make a road (Newmarket Street) from Sandgate to the meal and flesh markets, church, &c., as soon as permission to do so could be obtained from "Lady Dinduff." Hamilton of Bar-

* There can be no doubt that the *old* tolbooth—so called in contradistinction to the more modern one, subsequently erected in Sandgate Street—stood here. The property is so designed in the title-deeds; and part of one of the walls still exists as the mean gable between two lands. The tolbooth seems to have formed, as it were, an island in the High Street. Hence, probably, the origin of "Isle Lane," or "the back of the Isle," as the narrow passage behind the property is still called.

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gany and Lady Dumfries had houses in Academy Street. The greatest innovation on the ancient appearance of the burgh, but, at the same time, a valuable improvement, was the erection, in 1785, of the New Bridge, from the foot of the Water Vennal to the old street of Newton, for which the community were mainly indebted to the then provost of the town, William Ballantyne, Esq., the friend and patron of Burns, in whose honour the poet wrote the clever *jeu-d'esprit* entitled "The Twa Brigs." The erection of the bridge led to the removal of the Cross of Ayr, which was taken down in 1788. It stood at the foot of the High Street, precisely in the middle of the line of street leading from the bridge to Sandgate, and was of course a great barrier to the passage of carriages—hence the cause of its demolition. It was an elegant hexagonal structure, supposed, from certain coins found when taking it down, to have been rebuilt in the reign of Charles II. No mention of it, however, appears in the town records, which is rather surprising. The cross was notable as the scene of Maggy Osborne's immolation for the imaginary crime of witchcraft. Next in the order of demolition fell the "Dungeon Clock"—the Steeple and Tolbooth—which occupied the rising ground, opposite the Ayrshire Bank buildings, in the centre of Sandgate Street, quite in the style of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian" in "Auld Reekie." Both the tolbooth and the steeple, with the "nineteen steps," where the gallows used to be erected, were comparatively modern. The original building, however, cannot be traced from the municipal books, which shows that the tolbooth in the High Street must have been abandoned at an early period. There was no steeple connected with the fabric till 1614, when a kind of belfry and bell, "for the use of the town and the kirk," were erected at a cost of one thousand and forty-five merks. A new steeple, however, was projected in 1697, and "from five to a thousand merks, of the merks of the boll"—a tax on malt—voted for the purpose. But so much had the means of the burgh declined, that in 1715 only the first story of the steeple was completed. Eleven years afterwards (1726) the work had no farther advanced. At that period John Campbell of Whitehaughs, merchant in Ayr, who, along with Provost John Muir, and two others, had purchased the Citadel, with its liberties and pertinents, from Lord Eglinton, in 1687, made a present to the magistrates of his right to a fourth part of the stones of the kirk of St John's, to encourage them in the completion of the steeple. The work was proceeded with immediately after this; and it would appear that not only the material of the body of the church, but that a great portion of the ashlar stones of the outer wall of the Fort, were carried away—no

doubt by purchase, or with consent of the proprietors—to aid in constructing the steeple, which was finished in the course of a short time afterwards, at a cost of £215 sterling. The tolbooth itself, which had long been in a ruinous condition, was taken down and rebuilt in 1754–5. The contractor was a Mr Swan, from Kilmaurs. The expense amounted to £513, 9s. 3d. sterling. In 1825, the tolbooth and steeple were both taken down, to be superseded by the new Town Buildings and noble spire which now adorn the burgh, and which were completed in 1832, at an expense of £11,965. The clock and orlage of the old steeple were the workmanship of Robert Craig, clockmaker in Kilmaurs, an ingenious mechanist, who was some time afterwards employed to construct steel mills in the Nether Mills of Ayr. The clock, put up in 1740, cost £40, and the dial £14.

The next relic swept away by the tide of improvement was the “Auld” or “Wallace’s Tower.” It was not intended to demolish the venerable structure entirely, but merely to veneer it in a modern dress of hewn stone. The walls, however, broke down in the process. It was in consequence rased to the foundation, and an entirely new structure put up in its place. The building, which was completed in 1834, cost £1198. The statue of Wallace, by which it is meant to be adorned, was executed by Thom, the Ayrshire sculptor, and the expense defrayed by public subscription. As a representation of the stalwart “saviour of Scotland,” it is a decided failure, though perhaps it may be a very good specimen of art. Wallace’s Tower, as the name implies, is associated with the history of the patriot. Blind Harry mentions his having suffered imprisonment in Ayr, and been thrown over the walls in a lifeless state. Tradition accordingly assigned the Old Tower as the place of his captivity. But of this there is no authentic account; and, indeed, it is more probable that, if imprisoned at all, he would be confined in the Tolbooth. It is even doubted whether the name was derived from “Wallace wight,” or from the Craigie family, who, it is alleged, possessed the property at one time. This seems very questionable, however. In an obligation on the part of John Hamilton of Inchgothrie, in 1670, to shut up a back gate leading from Shewalton yards to the present Old Church, these yards are described as lying “near to the barnes of Ayr, be-
“twixt the vennel leading to the Barnes, with the
“kilm and yard on the south, and the water of air
“upon the east, the churchyard upon the north,
“and the yeard and tenement some time belonging
“to Robert Cathcart of Carbieston, now to Adam
“Ritchie, lait Bailie, commonly called the *Auld*
“*Toure*, on the west.” Shewalton yards were formerly called Craigie House and yards; but on

passing from the Wallaces of Craigie to those of Shewalton, the property underwent a corresponding change in the designation. In the obligation referred to, the premises are mentioned as belonging to Elizabeth More, heritable proprietrix, and consisting of “the tenement, doucut and yeards.” Elizabeth More, then Mrs Major Fullarton, had previously been married to Edward Wallace of Shewalton, who, it would appear, was twice wedded. In Slezer’s views of Ayr, the house, surrounded with trees, is distinctly traced; and, from its appearance, there can be little doubt that the building formed part of the establishment of the Black Friars. At the same time, it is apparent, from the words of the obligation quoted, that the *Auld Toure* formed no part of Craigie House or Shewalton yeards,* and, consequently, could not take its popular designation from either the Craigie or Shewalton Wallaces. The tradition attributing it to the patriot may, therefore, be right for anything known to the contrary. In 1673, the tower, with the yeard attached, was purchased from Adam Ritchie, for the use of the town, for three hundred merks. It has been supposed that the building was originally connected with the monastery of the Black Friars; but, from the disposition granted by Adam Ritchie, and the *auld evidents* which accompanied it, this appears not to have been the case. The tower would seem to have been a place of strength of some of the earlier inhabitants. The belfry, or two upper stories, was a modern erection, having been put up in 1731. This was done partly by public subscription. A minute of the council (23d April) mentions that Hugh Gibson, writer and town’s factor, gave in a petition showing that, after much importunity by the inhabitants, especially those living in the Townhead, who had no benefit of the town’s bell, by reason of their distance from it, he had undertaken to superintend the “repair of the Old Tower, and put up a clock and bell therein,” the expense of which—£1121 Scots—was to be defrayed by public subscription. He had, however, only obtained subscriptions to the amount of £564, 12s. 6d., and therefore prayed the council to make up the deficiency, which was ultimately agreed to. The tower had thus originally been a rude square edifice. When taken down, the walls were found to be of immense thickness, and, what is curious, built without any sunk foundation. It consisted only of two apartments, an under and an upper floor. The lower was entered from the ground, and the higher by an outside stair, “the original door of which,” says a local writer, “was

* In 1676, John Wallace, son of Edward Wallace of Shewalton, resigned the tenement with the yeards, commonly called Craigie House, and lands of Whitehill, in favour of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie.—*Town of Ayr Records*.

a Gothic arch of the rudest description. There was no inside stair [he continues], the steps by which access was obtained having been cut out of the solid wall in the internal angle of the building at a comparatively recent period." This writer was not aware, apparently, that the tower was originally entered from the front. In 1774, a minute of council orders that "Wallace Tower be pinned and cast, and the stair thereof (from the front, being in a ruinous state) removed and carried to the back side." It had previously, in 1749, been fitted up as a correction house, the house and yard adjoining having been added to it. As for the windows, a few arrow slips were the only original apertures for the admission of light.

The Barns of Ayr, associated with an important event in the career of Wallace, are supposed by some to have been a species of barracks, erected for the accommodation of the English soldiers—the castle being incapable of containing the whole—and to have stood beyond the southern wall, near to the present house of Barns, which is alleged to have taken its name from the circumstance. This conjecture, for various reasons, seems improbable. The property now called Barns was not termed *the Barns*; while the scene of the conflagration, by which the English troops were destroyed, is invariably designated, both by the blind minstrel and tradition, as *the barns of Ayr*. The barns were no doubt the common building where the corn belonging to the inhabitants of the burgh was stored. Up to a late period, most of them held small allotments of an acre or two; and a number of persons, called land-labourers,* obtained a livelihood by working the *acres* belonging to the various burgesses. Public barns, as shown by the obligation respecting *Shewalton yards*, previously quoted, were in use so late as 1670, and these were called *the barns of Ayr*. This building, with the "kiln and yard," was situated between the mill and Mill Lane, nearly where the Moravian church now stands†—in all probability on the precise spot where the barns had been in the days of Wallace.

The only really distinctive features of the olden time that remain are the Fish Cross and the "Auld Brig." The former, if allowance is made for the modernised appearance of the houses in the vicinity, though one or two continue in their pristine condition, may be regarded as presenting a fair picture of what it was hundreds of years ago. The latter is unchanged, with the exception of the removal of

the port or gate-house which existed at the northern extremity of the bridge. It was taken down within the remembrance of the inhabitants. The bridge is understood to have been built in the reign of Alexander III., by two maiden sisters, who bequeathed the whole of their fortune for that purpose. Their effigies, though much defaced, are still preserved on a stone outside the eastern parapet. Before the erection of the bridge, numerous lives were annually lost in crossing the ford a short distance above it; to prevent which casualties, it is said, was the chief object of the humane donors. Like all old bridges, it is steep and narrow; but the spans, four in number, are capital specimens of architecture. It has, of course, been repeatedly repaired. In 1587, it underwent a thorough renovation—a commission having been appointed by parliament to inquire into its condition; and, since then, the town books show that sums have been frequently expended upon it. Nothing but foot passengers are now allowed to cross it.

GOVERNMENT OF THE BURGH.

In 1602, it was first made a law that the magistrates should be changed yearly. Prior to this, there seems to have been no fixed period for their remaining in office. The government of the burgh was conducted, from the earliest period of which any record has been preserved, by a provost, two bailies, or aldermen, as they were called prior to 1507,* and seventeen councillors. The councillors were elected by the burgesses at large. At the first election after the Revolution, the only persons excluded from a voice in the election were honorary burgesses, servants, pensioners, and bedesmen. In all cases of importance, the heads of the community were also called together to take part in the deliberations, and decide on the points at issue. The magistrates had full power to try and punish in all criminal, as well as to give judgment in all civil cases, within the boundary of the burrowfield;† while, as barons of Alloway, they exercised a similar privilege over the inhabitants belonging to it. They were even independent of the sheriff of the county; and the inhabitants were held as not liable to be summoned to any other courts save their own. From a charter of exemption granted by James II., in 1459, it would appear that the burgesses of Ayr and their tenants of Alloway, as well as the community generally, had complained much of the "grievance, unquiet, and damage sustained by them through their being conveyed as witnesses

* Some of them were called "fair," and others "black land-labourers"—the precise meaning of which terms we do not know.

† Mill Street formed a portion of the old Roman road from Kirkcudbright to Ayr. A well, supposed to be as old as the Roman era, is enclosed within the walls of Messrs Watson and Brown's property.

* In the Alloway court books, the provost is styled alderman so late as 1530.

† In 1595, it was enacted that the judges should be paid forty pennies for each judgment.

in the king's courts, circuits, justiciaries chamberland aires, sheriff and other courts, and being made liable to citations, arrestments, and attachments, and compelled to appear in Carrick and other places, in different and distinct baronies and jurisdictions furth of the bounds and limits of the said burgh, contrair to their liberties and privileges." From all of which grievances the charter of James II. fully exempted them. They were required only to appear in the courts of Ayr. The town and barony, however, had frequently afterwards to contend for their rights. In 1547, they obtained a letter from Queen Mary discharging the hereditary sheriff from proceeding against the burgesses of Ayr; notwithstanding which, he persisted in his claim of authority over them until 1557, when "Sir Hew Campbell, Knight, sheriff principal of the sheriffdome of Ayr, and Mathew Campbell, his son and appearand heir," entered into an obligation renouncing the claim of jurisdiction, which obligation was confirmed by a deed of Queen Mary. This, however, does not appear to have proved sufficient for their protection. In 1574, James VI. granted letters of exemption to the "provost, baillies, counsell, and communitie of the burgh of Air, their tenants and servants of the barony of Alloway;" and again, in 1580, farther letters were obtained from his majesty to the same effect, in consequence of sundry messengers and officers of arms continuing "daylie to trouble and molest the inhabitants of our burgh of Air and barony of Alloway." This was followed, in 1588, by a special commission, empowering the magistrates to hold courts for the trial and punishment of criminals within the bounds and jurisdiction of the burgh. In 1601, the burgh is found appealing to "the Lords auditors of Checker" against a new demand made upon them for ten pounds, in consequence of "ane pretendit charter (as it is called) which had been discovered by Mr John Skene (clerk register), written upon the back of one of the rolls, containing a grant of the barony of Alloway, for *decem libras argenti*." This claim was resisted on the plea that the appellants had never accepted of that charter, but held the barony of Alloway by the same tenure as the other lands pertaining to the burgh; and particularly by the charter granted by Robert III., wherein the burgh, the lands pertaining to it, the mylnes, fishings, customs, &c., were made over to them for the yearly payment of twenty pounds. The barons of exchequer set aside the claim of ten pounds; and in consequence of this decision, it is to be presumed, James VI., in 1621, granted a *nova damus* of the burgh, with all its appurtenances, barony of Alloway, &c., for twenty pounds Scots per annum. This is the first charter in which the burrowfield and Alloway are conjoined. The commission to try and punish crimi-

nals, granted in 1588, was confirmed by Charles I. in 1631, and again by act of Parliament in 1633. Notwithstanding these repeated charters and confirmations, the burgh, so late as 1708, had again to contend for its rights, its vassals having been repeatedly "convened before the lords of council and session." Separate courts were held for the burgh and barony. In the latter the magistrates sat as the proprietors or barons of Alloway, and had the right of "pit and gallows" like other barons under the feudal system. Various instances occur in the town's books of their having exercised their privileges to the full, by the infliction of capital punishments. An essential adjunct to their judicial powers was the lockman, or executioner. The following minute in reference to the appointment of Thomas Burges to that office may be curious:—"17th November, 1685.—The qlk day Thomas Burges was admitted and received lockman of the burgh of Air during the magistrates and council yr. pleasur, who is to officiat in his office, and to have of yeirly pension ten pundis Scots from the thesr., and fyve merkis for clengeing the calsay, and long coat and pair of breaches, ane pair of hose, ane pair of shoes, four shilling Scots from ilk brewar yeirly, with ane house and ane yaird, twelve shilling when any person sall be put in the jogs, threttie shilling Scots for whipping, and thrie pund for ilk execution—his entrie at Martinmas last; and the said Thomas Burges being personally present, acceptit the said office, and made furth as use is, and obleigit himself not to remove furth of the burgh of Air without liberty of the magistrates, under the penalty of losing his office, and being whiped through the burgh." The "common place of execution" in 1730 was near the Nether Milns. It was subsequently changed to the "Gallows Knowe," in the common, now the site of Mr Heron of Dalmore's villa. Latterly, executions were effected in front of the steeple.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

There can be no doubt that Ayr enjoyed a very flourishing trade at an early period. Buchanan describes the town, in connection with the harbour, as "*emporium non ignobile*."* This is borne out by the minutes of the *Mariners' Society*—one of the oldest institutions in the burgh, having been formed in 1581—which show that the traffic, both previously and subsequently, must have been considerable. Wine was largely imported from France, and a general intercourse appears to have been maintained with England, Ireland, the Isle of Man, &c. A large trade was also carried on with the

* Buchanan, lib. 1, cap. 20, p. 12.

West Indies. The harbour, in short, was at one time the principal one on the Clyde. There is no data, however, to judge of its rise and progress. The first notice of it in the books of the burgh occurs in 1583, when it is described as in such a ruinous condition that neither "shype nor barke" may enter therein. The country had previously been much disturbed by civil commotion, and it is not to be wondered that local improvements should have been neglected. For some time after this, however, the minutes of council attest the anxiety of the community to encourage trade by repairing and improving the harbour, and a considerable revival of commerce seems to have taken place. Several strong laws were passed, regulating the shipping, with the view of increasing the revenue and preserving the anchorage. In 1586, for example, it was enacted that "na guidis by say in shype, bark, or boat, be dischargit on the Newton syde," so that traders might not escape paying the dues; that "na bargane of aventure guidis have place without charter partie;" and that "na ballast from shypes," &c., be put down or taken up without sanction of the "maister of workes." Previously, vessels had been in the habit of discharging their ballast in the river. The herring fishing had been a source of profitable employment from an early period. The Laird of Bargany, it appears, had attempted to exclude the Ayr fishermen from Ballantrae. In reference to this, the council, in 1587, resolved that if he should in future "stay any freeman of this burgh" from "packing and peilling herring" there, the magistrates and council should complain to the king. From the following address to his majesty James VI., in reply to an order to inquire into the state of the harbour, with a view to its improvement, it will be seen that at that period the port of Ayr, in point of traffic, was only second in importance to those of Leith and Dundee. The document is curious:—

Most Gracious and Sacred Soueraene—

Having reassued commandment from your sacred maiestie, to tak tryall and cognitioun of the necessitie of the vpholding of the harboris of your maiesteis burgh of Aair, the harm that may ensow by decay thairof, the benefeit that this estate may ressave by the finishing of that worke, and of the meanes and possibilitie of the burgh it self to accomplish the same; and to advertis your maiestie particularlie thairof, with our advice what is fittest thairin. As with all dew reuerence we acknowledge your maiesteis most admirable cair, and faderlie regard, towards the preseruation and vpholding of every waik and distressit member of this commounwele, whairof your sacred maiestie hes gevin so mony notable prooffis and lyvelie experiencis to the inestimable comforte and relosing of all your maiesteis goode subiectis, and to the reviving of some particular members of this body, whilkis being at the point of vtter ruine and decay, and vnable of thame selfis outhter to restoir their awne estate or to concur with the rest of the body in the publick affairis of the commounwele, bot as dead and rottin members, being almost fallin frome the body, half yitt bene, by your ma-

iesteis princelle favour, bontie, and liberalitie, restorit to their formair strouth and bewtye, and are now (to your maiesteis immortall praise and commendatioun) in vigour and strength to discharge thair awne deuteis accordinglie. So for discharge of that commissioun concredited be your sacred maiestie vnto vs, we convenit and mett vpon that mater, and after the most exact tryale and informatioun whiche we could haif thairin, we do find that this intendit worke of the reparatioun of the said harberie is most necessair and expedyent for the honnour, credite, and benefeit of the whole cuntrey—the place it self being the onlie sey poirt vpon that haill coast whair the resett and dispatche of goodis is most ordinar and frequent, and quhair the trade of navigatioun is alwayes in practise; and for nombor of goode schippis and skillfull and able marinaris it is the best in this your maiesteis kingdome, Leyth and Dundee onlie except. And besydis the commodiousnes of the place, the nombor schipping and marynaris, and the frequent importatioun and exportation of commodities at that poirt, it lyes oppin to Irland, within twelff houris sailing to the north partis thairoff, whair the seid of all the rebellious of that kingdome took roote, vnto the whilkis partis your maiestie, at euery occasion, may haif the commoditie of transportatioun whatever your maiestie sall think goode. And yf this intendit worke be not finished, thair wibe no commodious nor sauff resett for schipping their; and in schoorte tyme the haille schipping of that towne, whiche wald serve for a bulwarke to that haill coast in case of foreyne troubles, will decay, and consiquentlie the towne—which is so ancient, and for civiltie, bewtye, buildingis, and goode gouernement may be rekynned amangis the best and worthiest of this kingdome—will come to nocht; whairby the haill trade of the west cuntrey, whiche wes intertenyed by the schipping of Air, will ceis, to the impoverishing of that nuke of your maiesteis kingdome. Whereas, yf this worke be haldin hand to and porfytt, that towne will raylie flourish in schipping traffique, policie, and strength; and your maiestie may rest assured, at euerie intervening occasion of your maiesteis seruice to be furnist with a nombor of good schippis and able fellowis from that poirt. And tuelching the possibilitie of the towne to finish the worke, we find no kind of lyklikehoode nor appearence that be thame the worke can be finishit, the samin haveing already coist thame, be oulikie collectioun and contributioun of the inhabitantis, aboue twelff thousand merks, whiche is so grevous vnto thame that, in respect of that grite loss they sustenit the tyme of Godis visitatioun of that burgh with the pest, they are not able longer to vadirgo that burdyne, thair commoun goode not exceeding 1 m. lib. Scottis be yeare, whiche is not sufficient to vpholde thair churche, bridge, hospital, and vtheris, the commoun workis of thair towne. This is all that we haif learned and find in this mater, wherein we dare not presume to gif vnto your sacred maiestie ony advice, seeing your awne solide judgment, and your perfyte and reddey resolutioun in everything presentit to your maiesties consideratioun makis vs to acknowledge our awne walknes, and to remitt the deliberatioun vpon this mater to your maiestie self. And swa praying God to preserve your sacred maiestie, with all your royall progenye, in perfect happynes and felicitie, we rest,

Your maiesties most humble and obedyent
subjectis and seruitouris,

AL. CANCELLA. Sr. TH. HAMILTON.
Jo. PRESTOUN. JAMES HAY.
BLANTYRE. CLERICUS REGISTRAR.

Edinburgh, the first of Februar, 1610.

To the King, his most sacred and excellent maiestie.

Some idea of the commerce of the port, in 1616^r may be formed from the terms on which the custom on all goods, imported or exported, was let to John Mason, clerk. It included "all shippis, barkis, crearies, and boittis, arryvand within this herbery and seypport, with wyne, salt, victuall, oranges, tymber, coles, hydes, and other gudes,

importit and inbrot furth of forrane cunterie be strangeris or unfriendis, or yet transported be them furth of this burgh and herbery." The importation of grain from Ireland had been strictly prohibited, both by the acts of parliament and of the burgh.* In 1650, however, in consequence of the scarcity which prevailed, Robert Muir of Black Abbey, and James Dunlop, took it upon them to import a quantity of meal from Ireland. They were ordered by the council "to bring the same to the public market weiklie, the general market dayis, and to vent the same at the cost of xv shillings the auld meill, and xvi the new meill; and that none be sold to any one person above the quantity of a boll." With respect to the "censure" of the parties, for violating the laws of the burgh by importing meal, it was to be taken into consideration.

When the parliamentary forces took possession of Ayr, in 1652, it was described, in *The Memorials of the English Affaires*, as a strong town with a convenient harbour. The same record mentions that, on the 9th of July of that year, "divers barks came into Ayr with provisions for the troops; and four frigots, and several small vessels, came thither for their assistance." Though possessing a "convenient harbour," the trade of the port must have fallen off greatly during the civil wars; for in 1656, according to the account given by Tucker, who was sent down to Scotland for the purpose of introducing order into the collection of excise and customs at the various ports, it appears that "Ayre had [only] 3 ships—1 of 100 tons, 1 of 3 tons, and 1 of 4 tons"—amounting in all to 107 tons. About this period [1655], the *Merchant Company*, originally designated the *Merchant Booth Keepers of the burgh of Ayre*, was formed; and subsequently one or two others, such as the *Merchant Adventurers and Sailors*, and the *Concord Company*—all of which tended to promote the trade of the town, and for a time it seems to have flourished amazingly. After the Restoration, however, and the disquiet which ensued, in consequence of the attempt of Charles II. to establish episcopacy in Scotland, it fell as rapidly into decline. A minute in the council books, dated 26th July, 1670—headed "Reasons of the Decaying Trade"—throws considerable light on the commerce of the burgh; and, while it presents a miserable picture of the then state of affairs, it also shows the prosperity formerly enjoyed. This document is as follows:—

"It is said we hav our trade to Barbadoes, and those Islands. It is trow. But it can be maid appear, that this twell yeirs bygin we have had great loises be that traid. We can be cleared by many famous witnesses, and particularlie by the customers,† that wer necessitat somtyme to

tak up the stock somtyme for the custom and Excyse. We hav had severoll ships lost in that Island, and be the way, and be fyre, and the last yeir ane new ship lost, men and guids, except the maister and boy that wer ashoir. And, except the first two or thrie yeirs, we had never gone since.

"And as to our French traid, we hav not had ane hog-set of wine in venter these ten yeirs bygain; and to some littil salt imported, it is sold with great loss, because of the great excyse.

"And for our Norroway traid, it is weill known we had no venter to Norroway upon our own accompt this ten yeirs bygain. But quhat we bought upon the hazard of the merchant—qlk was onlie thrie small freights fra the east country—some of them not above 1300 dalls, others 3000 at most.

"The traid with Ireland was somtyme profitable to us, qlk is now altogether debarred—and we thereby also much impoverishd.

"In anno 1667 we had 450 men on frie quarter for the space of seaven months belonging to Generall Dalzell, qlk cost the town of Air above fourtie thousand merks Scots money.

"It is weill known that, in anno 1638, we had 20 as good ships as many of Scotland, and the most pairt of them loist befor the yeir 1645, at qch tym wee had six ships—for the qlk we wer diminishd in the rent-roll from 40s. to 28s.—and since that time we did lose all the ships; and of lait we causit build and buy four ships, one qrof. casten down for age, ane other casten away at Barbadoes; so that in effect both ships and trading is altogether decayed w.in our burgh. In sua farr as, to our great grief, we wer not abill to supplie Dundie, though we wer all readie, conform to our abillitie, to help our nightbour Burghs as any other nightbour.

"Our harbour is totalie ruined and decayed, qlk we are not abill in the leist to maintain. Our bridge daylie falling, by great spais, and yoe coming down in the winter tyme on it."

This melancholy picture of affairs was probably drawn up as a representation to the Convention of Royal Burghs, in palliation of their conduct in not helping Dundee. It does not seem, however, to have been overdrawn. In 1696, when the Darien expedition was projected, the town of Ayre, "in consequence," as stated in the minute, "of the decay of trade, and the consequent depopulation of the burgh, and in the expectation that the projected African company, about to be formed, will be the means of bringing prosperity to the country," subscribed two hundred pounds sterling out of the burgh revenue as shares in the company. The town also furnished its proportion of £3000 sterling, voted by the Convention of Royal Burghs in aid of the stock of the company. The fate of the expedition is well known; and Ayre continued to labour under the evil effects of ruined trade and a depopulated burgh for many years. So completely was it prostrated, that the author of "A Journey through Scotland," written in 1723, speaks of it as a total wreck.* "From Kilmarnock, in eight miles," he says, "I crossed the river of Air, over a fair stone bridge, to the town of Air; which looks like a fine beauty in decay. Here are the ruins of

* In 1673 the magistrates gave a bond to the Privy Council not to import any victual from Ireland.

† Custom house officers.

* The work alluded to was published anonymously. It was entitled, "A Journey through England and Scotland," 3 vols, 8vo., London, 1724-29. According to Laing's catalogue the author's name was Capt. J. Macky.

an ancient trading town ; the market place and two streets shew what it hath been, but every thing is now out of order." The truth of this statement is amply confirmed by the following minute of Council, dated 4th August, 1724 :—

"The Commissioners appointed by the Convention of the Royal Burghs to inquire into the state of the town of Ayr, having viewed the town, harbour, tolbooth, and bridge, and inquired into the trade and accounts of the place, report as follows :—

- "Find the trade of the said burgh very low and much decayed, and that there is only two bargues, one of about thretty tons, and the other of about twenty, belonging thereto.
- "That many of the houses on the fore street of the said burgh are ruinous and waste, and more back houses fallen, become wastod, or converted to yards.
- "That the key and harbour of the said burgh of Ayr are very much out of order, and in an insufficient condition, occasioned mostly by the great decay of their north and south dykes of their river, which cannot be repaired without great charge, and that by reason of the failure of the dykes aforesaid, there must be considerably less water on their bar at full sea now, than if the said dykes were in repair.
- "That the bridge of the said burgh needs to be calseyed of new, which will cost considerable charges.
- "That their Tolbooth is very insufficient ; that the walls thereof incline so much from the foundation to the street, that they are likely to fall, and that thereby the turret or steeple built thereon is in danger of ruine, and the bells therein of being broken.
- "That after perusing the eques made betwixt the said burgh and their treasurer, Council Books, and other documents, they find that the standing settled revenue thereof extends only to Two thousand four hundred and eighty pounds, seven shillings, four pennies Scots, or yrby ; and that the second minister's stipend, schoolmasters' salaries, pensions, &c., amount to one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight pounds, six shillings, eight pennies—which, with the missive dues, expenses of the Commissioners to the Convention of Burrows, Town's Eques in Exchequer, newspapers, postages of letters, and interests of the principal sums due by the town (which they find to be Five thousand and seven hundred and seventy-nine pounds, six shillings, two pennies, other claims by several persons for sundry debts,) extend to about Two thousand and eleven pounds and six shillings money, forsd. ; so that there remains only of ballance four hundred and sixty-nine pounds, one shilling, four pennies—conform to an account given in by the said burgh of Ayr to the Commissioners foresd.—and to be transmitted with this report to the next general Convention of Burrows ; and declared that, in their opinion and judgment, the ballance foresaid without the half of some small casualties, such as burgesses entrys, and compositions at receiving the town's vassals, is far from being sufficient to defray the charges and expenses of the magistrates and council in supporting the honour and dignity of the burgh ; and that there appears to be no fund for repairing their harbour, tolbooth, bridge, and meal mercat." [The Commissioners also found that there were no debts due to the burgh but what were dissipated.]

The result of this report by the Commissioners was a vote of forty pounds sterling from the Convention of Royal Burghs towards repairing the harbour. The relative importance of Ayr and Irvine, at this period, may be judged of from the

relative amount of the Taxt Roll exacted from each. From Ayr, the sum was £1, 14s. 8d. ; from Irvine, 18s. Scots, we presume. Notwithstanding the prohibition of the trade with Ireland, there must have been considerable intercourse maintained. In 1697, when the Irish harped half-pennies were cried down by the Privy Council, the farmers of the impost of a merk upon the boll of malt, had no less than the value of £63, 15s. of them on hand, received as dues. They were disposed of by public roup, when they fell into the hands of Provost John Muir, at the price of one plack each, amounting in all to £35, 16s. 8d.

Amidst the general gloom which overhung the burgh, the herring trade continued to be prosecuted with considerable vigour, and to be very productive. Ayr seems to have been the chief curing station on the coast. From the various entries in the council books in reference to the fishing boats, and the laws enacted for regulating the buying and selling of herring, the town must have been much frequented by strangers during the fishing season. The take of herring seems to have been so great that the making of oil from the offal was a source of considerable profit. In consequence of the frequent fires which had occurred from this practice, an enactment was passed in 1713 prohibiting the inhabitants from "boiling herring gutts, to make oil, within any dwelling or under any roof." Shortly after the Restoration, a manufactory of woollen was established in the citadel, or Montgomerieston, by the Earl of Eglinton and a few others.* In 1681 a statute was enacted for the encouragement of trade ; and a particular one appears either to have been passed or contemplated "anent the manufacture at Air."† It empowered them to bring into their employment all "idle persons and vagabonds within the severall paroches of the shreffdomes of Galloway, Aire, and Renfrew, who sal be found begging and burdensome to the countrey." The following is the act :—

FORASMUCH as by the fourtie twa act of the first session of this present convent parliament, It is statute and ordained That Manufacturies should be exerted within this kingdome, And that Companies and societies should be authorised for joint carrying on of the same ; not onlie for improving of the grouth and product of this kingdome, to the best advantage for the wealth and honour thereof, by being served with their own comodities, and thereby not unnecesserlie emptied of yr money, Bot Rather for drawing money from other nationes ; And for breeding, imployeing, and provideyng of a great number of poor and idle persones, who are now miserable for want thereof, and as a heavie burden to the countrie, living without rule or respect to God or man. And that it is statute and ordained,

* This appears from the Register of Births of Ayr, which commences in 1664. Numerous entries occur of persons connected with "the wark" in the citadel, or Montgomerieston—such as dyesters, spinners, &c.

† It does not appear in the printed acts of parliament ; but a manuscript copy of it exists among the Eglinton papers.

That there be in each parochie ane or moe persones provydit and appointed vpon the charges and expenses of the heritors therof, for instructing the poor children, vagabonds, and other idlers, to fyne and mix wool, spinn worsted, and knit stockings; and hath ordained the Commissioners of shires to convocat the heritors of each parochie for that effect, within their respective shires, for electing some of the heritors within each parochie to see the said act made effectual. As in the said act at mair length is contained. And the king's matie., being informed that there is nothing yit done which may mak the said act have its due effect towards the end aforesaid; and that Hugh, Erie of Eglintoun, with some others, have set vp a manufactory at the citadaill of Air, And being most willing to encourage that companie and societie in so good ane enterpryse, doth therfore, with advyce and consent of his Estates of Parliament, warrant, authorise, and impower them to bring in to the place of the said manufactory, all idle persons and vagabonds within the severall paroches of the shereffdomes of Galloway, Aire, and Renfrew, who salbe found begging and burdensome to the country, And other persones who, albeit they beg not, have no trade, stock, or visible lauffull way to maintaine themselves by their own meanes and work; And if neid beis to apprehend their persones, and keep them within the said manufactory, and to compell them to work for meat and cloathing as the masters or overseers of the said manufactory shall find them most capable and able to be employed, And that during the space of years after their entrie to the said service, Reckoneing from their age of sixteen yeires compleit, Not accounting the yeires of their service befor the said age. And in caise the persones brought in to the said worke be not fund begging, but onlie out of service and masters for the tyme, not haveing wherewith to maintain themselves by their own meanes and worke, such persones sall onlie serve in the work as aforesaid for the space of fyve yeires for meat and cloathing onlie. Lykeas his Majesty, with advyce forsaid, doth authorise the said company and societie, or persones intrusted be them, To nominat and appoint the overseers for instructing the poor children, vagabonds, and syk idlers of each parochie within the bounds aforesaid, as being most skillfull in the choice of such overseers, and most concerned in the effectual on-calyng of thó breeding of the saids idle persones, With pouer to the said company and persones intrusted be them to call in and compell the saids idlers to the said Manufactory. And his Matie., with advyce and consent forsaid, Ordains the soume of yeirliie to be payeit out of the saids shires of Galloway, Aire, and Renfrew, for mentainance of the saids overseers; And gives heirby warrant to devyde the said soume vpon the respective paroches within the saids shires, conforme to their last valuation; and to that effect appointes the respective collectors within the saids shires to deliver to the saids ane just extract vnder their hands, of the valuations of their paroches within their respective shires; and the proportions being swa cast vpon the paroches, Ordains the heritors in every parochie within the respective shires, To meet and take effectual course for yeirliie payment of the soume payable be their parochie; And in caise any parochie sall failzie in the yeirliie payment of their proportiones, in that caise Ordains Letters to be direct at the instance of the overseers against the heritors and liferenters of the said parochie or paroches, according to the respective valuations; The saids heritors and liferenters being always fre of the burding of the saids overseers, and of their hail poor and persons able to work for payment of the said allowance. And farther, the King's matie., with advyce and consent forsaid, do heirby prohibit and forbid all persones to resett any of the saide persons, servants or apprentices of the said manufactory, vnder the payment of punds Scots, *toties quoties*; and in caise they continow to harbor or make vse of them vnder the paine of punds Scots money forsaid monethlie, for each of them that they sall harbor, to be payed to the said societie or manufactory, eftir intimation at the parochie kirks from whence such persones came, or wher they haunted, of their withdrawing from their service, by designation of them by their names and other tokens

vpon which they may be known. And all sheriffs, magistrates of brughes, and justices of peace ar heirby requyred to concurr for maiking the premises effectual; And all constables, seriantes, and officers, are heirby straitly commanded to apprehend and inbring to the said manufactory such idle persones, or any servants or apprentices of the sd manufactory, into the same so oft as it salbe requyred be the magistrates vnder whom they serve, or by the company for the manufactory, or persones intrusted be them, under the paine of punds Scots money, to the use of the said manufactory, as oft as they salbe requyred and failzie therein as said is.

Though the idle and vagrant were thus compelled to labour for a period of years—made slaves of, in short, for a time—yet, considering the state of the country, the government could not, perhaps, have acted more wisely in promoting industry amongst the masses.

Malting had been carried on to a small extent, in the magazines and other premises built by Cromwell, for some time prior to 1727. With a view to extend the business, the Countess, in 1734, erected the premises still used as a brewery, where, under an experienced manager, her ladyship carried on the distillation of whisky, cinnamon, and various waters from herbs, for a number of years. In 1754 the premises were let to tenants—Messrs M^cFadzean and M^cMillan—who began to brew ale; and it may be interesting to mention that the first quantity brought into Ayr was seized, and afterwards sold, for payment of the “intown multure,” amounting to one shilling sterling per boll. In 1768 the citadel was rented by the Ayr Wine Company, who continued the trade in malting, but gave up brewing. Subsequently the premises were occupied as a soap-boiling establishment; and in 1781 they were taken by a co-partnery, who, for three years, carried on a considerable business in curing beef for exportation. During that period 800 head of cattle were slaughtered.

The coal trade, which has long constituted the principal business of the port, began to be cultivated about the commencement of the eighteenth century. Coals, however, were wrought in the vicinity at a much earlier period. A law, prohibiting their export, was passed by the magistrates and council in 1593, lest the supply should be exhausted or the price enhanced to the home consumer. From a supplication of the “Laird of Craigie Wallace,” presented to parliament, we learn that both coal-works and salt-pans were in operation on his property in 1639. In that year he petitioned against the town of Ayr for the “restitutione of the house of Newton and guds takin from him, and satisfacione for damage and interest of his coale and saltpanis.” The laird was present himself, and “declared he restricted his supplicatione only for restitutione of the guds received vpon inventaire, and for damage and interest of the coall and salt, and wrangis done sen the pacificatione.” Craigie was inclined to Catholicity and

the old regime; and, in consequence, appears to have suffered from the religious and political zeal of the inhabitants of Ayr. More enlarged views of commerce began to be entertained towards the close of the sixteenth century. The embargo on most articles of exportation was either mitigated or abolished. On the 13th May, 1700, the magistrates and council resolved "to sett down and shank a coall heugh on the toun lands." They were encouraged to do this by the opinion of one Matthew Frew, of Kilwinning, who appears to have had some skill in mining. John Anderson, mason, was appointed to bore for coal any where between the mill-vennal and the town's milns. Coal having been discovered at the head of the vernal, an agreement was entered into with Robert Wilson, Newton, to work a pit. Wilson was afterwards imprisoned and fined for a breach of his contract; and the magistrates had to take the work into their own hands. It turned out to be a very expensive undertaking; the sinking of the pit, from the nature of the strata, being a much more difficult process than they calculated upon. Another pit was also sunk at Broomberry; but it proved a failure, the bed of coal not being sufficient to pay the working. In consequence of the large sums thus expended, and the low state of the burgh revenue, the inhabitants had to be stented to carry on the pit at the Townhead. In 1710, from the following minute of council, dated 24th February, it appears that a coal yard, or yards, was built on the south quay:—"Represented to the magistrates and counsell that several of the inhabitants doe incline to build a coall-ree, or more, at that pairt of the cittedail next the water, for preserving of coalls, in order to transport the same to Ireland or elsewhere, which will be encouraging to the trade of the place, now so much decayed: which being considered by the magistrates and counsell they doe unanimously consent, approves of the design, and allows any of the inhabitants to build a coall-ree, one or more, at the most convenient place next the water or key, for the foresaid use." In 1728, a number of the inhabitants, clubbing their means together, entered into an agreement to shank for coal on the lands of Alloway, or town-lands, wherever it could be found, on condition of obtaining a lease of nineteen years. From this period the trade continued to advance, though somewhat slowly—the amount of tonnage belonging to the port in 1751 being only 620 tons—till about the middle of last century, when from the general revival of agriculture and commerce which took place, a stimulus was given to the export of coal which has led to an extensive traffic in that commodity. In 1765 the burgh subscribed £50 "to assist the town of Newton in boring for coals, as it would be a conveniency to the burgh, and

perhaps lead to exportation of coals." Two pits were accordingly sunk immediately, but were nearly abandoned in consequence of the water. Other £50 were subscribed by the burgh of Ayr, for the purpose of carrying them on. Ultimately the parties were successful, and since that time the supply has almost wholly been obtained from the north side of the river, that mineral being apparently very scarce in the parish of Ayr. About the same period a considerable trade sprung up with America, and Ayr had several ships of a tonnage capable of carrying on a respectable intercourse with the tobacco planters of Virginia. Importations of this commodity, however, had taken place as early as 1672. During the American and French wars the commerce of the port increased vastly, and continued in a flourishing condition for many years. The great improvements effected on the Clyde, however, together with the erection of the rival harbours of Troon and Ardsrossan, subsequently withdrew much of the shipping. Within these few years a revival again seems to have taken place; and if corresponding improvements are effected, Ayr may calculate on maintaining a fair proportion of the coasting trade. The number of vessels belonging to the port is limited, in comparison with the amount of traffic. In 1826 there were thirty-six ships, registering 3808 tons; in 1836, twenty-five, tonnage 3180; and in 1840, thirty-six, tonnage 4231. In 1836 the amount of tonnage entered inwards was 62,730; in 1839, 62,271; in 1840, 96,267. Besides the shipment of coals, a considerable export has of late been made of lead from Craigengillan lead mines; of iron, from Dalry iron works; and of stone from the quarry of Messrs Paton and Parker. The imports consist mainly of timber from America; deals, tar, tallow, hemp, &c., from Russia; grain from Ireland; and miscellaneous goods from Liverpool—with which port constant intercourse is maintained by several fast-sailing and well-equipped packets. Ayr does not seem to have ever been the seat of any particular manufactures. The incorporated trades consist of squaremen, hammermen, tailors, skinners, coopers, weavers, shoemakers, dyers, and fleshers. That a local trade, at least in woollen, was carried on, there can be no doubt. *Walkers* (waukers) frequently appear in the lists of assize of the burgh, and a wauk mill existed at Alloway. *Cordiners* are also repeatedly mentioned. The charter of the various incorporations—with the exception of the coopers and dyers, who have only a seal of cause from the magistrates—date back to the sixteenth century. In 1749 an application was made by one William Duff, for ground at "road leading to the milns of Air, and extending back to the river;" for a large linen manufactory; but whether the premises

were ever built, or the trade carried on, does not appear. In 1794 "ground was feud for a cotton manufactory, adjoining the citadel, and between and the washing-house." It was never put up, however. The first notice of an insurance company occurs in 1711; when, according to a minute of 5th June, the "provost received a printed letter from Gilbert Stewart, merchant in Edinburgh, to the magistrates, acquainting them of ane assurance office, now established at Edinburgh for the convenience and safetie of trading merchants, &c."

In connection with the trade of Ayr, it may be mentioned that what we call the Dutch Mills, on the water of Doon, in the barony of Alloway, are said to have been originally constructed by a company from Holland, who for some time wrought a lead mine in "Brown Carrick Hill." We have found no record of this in the burgh books; but tradition is very positive on the subject. We know, however, that the Flemings brought timber to Ayr in 1654.

MEMORABILIA CONNECTED WITH THE HARBOUR.

That there was a harbour coeval with the existence of the burgh scarcely admits of a doubt; and that it was an important one appears from the fact of its having been the port selected for all the embarkations of troops despatched to Ireland, as in the days of Bruce, or the Stuarts, after the union. In 1648, during the civil war, it was agreed that "the Boates and Barkis within the Herberie be taken to transport the Regiment of Collonell Hamilton to Ireland, according to the order of the Estates." The earliest notices of it, however, show that quays were built only on the one side (the south), till a comparatively recent period. There were two quays—the *big* and the *wee* quay. The former seems to have been what is yet considered the principal one, below the *Ratton hole*; the latter existed where Harbour Street now is. The revenue derived from the harbour does not appear, having been mixed up with the other items of income belonging to the town; although, in 1589, it was enacted that the "impost of the Brig and Harbour" should be expended only on the Bridge and Harbour. This impost was granted by James the Sixth, in 1588, "on the goods underwritten, that shall pass and be transported by the bridge and bars, bought in their mercat, to be applied to the beiting, repairing, and upholding the harberie, haven, and bridge:—

Every horse and mare,	12d. Scots.
Every ox and cow,	6d.
Every sheep,	2d.
Every lambe,	1d.
Every pack of wool,	2 shillings.
Every horse-pack of skins and claith,	2 do.

Every dacker of hides,	12d.
Every ship with top, at their incoming within the harberie,	£0, 13s. 4d.
Every barque exceeding 20 tons,	6s. 4d.
Every boat,	3s. 4d.

And sua furth, offerand ane equivalent of every kind of goods and merchandise that beis brought and passes by the said Bridge, and bought in the said mercat."

As no distinct account was kept of the income and expenditure connected with the "brig and herberie," it is impossible to say how far the one was equal to the other. In 1616 the petty custom upon shipping was let at xx lbs. Scots, and the "Brig Penny" at "Twa Hundred and twenty-two pundis paid instantly in hand." These sums, together with the anchorage dues—the amount of which does not appear—ought to have gone far in keeping the harbour in a state of repair; but, notwithstanding the law passed upon the subject, they seem to have been applied to the ordinary purposes of the town, as necessity required; and hence, when the harbour came to be thoroughly out of condition, the burgh had to make extraordinary efforts to amend it. The first notice we find of it in the town-books occurs in 1583, when it "was sua waisted and ruinous that neither ship nor bark may enter within the same." A resolution was passed for its complete renovation; and next year the council ordered "barrows to be made for repairing the harbour." The work of reparation was continued with vigour in 1586; three hundred pounds were to be raised by stent upon the inhabitants, and "galleys biggit with all diligence," for the farther improvement of the port. A commission was given, in 1587, to Robert, Lord Boyd, William Cuninghame of Caprington, and Hew Campbell of Teringzane—or any two of them—to pass to Ayr, and "thair to visit and consider the herberie and seaport and brig of the said burgh. Should the report prove favourable, the king fully empowered the Lords of Secret Council to authorise a general tax, or institute certain customs to the burgh for the repair of the harbour and bridge—which latter was done. In 1604 it had again fallen into decay, and resolutions were passed for "bigging and repairing it." In 1608 the "auld wracks of shippis" were ordered to be removed, and the walls builded up. The same year a mason, of the name of Millar, was appointed for a certain sum to uphold the "key in all time coming." This agreement seems to have existed for a length of time. The next minute in reference to the harbour occurs in 1652, when "the magistrates and counsall tak into consideration the skaith done to the harberie be the twa Flemish shippes—the great ship frauchtit be Adam Mason, and the smaler be the merchandis of Air—to pay aughtien pund sterling, of qlk the great shipp eleven." What the particular damage was which had been committed is not mentioned. In 1660 it was resolved

that the "key nearest the town" should be repaired and built of ashlar work. In 1668 the community agreed to stent themselves in one thousand merks for the reparation of the harbour. In 1677 the magistrates appoint the inhabitants to "go out themselves, in proper person, or ane sufficient man for them, to the heavin work, and work ane tyde water, as they shall be warnit, under fyve puns penaltie;" and in September of the same year it is recorded that, since Michaelmas last, upon the repair of the harbour, and "reparation of the north and south dyke of the river," there had been expended £1090 Scots. This is the first notice we find of the north dyke. In 1678 another entry occurs, mentioning that "four hundred puns" had been expended on the harbour, chiefly in building the north dyke. Great efforts were thus made to revive the prosperity of the harbour. In 1684 the committee of seamen appointed to inspect the removal of the wreck of the ship *Margaret of Queensferrie*, reported that what remained of her could not be of any hurt, because at low water there was eight and a-half feet above them, which was more than was on the bar at low water. This vessel had lain right across the harbour, and greatly obstructed the shipping. The skipper or owner refused or delayed to clear away the wreck, and the town had to do it at its own expense, an engineer having been brought from Glasgow for the purpose. Frequent wrecks appear to have taken place in the harbour. In 1699, for example, it is ordered in the council minutes that the wreck of the ship *Betty*, "lying in the harbour near the rattoun hole," be taken away forthwith; and in 1714, Provost Moor, when he went as a representative to the convention of burghs, was recommended to make "a suitable application for taking down the three old ships in the harbour, called the *Unicorn*, and the *Hopewel*, and the *Success*; which are in hazard of being carried down by every torrent or speat which happens in the river, to the damaging of the other ships at the key," &c. Prior to 1712 there was no light of any kind connected with the harbour. In that year the council ordered that "a lamp be put up on the south stob, for directing the fishers in outgoing and returning during the fishing." About this period a serious dispute arose between the town and the fishermen of Newton, backed by Sir Thos. Wallace of Craigie, who then resided in Newton Castle. It appears that the fishermen were in the habit of "going over to the Newton syde of the water," where, continues the memorial of the inhabitants to the magistrates on the subject, "they unload and make mercat of their herrings, contrair to the town's rights and immemorial custome." The town claimed the exclusive right to the harbour, not only from direct charters, but by immemorial

usage; and accordingly the magistrates resolved to prevent the unloading of the herring-boats on the Newton side. A committee of the council waited on Sir Thomas Wallace, to talk over the subject, but the result was not satisfactory. After various attempts to put the edicts of the council in force against the fishermen, who resisted the officers appointed to execute them to the effusion of blood, it was at length (in 1711) agreed at a meeting of the community, that letters of lawburrows should be raised against Sir Thomas Wallace and the fishers in the salmon cobles in Newton, as well as a summons of molestation. Sir Thomas, however, determined to be before hand with them; and immediately commenced an action of declarator against the magistrates, involving, as superior of Newton, a right of export and import on the north side of the river, as well as of a full share of the salmon fishings. This was met by a counter action of declarator upon the part of the town; the magistrates claiming the entire right to the fishings, the *teynd* upon herrings, and harbour dues. In support of this claim they produced, amongst other documents, the charter of Alexander the Third, giving a right to the fishings—the charter of Robert the Third, conferring the harbour small customs upon the burgh—and the charter of James the Second, confirming all former charters, in their rights of fishing and customs. They also produced, in evidence of their having exercised these rights, two petitions—one from Bailie William Hunter in Newton, in 1691, craving liberty to unload his boat on the Newton side; the other, in 1714, from Mungo Hunter, Christopher Love, and Robert Wallace, owners of a salmon coble, craving that the magistrates and council "would quit them the rent the first yeir their coble was put down in the water, according to the ordinary custom."* Notwithstanding these and other strong evidents of the town's exclusive right to the harbour and fishings, Sir Thomas Wallace, who was then an advocate, succeeded, in 1718, in obtaining a decision unfavourable to the town. The magistrates and council, however, presented a reclaiming petition; and resolved, at a meeting of the whole community, in the event of the deci-

* A great many entries occur respecting the salmon coble fishers of Newton. They paid so much yearly for fishing in the river Ayr. The mode by which they pursued their calling is not now generally known. There were then no stake or bag-nets. Each boat, with its complement of hands, kept rowing backwards and forwards on the river, from the sea upwards, the greater part of the day. Whenever a fish was seen to rise, or where there was a likelihood of finding them, the net was put out with all speed—the boatmen making a circle with a rapidity and dexterity that could only be accomplished by long practice. The net was then hauled, and generally with success; for old people maintain that fish were much plentier in their younger days than they are now.

sion of the court being again given against them, to appeal to the House of Lords. The Court of Session subsequently pronounced an interlocutor, allowing a conjunct probation; and in 1719, when the process was called, "a declamation of Sir Thomas as superior was proposed for the town;" which having been agreed to by the magistrates and council, the plea, which had lasted for several years, was abandoned, and the town was left in possession of its rights. Several law-suits have subsequently taken place between the burgh and individuals who disputed the right of the magistrates and council to levy certain dues and customs, involving nearly the same points as were at issue in the action of declarator raised by Sir Thomas Wallace—all of which have tended to confirm the burgh in its privileges.

During the progress of the law-suit, the magistrates and council passed several strong laws prohibitory of the fishermen landing in the north dyke, or of gathering muscles on it. Various repairs and improvements were also effected on the quays and harbour. In 1713 a considerable portion of the quay was re-built in a firm manner with large stones. Twenty-one ells of the "big key" or breast work, were repaired in this manner. In 1715 this quay underwent still farther repairs, and the shore-master was ordered to remove all stones from the harbour that might be prejudicial to the shipping. In 1723 a lighter, or flat-bottomed boat, to carry ballast, was built by two of the merchants of Ayr, with permission of the council, and by them hired for the use of the vessels. In 1724 the north dyke having been inspected, and found in a ruinous condition, it was ordered to be thoroughly repaired, and a sufficient number of perches erected—the inhabitants to take their turn in assisting the workmen. The masons, six in number, employed at the dyke, were to be paid at the rate of three-half-pence an hour. In 1724 still farther exertions were made to improve the harbour; and again, in 1728, a number of masons were employed at three-half-pence farthing per hour to repair the north dyke. In 1730, in consequence of the formation of a bank at the mouth of the harbour, the Council ordered "a drag" to be got "like that used in Dublin, for keeping the harbour free of banks; which, with the assistance of three or four men, and a boat or gabbart, in proper seasons, will effectually clean the same." In 1734 Lord Elphinstone addressed a missive to the Provost (dated August 19), with two model machines, which he thought might be useful in cleaning the harbour, with instructions how to use them. In 1754 a proposal from the merchants of Glasgow was submitted to the council for erecting a light-house on the Little Isle of Cumbray, and a tower on Lady Isle, their foreign vessels to pay

one penny per ton, out and home, for that purpose, and coasters one-half-penny. The magistrates, however, would not entertain the project, and took steps to prevent the toll being levied from their vessels, as they never required the light except when their vessels went to Glasgow, which seldom occurred. In 1771 James Montgomerie & Co., who had "secured" a coal-field in Newton Green, having petitioned the magistrates and council, were allowed to erect a temporary wharf for exporting coals. In 1772 the town obtained from Parliament an Act empowering it to borrow £15,000 to improve the harbour.

"ANE ROLL OF THE MAISTERS OF SHIPPIS" BELONGING TO THE PORT OF AYR.

Taken at three different periods between the years 1618 and 1637, from the Session Book of Ayr.*

From 1613 to 1615, both inclusive.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. John Murdoch. | 9. Johnne M'Ka. |
| 2. William Hunter. | 10. Alexander Lockhart. |
| 3. Robert Wallace. | 11. John Slose. |
| 4. William Burnes. | 12. John Monfode. |
| 5. David Bannatyme. | 13. John Raitho. |
| 6. John Dalrymple. | 14. George Mason, younger. |
| 7. Alexander Dykie. | 15. David Blackwood. |
| 8. Gilbert Kennedy. | |

Making in all fifteen different ships.

From 1628 to 1631, both inclusive—not including any of those already mentioned.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 16. William Cunningham. | 39. Robert Gordon. |
| 17. James Angus. | 40. Adam Girvan. |
| 18. Robert Wallace, younger. | 41. John Richie. |
| 19. David Girvan. | 42. The ship called the Janet. |
| 20. Hugh Glover. | 43. David Govan. |
| 21. Alexander Osborne. | 44. The Pest. |
| 22. William Wallace. | 45. The Unicorn. |
| 23. John Jamieson. | 46. David Gardiner. |
| 24. Andre M'Loftus. | 47. James Hunter. |
| 25. William Stewart. | 48. John Dalrymple, younger. |
| 26. William Ross. | 49. Moses Nicoll, for the Blessing of Ayr. |
| 27. Thomas Shellye. | 50. John Kennedy. |
| 28. David Hairt. | 51. John Stewart. |
| 29. Hugh Giliver. | 52. John Birneye. |
| 30. James Girvan. | 53. Wm. Inglis. |
| 31. Thomas Nicoll, after he was deluded fra the danger of the pest. | 54. John Osborne. |
| 32. John Robirt. | 55. George Cochrae. |
| 33. John Arkart. | 56. George Osborne, younger, for George Osborne, elder. |
| 34. Adam Robert. | 57. George Angus. |
| 35. Andro Spynie. | 58. Donald Smyth. |
| 36. George Caldwell. | 59. Robert Binnine. |
| 37. John M'Kaddam. | |
| 38. Adam Robert. | |

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE BURGH.

Of the state of society in Ayr beyond the date of the session and presbytery records, any opinion that may be entertained can only be formed from inference. There is reason, however, for believing that our forefathers were by no means so rude and barbarous as many people are inclined to think.

* Their names stand in the Session Book because of their subscriptions towards the "purse of the poor."

If the institution of seminaries for education is to be held as evidence of the civilization of a community, Ayr has some occasion to boast in this respect. According to the chartularies of Paisley, it appears that there was a parochial school in the town so early as the beginning of the thirteenth century. In 1233, Pope Gregory ordered his "faithfull sons, the Deacons of Carric and Cunningham, and the master of the school of Ayr,"* to examine into the conduct of Dufgallum, the rector of the church of Kilpatrick, "in the Lennox," for adulterating charters, &c. Again, in the same year, as elsewhere mentioned, a dispute having occurred between the abbot and monks of Paisley and Gilbert the son of Samuel of Renfrew, concerning the lands of *Monachkennaran*, now called *Bouhanran*, "in the Lennox," the second production of witnesses for the abbot and convent took place in the parochial church of Ayr, the first Sabbath after the feast of Saint Martin, before the deacons of Carric and Cunningham, and the master of the school of Ayr. The first examination had taken place in the parochial church of Irvine. How the schoolmaster was paid does not appear; but from 1519—when "Maister Gawane Ross," one of the chaplains of St John's church, was granted a salary by the town council to officiate as burgh schoolmaster—till the Reformation, that official seems to have been invariably connected with the church. There was also a teacher of music for the parish, as appears from an act of council in 1535, formerly quoted, when Robert Paterson was employed as organist, and to "teiche ane sang scule.†" Another minute in reference to music occurs in 1683, when "ane sang scule" is appointed to be kept, "the conductor quharof to be ane accomplished singer;" and he was not only to teach the scholars to sing, but also to "play upon the *pynatire*." Reading and writing were also conjoined with the music; but whether this was a separate institution from the parochial school does not appear. Where such means of refinement were provided, it is impossible the inhabitants could be ignorant and rude. In 1726, the doctor or rector of the grammar school had not only to be skilful in the Greek and Latin tongues, but also able to teach writing, navigation, arithmetic, and book-keeping.

The earliest record of the dress and furnishings of the citizens occurs in 1548, in the following inventory of the goods belonging to a burghess:—"Ane fedder bed, bowster, shete, and playd; ane

furrit cussat gown; ane dowblat of worsat; ane pair of brown [hose]; ane ledderan cote; and ane irne —; quhilk extendis in hale to viij lib. iija. iiijd. Ane black cote with slevis; ane black bonit; ane pair of taffete, ane furnish whingear, and ane purse; ane stele jack; ane stele bonit, with ane black cording and tippet; ane spere; ane bow of yew, with ane arrow bag; ane cross bow, with windas and gauzeis; ane brasin chandelier; ane sword and ane bucklare; ane pair of blankattis of Ireche pladis; and ane lynng towall. The individual to whom these articles belonged must of course have been of the better order of inhabitants.

Before the era of the Reformation, we have no positive data by which to judge of the state of crime in the burgh or barony. As far back as the town records extend, they embrace a period of transition, when the Popish religion had begun to lose its power over the people, and when the tenets of the Reformation were not so thoroughly organised as to have much influence on the disintegrated elements of society. Crime may therefore be considered as having increased rather than diminished during the civil struggle between Popery, Prelacy, and Presbyterianism. The court books of the barony of Alloway, which are extant to an earlier period than those of the burgh, show that the chief crime brought under their observation was a species of petty theft called *pickery*. Their attention, however, was much taken up with inquiries respecting *lepirs*. At the court held "coram Aldermano Wallace," 31st October, 1522, it was directed that inquiry be made respecting *lepir*; and the inquest having reported a person affected, the court enjoined that "he be lukit by expert persons." Leprosy was very prevalent in this country for several centuries. The following laws, enacted by the barony court in 1530, throw considerable light on the state of the landward part of the community:—"Imprimis, It is statute and ordainit, that na tenand inhabitant their lands within the barronie of Alloway, ryde rowt, or make service, or yet depend in ony uthers lordships or maisters bot in the gude toun allanarlie, under the paine of forfeiting of their mailings. Item, That na tenand call ane uther before quatennever judge or judges, for ony matters, bot in our awin barronie court and burrow court allanarlie, under the samen painis. Item, That na tenand lie under the process of holy kirk attour xl dayis, sa that thai may ryis thairfra be ony maner of way, under the samen payn. Item, That na tenand bring in ony owlowsyis men to usurp agains the neibours, or to boyst (boast) thame, under the samen painis. Item, That na tenand, nouthar man nor woman, inhabitant the said barronie, lye in adultrie that ma be notabillye knawyn or provit be any manner of way, under the samen painis. Item, That na

* The name of the deacon of Carrick was *Lawrence*; of Cuninghame, *Richard*; and of the schoolmaster of Ayr, *Allan*.

† Lord Semple founded a collegiate kirk at Castle Semple, in 1504; among other things a singing-school, with playing on the organs.

wedow within the said baronye marrye nor bring in ane uther tenand within the barronie, without licens of the alderman, baillies, and communitie, under the samen panis. *Item*, That all the tenands and inhabitants of the said baronie reddely answere and obey the alderman, baillies, and commitie, als oft as thai be requirit, for the defens gud and weel of the haill burgh, als oft as need beyis, under the samen panis. *Item*, That na tenand intromitt with the town's fishing in the watty of Downe, without lycens of the alderman, baillies, and communitie, nor yet to suffer ony uthers to intromit thairwith, in sa fare as thai may uther stop or latt, and quhare thai ma not stop nor yet latt, then to warne the alderman, baillies, and communitie thairof, under the samyn payn."

The crime of *pickery* was also prevalent in the burgh; and the laws against "common brawls" and "blude money," enacted about 1582, show the disturbed state of the community.

Like most other burghs and towns, Ayr had its "common minstrels," whose duty it was to play to the inhabitants, night and morning, by way of warning them when to go to bed and when to rise. In 1586, the following curious minute occurs respecting them:—"That the common minstrels of the toun, pyper and drummer, gang dayly ilk day through the toun, evening and morning, and gif they failzie, they to ressav na meit that day they gang not; sua being that they be not starved be the intemperateness of the weddir."

In the volume of the council books, commencing with 1589, a recapitulation is given of the laws passed several years back, some of which tend to illustrate the times. Amongst other laws, it was enacted between 1584 and 1589, that "nane discharge haggottis or pistolattis on the streets"—that "common sklanderers and flytours be put in the cage for three hours"—that "violent proffetis should be punished"—that "nane sklander the stent-maister"—that "nane foir-bargane ane stranger enterand in upon aventure"—that "nane ressaue weddis [pawn] bot fra the owner"—and "that na wasting be at St Thomas' well"—all of which show an uprightness of sentiment and feeling highly creditable to the civic authorities. St Thomas' well seems to have been somewhat famous; but where it was situated is not now known. The water from the wells, at this period, and long afterwards, was drawn up with leather buckets, there being no pumps; and a severe law was passed against "dipping panis" in them, so that they might be kept clean. Upon the triumph of Protestantism, a number of laws ensued enforcing the observance of the Sabbath—as for example, in 1589, that "nane of the craft labour on the Sabbath day," "that na merchants gang out of the toun to mak mercats on the Sabbath day,"

"that there be na playis on the Sabbath day," and in 1648, "that the Bellman ring ane of the bells in the Tolbuth at six hours on Sabbath morning, to warn the people to make family worship, and to pray for the public celebration of worship." A loft for the provost and magistrates was built in St John's so early as 1594; but it was not till 1686 that the council enacted "that the councillors wait on the magistrates on the Sabbath day at Church, under the pain of losing the benefit of being councillors for that year." What the nature of the prohibited "playis" was, we have no positive information. We know from a minute of the Whitsunday Court Book of Alloway, dated the 26th May, 1546, that, as in other parts of Scotland, the "Abbot of Unreason" used to be a favourite Christmas amusement, until put down by act of parliament. From entries in the town books, at a later period, it also appears that "Robin Hood and Little John" were pastimes amongst the people. For example, "Curia Burgi de Ayr, &c., 18th Nov. 1549. Quo die William Wallace in Qubitehousse referrit to the inquest, to enter to the freedom of Burgessie for his labours done the time that he was Robert Hoode." Again, Dec. 2, 1549—Quo die, Johanes Campbele, senior factus fuit Burgensis gratia, pro suis laboribus tempore quo ipse fuit le littil Johne, una cum Willielmo Wallace in Qubitehousse, le Robert Hood pro tempore, et juravit fidelitatem supremæ domine nostræ regine, et communitati, &c." The session-book of Ayr, which began to be kept, under the ministry of the celebrated John Welch, in 1604, mentions several pastimes which seem to have been deemed worthy of ecclesiastical censure. In 1605, Thomas Neil and Johne Blair are cited to appear before the session in two different cases, for playing, along with others, at the "coppieshell," within the kirk door on the Sabbath day. In March, 1606, John Mure, David Makein, John Goddie, John Sampson, fleshyr, Alexander Millar, cordiner, and James Wilson, fleshyr, were cited for "playing at ye nineholes on the last Sabbath day, and tuilzeing yeaid." Another pastime, called "Lady Templeton," came in for its share of church censure. Of the character of this amusement little or no idea can be formed from what is recorded in the session-book. The entry (Dec. 28, 1607) is as follows:—

"Compeirit Jonet Cochrane, and confessit yat she had buskit ane Lady Tempilton upon yuleday at evin.

"Compeirit Nansie Jameson and Nansie Gluffer, and accusit of playing ye Lady Tempilton; confessit yai wer present and played ane pynt till everie ane of yame.

"Compeirit Marion Busbie, and accusit for playing ye Lady Tempilton, was purged with Maister Hew Spier and absolutit.

"Compeirit Tibbie Cochrane, and confessit she played ane spring at ye playing ye Lady Tempilton.

"Compeirit Besie Nevins, and confessit she buire ye Lady Tempilton, and danced yrwith—and delated Tibbie Cochrane for dancing.

"Compeirit Janet Home, and confessit she played ane spring to the Lady Tempilton.

"Compeirit Cristiane M'Kienny, and purged herself be her aith yat she had naither art nor pairt in ye play of ye Lady Tempilton.

"Compeirit David Muire, and confessit yai wer playing in his hous with ye Lady Tempilton; and becaus he stayed not sic profainitie in his awin hous, was ordained to xxs. and mak his repentance publiclie.

"It is ordayned to tak frae Jonet Cochrane ye pryse of ane boll of malt to be modified be ye session, and to stand at ye cros on ane markett-day with ye Lady Tempilton in her hand, and mak her repentance in ye public place on ane Sabbath in her lining claithes.

"Ordaynes Tibbie Cochrane to pay xxs., to stand at ye cros and mak her repentance in her lining claithes."

The other parties to the frolic were similarly punished. The "Lady Templeton" would seem to have been a figure dressed in a peculiar fashion—and borne by some one of the party who acted as leader of the dance, in the manner of the *white cockade*. From the severe and indelicate punishment inflicted by the session, some persons might be inclined to think that there must have been something very improper in the dance of *Lady Templeton*; but when we consider the strong laws enacted by the Kirk against almost all pastimes, however innocent, we are led to form a different opinion of its character.

After the Reformation, it became a leading object with the church to secure the sanctity of the Sabbath. The old leven of the Romish Church—and its indulgences in this respect—was difficult of eradication, and, therefore, it required powerful measures to enforce the dictates of Presbyterianism, which perhaps erred in the opposite extreme, by making it a day of austere religious observance. The fines imposed for breaking the Sabbath, besides making repentance publicly, graduated, according to the repetition or heinousness of the offence, from 6s. 8d. to £6 Scots: and it is rather curious, as showing the comparative sanctity in which fasts were held by the church, that the lowest fine for violating such days was 40s.—the second, £4—and the third, £6. In the session-book of Ayr a number of cases of Sabbath-breaking are recorded. In 1604, for example, John Wilson is punished for "walking clath on ye Sabbath day." In 1605 John Stevenson, flesher, is

finned for breaking flesh on the Sabbath day. The same year Jessie Sympson, spouse to John Nevin, compears before the session "for travelling upon the Sabbath day, and buying cows, bringing them hame on Sunday last was." These were legitimate cases for the interference of the session; but they went farther, and insisted that the people should not only give up all secular employment upon the Sabbath, but attend on public worship under a penalty of fine and repentance. They were prohibited from walking, and children prevented from appearing on the streets. The session interfered in all things—civil as well as ecclesiastic. They usurped almost the entire control of the community—handing over the refractory for punishment to the magistrates, who, in turn, submitted incorrigibles to the regimen of the church. We shall give one or two extracts from the earlier portion of the session records, by way of sample, of the duties performed by the machinery of the church, which, at the same time, may be curious as illustrative of the social condition of the community at the time:—

"24th Dec., 1604.—Compeirit Thomas Harvie, accusit of shedding the bluid of George Law, the mate, being tryed by the magistrates, and reported to the session by John Erskine, bailie. They find Thomas Harvie was thoct blameless, because he did it in redding.

"Remember to cite Alex. and George Purvanes, qua at midnight fell to ither, and cruellie dang and bluidit ither, and had almaist brokin the mither's arm.

"14th Jan., 1605.—Remember yet to delyver John Boyd, baxter, and his wyfe, to the magistrats, yt he be put in ward vntil ye counsall tak cair yt if they be fand agane in onie public scandal they sal be banishit the toun.

"21st Jan., 1605.—Ordains James Loudoun and John Adam, coopers, to be delytit to the magistrates for their disobedience.

"Remember to summon Edward Harper for striking his wyfe.

"Remember to cite John Dalrymple to underlaw ye caus quhy he has not satisfied for his odious blasphemy, in taking a piece of flesh and casting it from him, saying that was the flesh of Christ, as himself confessed before the session ye 16th day of Apryle 1604.

"Remember to cite David Earl for his drunkenness on Saturday night.

"18th Feby., 1605.—The qlk day ye ministr, eldoirs, deacons, and hail sessioun hes statute an ordanit for eschewing of al grossness and sclander, yt in case ony persoun or persounns sal heir any suspicioun of publik or privat sin upon ony of yr neighbouris, that ye persoun yt sal heir ye same he sal cumunicat ye matr. privatlie wt. ye

pairtie, to ye effect ye sclander may be removit quyettlie; and gif ye sam be reveillit publiklie, ether upon ye hie streit, or befor ony witnesses, except ane elders or deacouns allanerlie, in yt. case ye persoun publisher of ye suspicions sal be counted a sclanderer, and punishit yefoir; as accord or ordanis public intimatiounne to be maid of ye act out of pulpit ye next Sabath day.

" 25th Feb., 1605.—Remember also Christine Striveling for her feirful blasphemies in cursing baith her body and saul, and for hir abusing of ye worship of god, yt wald not suffer ye grace to be said or ye chapter to be red; given up be Wm. Renkine upon the report of Andw. Fergusson, quha was ane eyewitness yto.

" Ordanis publik intimation to be maid yt in case any persoun or persouns at ony tyme heirafter sal find, heir, or see ony ryme or cokalame,* yet they sal reveil ye same first to ane eldar privatlie, and to nae other; and in case they faille yrin reveiling of ye same to ony other yt persoun sal be esteemit to be author of ye said ryme them selfis, and sal be punishit yr foir, conforme to ye actis of ye kirk and ye laws of ye realme. And farther, in caise ony persoun or persouns sal at ony tym heirafter mak mention of ye cartils and ryms *casten* (?) of befor eyr (either) against ye worship of god, or against ye young women of this toun, ether in privat or publik, to ony of yr neighboris, or publiklie ye persoun speikin or heirin of ye sam sal mak yr publik repentance yrfoir; also, gyf ony ludge travellours in yr hous in ye Saturday al night, that they sal permit not them to depairt away on ye Sabath day vndir ye pane * * *

" 1st March, 1605.—Remember to cite Janet Bailie and Bessie Couthard for flyting on the public streets.

" 11th March, 1605.—Ordainis Robert Black, flesher, to satisfie James Smith for sclandering ye said dame, quilk is ordained to be before the pulpit.

" 18th March, 1605.—Remember to cite Johne Mure for casting down staines upon the women yt was sleepand in tyme of preaching.

" 1st April, 1605.—Remember to cite William Hunter, a disobedient boy to his mither, who will not spare to thraw hir arme, [she] does not wish him to be harmed.

" 16th April, 1605.—The qlk day compeirit Janet Hunter, brought as ane uerrie vicious woman, a ——— sclanderer; qua also in face of session abusit her gudeman, Robert Rankin, ordainit to stand in her lynchings at the cross on market days, to begin on Friday next, 28th April; as also to stand at the kirk door seven days, and in the public place of repentance.

" 8th July, 1605.—Remember to cite Nans Hamilton, qua said yt yr was na bodie upon ye session bot a pak of harlot fellowis.

22d July 1605.—Compeirit John M'Quad, accusit of eternal swearing and banning; denyit the same; zit being proved fra sufficient witnesses, is ordained to make his repentance before the pulpit, and to pay ten shillings for his obstinence.

" 1st Dec. 1605.—Remember to cite Robert Riddal, flesheyr, qua in his drunkenness come in ye minister's house at evin, and wad not gang out again for Andr. Dunbar and Mr James Kie.

" 16th Dec., 1605.—Ordains Nanse Gemmil to pay a mark to the poore, and to stand in the pillar of repentance, for saying to an elder yt he was oure holie; and when he complained, she said, before the session, that he put her up of malice.

" 8th April, 1606.—Ordains the playing at the nine holes to be referit to the magistrates, and to be incarcerat be them qle they satisfie for ye same in ye blak-house for ye contempt.

" 20th May, 1606.—Compeirit Johnie M'Crae, and confest of grit blasphemie, in saying that na bodie had the wyte of the pure folks bot ye devill and ye priest; yfor is ordainit to be put in ye joggis for twa hours, and compear in ye pillar ye next Sabbath day; and if in case he be fand failzand or blasphemand againe he sall be bainisht ye toun.

" 7th July, 1606.—Andw. Garvine reprimanded because the minister was in the pulpit before he entered the kirk.

" 1610.—It is ordayned be the session be the consent of the parties following, viz., Niniane Fleming and his wyfe, that gyf the said Niniane shall any wyse strike or ding his wyfe, in yat case he shall pay twenty pundis to the pure, and gyf she shall flyte or skald with him any wyse, in that case she bindis to quyte all guidis and gier that she any wayis can crave at the handis of the said Ninian, to the qlks they have consented be yair handis layed to ye pen.

" 4th May, 1613.—The quilk day, William Wilsone, cordinar, being brought out of the Tolbaith be the magistrates was conveyit in presence of the session for stryking his wyfe, and causing her bleid, in his drunkenness, was ordainit to mak his public repentance on the penetant stoole the next Sabbath.

" The quilk day compeirit Jenate Smellie, being convict of filthie and sclanderous speeches towards her neighbour, was ordainet to be cairit to the fish cross, and the spurr to be put in her mouth according to ane former act given out agains her for the lyk causes, daitit in the bukis of session Air (8) of Marche (1613).

" 1613.—Ordainis Christian M'Kerrel, spous to George boristane, for her flyting at Janet M'Alexr. to be carted throwe the town wt ane paper on her head, with the inscription (a common scald), and

* A satirical poem.

ye said Christian to be banished the town giff ever she fall in the like; and the said Janet M'Alexr. to be put into the brandzanes [branks] at the fish cross, and, gif she fall hereafter, to be carted.

"Upo ye twentieth six day of yis instant monthe, December, being Sunday, about twelf hors afoir noon, aft. preaching, Mr George Dunbar, ane of the ordinar ministers of Ayre, according to the ordinance of the presbytery gaiff ye first charge till excommunication againis ——— Kennedie of blairquhan, for his contempt usit be him agains ye discipline, as at large containit in ye buiks of ye presbytery.

"29th Aug., 1613.—Intimation made from the pulpit that no drinking be in houffs after ten at evin, under a penaltie."

These extracts show to what extent the session interfered. We might have quoted further to prove that their surveillance included even cases of trespass on land—thus appropriating the legal as well as the clerical functions. It is stated by the biographers of Welsh, that when he was settled in Ayr, he found the community in a desperately wicked condition; and much praise is accorded him for his courage in exposing himself in "redding" quarrels, and making up peace between the parties. So far as the records of the burgh, session, or presbytery throw light upon the times, the statements of these writers seem to be exaggerated. Mr Welsh was minister of Ayr from 1590 till 1605. In the former year the country generally was in a disturbed state, the Jedburgh and Pokelly *raids* having occurred at that time; and no doubt the people of Ayr were excited by these events, each espousing the side to which he felt attached; but the disturbance thus occasioned could not be attributed to any peculiar wickedness or immorality on the part of the inhabitants. The disaffection continued for some time, for we find three years afterwards—in 1593—that a law was enacted by the council, making the owners of houses security for the loyalty of the inhabitants; but, beyond the trial of "thievers and pykers," who are said to have frequented the burgh, the records of the bailie court do not show any uncommon prevalence of crime, and least of all blood and battery. Though in 1596 a statute "anent blood unlaw" was passed, regulating the amount of fines for offences of this description, yet we do not find that any convictions of consequence followed. It is true that Sabbath desecration was common enough; but great latitude had been permitted in this respect by the Romish church; and therefore it is not surprising that much exertion was necessary to get the mass of the people to conform themselves to those rigid views of Sabbath observance introduced by the Reformation. In 1602, it was enacted that common flyters and blasphemers should be punished

by being put in the *branks* or *jougs*. And, in 1610, we find one John Smith, flesher, deprived of his freedom for "living in open blasphemy." In 1610 an act occurs against wearing batons, sundry evil-disposed persons having wounded and abused several of the inhabitants; but this was some years after the departure of Mr Welsh. It is worthy of remark, that the first notice of witchcraft to be found in the Ayr records occurs during the incumbency of Mr Welsh. In 1596, "Margaret Reid, daughter of Andrew Reid, Kirkland, upon the water of Orr in Galloway," says the minute, was brought before the magistrates, accused of witchcraft. She was considered guilty, and banished from the burgh, with this certification, that, "if ever found within their jurisdiction, to be punished without further assize or process." Several other cases of witchcraft are mentioned at a later period. A minute of the 14th of May, 1650, states that "the Counsall, with the advyse of Mr Robt. Adair, minister, ordaine that Janet Smellie, whilk was incarcerated within the Tolbuith of this burgh, being now deid, and her corpes lyane thair intill, her corpes sall be drawn upon ane slaid to the gallows foot, and burnt in ashes; and that betwixt and the sone following." Such a sentence as this, passed against a dead woman, shows how strong were the prejudices, and how gross the ignorance which followed in the wake of the Reformation. It is curious that the council books of Ayr contain no notice whatever of the celebrated case of "Maggie Osburne," a native of Ayr, who was burned for witchcraft about the middle of the seventeenth century. No presbytery records appear to have been kept at this period, a hiatus occurring in the books from 1652 to 1681. We have been unable to discover any authentic account of the trial of this unfortunate martyr. We have searched the criminal records of the country in vain. Some of the books of adjournal are lost, to be sure—amongst them possibly the very volume in which the proceedings were recorded. There can be no doubt that such a person did suffer the extreme punishment of the law. Such universal belief in the fact could not be superinduced upon a fiction. Much abuse has been expended against the Rev. Mr Adair, who was minister at the time, by some of our local romance writers; but it should be borne in mind that the belief in witchcraft was universal: from the monarch down to the humblest peasant. Mr Adair would have been a prodigy, indeed, if he had been so far before his age as to have despised popular opinion. In the parish of Ayr, immorality—in so far as bastardy is concerned—seems rather to have increased than diminished since the Reformation. The session and presbytery books furnish a lamentable proof of this, every successive page demonstrating the progress of incon-

tinency; and this, too, notwithstanding the infliction of the most severe penalties. The church not only put forth her own ecclesiastical powers in the punishment of delinquents, but, when these were not sufficient, the arm of the civil authorities was at her service. The following minute of Council, dated 2d July, 1701, is an example:—"Agnes Dyert, having relapsed twice in fornication with John Morton, barber, is sentenced, at the recommendation of the ministers and kirk session, and in conformity with the Acts of Parliament, to stand at the Fish-cross this day, between the hours of eleven and twelve, with the Locksman (hangman) beside her, who is to shave her head in the presence of the people." With the view, no doubt, of suppressing all improper houses of entertainment, it was enacted, in 1720, that "Janet Smith, and all other unmarried women, be discharged from keeping public houses."

During the Cromwellian period, and while the troops of the Commonwealth garrisoned the Fort of Ayr, the session records bear ample evidence that, in morals at least, the soldiers were by no means puritanical. They appear to have arrived in Ayr in 1651. In 1652 one of the minutes of session is to this effect:—"While Agnes Murdoch, her two daughters, and other women, were drinking and dancing in her house, to the music of a piper and fiddler, with some English soldiers, the fiddler fell down in a fit of epilepsey, or the falling sickness. Agnes Murdoch, in the belief of the time, that the sickness was contagious, and that fire would prevent the infection, "singed" the place where he fell. The Englishmen thinking this an insult to their countrymen, threatened to set fire to the house, and were in consequence brought before the session. There are innumerable instances of Sabbath-breaking and uncleanness on the part of Cromwell's troops; and one entry records the fact of an English soldier having been scourged through the streets for adultery. In a few cases we find them adopting the Covenant: In 1652, "Mathew Atkinsons (one of Cromwell's soldiers) appeared before the session, declared that he was reduced and put out of the English service, and wanted to be married to Janet Bell, which the session agreed to upon the condition that he swear and subscribe the Covenant." In 1654 there is a similar entry. "This day Smith Browne, Englishman, having laid down his arms, and taken the covenant before the session, has the benefit of Presbyterianism granted to him of proclamation." Several instances occur of Scotsmen being in Cromwell's army—as, for example, the case of "Andrew Woodhill, who was soldier wt ye Englishmen, but now is gone away; who was borne in Paisley—his mother's name is Malie

Wat." The last mention of the English soldiers is in January, 1661—so that a portion of Cromwell's army had remained in Ayr after the Restoration.

Notwithstanding all the rigidness with which morality was enforced by the civil and ecclesiastical powers, the inhabitants of Ayr seem to have been pretty independent of control, and to have kept up a spirit of jollity which we look in vain for in its history at an earlier period. The following extract from the Travels of Sir Edward Breton, in 1634–5, while it throws no small light on the state of the town at the time, also bespeaks the feeling of the inhabitants in reference to the violence with which the Episcopalian ceremonies of religion were enforced:—

Hence we came to Ayr, which is eight miles upon the sea coast, a most dainty pleasant way as I have ridden, wherein you have the sea on your right hand; here we taught our horses to drink salt water, and much refreshed their limbs therein. Coming late to Ayr, we lodged in one Patrick Mackellen's house, where is a cleanly neat hostess, victuals handsomely cooked, and good lodging, eight ordinary,* good entertainment. No stable belonging to this inn, we were constrained to seek for a stable in the town, where we paid 8d. a night for hay and grass for an horse, and 1s. a peck for base oats. This also is a dainty, pleasant-seated town; much plain rich corn land about it; and better haven, there being a river, whereon it is placed, which flows much higher than the bridge, which is a great and fair neat bridge, yet nevertheless it is but a bare naked haven, no pier, nor defence against the storms and weather. Better store of shipping than at Erwin. Most inhabiting in the town are merchants trading unto and bred in France.

Enquiring of my hostess touching the minister of the town, she complained much against him, because he doth so violently press the ceremonies, especially, she instanced, in kneeling at the communion; whereupon, upon Easter day last, so soon as he went to the communion table, the people all left the church and departed, and not one of them stayed, only the pastor alone.

Mr William McAnnand was the minister thus so unceremoniously left kneeling alone.

The social habits of the community may be inferred from various circumstances. It would appear that the prison had been used as a sort of hotel by the better order of persons incarcerated. They entertained or were entertained by their friends in a very hospitable manner. The system, however, was carried to such an uproarious extreme occasionally, that the magistrates were compelled to interfere; and on the 31st December, 1695, it was thus enacted:—"Prisoners within the Tolbuith dischargit from holding any feasting, treat, or banquet within the prison; and that no persons above the number of one shall be allowed to dine or sup with any such prisoner." Yet even here, in allowing one friend to dine with the incarcerated, the magistrates display a liberality highly characteristic of the social feeling of the age. The authorities, about this time, and indeed so late as

* Sic in MS.

1781—when the practice was discontinued until the “town could better afford to keep this ancient custom”—were in the habit of regularly feasting and drinking together, at the town’s expense, in the various taverns alternately; and the amount of their half-yearly bills attest how diligent they had been in this department of their official authority.* For instance, on the 21st September, 1709, amongst others a tavern account of “two hundred pounds Scots, due James Tannahill, merchant,” is examined and ordered to be paid by the council. In September, 1712, Thomas Richard’s account, amongst three or four others, “for entertaining the magistrates,” &c., from Michaelmas, amounted to £69, 18s. 10d. The following is a copy of the accounts given in to the treasurer on the 10th September, 1726, for what had been consumed in this way during the year:—

To John Hutchison of Underwood, vintner in Ayr,	£299	18	6
— Rachael M’Dermeit, relict of James Houstoun, writer in Ayr,	164	16	6
— James Greg, Deacon Convener of the Trades,	16	0	0
In all,	£480	15	0

Scots.

Only two years before this, the town was in such a bankrupt state that the clear income of the burgh only amounted to £469, 1s. 4d., less by £11, 13s. 8d. than the sum spent in supporting “the honour and dignity of the burgh” in the public houses. How long the practice had prevailed it is impossible to say; but there is no evidence of such accounts earlier than the end of the seventeenth century.

However much the authorities were inclined themselves to indulge, they did not seem to think it right that others should enjoy full liberty in this respect. It is probable, at the same time, that they merely acted in compliance with the dictum of the church. Be this as it may, we find that those occasions of social mirth, and sometimes uproarious jollity, amongst the lower classes, called “penny weddings,” which continued down till a late period, and are scarcely yet extinct in some parts of the country, were early prohibited by the magistrates of Ayr. A minute of council (18th September, 1610) says—“Common payand brydals and bankettis, which have been very hurtful and noysome in time passed, to be prevented.”

We thus have seen that with the Reformation many of the pastimes and bankettings of the people were swept away; but, as it is neither possible nor desirable that recreative amusements should be altogether abolished, new pastimes sprung up in the place of the old. It is very probable that what

in dancing is now called “bab-at-the-bowster,” was merely a change of name from *Lady Templeton*; and we are inclined to think that though our ancestors might be less careful in external polish, their morals, so far as it is possible to discover, were equal, if not superior, to those of their descendants in our own day. Annual exhibitions of archery, or weaponshaws, as they were called, when amusement with utility was combined, no doubt took place amongst the parishioners of Ayr, though we have not observed any notice of them in the town books. After the bow was superseded by the invention of gunpowder, we find, however, the magistrates and council resolving, in 1598, that “a silver hagbut be maid at the expense of the toun, and to be shot for yearly, to improve the inhabitants in the use of fire-arms.” The hagbut was the original of the modern gun; and it was upon this practice of shooting for a similar prize at Dumfries that the celebrated poem, “The Siller Gun,” written by Main, was founded. The first notice we find of horse-racing occurs in 1698 (June 14), when the magistrates and council “unanimously consent that ane silver *disk*, to the value of betwixt seven and eight pounds sterling, be furnished upon the town’s charges, as ane pryse to be run for upon the nynth day of August next to cum, at a horse race on the sands of Ayr, in that part prof. qr. the magistrates and counsell shall condescend to put up the stoups.” The next minute in reference to the races is dated 3d August, 1774, when a petition is presented by Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop of Craigie “for aid, in name of the county of Ayr, showing that the Race Course, in the common of Ayr, had been much broke and destroyed by horses and carts going thereon, and that it would require £10 to put the same in such order as horses might run with ease and safety.” The magistrates ordered their treasurer to pay £5, 5s. to Sir T. Wallace Dunlop, and also informed him that the town would be at no farther expense in supporting the Race Course hereafter. The View-House was built in 1787, and the Course was enclosed with a stone wall about the same time.

It has already been observed that schools were instituted at a very early period in Ayr; but to what extent the people embraced the opportunity afforded them of acquiring education, no opinion can be formed. Latterly, a sort of monopoly was made of the parish school. In 1695, it was enacted by the magistrates that “all persons shall be prohibited from keeping a common school—reading, writing, and arithmetic—except George Adamson, teacher of the *Scots* school.” This was of course to protect the parochial teacher from competition. How long this restriction was persevered in does not appear. It must have been abandoned at least

* The same jovial spirit appears to have been equally characteristic of the under officials. In 1780, James Brown, one of the officers, who then had the keys, was so drunk on one occasion that he locked James Campbell, a prisoner for debt, on the outside.

half a century ago. The authorities, however, though anxious to secure the pecuniary advantages of the parochial teachers, were not inattentive in looking after their management. The salary paid to the "scolemaister" by the town was, in 1586, £27, 13s. 4d. Scots; in 1666, it was increased to £200 Scots; and latterly, in 1675, there were two teachers—one for the classics, and the other for English and other branches. In November of that year, "Maister James Dickie was admitted doctor to the grammar scooll, and to have equal charge with Maister James Anderson, precentor." At that time, the inhabitants were "stentit in four scoir pundis yeirly for the scoolmaister." It is rather curious that, previous to the union between Scotland and England, the schoolmaster was called teacher of the "Scots school"—a fact which tends rather to support Dr Jamieson's theory that the Scots tongue had a different origin from that of England, at least that the people of Scotland regarded it as a distinct language. The old grammar school, before the erection of the present Academy, in 1796, stood at the head of that street running off Sandgate, which still bears the name of the School Vennal.

As to the sources of mental cultivation, apart from the acquirements of the Grammar School, enjoyed by the inhabitants of Ayr, they must have been very limited. There were no public libraries, and we should think very few private ones; while the means of intercourse with other quarters of the country were not favourable to the spread of information of any kind. The first notice of the institution of a post to Edinburgh occurs in the following minute of the 3d November, 1663:—

The qlk day the Mag. and Counsell has admitit, receavit John Harper and Arthur Scotte, to be foot-poasts betwixt Edinburgh and Air, during the counsell's pleasure and thair behaviour. The one of the qlk poasts are to goe on Munday, and return upon Saturday thairafter; and the other poast quho had remained at home the eight dayes of befor, to goe preceialle vpon the Munday be twelve o'clock in the foirnoon; and if they, or either of them, failzie in going or returning, immediately to be reduced. And the freemen inhabitants to pay for the single letr. twa shilling Scotis, the packet four shilling; the cuntrie men for the single letr. thrie shilling, and for ane packet sex shilling. And the post going at ilk tyme to carie the toune's badge with him; and has given thair oaths of fidelitie.

Posting between the principal towns of England and Scotland had only been introduced a short time previous to this. In 1671, an arrangement seems to have been made, at the instance of Sir James Dalrymple, President of the Court of Session, whereby the Ayr letters to and from Edinburgh might be left and received at Hamilton. Shortly after this we find the first record of newspaper intelligence. On the 29th June, 1686, it is minuted that John Cuninghame of Enterkine has been "appointed agent and furnisher of news let-

ters in the room of Robert Crawford of Crawfordston, who had held the office for eighteen months." Before the circulation of printed newspaper sheets, what were called news-letters—after the continental fashion, which gave rise to the title of newspapers—were supplied to the provinces by gentlemen who made a business of furnishing them. These letters were, of course, sent to the magistrates and council, through whom the intelligence was spread amongst the community at large. Robert Crawford of Crawfordstone, who was re-appointed to the situation in 1678, was paid a salary of "forty merks yeirly." On the 14th May, 1678, another minute occurs, stating that "the magistrates and counsell have condescendit to give thriescoir pundis Scots to Robert Mein, poastmr., for sending to the magistrates the weeklie *Gazet* and news ltrs. for the space of ane yeir, computing fra the first of may last past to the first of may next." On the 5th March, 1724, the magistrates and council agree that *Wey's written letter*, furnished by Gilbert Monteis—one of the clerks of the Post Office—shall be discontinued, "because it had been for a considerable time inserted in the *Evening Courant*," which was also received by the town. This was no doubt the last of the written news-letters furnished to the burgh, the printed sheets having speedily superseded them.

As in other royal burghs, the magistrates of Ayr exercised a strict authority over whatever concerned the supply of food. They regulated prices and stipulated the quality. The earliest enactment which we find in reference to bread occurs in 1589, when it is statute that the "penny laif" shall be made of "gude and sufficient meille," and "na vther kind of material but *quheit* to be used in baking." In reference to candle it is also ordained that they "be sufficientlie and weil made, with small weik;" and to be sauld for xxviid. per pund." In 1597, it was enacted that "short-bread should not have less than half ane pund of butter to the peck," and "to be sauld at xvjd.—baxters to have stamps on their bread." All this shows a much higher state of comfort and refinement than historians generally admit to have been enjoyed at that period.

The oldest place of public merchandise seems to have been the Fish-cross. In 1547 it was statute that "na kynd of stuff be sauld in tyme comyn at the fyshe cross but fish." There was no meal market in Ayr in 1585; in which year, however, the magistrates and council resolved to petition Parliament for an act empowering them to build one, which they obtained. The market was built the following year. A new one, the old having become ruinous, was built on the same site in 1662—the one, in all probability, taken down in 1843. It is rather surprising that no flesh market existed

until 1764, when the present one was built, at an expense of £93, 19s. 7d. sterling, the town providing sand and lime. The making of a cart-road through the front house cost £4 additional. Before that period the butchers exposed their butcher-meat upon stands at their doors in various quarters of the town, pretty much in the way they do in shops at this moment; so that, both in the disposal of meal and flesh we have gone back to the old system—the fashion for markets for these commodities having lived its day. Previous to the erection of a slaughter-house in 1747, the butchers appear to have sometimes killed on the High Street, or within sight of it. They were prohibited from doing so in future.

The prevalence of the pestilence so frequently, compelled the authorities, as during the memorable cholera contagion in 1831, to look narrowly into the sanitary condition of the town. They seem to have been equally alive to the necessity of cleanliness as any of the professional philosophists of our own times. Some of their enactments show, however, that the burgh must have been in rather a filthy state. In 1586 it was enacted, "that na middyngs or fulzie be permitted in the main street." The same act was repeatedly renewed; and farther, in 1589, that "na middyngs or fish gutz be laid on the brig." If the principal thoroughfares were in such a condition, it may be inferred that the others were much worse. Following up the spirit of cleanliness, it was enacted in 1589, that even herrings should not be sold on the High Street, on account of their disagreeable smell. In 1607 swine were ordered to be expelled from the town. The pestilence which raged a year or two previously had not then, perhaps, altogether disappeared, and the filth created by these animals would no doubt be regarded as an auxiliary of contagion. A curious minute of council occurs in April, 1602. "The hills in the burgh," it says, "to be kept from that time till Michaelmas, na horse, kye, or sheep to be allowed upon them;" and this under a severe penalty, the reason assigned being "for fear of the cattle spreading the infection." The minute following this, in which the terms of the "poinder" are fixed is somewhat interesting:—"8th April, 1602. The qlk day the Provost, Bailies, and Counsell foresaid concludes and ordanis the hillis of this burgh to be keipit qit Michaelmas next to cum, sua na kynd of bestiall, horse, ky, sheip, stirk, calf, or other beist to be suffereit to be thairpoun na manner of way, and has feyit J. P. to be poinder and keiper of the said hillis, qlk the said feist, sua he to haif thairfoir for his fee vij lb. of the toun, qu hais sworn to do his deutie and exert diligence in keiping of the said hillis, under the pane of tinell of his fe and putting of him in the stockis; and Hew adjoynt to be overseer; sua for [every] beist

he or the poindar apprehendis upoun thir hillis, they to haif from the owner thairof xvij. to their own use, besyde the payment of viiid. to be druken at the wyne be the apprehendar, without favour and unforgiven." Whether the infection meant was a disease peculiar to cattle at the time, or the pestilence by which the inhabitants had been so often afflicted, we have no means of ascertaining. An hospital seems to have been early erected for the use of the diseased during these seasons of suffering; and in 1660, from a discharge granted for "thretty pundis" by one James Kelso, there appears to have been a school in connection with it. It had, by this time, probably become a permanent institution for the benefit of the poor. Previous to 1652 no regular or efficient system of sustentation had been adopted for the destitute. There was, no doubt, the poor's money collected at the church doors, but this had proved very inadequate. In December of that year the poor were called together, and had marks, or badges, furnished to them in the meantime, so that they might be known from strangers, until some means should be devised for their support. In 1661, it was enacted that no supplication from the poor should be entertained by the council, the kirk-session alone to have cognisance of them. A workhouse was ordered to be built in 1748; but whether it was done or not does not appear. The poor-house now in existence was built in 1755.

Fairs have long been in existence in the burgh. The midsummer one was the oldest and most important, as it is still. On the 22d June, 1669, it is "ordained," say the council books, "that the magistrats and officers keep the midsummer fair, according to auld order usit, and to see that the customers are payed, and the chamfeyers, tuilziers, and thieves punished." In 1690 the weekly market was changed from Saturday to Friday. At the same time it was enacted that the midsummer fair should "yeirly begin the last Tuesday of June, and continue all that week;" and "Michaelmas fair the first Tuesday of October, and to continue all that week." The following year it was resolved by the magistrates and council to remove the "noutt mercat from the Townheid to Ralph Holland's fauld in the Sandgate." This person appears to have arrived at considerable opulence, and to have had no small influence in the civic councils, he being himself a member of council. His name figures repeatedly in connection with the town's property, portions of which he held in tack. In 1694, however, in consequence of a petition from Agnes Brown, spouse to Robert M'Callum, skipper, and others, whose families, it was alleged, were greatly injured by the removal of the noit-fauld to the Sandgate, the market was ordered to be held at the Townhead in future. The horse

fair, to be held on the first Tuesday in January, was instituted in 1700; in which year, also, the nolt market was changed from the first Tuesday of November to the second Tuesday of October.

The town was first lighted with lamps in 1747.

Of the state of agriculture in the parish of Ayr before the close of the last century, only a very imperfect idea can be formed. The records of the fiars prices, which were begun to be struck in 1658, show that wheat was grown in the county in 1713; while, from the laws passed by the town council for regulating the baking trade, we find that "quheit" was consumed within the burgh as early as 1589, if not earlier; but whether it was the growth of the parish, or imported, is a question. It appears evident, however, that considerable attention was paid to agriculture by the burghers, when the absence of political commotion permitted; and that not a few of them depended for a livelihood upon the cultivation of the soil. Much of the property in the vicinity of the town was held in single acres, by individuals to whom it had probably descended from the original reclaimers of the land under the charter of Alexander II.; while a still larger portion was retained in common by the burgesses. The remainder had either been gifted away in perpetual feu, or let to "kindly tenants" for a series of years, the rents being uplifted by the town. Amongst the first notices bearing upon agriculture which we meet with in the council books, is one in 1607, by which it is enacted that "na person pu' stubblis or furze within the burgh, or burn the same;" again, in 1687, occurs an act against keeping cocks, hens, or geese, owing to the damage sustained from their destroying the crops, &c.; and another, in 1694, "discharging transporting fulzie along the bridge or through the water, as being prejudicial to the borough rudes and aikers of land, also the blowing of sand." This law was enacted on the petition of the "land-labourers of the Townheid," for themselves and the heritors of the aikers of land lying near that place. These land-labourers formed a sort of community, it would appear, by themselves. When not employed in cultivating their own patches, they lent themselves out, with their horses, ploughs, and other implements, to labour those of the tradesmen or merchant burgesses.

It is generally understood that there were no enclosures until a very recent period; and we know that a town-herd was regularly employed to take charge of the cattle on the common. So late as 1786, we find this functionary employed;* but

* His duty, as imposed on George Killinet, who was admitted town's herd in 1686, was to "keep the town skaitheless of the bestial, and to pay all damage sustained from them; also to pay twelve pounds Scots to the locksmen." It would thus appear that he derived his income,

it is quite a mistake to suppose that there were no fences. So far as the common moor—the high and mid-sands—were concerned, this was partly true; but that the rudes and acres, and properties adjacent, were enclosed at a much earlier period, is evident from a minute of council in 1744, wherein it is stated that Thomas Robieson, the town-herd, was "censured for being negligent in allowing cattle to break through enclosures." From this it may be inferred that agriculture in the parish was by no means so low as some writers on the subject would have us believe. That the common remained so long without fences is no reason why we should suppose that private property was equally unprotected. If this were held as a rule at this moment, what should be the conclusion drawn from the unenclosed commons of England? The first recorded enclosure of the low sands occurs in 1725, when "that portion of land usually let under the denomination of the pasturage of the hills," was let to Colonel Charles Cathcart and Captain Nugent for three nineteen years, at £18 Scots yearly. The land thus let included the whole of the pasturage south of the Citadel, from the property of Barns, towards the sea, on to Blackburn; and the lease was granted on condition that the sand-hills should be levelled, and the whole enclosed. In the lease, it was provided that the lessees should "be at the charges of levelling the sandy hills and rising grounds of the said lands, and covering the most sandy parts thereof with wreck or rubbish of the town, and to improve the most barren and sandy parts thereof by digging or plowing up the same, and sowing thereon clover or other grass seeds, for procuring a green sward on the ground; or to improve some other way which shall be judged effectual." Colonel Fullarton, in his account of agriculture in Ayrshire, written in 1793, says, that forty years previously there was no such thing in the county as "sown grasses;" but here we have a proof that clover seed was known in the parish of Ayr twenty-eight years before the time he speaks of, and nearly as soon as the first of it had been introduced into England. The Hon. Col. Charles Cathcart, afterwards eighth Lord Cathcart, one of the lessees, was the second son of Alan, the seventh Lord Cathcart. He had spent much time abroad in the service of his country; but he seems nevertheless to have paid considerable attention to agriculture. The year following the lease of the hills, we find the town allowing him "the dung and filth of the streets, on condition that he cleanse the streets at his own charge," which operation had previously cost the burgh a considerable sum weekly. As formerly mentioned, on the petition of Captain

not from the town, but from those whose cattle he took charge of.

Nugent, who was connected with the customs, and about to leave Ayr, the magistrates agreed to relieve him and Colonel Cathcart of their bargain. There can be no doubt, however, that it was to the improving enterprise of these two military gentlemen that we are mainly indebted for the levelling of the sands all the way along the beach to Blackburn, which must have previously been in a very rough state. The links, as the lands were called, were still farther levelled, at the expense of the town, in 1747. The burgh moor, of which the Race Course is a portion, was not enclosed till 1791, when we find the committee on public works appointed to report as to "what was best to be done with the town's common, now that the greatest part thereof has been enclosed with a stone dyke, and the whins taken out." The following year, in compliance, no doubt, with the report of the committee, the land was let "out in parcels, the first year's rent free, on condition of digging away the hillocks and filling up the holes," and to pay 10s. the acre afterwards. The burgh moor extended nearly all the way from the town of Ayr to the Curtecan Burn; and from thence to the water of Doon the land seems, from the recollection of old people still alive, to have been also unenclosed and equally wild. There was no bridge over the Curtecan; and the principal road to the old bridge of Doon evidently wound through the moor in the direction indicated by Burns' tale of Tam o' Shanter. The route pursued by Tam, on the memorable night of his adventure with the witches, when

"Weel mounted on his grey mare *Meg*—
A better never lifted leg—
He skelpit on through dub and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire"—

lay considerably westward from the present road. The descriptive part of this inimitable poem evidently refers to a period antecedent to the existing characteristics of the locality; and unless aware of the circumstance, the reader will attempt in vain to comprehend the landmarks so happily alluded to by the poet. Various opinions are entertained as to the exact line of the old road. Some assert that the whole land between the Doon and Ayr being common property, and unenclosed, there was no regular highway, but a number of bye-paths, which travellers used to adopt as it happened to suit them. Others contend that the main road diverged from the Townhead or Carrick Vennal of Ayr, across by the house of Barns, till it reached the Doon, which at that time, it is supposed, ran into the sea near Seafield; the road from thence traversing the banks of the river until it gained the old bridge at the Monument. It is possible that a branch road ran in this direction, crossing the Doon by a ford near to where the low bridge now

stands; but, be this as it may, circumstances strongly argue in favour of a more easterly direction as the path pursued by Tam o' Shanter. This conjecture is not only supported by tradition, but is strictly in accordance with the description of the poet—

"By this time Tam was cross the ford
Where, in the snaw, the chapman smoor'd."

The ford across the Curtecan, now called the Slaphouse Burn, is traceable about two hundred yards west of Slaphouse. On the rising ground near to this a religious house anciently existed, dedicated to St Leonard, the ruins of which were removed within remembrance. The place where it stood is still called Chapel Field; and a few houses, where a cross road leads to the beach, bear the name of Chapel Park Cottages. A short distance beyond the ford, to the left, the

—————"melkle stane
Where drunken Charlie brack's neck bane,"

is pointed out as the identical stumbling-block over which the unfortunate wight was precipitated. Continuing its westerly bend from the Chapel Park, the road is supposed to have passed between Belleisle and Summerfield; and is said to be yet partially indicated by the belt of wooding, planted after it had been superseded, along the margin of a level field—formerly a morass—south-east of Belleisle. The connection of the line, however, is lost in cultivation—modern improvement having wrought an entire change on the face of the district; but that it passed through the lands of Greenfield, or of Mount-Charles, is apparent from the words of the poet—

"And through the whins and by the cairn
Where hunters fand the murdered bairn."

Little more than half a century since, the now fertile lands of Greenfield—in which the cairn, marked by a solitary tree, is situated—were covered with whins and brushwood. The cairn is an ancient tumulus, the tenant, the late Mr Girdwood, having dugged up, some years ago, a number of urns, and other remains of mortality. From the vicinity of the cairn the road appears to have proceeded in the direction of the Doon, and, traversing the high banks above the river, wound past the kirk of Alloway on the south, where it gained the "auld brig," rendered famous by the poet. This supposition is obviously confirmed by the subsequent lines—

"And near the thorn, aboon the well,
Where Mungo's mither hanged hersel'—
Before him Doon pour'd a' his floods,
The doubling storm roar'd through the woods."

Tam had *passed* the cairn, was *nearing* the thorn, and *before him* Doon "poured a' his floods." If the road had traversed the river's banks nearly the whole way from Ayr, as asserted by some, the

words "before him" would be inapplicable, because Tam would have been, by the time he passed the cairn, proceeding in a parallel line with the water. The cairn, besides, would have been so far distant from his path as to inspire no feeling of terror. Mungo's Well is in the immediate vicinity of the kirk, on the sloping bank of the river. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that *St Mungo* was the patron saint of Alloway. The poet probably indulged his satirical humour in attributing self-destruction to the mother of the saint. In no other direction than from the south, as we have supposed, could the adventurous hero of the tale have had a view of the

—"winnock bunker in the east,
Where sat auld Nick in shape o' beast."

The churchyard, extending on the north and west to a much greater degree than at present, would have completely precluded his approach. Following the route of Tam o' Shanter, "when out the hellish legion sallied," the visiter will easily find his way to the "key-stane" of the "auld brig." It is a well spanned arch of ancient construction, and, of course, high and narrow. Superseded by a strong and beautiful bridge, built in 1816, about two hundred yards lower down, it is now of little use, and is preserved merely as a piece of antiquity. The present high road to the bridge of Doon, and by Castlehill, was only contracted for in 1771—a sufficient evidence that Burns had the old line in his mind's eye when he composed the poem.

A number of black cattle were pastured on the moor or common, but no sheep were permitted to be grazed, "because of their taking up the grass by the roots, and thereby destroying the pasture." Some notion of the value of good land may be formed from the roll of the town's income in 1656, where it is mentioned that the "fiftie merkland of the burrowfield payed ilk merkland four schillings," in all £10 Scots. At a later period, 1722, it is minuted that "the kindly tenants of Alloway" are "to have their rents raised from one boll of beir per merkland, to one and half bolls, with a lesser grassum at entering." Now, as the fiars price of bere in 1722 was 4s. 8d., it follows that the value of land at that time was 7s. per merkland. The following is a table of fiars prices at regular intervals, from 1658 till 1800:—

Year.	Crop Oatmeal, and 8st Ditch.		Bear, 8 Winch.	Wheat, 4 Winch.		Wt. Corn, 8 Winch.		G. Corn, 8 Winch.	
	140 lbs.	Bushels.		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1658...	8 10½	... 10	0	...	...	...	...	...
1659...	8 10½	... 10	0	...	...	...	...	...
1660...	13 4	... 13	4	...	...	...	...	...
1665...	8 4	... 8	4	...	...	...	...	...
1670...	8 10½	... 8	4	...	...	...	...	...
1675...	14 2	... 18	4	...	...	...	...	...
1680...	8 10½	... 9	5½	...	...	...	...	...
1685...	7 2½	... 7	9½	...	...	...	...	...

Year.	Crop Oatmeal, and 8st Ditch.		Bear, 8 Winch.	Wheat, 4 Winch.		Wt. Corn, 8 Winch.		G. Corn, 8 Winch.	
	140 lbs.	Bushels.		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1690...	10 10	... 12	2½	...	...	...	...	...
1695...	11 11½	... 13	0½	...	...	...	...	...
1700...	11 1½	... 15	0	...	...	...	...	...
1705...	7 9½	... 8	4	...	...	...	...	...
1710...	10 0	... 11	8	...	...	...	...	...
1715...	8 7½	... 10	0	... 15	0	... 8	4	... 5 0	
1720...	8 4	... 8	7½	... 15	0	... 8	0½	... 5 6½	
1725...	10 10	... 10	3½	... 15	0	... 10	0	... 8 4	
1730...	8 0	... 7	9½	... 13	4	... 8	0	... 5 0	
1735...	11 1½	... 8	9	... 13	4	... 8	0	... 6 0	
1740...	16 8	... 18	8	... 22	0	... 16	0	... 10 8	
1745...	15 0	... 18	8	... 16	0	... 16	0	... 10 0	
1750...	11 1½	... 13	0	... 16	0	... 11	1½	... 6 8	
1755...	12 8	... 16	0	... 16	0	... 13	4	... 10 0	
1760...	10 6	... 11	0	... 15	0	... 10	8	... 6 8	
1765...	18 0	... 22	0	... 21	0	... 19	0	... 12 8	
1770...	15 4	... 19	4	... 17	0	... 16	0	... 8 0	
1775...	11 4	... 16	8	... 20	0	... 13	4	... 8 0	
1780...	13 4	... 16	0	... 19	0	... 13	4	... 10 0	
1785...	12 8	... 17	0	... 18	0	... 12	8	... 8 0	
1790...	14 8	... 19	8	... 22	0	... 16	0	... 11 0	
1795...	19 4	... 27	0	... 40	0	... 21	0	... 14 0	
1800...	40 0	... 65	0	... 60	0	... 45	0	... 30 0	

INCOME OF THE BURGH.

Notwithstanding the great extent of land conferred on the burgh by William the Lion and his successors, as well as the various customs obtained from time to time, the revenue of the burgh, so far back as it can be correctly traced, never seems to have been great. There were no Eques, or balance-sheets, kept till the close of the seventeenth century. Throughout the council books, however, the state of the revenue is occasionally mentioned before that period. In 1587, the income appears to have been £748, 16s. 9d.; but the expenditure is not so easily made out, the account being very complicated. In 1648, a decided increase had taken place, for the receipts are then set down as amounting to £3013, 5s. 0d., while the outlay was no more than £1780, 10s. 0d.: thus leaving a very considerable balance in favour of the public purse. In 1670, however, the accounts show a great reverse: the income being only £1845, 10s. 8d., and the expenditure £1626, 6s. 8d., leaving a small balance of £219, 4s. 0d. From the Eques of 1693, the income that year was as large as £6724, 17s. 8d., and the expenditure £5197, 10s. 2d. Of this latter sum, £454 were given away in pensions. All the officials, from the provost downwards, had salaries varying from £5 to £20. The master of the grammar school had £200, the "Scots sculemaister" £40, and the "doctor" £100. The town seems to have drawn a considerable sum annually from the "ringing of the bell" at funerals. In 1693, £22, 8s. 0d. were received from James Gordon of Newark, and others, for that purpose. In 1750, the income amounted to £6084, 9s. 7d., and the expenditure to £6084, 9s. 7d.

in 1800, the former was £1219, 8s. 11½d., and the latter £706, 7s. 9d.

ALIENATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE BURGH.

Long before any record is preserved, the greater part of the Boroughfield had been disposed of by the magistrates. There was no charter-book kept till 1728. Before that period, all the writings connected with property were engrossed along with the ordinary minutes of council. A considerable portion of the burgh land seems to have been early acquired by the Craufurds of Kerse. The reason assigned, in the disposition of sixteen acres to David Craufurd of Kerse, in 1591, was that money might be raised for the use of the harbour, and the interests of the town generally. The Cassillis and Loudoun families also possessed a part of it. To the former belonged Lochfergus, Knocksoul, and Roodland. David, Earl of Cassillis, disputed, in 1787, whether the magistrates were the superiors of these lands or not; but the Court of Session decided against him. Some of the junior branches of the Kennedys also held lands from the burgh. In 1689, Hew Kennedy of Baltersan presented a bond to the town council, granted by Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colzean to Hugh Kennedy of Schalloch, provost of Stirling, and his wife Anna Rollo, for "two thousand merks; the wife to be infeft in the lands of Bellbank, Byrestoune, and Courtone, in the Burrowfield." Rodingrood, Dupland, Crawsland, Castlehill, Holmston, Abbothill, Bridgehouse, &c., formed small and independent properties. It is impossible to trace the alienation of the burgh property with any degree of accuracy, from the want of the earlier records, and the frequent blanks which occur in those preserved; but even though it were practicable, the time and labour required would not be repaid by any corresponding advantage. That there had been no small mismanagement in reference to the town's property appears evident from an act of council in 1581, by which it was statute that no land belonging to the burgh should be given away unless by consent of the council. The magistrates, it would appear, had been in the habit previously of making grants of land upon their own authority. So late even as 1710, a statute was enacted, prohibiting the magistrates from giving infestments without consent of the council. From the minute of the "riding of the marches," in 1593, wherein the boundaries of the burgh property are mentioned, it would seem that there remained in possession of the town but a small portion of the Boroughfield beyond the common moor, the common isle, and the hills, or sands. Bynberry-yards

(now Broomberry-yards) is mentioned as belonging to the town in 1549. In the march-riding of 1597, the lands of Macnairston, then occupied by the "Laird of Lochermose," are mentioned as belonging wholly to the town. The lands of "Langshotmoss, between the lands of Lochermose and Bellisbank," as well as those of Mosgiel, Cockhill, and Barhill, were also declared to belong to the town, and "to be the town's always." A good part of the Boroughfield was life-rented. In 1647, the Council resolved that Argyle's soldiers should be maintained out of those rents. The barony of Alloway continued to be held by the town until within a recent period (1754), when it was disposed of by public roup. The lands of Gairholm were purchased for Hugh Whitefoord Dalrymple;* of Upper Alloway Crofts, by John Craufurd of Doonside; the loanings and glebe by Patrick Ballantine, merchant in Ayr; Berriesdam and Warlockholm, by James Neil, merchant, Ayr. The Nether Crofts of Alloway, now called Greenfield, were, at the same time, disposed to Elias Cathcart, merchant in Ayr. As the barons of Alloway, the salmon fishing in the Doon—at least the one-half—so far as the lands went, belonged to the magistrates. In 1591, there was a dispute about these fishings between the town and the Laird of Baltersan, who then possessed the property of Greenan, on the other side of the Doon foot. From the minutes of the town's books, it is impossible to make out the precise nature of the quarrel. Launcelot Kennedy, and others of Baltersan's servants, had attacked the clerk and officer of the burgh, to the effusion of their blood, for which Baltersan apologised, and offered to "repare for the said offence with bodie and gier, at the will and pleasure of the provost, baillies, and council." The affair seems to have been ultimately arranged by the town giving Baltersan a sum of money in settlement of his claim. In 1693, the Laird of Culzean paid the burgh of Ayr the sum of £13, 6s. 8d. for the fishing of the water of Doon; and the town continued to receive the rent of the fishings down till 1783. Lord Cassillis having purchased the lands which belonged to Sir James Cuninghame (of Bridgehouse), his lordship wished to enter as town's vassal for these lands; but as he was not satisfied that his fishings at the mouth of the Doon held of the burgh, he declined entering for them. This dispute, however, was at last settled in favour of the town; and a small lordship is still paid for the fishings.

* Captain Dalrymple also had the lands of Cuningpark and Windyhall, all of which he disposed of in 1797 to John Christian, merchant in Ayr.

FAMILIES OF THE PARISH OF AYR.

THE parish of Ayr can boast of being the birthplace of more than one eminent person. *Joanes Scotus*, surnamed *Erigina*, and the *Chevalier Ramsay*, are said to have been born in the town of Ayr. It was also the birthplace of *M'Adam*, the celebrated road improver; and every one knows that the poet Burns was a native of the parish. But if Ayr can thus boast of individuals high in the annals of fame, it has few families of note as landed proprietors to record. The burgh property being held directly from the crown—the magistrates standing in the position of the feudal barons—together with the limited extent of the feus, circumstances were altogether unfavourable for the growth of large or powerful families. Amongst the oldest of whom we find any notice were the Kennedies and Montgomeries of the Clongalls, the Cuninghames of Dupall, the Hunters of Abbot-hill and Courtoun, the Montgomeries and Cochranes of Bridgehouse, the Wallaces of Holmstone, &c. Provost William Cuninghame, who died in 1680, and who is lineally represented by Sir D. H. Blair of Brownhill and Blairquhan, distinguished himself so much during a very troublesome period, in conducting the affairs of the burgh, that his fellow-citizens resolved that “a monument and house of stone” should be built to his memory, at the public expense. Whether this determination was ever carried into effect or not is doubtful, as no memorial remains of it. Sir Robert Blackwood, dean of guild of Edinburgh, bequeathed the lands of Rodingwood, on his death in 1711, to the poor of Ayr. The value of the property was calculated at £66, 13s. 4d. His sons, Robert, John, and Alexander, were admitted burgesses and guild brethren of Ayr the same year. The ancestors of Sir Robert were connected with the burgh. The first of whom any notice appears was Robert Blackwood,* who, in 1605, gives £3, 6s. 8d. to the poor; the next, no doubt his son, David, gives, in 1639, £5, 11s. 8d. to the poor. David was in all probability the father of Sir Robert. This gentleman was not the only merchant of Ayr whose enterprise raised him to distinction in a wider sphere. Andrew Cochrane of Bridgehouse, whose ancestors were booth-keepers in Ayr,

died lord provost of Glasgow. He left one hundred pounds, the interest of which to be given by the magistrates and ministers to such poor widow or daughter of a burgess as they might think deserving. William Smith, alderman of the city of Londonderry, was also a native of Ayr. He bequeathed one hundred pounds, at his death in 1708, to the poor of the parish. Andrew Kennedy of Clowburn, conservator of the Scots privileges in the United Provinces, prior to the Union, was the son of John Kennedy, provost of Ayr in 1647, a descendant of the Bargany family. Most of the wealthier merchants of Ayr, indeed, were younger branches of the families of the county. The smaller properties in the parish so frequently changed owners, that it would be fruitless to attempt enumerating a tithe of the various hands through which they passed. They were in general nameless individuals. At this moment there are only a few resident proprietors, and none of them have held their lands much above a hundred years.

HUNTERS OF DOONHOLM.

The mansion-house of Doonholm—to which an addition was built in 1818—is delightfully situated on a gentle eminence, within a few yards of the Doon. It is surrounded by thriving plantations, and the garden and shrubbery walks skirt the margin of the river. The domain—to which Greenfield was added some time ago—stretches along the banks of the Doon from below Alloway Kirk, till it marches with the lands of Auchindraine. Though not of great extent, the property is valuable, both on account of its situation—including the classic scenery connected with Burns' Monument—and the excellence of the soil, which is very fertile. The lands of Doonholm, in the barony of Alloway, belonged to the town of Ayr, previous to 1754, when the property was disposed of by public sale. It seems to have constituted two farms, or possessions, which were called of old Berriesdam and Warlockholm. The extent of acres was thirty-one and a-half, for which the purchaser, James Neill, merchant in Ayr, paid £200. In 1755 they were disposed of to David Mitchell, merchant in Ayr, from whom, the same year, they were acquired by William Fergusson, of London, a relation of the Fergussons of Castlehill. This gentleman had spent the greater part of his life—as a medical practitioner—in London, where he realised a considerable fortune.

* It is evidently from the Ayrshire Blackwoods, and not the Blackwoods of Pitreavie, in Fifeshire, that the family of Blackwood, Lord Dufferin and Clanboay, in Ireland, has sprung. The first proprietor of Pitreavie was a Robert Blackwood, lord provost of Edinburgh, 1711–1712. He was also descended of the Ayrshire Blackwoods.

He was subsequently Provost of Ayr for a number of years. Upon the lands, which he greatly improved, he built the older portion of the present house, and gave the property the name of Doonholm. In 1756 he acquired, by excambion with John Crawford of Doonside, part of the lands of Fauldhead and Whinknowe. In 1758 he added to Doonholm, by purchase, the lands of South High Corton, High Broomberry-yards, and High Carcluie; and, in 1766, South High Muir of Corton. On his death, in 1776, Mr Fergusson left Doonholm, as well as these other properties, to his eldest daughter—Elizabeth—who afterwards, in 1780, married Malcolm Fleming of Barochan. From this gentleman Doonholm was purchased, in 1783, by John Fergusson, merchant in Calcutta—a nephew of Mr Fergusson of Doonholm. Mr Fergusson went to the East Indies when a young man, and rose to great eminence, as one of the most enlightened and enterprising of British merchants. He made a handsome fortune; and, in the words of the New Statistical Account of Ayrshire, established in Calcutta “a mercantile house which long continued to perpetuate his name, and to be distinguished over the whole of India.” He gave £1000 for behoof of the public teachers of Ayr, which was applied, in 1798, together with other sums, in building the Academy. He also contributed liberally towards the funds of the poor. At his death, in 1790, he left his estate to trustees, with directions to offer the lands of Doonholm to the daughters of his uncle, Mr William Fergusson, according to seniority, at a certain price; at which price Mrs Fleming of Barochan, the eldest daughter, bought the lands. She afterwards sold them, in 1796, to John Hunter, W.S., the husband of her sister, Mrs Hunter of Bonnytoun, in whose family it still remains. Mr Hunter added the lands of Alloway Croft, &c., to the property, in the same year.

I. JOHN HUNTER, W.S., second surviving son of Andrew Hunter of Abbotshill, parish of Ayr, W.S.—by Grace, daughter of Col. Wm. Maxwell of Cardoness—was born in 1746. He married, in 1773, Jane, second daughter and co-heiress of William Fergusson, Esq. of Doonholm and Bonnytoun, by which union he acquired the latter property. He also acquired the property of Hollybush, in the parish of Dalrymple, in 1797. Mr Hunter, who died in 1823, in the 78th year of his age, had a numerous family, five of whom only survive.

1. Andrew, who succeeded him.
2. William, who died on the march to Seringapatam, an officer in the 19th Dragoons.
3. John, who went with Col. Fullarton of Fullarton, governor of Trinidad, as one of his secretaries, and died there.
4. Alexander, W.S.; who married Maria, fourth daughter

of Alexander Maclean, Esq. of Coll, by whom he has issue six sons and two daughters.

5. Francis, a major of cavalry in the E. I. C.'s service, Madras; married Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas Tulloh, Esq. of Ellieston, and has three daughters.
6. Elizabeth, married to John Carr, Esq. of St Anne's, Yorkshire—since deceased.
7. Eleanora-Garvine.

II. Andrew Hunter, who succeeded his father, was born 7th August, 1776. He married, on 21st April, 1814, Helen, eldest daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Ormidale, and has issue:—

1. John.
2. Campbell.
3. William-Francis.
4. Andrew.
5. Helen.

Mr Hunter, in 1830, added Greenfield, which was purchased from the late Lord Alloway, to the Doonholm property.

Arms—Argent, three dogs of the chase, current, proper; on a chief, three hunting-horns, vert, stringed and tipped, gules.

Crest—A stag's head, erased.

Motto—Vigilantia, robur, voluptas.

Lineage.

I. James Hunter, a younger son of Hunter of Hunterston, acquired the lands of Abbotshill, in the parish of Ayr, from Alan Stewart, Abbot of Crossraguel, by a charter dated May 19, 1569. He was father, by Janet Neil, his wife, of a son and heir—

II. James Hunter of Abbotshill, who got a new charter of this place in 1593; and acquired by his wife—a daughter of Campbell of Craigdow—the lands of Roddingrood. He was father of

III. James Hunter of Abbotshill and Roddingrood; who, dying in 1617, was succeeded by his son—

IV. James Hunter of Abbotshill, provost of Ayr, who married Jane Campbell, and had five sons:—

1. James, whose descendants became extinct.
2. John, who by special destination succeeded to his father's lands. He married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Adam of Glentaig, but died a p.
3. Adam, who succeeded his brother, of whom presently.
4. Robert Hunter of Dogland, Provost of Ayr, married, in 1657, Agnes, daughter of John Paterson, by whom he had five daughters, all of whom died unmarried, except Barbara, who married Robert Fullarton of Craighall; and six sons, of whom Robert Hunter, born in 1655, married, in 1688, Agnes, daughter of James Smith, magistrate of Glasgow, and died in 1708, leaving by her, who died in 1702, an only surviving son: James Hunter, provost of Ayr, born in 1698; who married, in 1726, Janet, second daughter of James Hunter of Abbotshill and Park, and died in 1784, having by her, who died in 1746 (with three daughters, Mary, Sarah, and Jean-Isabella) four sons—

1. James, banker in Ayr, born in 1727—married, in 1750, Sarah, daughter of Patrick Ballantine of Ayr, and by her (who died in 1806) had, with other issue who died young or unmarried, a son, Patrick, of whom im-

mediately; and three daughters—Ann, married to William Wood, of Ayr, who left issue; Grace, married to George Charles, M.D.; and Marion, married to James Mair. The son, Patrick, was a Captain in the Bengal Infantry, and married the Hon. Jean Rollo, second daughter of James, seventh Lord Rollo, by whom he had six sons and two daughters—James, Captain in the army, bought the estate of Auchterarder, in Perthshire; Patrick; John; William; Hugh, who married Eliza, daughter of Henry Veitch of Elliock; and Roger Rollo. The daughters were: Mary, who died unmarried; and Sarah, who married her cousin, Patrick Charles, M.D., and has issue.

2. Robert, who succeeded to Thurston.
3. Andrew, married Stewart, daughter of the Rev. Robert Cuninghame of Bowerhouses, near Dunbar.
4. John, born in 1746, settled in Virginia. He married Jane, daughter of Colonel Broadwater, and had (with a daughter, Ann, married to Mr Cundell, in Virginia) four sons—James, of Virginia; Robert, of Virginia; George Washington; and John, E. I. Company's Service.

The second son, Robert Hunter, succeeded to Thurston, by the will of his aunt, Agnes Hunter. He married—1st, in 1764, Margaret, daughter of James Robertson of Calcutta; and by her (who died in 1776) had a son—Robert—who died, and three daughters—Margaret; Janet, married, 1st, to Michael Riddell, Esq., and 2dly, to Henry Irwine, Esquire, and left issue; and Sarah, married to W. Robertson, Esq. of Ladykirk. Mr Hunter married, 2dly, Isabella, daughter of the Hon. Lord Chief Baron Robert Ord, of the Court of Exchequer, Scotland, and by her had (with three daughters, Eleanor, married to Peter Sandilands of Barnyhill; Isabella, married to Dugald Campbell, Esq. of Ballinabby, in the Isle of Islay; and Agnes, married to Archibald Graham Campbell of Shirvan, who all left issue) four sons—James, his successor; John and Andrew, both deceased; and Richard, who married Miss Margaret Walker, and has several sons and daughters. The eldest son, James Hunter, late of Thurston, East Lothian, married Elizabeth, daughter of Ross Jennings, Esq., by whom he has issue—1. James William, now of Thurston; 2. Robert Francis; 3. Richard; 4. John Alexander; 1. Isabella; 2. Sarah Elizabeth; 3. Margaretta Eleanor.

5. William, who got Bynberry-yards. He married, in 1667, Anna, daughter of John Adamson, of Woodlands.

V. John Hunter, the second son of James Hunter of Abbotshill, died s. p., and was succeeded by his brother,

VI. Adam Hunter in Abbotshill. He married, first, Marion Blair, daughter of Blair of Balthyock, in the Carse of Gowrie; and secondly, Janet, daughter of Wallace of Mainholm and Woodhead; and was succeeded by the eldest son of his first marriage,

VII. James Hunter of Abbotshill, writer in Ayr, born 5th August, 1672, who married, in 1694, Janet, daughter of John Ferguson (of the family of Craigdarroch), by Janet Cochran, his wife, and by her had (with two daughters,

Agnes, married to Robert Hunter of Thurston, in East Lothian, who, predeceasing her, left her the disposal of his estate, which, at her death, she bequeathed to Robert, second son of her sister; and

Janet, married to James, third and only surviving son of Robert Hunter, provost of Ayr;)

five sons: the eldest three died s. p., the fourth

Andrew, of whom below; and the fifth, John, of Milnholm and Millquarter (now Craigie House), born 11th August, 1702, married Anne, daughter and heiress of William Cuninghame of Broomhill, by Anne Hamilton, his wife, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Archibald Hamilton, Bart. of Rosehall, M.P. for the county of Lanark, and by this lady was ancestor of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart.

Mr Hunter died 1st November, 1739, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

VIII. Andrew Hunter of Abbotshill, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, born in 1695, who married Grace, daughter of Colonel William Maxwell of Cardoness, by whom he had, with other issue, a son,

Andrew, of whom presently;

John, ancestor of the Doonholm branch; and five daughters,

Janet, married to Robert Aiken; Grizel, married to Colonel Christopher Maxwell, of the 30th Regiment, brother of Sir David Maxwell of Cardoness.

Henrietta, married to Alexander Copland, M.D., younger son of Copland of Collieston.

Agnes, and Nicholas.

Mr Hunter died in 1770, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. The Rev. Andrew Hunter, D. D., of Abbotshill, which property he sold, and purchased Barjarg, in Dumfriesshire. He was born in 1744, and, being bred to the church, became professor of divinity in the University of Edinburgh. He married, 14th April, 1779, the Hon. Mainie Schaw Napier, eldest daughter of William, sixth Lord Napier, by Mainie-Anne, his wife, fourth daughter of Charles, eighth Lord Cathcart, and by this lady, who died 9th October, 1806, had (with three daughters,

1. Mainie Ann Charlotte, died young;
2. Grizel, married, 27th June, 1806, to George Ross, Esq., advocate, formerly one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, fourth son of the late Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, Bart;
3. Henrietta Hope;

three sons,

1. Andrew, died in infancy;
2. William-Francis, his heir; and
3. John, in holy orders, who married Caroline, daughter of the late — Mitchelson of Middleton.

Dr Hunter died 21st April, 1809, and was succeeded by his elder surviving son,

X. William Francis Hunter Arundell, Esq. of Barjarg, advocate, who married Jane, daughter, and eventually heiress, of Francis St Aubyn of Collin-Mixton, by Jane Arundell, his wife, co-heiress of the Arundells of Tolverne and Truthall, in Cornwall, and by her had (with three daughters, who died in infancy) three sons,

1. Godolphin, present representative;
2. Arundell;

3. William Francis; and three daughters.
1. Frances St Aubyn, married the Rev. William Murray, and has issue;
2. Marianna Schaw Napier, married William Woodcock, and has issue;
3. Jane-Arundell, dead.

XI. Godolphin Hunter Arundell, now of Barjarg, is unmarried.

HAMILTON OF ROZELLE AND CARCLUIE.

Rozelle, with its neat mansion-house, well kept gardens, shrubbery, ponds, plantations, tastefully laid off walks, and finely cultivated fields, is one of the most desirable residences in the parish of Ayr. The property, like Doonholm, constituted a portion of the barony of Alloway, and was purchased by Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill at the sale of the barony lands in 1754. He bought several lots. The first—a portion of what was called the Whin Muir, where the mansion-house now stands—consisted of 58 acres 1 rood, for which he paid £250; the second, betwixt Laigh Glengall and Alloway, about 64 acres, cost £210; the third, lying adjacent to High Glengall, about 72 acres, £180; the fourth, Lower Broomberry-yards, including houses, £480; the fifth, South Laigh Cortoun, 90 acres 2 roods, £430; the sixth, North Laigh Corton, 91½ acres, £300; and the seventh, North High Corton, £105.* The first lot, now in such a high state of cultivation, was then full of whins, and considered so poor of soil that many wondered what he meant to do with it—the common remark being that it was only fit to “grow windstraes.” Under the improving hand of Mr Hamilton, however, the aspect of the muir was speedily changed: the whins were extirpated, the lands enclosed, and a mansion-house built, which was called *Rochelle*—not Rozelle, as at present—from a property of that name in Jamaica, which formerly belonged to him. On the death of Mr Hamilton, in 1775, he was succeeded in the property by his eldest daughter, Jean, Countess of Crawford, who made Rozelle her chief residence. The Countess is still remembered by many of the older inhabitants of Ayr as a lady who did much to relieve the wants of the poor; and it is pretty generally believed that she was among the first, if not the very first, who drove a carriage in this quarter. This, however, is not probable, as we find in the parish register of births, in 1771, various parties designated as *chaise-drivers*. In 1789, the trustees of Mr Hamilton purchased Over-Glengall, part of the three-merk land of Castlehill and Crawsland, and Slaphouse, with park opposite Rozelle.

* These properties are now designated South, Laigh, and High Corton.

The Countess dying in 1809, she was succeeded in the Rozelle estate, as heir of entail, by her sister, Dame Margaret Hamilton Cathcart, widow of Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, Bart. Upon the death of this lady in 1817, the property passed to the present Earl of Eglinton and Winton, then in his minority, as heir of his grandmother, Eleanora Hamilton, Countess of Eglinton. It now belongs, by purchase, to Archibald Hamilton, Esq. of Rozelle and Carcluie; in which purchase are also included the properties of Cockhill and Moshill.*

The Carcluie estate also formed part of the barony of Alloway. It was purchased at the sale, in 1754, by the curators of John Hamilton, afterwards of Sundrum. It consisted of three lots: first, the lands of Barhill, about 120 acres, comprehending the lower wood of Carcluie, at the price of £305; second, part of the lands of Carcluie, including the houses and yards, and the remainder of the wood, about 112 acres 1 rood 20 falls, at £550; and part of the lands of Carcluie and Skelly-Dub, about 80 acres, £350. Upon the failure of the Douglas and Heron Bank, so ruinous to the company, the Carcluie lands were purchased from Mr Hamilton by the Countess of Crawford, and became part of the entailed estate of Rozelle, till the entail was broken in 1837, when they were bought by the present proprietor.

Archibald Hamilton of Rozelle and Carcluie—fifth son of John Hamilton of Sundrum—married to Lady Jane Montgomerie, eldest daughter of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton. Mr Hamilton was a captain in the East India Company's service, and commanded the *Bombay Castle* in 1804, when the Chinese fleet were assailed by a French squadron under Admiral Linois. After an attack on the island of Bencoolen, this squadron steered for the Straits of Malacca, to intercept the East India Company's fleet from China, which consisted of sixteen large ships, very deeply laden, and which were expected to leave China in February. The following account of this gallant affair was transmitted to the Company by Captain Nathaniel Dance, of the *Earl Cambden*, commodore of the fleet:—

“For the information of the Hon. Court, I beg leave to acquaint you, that the Earl Cambden was dispatched from Canton by the Select Committee, the 31st of January last, and the ships Warley, Alfred, Royal George, Coutts, Wexford, Ganges, Earl of Abergavenny, Henry Addington,

* The purchase, however, is contingent on the appealed case to the House of Lords, as to the Earl of Eglinton's right to sell. The lands of Cockhill and Moshill were originally purchased from the burgh by William Donald, merchant in Ayr, who meant to have built a mansion-house on the property. This is indicated, at the present day, by the tasteful manner in which the plantations are laid off in avenues. Mr Donald, like many others, was ruined by the failure of Douglas, Heron, and Co.'s Bank; and the greater part of his property and effects were disposed of by judicial sale.

Bombay Castle, Cumberland, Hope, Dorsetshire, Warren Hastings, and Ocean, were put under my orders as Senior Commander; also the Rolla Botany Bay ship, and the country ships, Lord Castlereagh, Cotton, David Scott, Minerva, Adarsier, Charlotte, Friendship, Shaw Kiss a Roo, Jahauger, Gilwell, and Neptune, were put under my charge, to convoy as far as our courses lay in the same direction.

"Our passage down the river was tedious, and the fleet much dispersed; the ships being under the direction of their several Chinese pilots, I could not keep them collected as I wished.

"We passed Macao Roads on the night of the 5th of February, and on the 14th, at day-break, we saw Pulo Aor, bearing W.S.W., and at 8 A.M. the Royal George made the signal for seeing four strange sail in the S.W. I made the signal for the Alfred, Royal George, Bombay Castle, and Hope, to go down and examine, and Lieut. Fowler, of the Royal Navy, late Commander of the Porpoise, and passenger with me, having handsomely offered to go in the Ganges brig, and inspect them nearly, I afterwards sent her down likewise, and from their signals I perceived it was an enemy's squadron, consisting of a line-of-battle ship, three frigates, and a brig.

"I recalled the look-out ships, and formed the line of battle in close order. At near sun-set they were close up with our rear, and I was in momentary expectation of an attack there, and prepared to support them; but at the close of the day we perceived them haul to windward.

"We lay to in line of battle all night, our men at their quarters; at day-break of the 15th we saw the enemy about three miles to windward, lying to. We hoisted our colours, offering him battle if he chose to come down. The enemy's four ships hoisted French colours, the line-of-battle ship carrying a Rear-Admiral's flag; the brig under Batavian colours.

"At 9 A.M., finding they would not come down, we formed the order of sailing, and steered our course under an easy sail; the enemy then filled their sails and edged towards us.

"At 1 P.M., finding they proposed to attack, and endeavour to cut off our rear, I made the signal to tack and bear down upon him, and engage in succession; the Royal George being the leading ship, the Ganges next, and then the Earl Cambden. This manœuvre was correctly performed, and we stood towards him under a press of sail; the enemy then formed in a very close line, and opened their fire on the headmost ships, which was not returned by us till we approached him nearer. The Royal George bore the brunt of the action, and got as near the enemy as he could permit him; the Ganges and Earl Cambden opened their fire as soon as their guns could have effect; but before any other ships could get into action, the enemy wore, and hauled their wind, and stood away to the eastward under all the sail they could set.

"At 2 P.M., I made the signal for a general chase, and we pursued them till 4 P.M., when, fearing a longer pursuit would carry us too far from the mouth of the Straits, and considering the immense property at stake, I made the signal to tack, and at 8 P.M. we anchored in a situation to proceed for the entrance of the Straits in the morning. As long as we could distinguish the enemy, we perceived him steering to the eastward, under a press of sail.

"The Royal George had one man killed and another wounded, many shot in her hull, and more in her sails; few shot touched either the Cambden or the Ganges, and the fire of the enemy seemed to be ill directed, his shot either falling short or passing over us.

"Captain Timins carried the Royal George into action in the most gallant manner. In justice to my brother commanders, I must state, that every ship was clear and prepared for action; and as I had communication with almost all of them during the two days we were in presence of the enemy, I found them unanimous in the determined resolution to defend the valuable property entrusted to their charge to the last extremity, with a full conviction of the successful event of their exertions; and this spirit was fully seconded by the gallant ardour of all our officers and ships' companies.

"On arrival at Malacca, we were informed that the squadron we had engaged was that of Admiral Lincois, consisting of the Marengo, of 84 guns, the Belle Poule and Semillante, heavy frigates, a corvette of 28, and a Batavian brig, William, of 18 guns."

The following additional particulars are from the *Scots Magazine* of September, 1804:—

"It appears, by subsequent information, that the French squadron sailed for Batavia to reft, where they arrived on the 25th February. On the 1st of March they sailed again for the Isle of France, and arrived about the middle of April, without meeting any other English ships.

"On the 28th February, in the Straits of Malacca, the China fleet fell in with the Albion and Sceptre men-of-war, who took charge of the fleet to St Helena, where they arrived on the 9th June, and sailed again on the 18th under convoy of the Plantagenet; and on the 6th August this very valuable fleet arrived safe off Weymouth, consisting of the following ships:—

Earl Cambden,	Capt. Nathaniel Dance.
Cumberland,	— W. W. Farrer.
Warley,	— Henry Wilson.
Alfred,	— Jas. Farquharson.
Royal George,	— J. F. Timins.
Coutts,	— Robert Turin.
Wexford,	— W. S. Clarke.
Ganges,	— William Moffat.
Exeter,	— Henry Meriton.
Earl of Abergavenny,	— John Wordsworth.
Henry Addington,	— John Kirkpatrick.
Bombay Castle,	— Arch. Hamilton.
Hope,	— J. Pendergrass.
Dorsetshire,	— R. H. Brown.
Warren Hastings,	— T. Larkins.
Ocean,	— Lockyer.

Together with the Carmarthen, from Bencoolen, and several whalers, last from St Helena, making about twenty-five sail in the whole.

"The Directors of the East India Company, with a most liberal and just gratitude for the noble services performed by the Chinese fleet, have voted to the Commanders, Officers, and Seamen, the following sums, for their gallant conduct in beating off the French squadron:—

"To Commodore Dance, 2000 guineas, and a piece of plate value 200 guineas. To Capt. Timins and Moffat, 1000 guineas, and ditto 100 guineas. And to each of the other Captains 500 guineas, and a piece of plate value 50 guineas.

To chief officers,	150 gs.	Surgeons' Mates,	50 gs.
2d ditto,	125	Boatswains,	50
3d ditto,	80	Gunners,	50
4th ditto,	80	Carpenters,	50
5th ditto,	80	Midshipmen,	30
6th ditto,	80	Other petty officers, ..	15
Pursers,	80	Seamen, Ordinary	
Surgeons,	80	Seamen & Servants, 6	

"To Lieutenant Fowler, for the services rendered Capt. Dance, 300 guineas for a piece of plate.

"The whole will amount to nearly fifty thousand pounds. Every one will feel an honest pride in this act of justice to these gallant men. The value of the fleet which they preserved, on an estimate made by the supercargoes, including private investments, is above £8,000,000 sterling.

"The gentlemen who compose the Committee of the Patriotic Fund in London, have also voted a vase of £100 value to Capt. Dance; a vase of the same value to Capt. Timins; a sword, value 50 guineas, to each of the other Captains of the China fleet; and a sword of equal value to Lieutenant Fowler. A letter was also written to Captain Timins to obtain the names, and an account of the families, of the seamen who were either killed or wounded on board his ship."

For some years back, Mr Hamilton's attention has been actively devoted to agricultural improve-

ments. The lands of Carcluie have undergone a striking change—tile-draining having done much to ameliorate the soil; while plantations are springing rapidly up to shelter the more exposed portions of the property. He has also greatly improved the farm-steadings, and built a number of cottages upon a new plan, so as to render comfortable the home of the labouring man. In all these practical proofs of benevolence, and in the many acts of public and private charity for which he is so exemplary, he has had a zealous coadjutor in his noble lady.

Arms—*Gules*, three cinquefoils Ermine, two in chief and one in base, with three fleurs-de-lis between, impaled with the Eglinton and Montgomerie arms quartered: *Motto*, *Through*.

HAMILTON OF BELLEISLE AND PINMORE.

Belleisle is an excellent mansion, and delightfully situated on a gentle rising ground on the south banks of the Curtecan Burn. It is surrounded by plantations and well-cultivated fields. The lands formerly constituted a portion of what was called the Netherton of Alloway. They were purchased at the sale, in 1754, by Alexander Campbell, physician in Ayr, and William Donald, merchant. There were two lots—one of about 73 acres 1 rood, for which £307 were paid. The boundaries of the land, and conditions attached to the sale, clearly prove the direction of the old road from Ayr to Alloway, as described under a previous section of this work. It is stipulated that it should be "subjected to a road [now called Greenfield Avenue] from the Bridgehouse Bridge, along the south-west boundary of this farm, to lead into the road from Slaphouse to the Bridge of Doon, which the magistrates and council are to concur to have fixed, in place of the road now leading by Dykehead, through the Croft of Alloway, to the Bridge of Doon." The other lot consisted of about 80 acres 2 roods, including the Netherton Kiln, on the north side of the Sergeant's Burn, and sold at £300. On the death of Dr Campbell, about 1765, his brother, Archibald Campbell of Grimmet, writer in Edinburgh, succeeded to his share of the property, about 73 acres 1 rood. Mr Campbell died in 1775, upon which his nephew and heir, John Campbell of Wellwood, was confirmed in the lands. In 1787, they were purchased by Hugh Hamilton of Pinmore, at the judicial sale of Mr Campbell's effects. The lands of Netherton of Alloway consisted of 50 acres. He at the same time bought some other adjacent acres. The united property was called Belleisle by Mr Hamilton, who built the mansion-house, and planted and improved the lands. The father of this gentleman was

I. The Rev. HUGH HAMILTON, minister of the

gospel at Girvan. He was the son of Hugh Hamilton, merchant in Ayr, and Jean Fergusson, daughter of the Rev. Robert Fergusson, minister at Colmonell, afterwards of Castlehill. He was born on the 6th January, 1707. He died in 1788, at the age of 81. He married Helen Glen, daughter of William Glen of Assalois, and widow of the Rev. Patrick Paisley,* by whom he had issue—

1. Hugh Hamilton of Pinmore.
1. Jane, married to Thomas Crawford of Ardmillan, without issue.
2. Margaret.
3. Helen.

II. Hugh Hamilton of Pinmore, who married Lillias Ritchie, daughter of James Ritchie of Busbie, by his first marriage with Miss Montgomerie of Coilsfield. Dying without issue, he left his property to the late Colonel Alexander West Hamilton, second son of John Hamilton of Sundrum.

I. Alexander West Hamilton, who served in the Ayrshire Rifle Corps, married, first, in 1805, Mary, daughter of James Ritchie of Busby, who died without issue. Secondly, in January, 1816, his cousin, Hamilla, second daughter of Alexander Montgomerie of Annick Lodge, brother of Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, by whom he had six daughters,

Elizabeth, married, 5th August, 1845, to Henry Torrens Vincent, Esq., 7th Bombay Regiment.

Lillias.

Mary.

Joanna.

Charlotte.

Jane Margaret.

Ellen; and a son,

II. Hugh Hamilton of Pinmore, the youngest of the family, who succeeded his father in 1839.

Arms—*Gules*, three cinquefoils Ermine, two in chief and one in base: *Motto*, *Through*.

[An account of the property of Pinmore will be given in the history of the parish of Girvan.]

HUGHES OF MOUNTCHARLES AND BALKISSOCK.

The small but delightful property of Mountcharles is situated on the north bank of Doon, near Alloway Mill. The house, which is almost new, having been rebuilt a few years ago, is spacious as well as elegant, and commands from the eminence on which it is placed, an interesting and picturesque view of the river. It formed, like the rest of the properties we have been describing, a portion of the barony of Alloway, and was purchased, in 1754, by Charles Dalrymple of Orangefield. The first lot, about 15 acres, was called Dykehead Moss, "bounded by the Sergeant's Burn on the north, by a pitted line high streight with the termination

* The Rev. Patrick Paisley, whose grandfather was a baillie of Paisley in 1671, died, in 1736, at Kilmarnock, of which parish he had been minister for twelve years.

of Alloway North Crofts; and by that termination to the present road from Dykehead to the Bridge of Doon on the east and south, and said road on the west, and the water of Doon on the north-west—being always subject to the present road to Alloway Miln." Price £112. The second was Alloway Mill itself, comprehending the Dykehead houses and yards, west of the road from Dykehead to the Bridge of Doon, comprehending 8 acres 2 roods 10 falls; price £230. Mr Dalrymple appears to have built a house, enclosed and improved the lands, and called the property Mountcharles, after his own name. In 1787, after his death, Dykehead Moss, or Mountcharles, was acquired from his trustees by Captain Robert Gairdner of Mountcharles, father of C. D. Gairdner, Esq., banker, Kilmarnock, whose ancestors were writers in Ayr. In the same year, the Alloway Mills were purchased by David, Earl of Cassillis. Mountcharles continued in the hands of the Gairdners till 1818 or 19, when the property was bought by Major James Davidson, of the East India Company's service, who had previously been residing upon it. Upon the death of this gentleman, in 1827, it was purchased, with the consent of his widow, Mrs Sarah Stirling, by the late Lieut-General Hughes.*

I. Lieutenant-General John Hughes, of Mountcharles and Balkissock, was born in 1763. He was the eldest son of John Hughes, Esq., whose ancestors had large possessions in Wales, which part of the kingdom they left and settled in the county of Surrey. The General served first in India, where he was wounded. While there, he became acquainted with his distinguished kinsman, Admiral Hughes. The General, on his return from India, entered the Life Guards, and latterly served in America. He married Hamilla, sixth daughter of John Hamilton of Sundrum. He died, without issue, 5th April, 1832, and was buried in Alloway churchyard, where a handsome mausoleum is erected to his memory.

II. Henry Hughes Onslow of Balkissock is his nephew and heir.

BALLANTINE OF CASTLEHILL.

The mansion-house of Castlehill, built, in 1804, by Patrick Ballantine, is about a mile east of the town of Ayr. It occupies a very conspicuous site—probably that of an ancient British strength—and commands one of the finest views in the district. Within its range are the Island of Arran, the Bay of Ayr, and a considerable extent of the west coast.

* There is an old thorn, very ancient, on the property of Mountcharles, under which, it is said, Tam o' Shanter rode, in returning from Ayr, on the night of his adventure with the witches at Alloway Kirk.

It is surrounded by thriving plantations, and the land in the vicinity is in a high state of cultivation.

The ancestor of the family was Richard Bannatyne (the name having been afterwards spelled Ballantine), a younger son of Bannatyne of Kames, in Bute.* He married a daughter of Sir Alexander Kennedy of Guiltree, and settled in Ayr in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was provost of Ayr in 1535. The estate of Castlehill was acquired at different periods by his descendants.

I. Patrick Ballantine of Castlehill died in 1810, and was succeeded by his brother,

II. John Ballantine of Castlehill, who had long carried on business as a banker in Ayr, and was well known as one of the earliest patrons and admirers of Burns. He died in 1812, unmarried; and was succeeded by his sisters,

III. Elizabeth Ballantine or Fergusson, widow of David Fergusson, provost of Ayr, and Margaret Ballantine.

IV. James Ballantine of Castlehill, eldest son of Patrick Ballantine of Orchard, in Stirlingshire, is the present proprietor, having succeeded on the death of Miss Ballantine, in 1835. He passed advocate in 1819.

Arms—*Gules*, a chevron *argent*, betwixt three mullets *or*; *crest*, a griffin's head erased, *proper*: *motto*, *Nec cito nec tarde*.

DUNLOP OF MACNAIRSTON.

Macnairston, or rather the twenty shilling land of Macnairston-Greenan, as it was formerly called, lies in the upper part of the parish of Ayr. According to *The Memoriall Buik* of J. Mason, this property belonged to Sir William Hamilton, Knight, of Sanguhar, whose daughters, Ladies Caprintoun, Seytoun, Adamton, and Kerse, co-heiresses apparently, disposed of it, in 1582, to Mathew Dunduff, alias Stewart, of Dunduff. It had again reverted to the town in 1597. Macnairston came into the possession of the Dunlops, partly by marriage, and partly by purchase.

Francis Murdoch, merchant, and sometime one of the bailies of Ayr, had four daughters—Jean, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Janet. William Dunlop, coppersmith in Ayr was married to Jean; William Butter, officer of excise, to Margaret; Robert

* The barony of Kames was possessed by the family for several centuries. It belonged to them in the reign of King Robert Bruce, and continued in their possession until a late period, when it was sold by the late Sir Wm. M'Leod Bannatyne. Some of the family had also considerable properties in the counties of Lanark and Mid-Lothian, in the reign of David II. Robertson, in his Topographical Description of Cuninghame, mentions that the estate of Kelly, in the parish of Largs, was possessed by a branch of the family for ages.

Meckie, coppersmith, to Elizabeth—the fourth, Janet, being at the time apparently unmarried. With the consent of the whole parties, the property was sold to David Smith, in Trees, and by him to William Wood, merchant in Ayr, who conveyed it to

I. WILLIAM DUNLOP of Macnairston-Greenan. He married, as already shown, Jean, daughter of Francis Murdoch, merchant in Ayr. By his fourth wife, Elizabeth Hunter, daughter of the Rev. Mr Hunter, one of the ministers of Ayr, he left an only surviving son,

II. George Dunlop of Macnairston, who succeeded to the property in 1764. Mr Dunlop was Comptroller of Customs and a banker in Ayr. He was provost of the burgh in 1806, and for a number of years afterwards. He had a taste for literature and antiquarian research. Mr Dunlop died in 1827. He married Marion Crawford, daughter of James Crawford, writer, and Comptroller of the Customs, by Anne Kennedy, daughter of Quintin Kennedy, Esq. of Knockdone, by whom he had three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, and Marion; and three sons, William, James, and George. He was succeeded by

III. James Dunlop of Macnairston, W.S.

M'NEIGHT OF BARNs.

The small property of Barns is situated, to the southward, in the immediate vicinity of Ayr. How it obtained its name does not appear; but it is worthy of notice, perhaps, that it is simply styled Barns, not *the* Barns. In 1725, the property, together with three acres, called "Jamieson's Acres,"* belonged to one James Kennedy, from whom it was acquired by Andrew Cochrane of Bridgehouse; but in consequence of some claim upon the lands by the town, they were put up to public sale, and purchased by James Hunter, writer, Ayr, for Sir John, or rather Lady Shaw, of Greenock, for 345 merks Scots. Lady Shaw, however, subsequently gave up her bargain in favour of Andrew Cochrane of Bridgehouse, who agreed to pay the same amount. Shortly afterwards, the lands and house of Barns passed, by purchase, into the hands of

I. PATRICK M'NEIGHT of Barns, whose ancestors—M'Naughts or M'Neights—had been long resident in Ayr. He married Marion Goudie, and by her had several children.

II. Patrick M'Neight of Barns, who succeeded his father in 1775, married Margaret Limond, and had issue—Marion, Patrick, David, and Anne. Mr M'Neight died in 1800.

III. Patrick M'Neight of Barns attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the service of the East India Company. Like his predecessors, he added

considerably, by purchase, to the originally small property of "Jamieson's Acres" and the house of Barns. He died, unmarried, in 1840, when the property was divided between his sister, Marion, two nieces, and a nephew, Patrick M'Neight Carson, Esq., merchant in Liverpool. The house of Barns and "Jamieson's Acres" now belong to J. C. Nicholson, Esq., the husband of the elder of the late Colonel's nieces.

WALLACE OF HOLMSTONE.

The lands of Holmstone lie along the south bank of the river Ayr, about a mile from the town. They appear to have been acquired by one of the Craigie family, at the close of the sixteenth century. There was a mansion-house, with yards and orchard, on the property. The first we find of Holmstone is

I. ROBERT WALLACE of Holmstone, who, in 1600, was "dilatit," along with several others, for "abyding fra the Raid of Drumfries." Respecting this same person, the following minute occurs in the Council and Bailie Court Books of Newton, May, 1604:—"Decerns Hew Currie and Leonard Wylie, be thair awn confession present, as for thaimselfis and in name and behalf of Wm. Wilson thair partner, to consent and pay to *robert Wallace of Holmstoune*, In name and behalf of ennabill Wallace, gudvyff of Drachtie, his sister, as haiffand her powers, saxtene salmount fische, and that for ye dewties of the cobillis fische occupat be thaim for ye zeir of God 1602 and 1603 zeirs, and for all vther zeirs fische dewties thairof preceding, to be peyit ye same saxtene fische betuixe and the xxiiij day of June, now unpeyit." This Robert Wallace was, in all probability, the fifth son of John Wallace of Craigie, by his first marriage.

II. Robert Wallace of Holmstone is mentioned in the town books of Ayr as ruling elder for the burgh in 1646. He was married, as we learn from the session-book of Ayr, to a niece of William Wallace of Ellington.* He had a son, William, who died in 1664, and who was married to a lady of the name of Kennedy. A stone erected to their memory in the churchyard of St Quivox bears this inscription:—"Heir lyes the corps of William Wallace, younger of Holmstoun, who departed this lyf 3 of April, 1664; and Margaret Kennedy, his spouse, who departed ye 15 Sept., 1657." The age of the husband was 35, and the lady 22. The armorial bearings cut on the stone are those of the Wallaces of Craigie impaled with the arms of Kennedy—thus showing that both parties were nearly allied

* The minute is to the effect that William Wallace of Ellington, uncle of Robert Wallace of Holmstone's wife, got a throughstone put on his grave in the kirkyard of Ayr [St John's], on the 26th October, 1646.

to these families. Robert appears to have died in 1678, in which year he left a donation of £3, 6s. 8d. to the poor of Ayr. He was succeeded by his next son,

III. John Wallace of Holmstone. He married Jane Stewart, daughter of John Stewart of Sha-wood, and had issue—

1. Robert Wallace, his successor, born 19th June, 1670.
2. Janet, born 17th April, 1673.
3. Margaret, born 22d August, 1677.
4. Jane, born 4th June, 1679.

IV. Robert Wallace of Holmstone. He married Elizabeth Crichton, who, in 1698, is retoured in certain lands in New Cumnock parish, as heiress of Helen Crichtone, sister-german to James Chrichtone of Castlemains, spouse of William Chrichtone, "vicecomitis deputati de Ayr." He was brought up to the profession of the law, and had much employment in the legal affairs of the burgh. He was sheriff-depute of Ayrshire in 1737. He appears to have died about 1753, without issue.

V. Robert Paterson Wallace, W.S., succeeded his uncle. This is known from the town records. On the 6th February, 1754, a petition to the council was read from Robert Paterson, now Wallace of Holmstone, showing that Robert Wallace of Holmstone, deceased, his uncle, had disposed to him the lands of Holmstone, Maryland, and Gaublair, holding of the town, and wishing to enter their vassal for them. These lands—Gaublair and Gaublair Hill—were acquired by Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie from James Semple in 1709, and disposed by him to Robert Wallace of Holmstone in 1719. He died before 1781. On the 10th of January of that year, Richard Oswald of Auchincruive entered town's vassal for the lands of Holmstone, purchased from the trustees of the late Robert Wallace of Holmstone. Mr Oswald paid £200 sterling as entry money.

VI. Alexander Wallace, Esq., banker in Edinburgh, only son and heir of Robert Paterson Wallace of Holmstone, had a charter of resignation and adjudication granted to him of certain lands above the Townhead of Ayr in 1787.

VII. Captain James Houston Wallace, of the 12th Light Dragoons, residing at Cheltenham, only surviving son of the late Alexander Wallace of Holmstone, thereafter banker in Edinburgh, "had a precept of *clare constat* in his favour, in 1830, of certain crofts in the Boroughfield called *Hamphie's Fauld*, and *Snipe's Fauld*, together with some houses near the Kyle Port.

CUNINGHAME OF LAIGLAND.

The Laigland or Lagland, now belonging to James Oswald, Esq. of Auchincruive, is associated with the heroic deeds of Wallace. Amongst the woods of Laigland he is said to have often found

a "silent and a safe retreat." The property, lying on the river Ayr, above the Over Mill, seems to have been early acquired by a branch of the Cuninghames of Caprington.* The first we find is Alexander Cuninghame of "Laglane," who, in 1530, is accused, along with John Cuninghame of Caprington, and others, of the slaughter of one John Tod.† Hugh Cuninghame of "Laglen" died before 21st March, 1621. He had a son, — Cuninghame, who predeceased his father, and left a son, Andrew Cuninghame of Laglen, who was retoured heir to his grandfather, Hugh, in the half of the lands of Laglen-James, with half of Knockgulan, in Kyle-regis.‡ Andrew Cuninghame of Laigland, however, did not immediately succeed his grandfather, Hugh, but his brother William, whose heir he was retoured on the 1st February, 1643.¶ William and Andrew may have been sons of the first Andrew, who was in all likelihood succeeded by William; and, at his death, he may have been succeeded by the second Andrew, who was retoured heir in general to his brother, William, 1st February, 1643. All we know of the latter Andrew is from the Presbytery books of Ayr, in which he figures throughout several pages. In 1642 (May 19), he and his wife, Helen Caproun, are charged with having taken their seats at the Lord's table, in defiance of the minister. They were summoned to appear, and adjudged to be censured by the Presbytery. In 1643 (13th September), he and the Laird of Carbieston were accused of "wrangling and offering to strike ane anither in the kirk of Cuiltoun, on the Sabbath day." The quarrel referred to the right of a seat which each claimed. Laigland again appears before the Presbytery (14th August, 1644) for having attempted to force a testimonial—of his having satisfied for his last misdemeanour—from the session-clerk of Coylton, by threatening to cudgel him. The last time his name occurs is on the 4th June, 1645, when he supplicates the Presbytery to permit him to "give signs of repentance in the church of Affleck to-morrow," being on the eve of leaving for Ireland. The property of Laigland was in all probability sold about this time, as we find no farther notice of it as a distinct possession.

DALRYMPLES OF CUNINGPARK.

We notice this small property chiefly with the view of mentioning a few facts that may be interesting to the local reader. In a previous part of

* Douglas's Peerage, p. 291. In 1359, the wardship of Laigland was sold for ten merks, by Alexr. Gelyoc, lieutenant to the Earl of Mar, who was then Chamberlain of Scotland.—*Chamberlain Rolls*.

† Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

‡ Ayrshire Retours. ¶ General Retours, No. 2803.

this work we showed that the course of the Doon, at the foot of the river, had been changed; that the stream flowed much nearer Ayr than it does at present. This is unquestionable; but it farther appears that the Doon had entered the sea in two different directions—one arm by its present course, and the other between Cuningpark and the mainland, which latter terminating, as before remarked, near Blackburn. Cuningpark, thus isolated, was called the Isle. It is so described in the retour of John Kennedy of Culzean, heir of Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzean, Knight, his father, in 1656. Amongst other possessions are mentioned the “forty shilling land of the Kirk-maynes of Greinond, with the lands and *Yle of Cuningpark*.”* In 1656, therefore, Cuningpark was an island, the Doon encompassing it on all sides. In 1673, the kirk session of Ayr made an excambion, as formerly mentioned, with James Gordon of Newark, who appears to have acquired the property from Culzean, of certain lands which they possessed on the Carrick side of the Doon, and the Isle of Cuningpark. It was about this period, in all probability, and when the Low Bridge of Doon was built, that the northerly arm of the river was blocked up, and Cuningpark connected with the mainland. From the kirk session the property was purchased by Captain John Dalrymple of Mack or Mache, whom we find in possession of it in 1750. From whom this person was descended we have been unable to discover. There was, in 1725, a James Dalrymple, sheriff-clerk of Ayr, whom we take to have been either his father or a near relation. The successor of Captain John was Hew Whiteford Dalrymple, his son, by Mary Ross, born November 22, 1750. In 1754, when the barony of Alloway was broken up, Gairholm and Windyhall were purchased for behoof of Hew Whiteford Dalrymple, by William Duff of Crombie, sheriff-depute of Ayr, who, married to Elizabeth Dalrymple, was probably uncle and guardian of Hew. In the disposition of these properties, granted by the magistrates of Ayr at the time, special reference is made to the right of the inhabitants of the burgh to “wash and dry clothes at the Doon foot,” a piece of unenclosed ground having been reserved for that purpose in the contract of sale between Captain Dalrymple and the kirk session. In 1772, Captain Hew Dalrymple of Mack sold the lands of Cuningpark, Windyhall, and Gairholm, to John Christian, merchant in Ayr. These lands were again disposed of, by public sale, in 1785, at the instance of the creditors of Douglas, Heron, & Co., the purchaser being David Cathcart of Greenfield. They now belong to Hunter of Doonholm.

* In 1584, this property belonged to Michael Wallace, a younger son of Sir John Wallace of Craigie, who was provost of Ayr in 1550.

COCHRANES OF BRIDGEHOUSE.

The small property of Bridgehouse lies at the extremity of the High Sands, on the low road to the Doon. It consisted, as described in the chartulary, of “that portion of land some time called Brownrigg Chapel-fall [from its proximity to the chapel of St Leonard*], and Bryan-fall, bounded by the burn called the Carrochan-burn [the Curtecan] on the south; the common belonging to the town of Ayr, and that laigh piece of ground commonly called the Common Isle, also belonging to said burgh, on the west; the lands sometime pertaining to Dr Kennedy [what is now called Seafield, we presume] on the north; and the lands of Slaphouse on the east.” The lands are elsewhere described as “contiguous to the moor and *common pass*.” When acquired by Andrew Cochrane—which must have been previous to 1720, in which year we find him in possession—the property was called Bridgehouse, no doubt from the bridge over the Curtecan, near the premises—not the Low Bridge of Doon, as might be supposed. This is apparent from a minute of council, in 1721, ordering “the Bridgehouse Bridge to be repaired.” The Low Bridge of Doon, to which the other led, unquestionably existed at this time, though we know not the precise period of its erection; but we should conceive it to have been built sometime between 1652 and 1687. During these thirty-five years the presbytery of Ayr—for the presbyteries in those days were the virtual road and bridge trustees of the country—kept no records, otherwise they have been destroyed; and in 1643 an overture is introduced respecting the repair of the Bridge of Doon. Had more than *one* bridge existed at that time, it

* The only notice we have hitherto fallen in with of this chapel occurs in the following charter:—

“Carta Jacobi R. II., de Hospitallo B. Leonardi et terris de Collinhatrig.

“James, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all his honest men who may peruse these presents, greeting: Because of certain reasonable causes moving us and the Rev. Father in Christ, John, Bishop of Glasgow, concerning the union of the Hospital of the Blessed Leonard, within the Shireffdom of Ayr, and the Elemosinary Lands of Collinhatrig, within the Shireffdom of Dumfries, made by the deceased Robt. Duke of Albany, then Governor of the kingdom of Scotland, and William, formerly Bishop of Glasgow, which we, as superior, order to be dissolved, as that donation of the said Hospital reverts to us and our successors, and the said lands of Collinhatrig to the said Bishop and his successors, to remain, without objection, the same as they were before the above-mentioned union, which, by theis presents, we cause to be dissolved and annulled. Therefore we firmly charge and command all and single who are interested, or may be interested, to promptly respond to and obey the said Rev. Father in Christ, and his ministers, in all and single concerning the said lands of Collinhatrig, with their pertinants, under all pains competent. Given under our great seal at Edinburgh, seventh day of the month of June, fifth year of our reign.”—*Chartulary of Glasgow*.

would no doubt have been stated to which the overture referred.

Mr Cochrane was the son of David Cochrane, merchant in Ayr, and Janet Crawford. He was born 19th February, 1693. He had one sister, *Agnes*, and two brothers, *John* and *David*, the latter of whom, also styled "of Bridgehouse," was admitted a burges of Ayr, in right of his father, deceased, on the 28th August, 1722. Andrew Cochrane of Bridgehouse, like his father, was a merchant in Ayr. In 1720, he obtained from the town, upon wadset, the "Common Isle," which seems to have been situated between Bridgehouse and Cuningpark, but which, from the improvements by drainage and otherwise, cannot now be well traced. It had been rented previously by his mother. Mr Cochrane, shortly after this, became a merchant in Glasgow, and succeeded so well that he rose in civic dignity, as formerly mentioned, to the honourable position of lord provost. He seems to have parted with Bridgehouse in 1763, or previously, in which year the magistrates grant a charter of resignation of the property to the trustees of James Brown. Having been brought to sale, at the instance of the Douglas and Heron Banking Company and their creditors, in 1785, they were purchased by Hugh Hamilton of Pinmore. Before the sale, the magistrates were called

upon to pay up the wadset upon the Common Isle, which they did; and the Isle remained in the town's possession till 1789, when—after the enclosure of the Race Course, all the odd pieces of land were exposed to sale—it was sold to David Cathcart of Greenfield, for £120. It contained about three acres. Bridgehouse is still connected with the property of Belleisle. Andrew Cochrane, the first and the last of his name of Bridgehouse, lord provost of Glasgow, died about 1777.

There are several owners of small properties in the parish of Ayr, whose names it may not be improper to chronicle. They are—

Captain M'Taggart of Seafield.
 John Boyle, Esq. of Raithhill.
 David Ewing, Esq. of Ewingfield.
 Miss H. Smith Hutchison of Fenwickland.
 Dr R. Gemmell of Whitehill.
 Mrs Robb of Blackburn.
 James Morton, Esq. of Belmont.
 Charles Stewart, Esq. of Trees and Friarland.
 James Templeton, Esq. of Thornhill.
 William Finlay, Esq. of Abbothill.

PARISH OF NEWTON-UPON-AYR.

ETYMOLOGY AND EXTENT.

THE name of this place—*New Town upon Ayr*—explains its derivation clearly enough. It is the new, in contradistinction to the old, town of Ayr. It is situated on the north side of the river. The parish—which, previous to 1779, formed part of the united parishes of Monkton and Prestwick—is extremely small, being, in the words of the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, “only a mile and a half in length, and a mile in its greatest breadth. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Prestwick; on the east by the parishes of St Quivox and Wallacetown; on the south by the river Ayr, separating it from the town and parish of Ayr; and on the west by the Frith of Clyde. The figure of the parish is oblong; being broadest about the middle, and narrowing at the northern and southern extremities. It is level throughout its whole extent, without any eminence to diversify the landscape. The whole length of the parish is washed by the Frith of Clyde. The coast is flat and sandy, terminating, however, at the north-west corner in an inconsiderable rocky point, which projects a little way into the sea.”

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BURGH.

The loss or destruction of the original charter of the freemen of Newton renders its early history in some degree obscure. The general opinion is that it was constituted a burgh by Robert the Bruce, when he held a parliament at Ayr in 1314; upon which occasion he conferred a grant of land and the freedom of the burgh upon forty-eight individuals who had distinguished themselves at Bannockburn. Be the fact as it may, we have certain evidence that the *New Town of Ayr* was in existence many years before this period. In the charter founding the religious house of Dalmulin, supposed to have been granted in 1208, the lands are described as ascending above the rivulet which “descends into the Ayr between the *New Town*

and the foundation of the chapel of the Holy Virgin.” *Ayr* proper, as is mistakenly mentioned by the statistician of the parish of Newton in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, never was called the *New Town of Ayr*. The castle only was designated “*novum castellum*,” so that, besides the convincing proof of locality afforded by the Dalmulin charter, there can be no doubt that it was the existing *New Town upon Ayr* to which the document alludes. The only charters extant in reference to the burgh of Newton are those of 1595 and 1600; but these refer to previously existing documents, and are merely confirmatory of the ancient constitution, privileges, and lands of the burgh. In whatever way Newton took its rise, it is presumable that it did so before the castle—long the residence of the Wallaces of Craigie—called *Newton Castle*, or any previous one, was built; and we are led to believe so, because, as in most other cases where hamlets were formed in consequence of their proximity to a stronghold, they derived their designation from, rather than conferred a name upon, it. The growth of Newton seems to have been very slow. In 1604, it consisted only of two rows of houses, forming what is now called the *Main Street*. This we learn from a minute of council, appointing two persons to “keep the ports”—one next *Ayr*, and the other at the townhead nearest *Prestwick*—which ports had been erected, and the back dykes built up, to prevent strangers from entering the burgh, for fear of the *pest* which then prevailed. So late even as 1693, when *Slezer's* view of *Ayr* was published, it seems to have undergone little change—the houses, confined to a single street, chiefly one story and thatched. There does not appear to have been any tolbooth in *Newton*—at least no mention is made of one in the records—till 1680. The magistrates held their courts, and the council their meetings, in one or other of the houses of the burghesses until that period, after which they were convened in the *Tolbooth*. The extension of *Newton* cannot be dated

farther back than the middle of the last century,* when it began gradually to spread on both sides; and now, including Wallacetown, which can scarcely be considered apart from it, it occupies nearly as much ground, though not so compactly built, as Ayr itself.

LOCAL HISTORY.

The local history of Newton—for it is associated with few or no events of national importance—is somewhat meagre, as must be that of most small communities. The records of the burgh are not preserved earlier than 1596, the year after the charter of novadamus was granted by James VI. There is evidence, however, from reference repeatedly made to the “auld acts” in the town’s records, that written memorials had been previously kept. At this period a new spirit seems to have animated the community, and for many years afterwards their proceedings were minuted with much accuracy and regularity. The first sederunt refers to the production of the new infestments flowing upon the recently obtained charter. This seems to have been a serious business—the infestments, together with the expense of defending an action raised at the instance of Alexander Lockhart of Boghall, having cost not less than 800 merks. The money was advanced by eight individuals, for the security of whom a wadset was laid upon the free lands, in the annual rent of which they were infest, and a tack given to them for eight years. The annual rent amounted to £53, 6s. 8d. Scots. The community had apparently been successful in the plea with Lockhart of Boghall; but they had speedily to defend themselves—as we learn from the following minute of May 1, 1602—from encroachments in another quarter:—“Qlk day ye Baillies, Counsell, and hail communite, all in ane voice, but variance, (In respect of ye greitt trublie and unkindness done and ust againes thaim be John Wallace of Craigie, concerning the said burgh liberteis and privilege yrof., and of the bigging of thair miln, and vther commodities proper to thaim yrunto) condescendit and agreeit vpon that they and ilk ane of thaim sall now and in all tymes coming manteine and defend each yair powers thair right of the burgh liberteis and privileges yrof., miln and vthers forsaidis againes the said Jon. Wallace of Craigie, baith with our bodies and guids, according to the agreement maid be thaim at thair first entrie to the fredome of the said

burgh,” &c. Following this, Alexander Lockhart of Boghall, who, with his son John, had been admitted a burges, was instructed to procure decret from Lords of Council and Session against the Laird of Craigie in favour of Newton, touching “all allegeitt right and infestments” belonging to the said Laird. What the precise nature of the dispute was does not appear; but as the Lockharts, on their admission as burgeses—though without part or portion of the common lands—were bound to defend, in common with the other freemen, the “burgh, miln, and watter gang yrof.,” it may be inferred that the miln and water power were the principal objects of contention. The miln bounded the grounds of Newton Castle, the then residence of the Craigie family; from which circumstance the misunderstanding may have arisen. But whatever the cause, the action seems to have been speedily and amicably arranged; for, in September of next year, we find the Laird of Craigie re-elected as provost, and taking an active and friendly part in the affairs of the burgh. The next event of moment recorded in the council books is the visitation, or apprehended visitation, of the pest—that scourge which so repeatedly devastated Europe. October 18, 1603, we find the authorities ordering “the hail touné dykes to be biggit sufficientlie with all diligençe, for outhalding of all strangers suspect of the pest.” The same day they ordain “yat ye land of ye mure be tane, in few heritage, in favours of the baillies and communite of ye said burgh, haildand of ye master of Paisley, for 40d. few maile zerlie allanerlie.” The muir, whether taken for the special purpose or not, was used as a place of recovery, or banishment, for persons affected, or supposed to be affected, with the pestilence. The first who came under suspicion of this terrific scourge was an unfortunate tailor, of the name of Hamilton. The minute respecting him is to this effect:—May 2, 1604.—The authorities and communite “all in ane voice but variance condescendit yt the hail geir yt robt. Hamiltoun, tailzeor, hes brot. out of Irland, and brot. into ye said burgh of Neutounne, be transportit with all possible diligençe out of ye burgh and libertie, ql farther admission, and in respect yt he is under suspicion of the pest.” And farther—“The qlk day it is also concludit yt ye said robt. Hamiltoun’s hail geir be put vp in ane chalmer togeddir, and yr to remane vnoppinit or handillit ql it be first tane out of the touné and liberties yrof be ye eight commonars of ye samín, and ql ye away taking yrof; the baillie Adam Wylie to keip ye key of the kist or chalmer durs qrin. ye geir lysis. Lykas Johné M’ca, burges of the said burgh, is becomín caution and suretie for ye said rot. to the baillie and Inquest forsaidis, that the samín be not oppinit as said is, nor chalmer or kist qrin. the samín is put

* At the Union, the population is supposed to have been under 400. In 1755, it is inferred, from Dr Webster’s report, to have amounted to 581. In 1778, it had risen to 1600. In 1791, it was ascertained, by an accurate survey, to amount to 1689, of which number there were 836 males, and 853 females. In 1801, the population amounted to 1724; in 1811, to 2809; in 1821, to 4027; 1831, to 4020.—*Statistical Account.*

qll ye eight commonars* tak the samin away out of ye libertie of the said burgh, under ye pain of fyve hunder punds." Again—"The qlk day it is concludit be ye baillies and Inquest forsaid, and with assent of ye said Johne M'ca, yt na vncouthie person or persouns, nor vncouthie geir, be resauit in ye toune qll the baillies be first advisit, vnder ye pane of ane hundred pund, to be peyit be the contravenar, and yt because of the greit feir and suspicion of ye fleand plaig of ye pest yt is in ye land." The dread of the plague seems to have had a salutary influence on the disposition and temper of the people, disposing them to feelings of mutual goodwill and rectitude: as, for example—May 15, 1604—a minute is recorded of an agreement between eight persons, chiefly councillors, to prevent injury and promote harmony between them; whoever should do skaith to the other was to pay a fine of 40s. to the offended party. The next case of suspicion of the plague is minuted on the 15th May, 1604, when the "hail Inquest in ane voice" concludes that "Hew Currie and his partners yt is intromitting with the Inglis merchan's guids, suspect of the pest, pas with all deligence, and tak out ye said Inglis merchan's guids out of the said Hlew's house, and put ye samin with deligence in his bott, and they to pass to the sey togidder, betuixe and tua of ye none, vtherways it is concludit the said Hew's house be cloit vp and himself baith." Finding it difficult to prevent strangers from entering the town, two persons—23d June, 1604—as already remarked, were chosen to keep the ports, and the inhabitants compelled to build up their fore and back dykes, as well as to lodge no "strangers or uncouthes" under a heavy penalty. Notwithstanding every precaution, however, the pest appears to have entirely baffled the authorities, and still more severe measures were had recourse to. For example, the council—October 14, 1606—"decerns and ordaines ye hail infectit persounes yt is infectit with ye pest, or vnder suspicioune yrof., to pas with all deligence out of ye toune to ye *fur mure*, betuixe and ye morne at evin, qlk is ye xv of yis instant, vnder ye pane of *deid*." On the 13th of December of the same year, Marioun Young was condemned to be "brunt upone the cheikis," and again "put furth to the ffull mure," for "Inbringing in hir hous within ye toune unclene geir of ye ffull mure, she being first clenget and hir hous baith." If found guilty of a second fault, in any way prejudicial to the community, "during this dangerous tyme of Goddis anger," the same was to be "present deid" to Marion. During the prevalence of the pest, an action seems to have been instituted against the burgh by the neighbouring and somewhat similarly

constituted community of Prestwick. The minute respecting it is dated 23d September, 1605—"The qlk day ye baillies and Inquest forsaid, all in ane voice, hes concludit that they and ilk ane of thame, acting for yr awin parts and everie ane of the rest of ye freemen of ye said burgh, for maintenance and defence of ane action pursewit againes yame be ye baillies and toune of prestak, sall pey ilk persoun xxs. of stent, to be peyit this day aucht dayis, and In case of nonpeyment yrof ilk persoun yt failzie salbe poindit for xls." The nature of the plea does not appear; and it is rather curious that no notice of it whatever occurs in the records of Prestwick. It, in all probability, referred to some dispute about the boundaries of their respective jurisdictions or properties, as many disputes, and even conflicts, took place, according to tradition, between the two communities, in reference to these matters. The action, however, does not appear to have been persevered in, as no farther notice occurs of it. In the records, a hiatus of twenty-six years occurs—between 1613 and 1639—"in default," as the books affirm, "of George Angus, clerk." From the latter period till 1672, we find little worthy of notice in connection with the "local history" of Newton. On the 7th of August, that year, a minute states that Sir Thomas Wallace had applied for leave to search for coal in a piece of land beside *Newton Loch* which had been acquired from the Laird of Barr, and which, in consequence, formed no part of the barony. Permission was accordingly given to search for coal there, or any other part of the barony of Newton, provided the community were put to no expense in the matter. Whether Sir Thomas was successful does not appear; but as we find the burgh of Ayr, as formerly stated, advancing money to assist in boring for coal in Newton so late as 1765, the probability is that he either did not follow up his intention, or had met with little encouragement to proceed. The circumstance, however, may be regarded as the first dawning of the subsequent coal trade of Newton. Like other communities, the burgh was not exempt from those stretches of civil power by which the unhappy race of Stuart sought to support their falling diadem. When Charles II. attempted to overturn the constitutions of the burghs, by doing away with election, the council and inhabitants resisted, with much firmness. In 1680, in defiance of Sir Thomas Wallace, who, by this time, had become hereditary provost of Newton, the community adhered to their ancient custom of a free election—which had been set aside for several years previously—upon which, says the minute, "Sir Thomas left the Tolbuith without any just occasion." Sir Thomas, however, subsequently—6th November, 1680—insisted on the appointment of magistrates in conformity with the act

* Eight hired persons appointed to take charge of the infected.

of his Majesty's secret council in his favour; and, supported by several heads of branches of his own family, and other gentlemen, succeeded in forming a council upon his own terms. The triumph, at the same time, was not obtained without a considerable display of popular feeling. One woman was afterwards tried and put in the joughs, and a number of the freemen were deprived of their rights and privileges, on account of their opposition.

ANTIQUITIES—NEWTON CASTLE.

The site of this building—for not a vestige of it now remains, save a portion of the out-houses, and a part of the garden wall—is included in what is called Wallacetown; but as this is quite a modern parochial division, and as our historical inquiries refer chiefly to the past, we shall consider Newton Castle—almost the only ancient structure of which the locality could boast—as connected with the town. At what period the castle was built it is impossible to ascertain. Judging from its structure—a large square tower—we would suppose it to have belonged to the fourteenth century. Its earliest possessors, of whom we have any record, were the Wallaces—not of Craigie, but an off-shoot, no doubt, of that family. The first we find any notice of is Adam Wallace, who was one of the representatives in the Scottish parliament, for Ayr, in 1468. The next, in all likelihood the son of Adam, is Huchoun, or Hew Wallace, who, in 1489, is witness to an obligation on the part of John Wallace of Craigie, respecting certain lands which the latter had conditionally acquired, with the view of sinking for coal, from the burgh of Prestwick. The lands are described as bounded on the one part by “ye march of Huchoun Wallis landis of ye Newtoun.” This Hew Wallace was probably the father of Adam Wallace of Newton, who was provost of Ayr in 1531, and who, with the consent of the bailies and community, gave a grant of land, with fishings, to the preaching friars of Ayr. This same Adam Wallace of Newton, in 1527, was, along with James Wallace of Carnell (now Cairnhill), and several others, amerced for not appearing to underly the law for “intercommuning, assisting, resetting, and supplying Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, sheriff of Air, and his accomplices, rebels, and at the horn.” Their moveables were ordained to be cheated. Campbell of Loudoun was at the horn for the slaughter of the Earl of Cassillis.

The next thing we learn of Newton Castle is its appropriation, in 1585, by the then all-powerful, grasping, and ambitious James Stewart, Earl of Arran, who, in his capacity of Lord High Chancellor, stripped, by fine and imprisonment, many

of the ancient proprietors of their lands. In the year mentioned, he and his lady, Elizabeth Stewart, are seased and infeft, along with a number of other possessions, in “all and hail the castell and fortalice of Newtoun, with houses, biggingis, yardis, orcheardis and stankis tharof.” Sasine, says the notary public—J. Masoun, town-clerk of Ayr—was given first within the “clois of the said castell of Newtoun, and at the croce of Newtoun.” This took place on the 9th April, 1585; and so close was the downfall of the Earl at hand, that, on the 19th of March of that year, we find the same chronicler recording the compareance before him, personally, “at the port and schoir of the brught of Air,” of “Lord James Stewart, chancellor,” and who “thare oppinlie schew and declarit that he had bene thir aucht or ten dayis bipast awaitting vpoun schipping, wind and weddir, and culd haif nane in thir west partis afoir this instant day, alwis he now presentlie wer thair at the port and schoir foirsaid, redly to gif all deutifull obedience to his Majestie. And to that effect, according to his Majesties will, direct vnto him, with Hary Stewart of Barakeming, his brother, and sundrie vtheris afoir the Twentie day of this instant moneth of Merche. He presentlie was imbarkit in ane litill bark, becaus he could get na better schipping, and past to the hie seyis owt of this realme, to quhat part beyond sey it plesis God to direct him vnto.” The Chancellor, supplanted at court at this time, had been ordered by his Majesty to leave the country; and he took instruments before Mr Masoun, notary public, and witnesses, that he had done so. Stewart having afterwards returned, and taken up his residence somewhere in Ayrshire, a commission was issued by the King to the “schierief of our baillierie of Kylestewart, and the provest and baillies of Air, for sarching, taking and apprehending of capitane James Stewart, lait chancellor, and to present him befoir the kinges majestie and his hienes counsall.” Accordingly, on the 5th April, 1587, the authorities of Ayr, accompanied by the greater part of the burgesses and inhabitants, made diligent search throughout the bounds of the burgh, and also in “the hous and castell of Newtoun,” which appears to have been still occupied by his lady, but without success: Captain Stewart “culd nocht be apprehendit.” Having been informed that he had “secrettie convoyit himself be sey in ane boit to the ile callit the Lady ile, in the sey vpon the coast syde,” the commissioners despatched a boat, manned with certain inhabitants of Ayr, to search for him vpoun the ile; but they returned, disappointed of their prize. The want of success on the part of the pursuers could not be attributable to any laxness in the performance of their duty; for Stewart had rendered himself odious to all classes, and many came from

distant quarters of the county to aid in his detection. Notwithstanding the disfavour into which he had fallen at court, the King still showed some regard for him, by conferring his and his lady's escheat upon his eldest son, James Stewart, then a mere child. This gift was proclaimed at the "mercat cross" of Ayr, on the 20th of July, 1587, by "Johnne Scherar, messinger;" and on the same day "reall possessioun" was given him of "all and sundrie guidis and geir appertaining to thame, beand within the place and castell of Newtown, as alsua of the cornes growand and beand vpoun the munkland of Chapelland, affoir the zett of the said castell, be delyuerance of the samin to the said donatour."

This gift of escheat, in so far as the castle of Newton was concerned, had a speedy termination. Following a practice then common enough, by which the impoverished exchequer was frequently replenished, John Wallace of Burnbank, parish of Craigie—apparently acting for his chief, the Laird of Craigie—purchased letters of removal against James Stewart; and on the 22d of the same month in which the latter had obtained "real possession," we find his mother, Lady Stewart, alias Lovat, taking instruments at "the vter zett of the said castell of Newtoun," that he had "removit himself this instant day furth of the samyn for obedience, as he declarit, of the saidis letres in all points." The lady, however, did not remove at that time. On the 21st November, 1587, "William Hamiltoun of Sanchair past to the personall presens of dame Elizabeth Stewart, lady Lovat," and represented to her that he was under "warrandice" to her and her husband of the "house and castell of Newtoun, quhairof sche now wes in peceible possessioun," requiring, at the same time, to have the castle delivered over to him, in which case he "suld wairand the same." If not delivered to him, he would protest that he "suld be fred of ony wairandice tharof." The lady answered that she would "do safer as law requiris her to do, quhairupoun the said Williame askit instrumentis." Four days subsequently—25th November, 1587—compeared at the castle, John Wallace of Craigie, bailie principal of the bailiary of Kyle-stewart, William Wallace, minister of Failford, Robert and Michael Wallace, commissioners, appointed by his Majesty to intromit with the castle of Newton and pertinents. They showed that they had "causit dewlie charge dame Elizabeth Stewart, lady Lovat, David Reid in Thirdpart, Alex. Reid his brother, Alester Stewart and thair complices, to rander and delyver the foirsaid castell, toure and maner place of Newtoun, *alias vocat*. Sanchair Hamiltoun to Johnne Wallace of Burnebank, to be bruckit and joysit be him according to ane decreit of removing obtenit be him befoir the lordis of counsell to that effect."

The lady immediately complied, by removing with her family, servants, "guidis and geir," leaving the "zettis and durris" of the castle for "the maist part patent," except the articles underwritten, which inventory we quote as curious:—

Item in the lache pantrie ane awld dressing boird Item in the hall twa hingand barthorneis ane irne chymnay ane hie sait buird with ane furme lows Item wthir thrie lang sait buirdis with furmis affixit on thair sydis ane chyr Item ane cop buird affixit in the wallis ane sylour wpon the bak of the sait hall buird Item in the lache gret chalmer ane stand bed of carrit work ioynit with ane portell Item twa buird portellis Item in the ruif chalmer ane buird stand bed with ane pros in the end twa lang settill beddis ioynit with twa portellis and ane chyre Item in ane wther ruif chalmer ane stand bed with ane pres twa langsettill beddis ioynit with twa portellis Item in ane wther lytill ruif chalmer ane stand bed of carrit work with ane la drawand benethe twa portellis In the mid gret chalmer ane stand bed of carrit work ane lang settill bed ioynit with twa portellis Item ane lytill compter buird twa chyris ane lytill irne round chymnay ane portell at the enterie Item in the oratour ane lytill furme Item in the lache kitching ane irne chimnay ane kave ane mortell stane ane lytill dressing buird Item in the brew hows ane brewing leid ane trochie stane ane masking fatt Item in ane lache hows nerrest the brew hows ane lang stane bord (?) ane firloft with ane irne gurthe Item in ane cilhows nerrest the zett certane wnthresschin beinis to the number of thrie thravis or tharby Item in ane stabill ane hek and ane manger Item in ane wther stabill twa heckis and twa mangeris Item in ane wther stabill ane mekil manger ane lytill manger ane lytill heck and ane mekill heck.

On the removal of Lady Stewart, John Wallace of Burnbank was formally placed in possession of the castle. He appears, however, to have been acting nominally only; for on the 17th April, 1588, "James Wallace, sone and air of vmquhill Hew Wallace, sumtyme of Newtoun, compears before J. Mason, notary public, and formally resigns, in favour of John Wallace of Craigie, all claim which he had or might have to "the castle and fortalice of Newton, with zard and pertinents tharof."

From this period the Craigie family made Newton Castle their principal residence, till its demolition in 1701. A minute occurs in the Newton books, of the 6th October of that year, requiring the whole of the inhabitants to assist in clearing away the rubbish of Sir William Wallace's house, "which was blown down on Friday, the 3d instant, by the violence of the storm." It is not recorded whether any accident occurred to the family in consequence of the falling of the castle, or whether, indeed, it was occupied at the time. We know, however, that about two years previously the family resided in it. In 1698, the presbytery, having doubts as to "whether the Newtoun Castle, qrin. the Laird of Craigie's familie dwells, be in St Quivox or Munctoun paroches," a commission was appointed to search the session records of the respective parishes, and inquire into the subject. The commission reported that they could not get any satisfaction on the point. The presbytery meanwhile instructed the minister of Monkton to

"take the oversight" of the family, until the matter was adjusted. It is doubtful if the entire building was removed in 1701. Old people speak of its disappearance not more than seventy years ago. "Among its ruins," says the Statistical Account of Scotland, "there was found an antique mathematical quadrant, and the barrel of an old gun, or rather wall-piece, seven feet long, and very heavy: both of which are preserved in the library belonging to the Ayr Mechanics' Institution." The castle is described as having stood "on the east side of the mill-lead, at the south-west side of the town" of Newton—between Garden Street and the Old Bridge. There was a loch in connection with the castle, as formerly mentioned, besides marshes. In 1680, William Wallace of Craigie is retoured, amongst other possessions, in the "Castro, &c., de Newtoun, cum pomario et stagnis." It is impossible now to say precisely where the loch was situated.*

The only other piece of antiquity connected with Newton was the Cross—a plain sort of pillar, which stood on the middle of the main street, opposite what is yet called Cross Street. It was removed not many years ago, when certain improvements were effected in the burgh. The old mill—a huge mass of building—may also be mentioned, as a recently existing memento of former times. It stood at the lower end of the main street, a little south-east of it. The mill, from the plea entered into with John Wallace of Craigie, seems to have been built about the close of the sixteenth century. The stream by which it was driven came down the centre of the main street, and emptied itself into the Ayr. Before walls were built upon the side of the river, the mill, standing upon the green sloping banks, washed by the current or the tide, would have a very picturesque effect. There are no old or interesting houses in Newton. The present council-house, which supplanted the tolbooth, was built between forty and fifty years ago. The church is not older than 1778.

GOVERNMENT OF THE BURGH.

The lands of Newton were originally granted, according to the charter, to forty-eight freemen, to be held by them in common, their heirs and successors. These forty-eight were esteemed the community. They were empowered to elect magistrates and councillors annually. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extended criminally, as well as civilly, over the whole of the barony, including the unfree as well as free men. The council consisted,

* The Castle of Newton is said, by Boetius, to have been beleaguered and taken by Acho, previous to the battle of Largs, in 1263.

as it still does, of two bailies, six councillors, and a treasurer. After the acquisition of Newton Castle by the Wallaces of Craigie, some one of the family was generally elected provost, till at length the office came to be regarded by them as hereditary. John Wallace of Craigie, as we have seen, acquired the castle in 1587, and in 1596 he was elected provost. Sir Thomas Wallace, in 1663, was the first *heritable* provost. The following sederunt of one of the burgh court holdings may be interesting:—

The burrow court of Newtoun sett and haldin in Adam Hunter's house yr, be Henrie Osburne and Johne M'Ca, baillies of the samin, Coniunctlie and severallie, the ferde day of October the yeir of God Imjvc. fourscoir and saxtene yeirs. The sett is callit, ye court confirmit servtor. for ye tyme—Alexr. Creiff.

THE INQUEST.

Adam Hunter.	Wm. Andersoun.
Wm. Watsoune.	Johne Nicoll.
Wm. Cuninghame.	Andrew Lauchland.
Johne Osburne.	Johne Kniddisdell.
Johne Vazt.	Alex. M'Speddan.
Alex. Wylie, younger.	Wm. Aikeine.
Patrick Murdoc.	George Speir.
Hew Currie.	James Johnstoun.

Some of the laws enacted by the council were very severe. Previous to 1672, when a new decree was passed on the subject, any act of contumaciousness towards the authorities subjected the offender in the loss of his privilege as a *freeman*. In this way James Smyth, younger, cordwainer, in 1646, had his "fredome cryit down," and himself "dischargit."

TRADE AND CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS.

The trade of Newton, until a comparatively recent period, must have been of a very limited description. The community—composed chiefly of the forty-eight barons, or freemen, and their families—seem to have mainly depended on the produce of their lands. These, exclusive of what was held in common, were periodically divided amongst the community. The first *dail*, or division, recorded, occurred in 1604. It was done in conformity with the "auld custom," and lasted for eleven years—each party entered to pay his share of £378, 6s. 8d., Scots, of burden upon the free lands, and also of any bygone stent. This practice of dividing every eleven years seems to have prevailed down till 1666, when a division for seven years was agreed upon. The evils resulting from such brief periods of possession continued to be endured till 1771, when, at the *dail* then made, it was resolved that it should endure for fifty-seven years. Upon the expiry of this period, in 1828, it was farther determined that the ballot about to take place should be for 999 years. As the freemen depended in a great measure on the produce of their allotments of land—which extended from six to ten acres, in proportion

to their value—no small attention was paid to their management. The council books accordingly contain numerous enactments in reference to them. In 1595, it is “statute and ordainit that in all tyme cuming thair hail common lands sall be peramblit yeirlie.” Besides the free allotments, a considerable portion of muir and moss was held in common, and those who were not freemen paid a certain sum yearly for what cattle they had pasturing on the muir. June 1, 1596, the baillies and council enact that “ilk unfree persoune in this burgh sall pay for ye garss ilk kv yt they haiff gangand and pasturand apone ye toune’s grounds, for yis present yeir xvij. monie for ilk twa yeir auld key unfree; for ilk toumount auld stirk iiij. s.; for ilk ship ijs., and siclyke. Ilk persoune forsaid sall pay the herd’s fie sic sowmes as freemen payis. And farther statutes and ordanes, yt ilk persoun within yis burgh vphald thair share of dykes sufficientlie as binds in tyme coming; and burghers in the toune sall pay of vnlaw xxij. s., and ye sufficientnes of the dykes, qlk to be gadderit be ye youngest member, sa that na fault be fund with them.” Another statute was passed, at the same time, against putting out cattle before the outgoing of the herd. A great many acts are recorded in reference to manure, seaware, moss, and the upholding of the dykes. Oct. 11, 1596, it is statute and ordained “that all ye auld actis maid for the weil of the burgh and communitie forsaids, tuitching thair foilzie, wrak or sey wair, moss, mure, vphaulden of common zarde dykes, and vtheris actis tending to ye weil of ye toune, conteint and expressit in thair buks, stand in forsse and effect for this zeir to cum, and that na wrak nor sey wair be intronittit with be na man in tyme coming during this zeir, to wit, qll ye sone be first up in the mornying, vnder ye paine of xxij. s. of vnlaw ilk fault unforgevin. As also that na foilzie maid within ye said burgh other than befalls to na common but onlie to ane freeman within ye toune,” &c.

Besides the cultivation of their land—to which more attention seems to have been paid in earlier times than latterly, when new sources of employment were opened up—a number of the inhabitants added to their means of living by the fishing of salmon. The importance of this branch of industry is known from a minute of the council in 1671, when, their monopoly being threatened—some of the gentlemen and heritors on the “coast side” having contemplated fitting out several fishing boats—they resolved to maintain their privileges at all hazards. As the minute may be considered curious, we shall transcribe it:—

Newtoun, 18 Apryle, 1671.

Craigy, Wm. Love, and Wm. Young, Judges, present.

The qlk day the provost, baillies, counsell, and committee

of the said burgh, being convened, and taking to thair consideration that the most part of the employment, sustenance, and lyvliehood of the inhabitants thair of consistit in salmond fyshing in the mouth of the water of Air, quhairin they and thair predecessors have bene constantlie employed and in possessione, by fyshing with thair cobles and nets, and paying the particular duties thairfor, past memorie of man. And being informed that some gentlemen and heritors upon the cost side intend to sett out boats for fyshing salmond within the bounds qlk hein constantlie in use to be fyshed be the inhabitants of Newtoun, to the great detriment of the burgh and inhabitants thair of. Thairfor it is unanimoislie concludit, voted, and enacted be the provest, baillies, counsell, and hail communitie forsaid, without any contrarie voat, that they sall all concurr and contribute to the lawfull maintenance of thair said ancient rights and priviledg against quhatsoever persone or persones that sall intend to incroach upon the same in maner forsaid. And to the effect that none of the freemen, or other inhabitants within this burgh, may adventur to give any ayd, assistance, or incorradgment to any such incroachment, be their services or utherways. And thairfor it is unanimoislie statut and enacted as forsaid, that in case any freeman or inhabitant within the burgh of Newtoun sall happin either to serve and work in any salmond boat and coable sua to be put out for fyshing salmond in any part betuixt the mouth of the barr of Air and the Pow burne, except allanerlie such cobles as belong to the burgh of Newtoun, or in case it sall happin any freeman or inhabitant within the said burgh, to take for hyre in yeirlie deutie any other salmond coble or boat for tacking salmond within the said bounds from quhatsoever persone or persones except allennerlie such cobles or boats as belong to the same, then and in either of these caises, the said persone or persones, either freemen or uther inhabitant within the toune of Newtoun, either serving in or tacking in tack from such stranger boat, not belonging to the said toune, as said is, for fyshing salmond within the bounds forsaid, sall immediatellie loss and omitt all freedome, possessione, and uthar priviledg quhatsoever that pertene to him within the said burgh of Newtoun, and salbe turned out thair of. Lykas the hail inhabitants, of ane mutuall consent, and ilk ane of them consenting for themselves, consentis and aggris that this act be putt to exact and dew executione be the magistrate against the delinquents; and ilk ane of them forwith fullie promitts to adheare and keep this present act, and to submitt unto the forsaid paine and punishment to be inflicted upon them in cas they contravene the same, and that peaceablie, without any questione or reclamations, and without any appellations to any uther judicature for any legall redress thereof.

[This minute was signed—20th October, 1671—by]

THEO. WALLACE, [Craigie].
WILLIAM LOVE, baillie.
W[ILLIAM] Y[OUNG].
WILLIAM DICKSONE.
JOHNE LOVE.
JOHNE MAXWELL.
WILLIAM HUNTER.

This document shows in what estimation the salmon fishing was held by the inhabitants of Newton. Each coble paid nine fish annually, or the value of them, to Sir Thomas Wallace, for the privilege of fishing, besides what was called the “castle scott.” On the 6th October, 1674, the whole of the fishermen were brought before the inquest for “payment making of byganis, and for payment of the castle scott,” which, says the minute, had been done “beyond the memorie of man.” What the amount of the scott was does not appear. The fact of the inhabitants of Newton being so much engaged in the salmon fishing, sufficiently

accounts for the practice among the publicans, at what is called the *grosset** or *kipper fair*, held in August, of treating their customers to *kippered* or cured salmon.

As we find no mention of white-fishing in the records of Newton, it would seem that but little, if any, attention was paid to it. The first who prosecuted it to any extent were a colony of fishermen from Pitsligo. They settled in Newton, according to the New Statistical Account of Scotland, about seventy years ago. In the herring fishing—which sprung up about the beginning of last century, and which was for a number of years very abundant on the Ayrshire coast—Newton participated largely, adding considerably to the number and wealth of her inhabitants. Before the extension of the burgh in consequence, Newton must have been quite a rural village, without almost a vestige of traffic. It consisted, as already remarked, of only one street, down which ran the muddy waters that turned the wheel of the burgh mill, and which must have been green with grass, for the foot of a traveller seldom trode upon it. The public thoroughfare, leading to the Old Bridge, lay east of the burgh, passing within a short distance of Newton Castle. Sir Thomas Wallace, in 1668, endeavoured to shut up this road, but was firmly opposed by the community of Ayr. Preliminary to the attempt, and no doubt at his suggestion, the council of Newton, on the 21st October, 1667, in consideration of the “great advantage this toune wold have if the highway from Irvin and Kilmarnock wer constantly through the samin,” agree, for that purpose, to mend the highway on the south side of the mill-lead. They failed, however, in their expectations, and the main street of Newton continued in its rough, unfrequented state, until those extensive improvements were made, within these twenty years, which have so much changed the features of the locality.

As to the social condition of the inhabitants in former times, the burgh records afford scarcely any criterion. As in most other parts of Scotland, ale was the favourite beverage; and we find several statutes respecting it. In 1599, for example, it was enacted that no person should brew or sell ale under “sixteen pennies ilk pint.” On the whole, however, between their allotments of land, and the fishing of salmon, we should consider the freemen to have been comparatively comfortable in their circumstances. The following minute, of the 31st May, 1598, gives some idea of the plenshing of the houses at that period:—“The qlk day George Speir, officer, in presence of John Osburne, baillie, and at his command, seisit and arreisit the guidis and geir following, appertaining

to henerie Neill in Newtoun, at the instance of Henrie Osburne: To wit, ane Irone chimnay, four chyres, ane Timber burde, twa furmes, ane stand bed, twa pattis, twa pans, nyne peuter plaittes, ane peuter pynt stop, twa quart stoppes, and ane pynt of timber, ane toast, ane kist, with all and sundrie ye rest of the geir yt is within ye said Henerie's duelling hous in Newtoun, to remane vnder lawful fence and arrest at ye instance of the said Henerie, and to be furthcoman to him as accordes with ye law,” &c. In the council records we find no mention made of any particular trade having been carried on within the boundaries of the burgh. Cordwainers and weavers are occasionally mentioned; but these seem to have been wholly employed in manufacturing for home consumption. The working of coal in the Newton lands, during the last and part of the present century, gave a vast stimulus to the wealth and importance of the burgh, as well as the weaving and sewing of webs for the Glasgow manufacturers. Ship-building has also been long and successfully carried on in Newton; and there are now no fewer than three iron foundaries in active operation. The manufacture of salt, lately discontinued, had been carried on for several hundred years.

GORDON OF NEWTON LODGE, &c.

In a parish where the whole territory, save some ten acres, belongs to the community, it is not to be expected that the genealogist should find much to engage his pen. The only family is that of

JOHN TAYLOR GORDON of Newton Lodge and Blackhouse, in this county, and Nethermuir, in Aberdeenshire, who have resided here since 1832.

Lineage.

Mr Gordon is descended of an ancient and highly honourable and influential family—the Gordons of Methlic and Haddo, ancestors of the Earl of Aberdeen, who have carried down the name in direct male descent since the twelfth century, and who have all along acted a prominent and distinguished part in the affairs of the country.

I. David Gordon of Nethermuir—part of the estate of Haddo—born about 1540, was the fourth son of James Gordon of Methlic and Haddo, by Marjory, daughter of Sir Thomas Menzies of Pitfodils. David was succeeded by

II. Patrick Gordon of Nethermuir, who had three sons—

—, his successor.

Patrick.

James.

III. ——— Gordon of Nethermuir was born about 1600. He was fined as an anti-covenanter in 1640. He was succeeded by

* *Grosset*—Fr., *Grosseille*, gooseberry.

IV. Patrick Gordon of Nethermuir, who married Anna Strachan, and had issue—

Patrick.
John.
William.

V. John Gordon of Nethermuir, his second son, succeeded. He married Eliza Gordon, and had issue—

George.
Anna.
Elizabeth.

VI. George Gordon of Nethermuir dying without issue, he was succeeded, about 1731, by the grandson of James, third son of Patrick Gordon of Nethermuir.

VII. John Gordon of Nethermuir. He had an only son,

VIII. William Gordon of Nethermuir, who had two sons—

John.
Maxwell.

IX. John Gordon of Nethermuir, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew—son of Maxwell Gordon, by Miss Taylor, daughter of John Taylor of Blackhouse, W.S. in Edinburgh—the present proprietor.*

Arms—Azure, three Boars' Heads couped, Or, within a Bordure Coupee, Argent and Or: *Crest*, a Dexter Hand, holding an Arrow Bend-ways: *Motto*, *Majores sequor*.

* In the entail of the noble family of Aberdeen, we find that Nethermuir stands pretty near.

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. "It is bounded on the south-west by the Firth of Clyde; on the north-east by Dalry; on the south-east by Stevenston and Kilwinning; and on the north-west by West Kilbride."* It 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 hilly lands in the northern quarter of it average in height about 400 feet. 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 belongs 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.* The Statistical Account of Scotland, published in 1793, says:—"There were leases of houses and gardens granted to a few families, as long ago as the year 1565. But it is certain, from unquestionable traditionary testimony (that of parents to their children now living), that a century after that time, or about 130 years ago, there were only *four* houses in Saltcoats, which now consists of about four hundred. Yet, at a much remoter period, *salt* was made there, which appears not only from tradition, but from the remains of considerable heaps of ashes, south and north of the present town. It was then made by poor people in their little pans or kettles. They digged up the coal near the surface of the ground at a very small expense, and lived in huts on the shore."† 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 extraordinary blight must have overtaken it. The original charter itself, we believe, is lost, but the following is a copy of it:—

James, by the grace of God King of the Scots, to our very revd. father in the Pope and beloved counsellor, Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow, our chancellor, greeting: Whereas, with the advice of our Lords of Council, in special favour to our beloved cousin and counsellor, Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, Lord Montgomery, we grant, for the good government and edification, *habendo pro assiamenio et hospitacione*, of our lieges frequenting the village of Salt-

* It was called "Saltcottes" by Timothy Pont, whose maps for Blaeu's Atlas were published in 1662. Saltcoats then belonged to the Earl of Glencairn.

† "Saltcoats, 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 seisin of one of these nine yards, dated at Carliea House, Oct., 1555."

* Statistical Account.

coats, lying in the Barony of Ardrossan, within the Ballywick of Cuninghame, and in our Sherriffdom of Ayr, we make and create said village, and the lands of the same, in like manner called Saltcoats, with its p^ortients, into a free Burgh of Barony for ever; and we also grant to the inhabitants of said Burgh, now and in all time coming, full power and free opportunity of buying and selling in the same, wine, wax, bread, woollen, linen, brought and grown, and all other saleable commodities, with power and liberty to said burghesses, inhabitants, to hold and keep in said Burgh, bakers, brewers, feshers, and sellers both of flesh and fish, and all workmen necessary for the liberty of the Burgh in said Barony. We also grant that in the said Burgh there may be burghesses, and that the same may have power in all time coming to elect Bailies annually, and all other officers necessary for the government of the said burgh, with power to the burghesses and inhabitants of the foresaid burgh of holding in the same for ever a market place and a weekly market on the Wednesday, and free fairs annually on the feasts of the conception of the blessed Virgin Mother and of St Laurence, for eight days of the same, with all tholing (allowances) and liberties to or at the free markets observed or to be observed in any manner prevalent, for ever. And also with power and liberty to the said Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, and his heirs, to let out foresaid village and lands, in whole or in part, to the common burghesses, in heritable feuhold, to build and to make reparation thereupon, to keep and to hold whole and entire said village and lands of Saltcoats, with whatever belongs to the burghesses and to the inhabitants of the same, and to their heirs, in free Burgh of Barony for ever, with the privileges, liberties, and powers above written, and with all other liberties beneficial and just to individuals belonging, or that may belong, to the free Burgh of Barony, and therefore as free as is any Burgh of Barony erected by us or by our predecessors within our kingdom, without any revocation.

Therefore to you we commit and give in charge this our Charter, under our Great Seal, in form of a goat, and in manner due to said Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, on promises formerly made.

Given under our Secret Seal, at Edinburgh, on the first day of the month of Feby., in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight, and the sixteenth of our reign.

Tucker thus speaks of Saltcoats in 1654:—“Fairly, Calburgh, Saltcoats, thoares only of the roade, with a few houses, the inhabitants fishermen, who carry fish and cattel 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 any thing comes in thither.”* It was not till Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie succeeded to the greater part of the property in the parish of 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 sunk coal-

pits on his estate—the place speedily rose to considerable importance, conferring great advantages on the district. In 1693, he procured another act of parliament, conferring on him, for “perfecting ane harbour at Saltcoats,” the right to the excise of ale, beer, retailed brandy and aquavitate, already imposed or to be imposed, during what is to run of the twenty years of the former act. This right, for which he paid quarterly to the collector £117 Scots, extended over the parishes of Ardrossan and Stevenston. It was granted, says the act of parliament, for “the public weel;” as an example of which it states, that, when the harbour was commenced, the excise amounted to only £52 Scots quarterly, now it had been raised to £117. Farther, the harbour had also occasioned the resort of foreign vessels for repair—all of which was for the public good. In 1707, James Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, “son of Robert, who built the harbour of Saltcoats,” obtained a farther grant of the excise, during twenty years, for maintaining the harbour. From that period Saltcoats seems to have steadily advanced. The Eglinton family also erected salt-pans, and a considerable export took place in coals. Ship-building was carried on to some extent during the last century, and no fewer than seven large pans were constantly engaged in the manufacture of salt. In connection with these, a magnesia work, the first of the kind in Scotland, was erected, and still continues in operation. The repeal of the salt duties, however, and the consequent introduction of English rock salt, has materially injured the trade of the salt-pans, only one of which is now in operation. The shipping of the port has greatly declined, owing, no doubt, to the superior accommodation afforded by the neighbouring harbours; and ship-building is no longer carried on. There are still, however, a number of vessels, of from twenty to eighty tons, which annually repair to the herring fishing; but the home fishing is much neglected. The chief portion of the inhabitants, amounting to about 4000, are employed in weaving, procured from the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. 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 late Earl of Eglinton, who set about the work soon after his accession to the title and estates of Eglinton in 1796. His object was, by cutting a canal between

* Report by Thomas Tucker, 1654, (privately printed by Lord Murray for the Bannatyne Club,) p. 39.

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, and the Earl entered upon its execution with the zeal which characterised him in all his undertakings. 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 present Earl, in 1827, the works were almost wholly suspended. Since that period, however, they have been carried on with renewed spirit; and now, by the recent opening of a capacious wet dock, it is so far completed as to form 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 present Earl of Eglinton, 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. This will be still farther enhanced when the new lines of railway projected bring Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and the intermediate towns, more directly into communication with the port. Considerable eclat is given to Ardrossan as a watering-place by the residence there of the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, with not a few distinguished friends, during the summer season. The proposed establishment of a series of great cattle trysts annually at Ardrossan, if successful, as there is every reason to hope, will add immensely to its importance as a place of business.

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 Eglinton, 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. Within the last year or two a subscription was entered into; and now a handsome place of worship, with a spire and clock, 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 at 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, Aug. 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." "Aug. 28.—Messrs Pollock and Oughterson arrived at the Turk's Head, Saltcoats, 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, Aug. 26, 1789, was appointed to be ordained minister of Ardrossan, on or before the 1st September. The presbytery, at their next meeting, appoint, ordain, at Irvine, Aug. 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 Kilmairs 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 Saltcoats, 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 selecting of their own judge, subject to the approval and confirmation of the sheriff of the shire or bailie of the bailliary, 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-georgan, a hill rising 700 feet above the level of the sea, 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.

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 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 Eglintons of Eglinton; and, soon afterwards—Sir John Montgomerie of Eaglesham

having married the heiress of Eglinton—it, as well as Eglinton, 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 Montgomeries. 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 possessions of ye English, Vallace vsed 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 imagined 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 fontaine of fresh vatter, vich is in a vaulte in this castell, for it, lyke to ye sea, ebbs and flows two severall tymes each twenty-four hours—

Its banks to pasee doeth tuisie assay,
And tuisie againe reiteir each day.

The reason is from ye ebbing and fouing of ye salt sea, vich enuirones ye rock quheron ye castell stands, and at each surge, with horrible repurcussions, regorges the fresh vatter, not letting issue from its spring, and so makes the fontaine 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.† The lands of Ardrossan extend to upwards of 3500 acres, all arable.‡

* 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 1820, "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 noble assertor of his country's independence. The ring is now in the possession of the Rev. David Landsborough of Stevenston."—*New Statistical Account*.

† 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 "Philipe Horse, sone-in-law to Sir Richard Moruell, quho, in old evidences, was styled Phillipus de Horssey.—*Janitor Comitris Gallovidie*."

‡ There is a curious legend connected with Ardrossan Castle. It is as follows:—

LEGEND OF THE DEVIL OF ARDROSSAN.—Sir Fergus Bar-

* Pont's Cuninghame.

† Robertson's Cuninghame.

The *Castle of Montfode* is the next object of antiquity. It is situated on the banks of Montfode Burn, near the coast-side, immediately north of Ardrossan. The property with which it is connected extends to upwards of 300 acres, nearly all arable. The castle seems to have consisted of a large oblong square tower. It is now in ruins, having been demolished, within memory, to build a thrashing-mill. 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 Montfoid*—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 Lanark-

shire, 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 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 Scraling, 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 Eglinton, 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 Eglinton, and others, in the slaughter of

clay of Ardrossan was inordinately addicted to horse-racing, and carried his exploits into all the neighbouring countries of Europe. His success in these pursuits was so great, and he became so famous, that all competition with him seemed hopeless. This, in the spirit of the times, was ascribed to an enchanted bridle, which it was believed he possessed in virtue of a secret compact with the devil; and hence his alarming *soubriquet*—"The Devil of Ardrossan." At last, however, as ill luck would have it, this instrument of the baron's sporting infallibility was, by chance or treachery, transferred to the head of a rival's horse, and thus he saw his power depart from him, and his sun of glory set for ever!—leaving him, no doubt, to exclaim with Macbeth—

"Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath cow'd my better part of man!
And be these juggling fiends no more believed."

How the Baron comported himself, or bore this trying disclosure of his secret, seems unfortunately, from some cause or other, to be pretermitted in the story. But the final terminus of his career is thus tragically related:—Leaving home on a distant journey, he gave strict injunctions to his lady regarding the care of his only son, a youth of tender years; in particular, that the young man should not be permitted to mount a spirited horse, of which he was exceedingly fond. During the father's absence, however, the youth had found means to obtain the horse, and unhappily riding out, was thrown from the animal and killed on the spot. This, of course, could not be concealed; and on Sir Fergus's return home, such was the ungovernable violence of his feelings that in a paroxysm of rage he slew the unhappy mother of his child! There is another version of the story, which says that she was not the mother of the unfortunate boy, but the second wife of his father, by whom she had an only child, a daughter; and accordingly it is surmised, that desirous of the succession to the estate opening to her own offspring, she was not altogether careless of the death of young Barclay. Be this as it may, all future happiness was now roft from

the miserable Sir Fergus. He retired with a favourite servant to the opposite island of Arran, and there, at the lone tower of Kildonan, ended his wretched days. A remarkable allusion to Ireland occurs in the story, while he sojourned here; and the manner of his death was this:—He had a presentiment that, should he ever set foot on Irish ground, he should no longer live. It so happened that some Irish boats calling there had left a quantity of sods, which they had brought with them, on the beach; and the Baron chancing, as he passed, to tread on them, inquired how they came there. Being told, he exclaimed his end was now come! and, giving orders regarding the disposal of his corpse, he died that same night. He commanded that his body should be sewed up in a bull's hide, and buried within sea-mark. This was punctually attended to by his faithful servant; but the sea afterwards washing off the sand, the body floated across the channel to the shores of Ardrossan, and landing immediately under the walls of the castle, was taken up in its cerecloth, and finally interred within the adjoining chapel.

In this brief tale, the termination of the ancient barons of Ardrossan seems pretty distinctly shadowed forth; and the historical fact of the fate of Sir Fergus Barclay, at the battle of Arscoll, may be the foundation of the whole.

The original parish church of Ardrossan stood close by the castle, and though long removed, its site is still to be traced. Within its area lies an ancient tombstone, which tradition appropriates as that of Sir Fergus Barclay. On it is sculptured the figure of a man at full length, with two shields of arms laid over him. One appears to represent the royal arms of Scotland, being the lion rampant; the other is probably the escutcheon of the deceased. Before the building of the new town, this was an exceedingly secluded spot, and the superstitious dread which was entertained for the sanctuary of "the Devil of Ardrossan" was very great. It was believed that were any portion of the "moulds" to be taken from under this stone and cast into the sea, forthwith should ensue a dreadful tempest to devastate sea and land!—"Scottish Sketches," in "*Scots Times*" newspaper, by J. Fullarton, Esq. of Overton.

† Caledonia, vol. ii., p. 730.

* Nisbet, vol. ii., p. 237.

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 Montfoyd* of that Ilk is retoured heir to John Montfoyd of that Ilk, in the "10 mercatis terrarum antiqui extentus de Montfoyd," 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 Portincross: "Jeane Boyd, *Ladie Montfoyd*," 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, 1606," and which was confirmed August 17, 1610. This lady is again mentioned in a similar document, May, 1609—"Hew Montfoyd [of that Ilk, her husband], maister of ye ground," appears in the testament of "Margrate Lambie, spous to Robert Craufurd in Montfoyd," 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 Montfoyd, spous to John Miller in Chapelton (parish of Kilbride), quha deceist in the moneth of Februar, 1622." * * * Laird of Montfoyd, hir brother, lxvii. xiijs. iijd." "Item, Their was awand to the defunct, &c., be the "Legacie—At Chapelton, the xij day of Februar, 1622 zeiris. The quhilk day Jeane Montfoyd nominat Johnne Miller her executor. It is my will and ordains, all debits 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 cumes to the aige of fyftein zeiris, * * * and in cais, as God forbid, the said Hew depairt this mortal lyf befor his father, I ordain his father to gif to my brother, *Robert*, the sown of ane hundreth merkis, in full contentatioun for my part of the hous, &c." This was done before these witnesses—Robert Boyd of Portincross, George Craufurd in Kirkton, Kilbryd, and Mr Johnne Harper, minister of Kilbryd, &c. *Hugh Montfoyd* of Montfoyd was retoured heir to his father, *Hugonis Montfoyd de eodem*, in the lands of Montfoyd 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 tenant 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 gentleman, 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 Eglington 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 pos-

* 1648, May 26—This inquisition was made in the Pretorium (Chamber, or the Hall) of Paisley, before the honourable man, William Mure of Glanderstoun, depute sheriff of Renfrew, by faithful men, to wit—

John Maxwell of Southbar;
James Maxwell, his son;
Hugh Wallace of Orcharh;
Mr Thomas, younger servitor to Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall;
George Maxwell of Lyen-corce;
John Smith of Braidfield;
James King, portioner of Rlsk;
John Cauldwell, portioner of Gavan;
Gabriel Thomson of . . . shill; *
William Wallace in Ferninies;
Robert Sklaitter in Mekilrigs;
Alexr. Pollick of Mekilbog;
John Kerr, portioner, there;
Thomas Vrie in Langsyde; and *
John Pattoun in Muirdrykes.

They found that Hugo Montfode of that Ilk, father of William Montfode, now of that Ilk, died vest and seced in ane fyve merk land of Gryffecastell-Montfode, in Killellan parish, Renfrewshire. (Signed) ROBERT FONE, CLK.

† Eglington papers.

‡ William Monfod of that Ilk, as heir of Margaret Monfod, daughter of Hugh Monfod of that Ilk, his sister-german, in an annual rent of £94, 8s. Od., effeicand to 2300 merkis, as principal, furth of the five merk land of Gryffe-Castell-Montfod, within the paroch of Killellane, 8th Feb., 1672.—*Renfrewshire Returns*, No. 170.

§ The family seems to have got into difficulties some time previously. In 1661 (May 7), Hugh, Earl of Eglington, is retoured "una petra albae ceras de terris de Monfod." The chartulary 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.

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

* A part of the parchment is worn out in the fold.

ession of "William Brisban of Munfod, apothecary and chirurgoun" in Ayr.* This gentleman, who 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 a Margaret Monfode, wife

of James Cuninghame, shipmaster in Saltcoats. 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 burghess of Ayr, and whose name occurs amongst the commissioners of supply as early as 1714. It was subsequently purchased by the late Robert Carrick, Esq., banker in Glasgow, and is now possessed by his disponee.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF ARDROSSAN.

JAMES CARRICK MOORE, Esq. of Montfode and Corsewall, brother of the celebrated General Sir John Moore. He was born at Glasgow in 1762. He married—31st December, 1799—Harriet, only daughter of John Henderson, Esq., and has issue—

John Carrick, born 13th February, 1806; married, in 1835, Caroline, daughter of John Bradley, Esq. of Colborne Hill, county of Stafford.

Graham Francis, born 18th September, 1807; barrister-at-law.

Harriett Jane. Louisa. Julia.

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. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Wigtonshire. Mr Moore is descended from the old house of Mure of Row-

allan, in this county, and distantly related to the Dunlop family.

Lineage.

I. *Alexander Mure*, second son of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, was a captain in the Scots army sent to Ireland, to quell the rebels, in 1648. He was killed in action there. His family remaining in Ireland, his son,

II. — Mure, also entered the army, and served under William III. The son of this officer,

III. 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 Hay Anderson, 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. By his second marriage, with Marion Hay, daughter of the Rev. James Hay, minister of Kilsyth,† he had, with other issue,

III. John Moore, M.D., the well-known author of "Medical Sketches;" "Zeluco," a novel; and several other works of merit. Dr Moore 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

* 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 intelligent antiquary, in reply to some inquiries about this Mr Monfod, 18th September, 1840, wrote as follows:—"The Monfoade 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 Scottish dialect in high perfection."

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

* Land of Burns.

† The Rev. Mr Hay was believed to have been descended of one of the noble families of that name, but which of them is unknown. On his tombstone, in Kilsyth churchyard, the arms of Tweeddale are rather elaborately carved.

of the Rev. Mr Simson, professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow, by whom he had issue—

Lieut.-General Sir John Moore.
Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B.
JAMES CARRICK MOORE of Montfode and Corsewall.
Francis Moore.
Charles Moore, and
Jane Moore.

The connection with the Dunlop family arises in this way. John Anderson of Dowhill, grandfather of James Carrick Moore of Montfode and Corsewall, had, by his first marriage, with Susannah Hamilton, daughter of Hamilton of Aitkenhead (now of Holmhead), a daughter, married to John Leckie of Newlands, in Renfrewshire. The issue of this marriage was an only daughter, Susannah, married to Francis, Laird of Dunlop, father of John Dunlop of Dunlop, who married Frances Anne Wallace of Craigie. It therefore follows that Mr Carrick Moore and John Dunlop were second cousins by half-blood. The great discrepancy in the age of these parties, standing in such relationship, is accounted for by the fact of John Anderson having been a very young man at the date of his first marriage with Miss Hamilton, and far advanced in life when he married his second wife.*

Arms—Argent, on a Fesse, engr. Az., three Mullets, pierced, of the Field, all within a Bordure, inverted, Gules.

Crest—A Saracen's Head in profile, couped at the shoulders, proper, Turban, Argent, Cap, Vest.

Seat—Corsewall, Wigtonshire.

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 through the narrow valley among the hills towards Dalry. About a third part of it is fertile land, spread out along the skirts of a hill of considerable height; the remainder is sound hill pasture, with a small proportion of marshy and mossy land at the back of the hill, originally a loch." 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.,

* From John Anderson's second daughter, Barbara, is descended the present Sir John Campbell, Bart., of Airds, lieutenant-governor of the island of St Vincent's.

one of the magistrates of Irvine. On his death, it was inherited by his eldest daughter, Mary, who married Captain John Brooks, late of the 26th Regiment, who is now the proprietor, in right of his wife. They have no issue. The descent of this family is from that of Blackhouse, or Skelmorlie-Cuninghame (a branch of that of Braidstane).

Lineage.

I. ADAM MONTGOMERIE of Braidstane—who died before 1st December, 1576—by his wife, the eldest daughter of Colquhoun of Luss, had issue—

1. Adam, who succeeded him, who was father of Hugh, Viscount Montgomerie, of the Ardes, whose wife was Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of the Laird of Greenock, and whose male line ended in 1757, by the death of Thomas, fifth Earl of Mountalexander, s.p.
2. John, ancestor of this family.
3. Robert, ancestor of Hugh Montgomerie of Grey Abbey, in the county of Down, &c.
4. —, ancestor of the Montgomeries of Derrygonnelly, in Fermanagh, whose male heir is Edward Archdall, of Castle Archdall, whose son, Captain Mervyn Archdall, is M.P. for that county; of Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Montgomerie, of Blessingbourn Lodge, &c.

II. John Montgomerie, the second son, had the lands of Blackhouse, in the parish of Largs, in heritage, and an annual rent from Drummure, in Pearston parish. He married Marjory Fraser, of the family of Knock, and died in December, 1600, leaving issue.

III. Patrick Montgomerie of Blackhouse, who acquired the superiority of Skelmorlie-Cuninghame, in which the lands of Blackhouse, &c., are situated; and also an estate in county Down, called Creboy, or Craigboy, from his brother-in-law, Viscount Montgomerie. He married Christian, daughter of John Shaw of Greenock. He died in January, 1629, and had issue—

1. Hugh, who succeeded him, and died, s.p., in December, 1630; and
2. John, who succeeded him.
3. —, ancestor of the late Robert Montgomerie of Craighouse, father of Robert Montgomerie, now of Craighouse; Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Montgomerie; William, surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal; and Hugh.

IV. John Montgomerie of Blackhouse succeeded his brother. He was a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and fell at the battle of Dunbar, 2d September, 1650. He was succeeded by his son,

V. Patrick Montgomerie of Blackhouse, who sold that property in 1663. He married Margaret Coss, and left at his death a son,

VI. John Montgomerie, who sold Craigboy, 27th December, 1716, and was designed of Thirdpart (of South Skelmorlie), in Largs. He married the daughter of Montgomerie of Scotston—who sold that estate, and acquired a property near Campbellton, in Kintyre—by whom he had issue. He died about 1720.

1. Adam, who died, s.p.

2. James Montgomerie of Pearston and Thirdpart, who married Mary Simpson, and had issue—

1. Patrick Montgomerie of Bourtriehill, born 22d May, 1701, who succeeded his father in 1734, and died, s.p., in 1766.

2. Jane, born 11th December, 1711, who married Andrew Buchanan of Drumpellier, and had issue, from whom descends Mr Carrick Buchanan, now of Drumpellier, &c.

3. Robert Montgomerie, heritor in Irvine, who married, about 1707, Miss Jean Maclean, of Irvine, and died in 1740, leaving issue—

1. Patrick, born in 1709.

2. John Montgomerie of Barnahill, who was born 16th June, 1723. His uncle, James Montgomerie of Pearston, was one of the witnesses to his birth, in the parish register. He entered the navy, and was present as midshipman in the action off Toulon, 11th February, 1744, in the *Marlborough*, 98, which suffered most severely in killed and wounded. He was afterwards promoted to be acting lieutenant, but retired from the service, and married, in 1768, his cousin, Jean Maclean, daughter of Robert Maclean of Barnahill, who dying in childbed, he married, secondly, Jean, eldest daughter of Archibald Macneil of Garskey, and sister of Colonel Malcolm Macneil of Garskey, who also died in childbed, and her son died also. He died in 1775, and was succeeded by his only child by his first marriage, viz.,

Robert Montgomerie of Barnahill, born in 1760. He married Marian, daughter of John Macfarlane, younger of Auchinvinnalmer, who died in 1822; and he died in 1825, leaving issue—

1. John Hamilton Montgomerie of Barnahill, late Captain, 76th Regiment, who married Ellen, only child of the late James Hamilton, yr. of Broomfield, and who have issue—

1. Robert James.
2. Marian Elizabeth (died in 1833, aged fourteen months).
3. Ellen Jane.
4. John Patrick.
5. Catherine Mary.
6. James Francis Duncan.

2. Robert, unmarried, residing at Ascog, in Bute.

3. James, of Maulesbank, married Catherine Robertson Duncan, daughter of Dr David Duncan of the army, a cadet of Fascalzie and Ardowrie.

4. Mary, married the Rev. George Loudon, minister of Inverarity, and died in December, 1839, leaving issue—

1. Mary.
2. Elizabeth.

5. Jane, married Robert Carnegie, Esq., fourth son of Patrick Carnegie of Lour.

6. Elizabeth, married David Baxter, Esq. of Union Mount, merchant in Dundee.

7. Francis, } (both died young in 1816).
8. Duncan, }

VII. Patrick Montgomerie, heritor in Irvine, eldest son of Robert, married, 1st, Miss Morris; second, Miss Montgomerie; third, Miss Hunter; and died in 1774, leaving issue, besides others—

1. James Montgomerie, who was one of the magistrates of Irvine, and purchased Knockewart in 1787. He died in 1796, leaving issue by his wife, Julia Gillies, two daughters—

1. Mary Montgomerie of Knockewart, who married Captain John Brooks, late of the 26th Regiment, who have no issue.

2. Margaret, unmarried.

2. John Montgomerie, of whom presently.

3. Robert, of Sevilla and Cottage, died unmarried.

4. Jean, married Robert Tod of Knockindale, &c., and left issue a son,

Major John Tod, H.E.I.C.S., of Cottagefield, who married Miss Brown, daughter of H. Brown of Broadstone, Esq.

John Montgomerie, the second son, acquired the Friendship estate, in Trinidad, which was afterwards sold. He married Marion, daughter of Hugh Paterson, Esq., and died in 1831, leaving issue—

1. Patrick Montgomerie, Esq., Clune Park, Renfrewshire, married Janet, daughter and heiress of William Wood of Plantation and Kirkstyle, who have issue—

1. Robert.
2. Jane Paterson.

2. Hugh, died unmarried.

3. John, married Bethia, daughter of Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal, descended from Duntreath, who left issue a son—

Hugh Edmonstone Montgomerie, now of Montreal, in Canada.

John acquired an estate in Trinidad, which has since been sold; and was an officer of the militia of that island, and aide-de-camp to the Governor. He died at New-York in 1836.

4. Robert, died unmarried.

5. Adam, died unmarried.

6. William Ewing, of Santa Cruz, married Miss Macpherson, who were both lost in a hurricane in the West Indies, 13th August, 1835.

7. James, died in infancy.

1. Janet, married Robert Lang, Esq. of Blackdales and Groatholm, and have surviving issue—

1. Hugh Lang, M.D.
2. William, residing at Groatholm.
3. A daughter, —

2. Jane, unmarried.

3. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

Arms—First and fourth quarters, Montgomerie, Az., three Fleurs-de-lis, Or; second and third, Eglinton, Gules, three Annulets, Or, Stoned, Az., within a double Tressure, which last was granted by Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglinton, to Hugh, Viscount Montgomerie, and are recorded in the Irish Herald's College as the arms of the house of Braidstane, and now borne by the family of Knockewart.

Crest—Upon a Cap of Maintenance a Dexter Gauntlet, erect, holding a Dagger, both proper.

Motto—"Honneur sans Repos."

Seats—Knockewart, and villa near Irvine.

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, which consists of about 500 acres, altogether arable, is situated in the northern division of the parish. There was formerly a mansion-house upon it. The Cuninghames are directly descended from the Glengarnock family, the most ancient cadet of the house of Glencairn. The first of them was

I. 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 of William Cuninghame, his son and heir and fear of the same."* According to a MS. history of the Eglinton 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

II. 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 Conyngname" in this document, the probability is that he belonged to some of the learned professions. In a similar document—the testament of Robert Ritchie in Caddel, June, 1624—"Mr Williame Conyngname, his maister," again occurs as a creditor for "twenty-fve bolls meill, and yt for ye ferme of his landis, crop 1623."

III. 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 Pitcon. The second daughter, Helen, married, in 1697, Archibald M'Donald of Sanda.§ He was succeeded by his son,

IV. 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—

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.
- Jane, the eldest daughter, was married to Thomas Boyd of Pitcon.

* Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

‡ Ancestor of the Earl of Ranfurly, in Ireland.

§ Hugh Cochran, son of John, third son of Hugh Cochran of Clippings, Renfrewshire, married Magdalane Reid, daughter of James Reid, of the Customs, and granddaughter of Hamilton of Coats and M'Donald of Sanda. They had Thomas Cochran, M.D. in St Kitts. He had Jean Cochran, married, 9th September, 1813, to William Drysdale, W.S., Edinburgh.—*One of the several Genealogical Trees of the claimants of the Clippings "sillar."*

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

Helen, the second daughter, died unmarried.

Margaret was married to Archibald Crawford of Cartburn.

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,

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

1. John (who succeeded him).
2. Andrew, captain in the 48th regiment. He was severely wounded at the taking of Martinique in 1794, in consequence of which he returned home with leave of absence, and died at Thornton in 1798.
3. Archibald, who was a captain in the Earl of Eglinton's, or 61st regiment, and was with it in Minorca, when that island was taken by the Spaniards, in 1782. At the end of the American war, in 1783, when a general reduction took place, he, as a younger captain, was put on half pay. In 1785, he married Mary, daughter of John Wallace of Cessnock, afterwards of Kelly. While on half pay, he accepted the command of a troop in the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under Colonel Dunlop, in which command he died in 1799, without issue.

VI. 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.
3. Helen.

* Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

4. Margaret.
5. Catherine.

VII. Archibald Cuninghame of Caddel and Thornton succeeded his father, and is the present proprietor.

Arms—Quarterly: first and fourth, Argent, a Shake-fork, Sable, charged with a Cinque Foil, for Glengarnock: 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, coupee.

Motto—"Over fork over."

DYKES AND TOWER LODGE.

These small properties are both situated in the immediate vicinity of Saltcoats. 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 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 hir maister, James Mitchell, nyne fs. meill." James Mitchel of Dykes is a witness to the latter-will of "James Skeoche 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 America. We have in vain endeavoured to eke out these scanty notices of the family, by searching the parish records. In the register of births, we find that David Mitchell, innkeeper, and Margaret Mitchell, his wife, had a son, David, born 23d

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

June, 1776. Probably he was some relation, as the name appears to be rather scarce in that quarter. At the division of the church seats of Ardrossan among the heritors, in 1693, "a small dask" was apportioned to Dykes. Tower Lodge has now been in possession of a family of the name of MUIR for two generations. James Muir, the father of James Muir, the present owner, died in 1823, aged 72.

WEIR OF KIRKHALL.

This property, which extends to about twenty acres of fertile land, is situated on the right banks of the Stanley-burn. It no doubt derived its name from its vicinity to the church of Ardrossan, which formerly stood there for some time. The lands are in a high state of cultivation. The Weirs have possessed the property nearly one hundred and thirty years—first as tenants, from 1719 till 1748, in which latter year they purchased it from the former proprietor, James Whyte, whose ancestor, Andrew Whyte, acquired it, in 1607, from the Earl of Eglinton.

I. ROBERT WEIR of Kirkhall, who was succeeded by his son,

II. Hugh Weir of Kirkhall, who was born in 1724. He married Dorothea Hunter, who died in 1787, and by her had several children. He died in 1800, and was succeeded by his son,

III. Robert Weir of Kirkhall. Robert married, in 1806, firstly, Helen Ferrie, who died in 1814; and secondly, in 1816, Margaret Porter, by both of whom he had issue. He had an active turn for antiquarian inquiry, and collected a number of papers and facts of local interest. He died in 1838, having lived to the long age of 81. He was succeeded by his son, the present proprietor,

IV. Robert Weir of Kirkhall.

JACK OF SPRINGVALE.

This is another small property, consisting of about thirty-five acres of good land. It is situated about half a mile north of Saltcoats. The late proprietor, John Jack, died in 1808. He married Margaret Auld, and had a numerous family. It is now possessed by his son, John Jack.

PARISH OF AUCHINLECK.

ETYMOLOGY AND EXTENT.

CHALMERS, in his *Caledonia*, is no doubt correct in deriving the name of Auchinleck from the Gaelic, *Ach-en-leac*—the field of the flat stone. The shelving rock which abounds, particularly where the church stands, sufficiently accounts for the designation. The parish is bounded on the north by Mauchline, Sorn, and Muirkirk; on the east by Muirkirk and Crawfordjohn; on the south by Kirkconnel, New Cumnock, and Old Cumnock; and on the west by Ochiltree. It is a narrow strip of country, measuring sixteen miles in length, while it does not exceed two, on the average, in breadth. Aiton, in his "View," estimates the area at 18,000 Scots acres. It has generally a bleak appearance, though much has been done of late to improve it. The western portion of the parish is the best cultivated.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Auchinleck constituted part of the extensive territory called Kyle-Stewart, acquired by Walter, the son of Alan, high steward of Scotland. The village of Auchinleck—where a lamb fair is held annually on the last Tuesday of August—is, according to Chalmers, a burgh of barony; but that learned antiquary neither gives the date nor refers to the charter of erection. It has no magistrates or council, and, of course, no town records. In 1507, the lands and *villages* of Keithstoun were created a burgh of barony, but no such place is now known. There is a tradition, however, amongst the inhabitants of Auchinleck, that a portion of the village, which is divided by a little stream, was in olden times a burgh, when the rest of the village was not. This may possibly be the Keithstoun of the sixteenth century. The village seems to have grown up, like many other communities, chiefly because of the vicinity of the church. It consists of two rows of houses, intersected by the Glasgow and Dumfries road. The inhabitants, numbering upwards

of 600, are variously employed. Snuff-box making, for which Cumnock was so greatly famed, is carried on to a considerable extent; and it is not generally known that the secret of the hinge—the peculiar feature of these boxes—was first discovered in Auchinleck. The late Mr Wyllie, though brought up as a common blacksmith, was so ingenious that he also became gunsmith and watchmaker. William Crawford, afterwards of Cumnock, was then in his establishment. Upon one occasion Crawford was employed to mend the joint of a Highland mull. In attempting to do so, the solder was so run into the joint as to render it useless. In this dilemma, Wyllie and Crawford thought of various expedients—amongst others, of melting the solder by the application of heat. This, however, was afterwards considered impracticable, from the danger of injuring the hinge. Crawford at last succeeded in making an instrument by which he cut the solder out of the joint in a very neat manner. This tool Mr Wyllie and he afterwards used in forming the joints of the wooden snuff-boxes which came so much in vogue. Between them they kept the secret for twelve years, when, a misunderstanding occurring, Crawford removed to Cumnock, and commenced business on his own account. Unfortunately, he employed a watchmaker in Douglas to make a duplicate of the instrument; and suspecting its use, a person employed by the watchmaker divulged the secret. From that period new hands daily commenced making boxes; till now an article which would have then cost five pounds can be had for eightpence. Customer, cotton, and silk weaving, with the sewing of muslin, occupy a good many hands, male and female; and, as a whole, the community may be said to be industrious and comfortable. There are several coal-pits in the parish, and, recently, extensive iron-works have been erected on the estate of Auchinleck. The remains of an old iron-work exist on the confines of the parish and Muirkirk, said, in the old Statistical Account of Scotland, to have been erected by Lord Cath-

cart. The workmen were English; and as there was no coal in the vicinity, they made use of charred peat in smelting the ironstone. Besides the Boswell family—some of whom have justly acquired a name in the field of letters—the parish was the birthplace of William Murdoch, whose discovery of the use of gas has been of so much benefit to the country. Mr M'Gavin, author of "The Protestant," was also a native of the parish. He was born at Darnlaw, within a short distance of Auchinleck, and his remains are interred in the parish churchyard.

The remains of Druidical worship are still extant in the parish. The Culdees, who followed, as the first promoters of Christianity, worshipped frequently on the sites occupied by their predecessors. The church of Auchinleck was in all likelihood built by the first of the High Stewards; at least, as early as 1238, the second Walter, in pure alms, granted the church, with all its pertinents, to the monks of Paisley, in whose possession it remained till the Reformation. A chaplain served the cure. The rental of the church, in 1562, was £66, 13s. 4d. yearly. There appears to have been another place of worship in the parish, in Roman Catholic times. The place, near Craigston, is still called Chapel-knowe. In excavating for the Lugar Iron-works, recently put in operation, the workmen came upon a small, rude urn, containing bones. The knoll is probably a tumulus of the ancient Britons. "In 1587, the patronage of the church of Auchinleck, with the tithes and church lands, which then belonged for life to Lord Claud Hamilton, as commendator of Paisley, were granted to him and his heirs, with the other property of this religious establishment. On his death, in 1621, his grandson, James, Earl of Abercorn, was served heir to him in the patronage of the church of Auchinleck, with the tithes and church lands. In March, 1620, John, Lord Loudoun, obtained a charter of the patronage of the church of Auchinleck, which was ratified to him in the parliament of 1633."* In 1666, James Reid, heir of William Reid, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, was returned in "terris de Terriochies infra parochiam de Auchinleck, cum decimis ecclesie de Auchinleck." In 1691, Campbell of Cessnock was returned in the half of the ecclesiastical benefits; so was James Carmichael, in 1692, as well as the Viscount Stair, in 1698. The patronage of the church was subsequently acquired by Boswell of Auchinleck, in whose family it still remains. The parish church, which stands on a rocky eminence, was repaired and enlarged in 1754, when the aisle was added by Lord Auchinleck. The older portion of the building is believed to have been erected

before the Reformation. "It is said that it is [was for some years] stately anathematized by the Pope, as being one of the first churches in this country in which the doctrines of the Reformation were taught. It is not easy to discover the authority on which this has been affirmed, though it is quite a common report in the country."* A new church, adjacent to the old one, has recently been built, containing upwards of 800 sittings. The scene of the skirmish between a party of Cameronians and the king's forces, at the head of Aird's Moss, is within the parish. It occurred on the 20th July, 1680. Until lately, when a more attractive monument was erected, the grave of Richard Cameron was marked by a large flat stone, with his name, and those who fell with him, engraved upon it.

The session records and register of births have been kept since 1693, though not very regularly till 1752. In that year, the Rev. John Dun, minister of the parish, instituted an inquiry into the state of the records, and caused them to be more regularly attended to. The minutes of the session are not of much interest; nevertheless, a few entries may be quoted:—"December 31, 1752. This day collected, for the poor Protestants in America, at the church, ten pounds and four shillings Scots. Collected, the Sabbath day before this, at the *Dornal*, two pounds and eight shillings Scots for the same purpose." The session continued to reckon the poor's funds in Scots money so late as 1753, when it was agreed that it should be "counted in English money"—the treasurer to be chosen annually. John Cochrane of Waterside had mortgaged an acre of land to the poor; but his son, John Cochrane, "late of Waterside, got the papers into his hands." The session—23d September, 1753—resolve to apply to Lady Waterside. Lord Auchinleck purchased the acre of land from the said John; but a minute, dated 20th November, 1755, states that "Lord Auchinleck agrees to pay an adequate price for the acre mortgaged by the first John Cochrane of Waterside, and bought by his lordship from the late John Cochrane, his son." The whole stock of poor's money—September 23, 1754—amounted to £56, 14s. 3d. "October 26, 1756. The minister produced an extract, which he took from one of the feus, or long leases, granted by Lord Auchinleck to the people who are building houses upon the publick road side to Mauchline; and we are informed that the other tacks now granted are in the same terms." The extract, which we copy, shows how careful the lord of the manor was in preventing unworthy characters from settling in the place:—"And it is provided, notwithstanding power is granted to the said David Maul (the tenant) to assign or subsett,

* *Caledonia*.

* New Statistical Account.

yet it shall not be in his power, or the power of his foresaids, to bring in any person to live upon the premises, except by the previous consent of the said Alexander Boswell (Lord Auchinleck), his heirs, or the kirk session of Auchinleck. Likewise, if any person so brought in shall thereafter turn out a bad neighbour or vicious person, he (said David and his foresaids), on the same being declared by the kirk session aforesaid forty days before Whitsunday, is hereby bound to remove him or her at the first Whitsunday thereafter; and also he and foresaids shall be bound and obliged to free and relieve the parish of Auchinleck of the burden of maintaining any person or persons to whom they shall sublet the foresaid subjects, or any part thereof, the which relief is hereby declared to be a real burden upon this present right." These stipulations were agreed to on pain of "irritating" the tack—both parties pledging themselves to implement them under a penalty of ten pounds. The heritors seem to have been duly alive to the advantages of education. On the 4th November, 1764, Alex. Mitchell of Halglenmuir, James Lennox of Darnconner, John Boswell for his grandmother, Mrs Fergusson of Knockroon, Lord Auchinleck, and Allan Whiteford of Ballochmyle, met and "agreed to assess one hundred pounds Scots a-year for a schoolmaster—ten shillings sterling to give to one man to teach up the parish, and as much to teach down."

ANTIQUITIES.

The most ancient remain of antiquity in the parish, perhaps, is the *rocking-stone*, on the lands of Wallacetoun. It is situated about four miles from Auchinleck, on the top of a hill called Lamagee. The stone is several tons weight, and rests on two other upright stones. Thirty years ago it could easily be moved, but its equilibrium has since been destroyed. It is understood that the device of "rocking-stones" was latterly adopted by the Druids, when their order had fallen somewhat into disrepute, to stimulate the credulity of the people.

Next may be ranked the *old Castle of Auchinleck*, the seat of the old family of that name. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, says "the lands of Auchinleck were granted, by the first Stewart, to a vassal, who assumed from the place the local surname of *Auchinleck*." This, however, is an unsupported assertion: it may or may not have been the fact. It can scarcely be supposed that the whole of Kyle was destitute of native proprietors; and in most cases where the surname was local, we should be inclined to think that the owners of the land were not foreign. The castle, long since in ruins, stood on a high projecting point—a red sandstone rock—formed by the junction of the

Dupal or Hill-end burn with the classic Lugar. The castle—only a portion of one wall of which, with a few arches and other fragments, now remains, is surrounded on the Lugar and opposite side by deep precipices. The other two sides are accessible by steep ascents, the old zig-zag approaches upon which are still traceable. The bridle-road, as it was called, from the castle to Ochiltree, wound in a similar fashion over the hill which intervenes. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably picturesque—the rocks which circumscribe the stream being in many places upwards of a hundred feet high. The Hill-end burn winds through a gorge one hundred and fifty feet deep, the sides of which are finely planted with wood. Several bridges span the ravine in a very romantic manner. About two hundred yards from the old strength, farther up the rising ground, is situated the more modern, though deserted, Castle of Auchinleck: It is pretty entire, and overgrown with ivy. Still farther distant is to be seen the mansion-house, now occupied by the family. It is this sort of historic view which these buildings present that gives a peculiar interest to the spot: the old strength, with its once towering, massive walls, portcullis, and drawbridge, tells of times of rapine and war, when the arm of the law was weak and the sway of the baron strong. The old manor place, a structure of the early part of the seventeenth century, combines the characteristics of the ancient castle with a degree of convenience and accommodation which bespeak a salutary improvement in the state of society, though its thick walls and strong bars denote that entire security did not prevail. The historic picture is complete in the Grecian structure built by Lord Auchinleck, where, in the full emancipation from a rude and boisterous era, the triumph of peace is manifest in the display of elegance, and the absence of all indications of defence. It is seldom that the progress of public security and taste can be thus traced in a single domain—many of the proprietors having parsimoniously demolished the ancient residences of their forefathers to aid in building new ones for themselves. Dr Johnson, when he visited Auchinleck, on his return from the Hebrides, in company with his biographer, felt an unusual interest in the ruins of the old castle. He says—"I was less delighted with the elegance of the modern mansion than with the sullen dignity of the old castle. I clambered, with Mr Boswell, among the ruins, which afford striking images of ancient life. It is, like other castles, built on the point of a rock, and was, I believe, anciently surrounded with a moat. There is another rock near it, to which the drawbridge, when it was let down, is said to have reached. Here, in the ages of tumult and rapine, the laird was surprised and

killed by the neighbouring chief, who perhaps might have extinguished the family, had he not in a few days been seized and hanged, together with his sons, by Douglas, who came with his forces to the relief of Auchinleck." Dr Johnson here alludes to the feud between James Auchinleck of that Ilk, and Robert Colvil of Ochiltree, which, in 1449, resulted in the tragedy described. Ochiltree Castle stood on the opposite banks of the Lugar, a little farther up the stream than Auchinleck. Tradition assigns the cause of the feud: it is said the two families, from their near proximity, lived on such terms that, to save themselves the trouble probably of crossing the water, they were in the habit of communicating by a rope between the castles. Some trifling misunderstanding having at last arisen between them, the one insulted the other by sending over, well wrapped up, the bare bones of a sheep's head. As Colvil made the attack—having gained an entrance to Auchinleck Castle by surprise—it is probable that he was the insulted party. Douglas, when he came to the rescue of his adherent, Auchinleck, set fire to the Castle of Ochiltree, and rased it to the ground. That it had been destroyed by fire, and likely enough at the time alluded to, is evidenced by the fact that the father of Mr Charles Colvil, the present tenant of Slatehall farm, within the bounds of which stood the Castle of Ochiltree, in trenching about the ruins, discovered pieces of charred oak, supposed to be remains of the joists or roof of the building. Tradition farther says that the Laird of Ochiltree was not killed on the spot. Douglas intended to have made him a retainer, and with this view carried him along with him on his route by New Cumnock. On crossing Pashhill-burn, which lay in their course, Colvil remarked that, in accordance with the prophecy of a sybil, he should die there; upon which, that the prediction might be fulfilled, Douglas immediately caused him to be put to death!

The first of the *Auchinlecks*, of whom we find any notice, is *Nicol de Achethlec* (Auchinleck), mentioned in the Ragman-Roll (1292-7). Though he signed the bond of allegiance to Edward of England, he was a zealous patriot, and, according to Blind Harry, related by blood to Wallace. He accompanied that heroic leader, along with Wallace of Richardtoun, to Glasgow, where they attacked the English garrison, and, having slain Earl Percy, put them to rout. The next of the family mentioned is *Johannes de Auchinleck, dominus ejusdem, miles*, who, in 1385, had to mortify to the Convent of Paisley ten pounds principal, or an annual rent of twenty shillings,* for a

mutilation committed by him and his accomplices upon one of the monks of that establishment. The monk had, in all probability, been guilty of some indiscretion, which Auchinleck found necessary to resent in a signal manner. This mortification was confirmed either by himself or his successor, *Johannes Auchinleck, dominus ejusdem*, in 1392. The son of this John, *James Auchinleck of that Ilk*, was slain in the feud, as already mentioned, with Colvil of Ochiltree. He married the daughter of Alexander Melville of Glenbervie, in the Merns, and by this means acquired that barony. He was succeeded by his son, *John Auchinleck of that Ilk*, whom we find sitting in the Scottish parliaments of 1461 and 1469. He had two sons, from the second of whom came the Auchinlecks of Balmanno. *James*, the eldest, married Egidia, daughter of John, Lord Ross, by whom he had only one daughter, who was heir of line to her grandfather.* In 1475, *Eugenius Achlek* (Auchinleck) was one of the Privy Council. He was probably the son of Balmanno, and had succeeded his uncle in the estate of Auchinleck. The Laird of Auchinleck sat in Parliament in 1478, and again in 1487. Nisbet states that "in the 1499, *Sir John Auchinleck of that Ilk* disposed his estate, without the king his superior's consent, to William Cunningham of Craigends, and Marion Auchinleck, his spouse, daughter to the said Sir John; whereupon the estate recognosced, and the barony of Auchinleck was thereupon given by King James IV. to his servant, as he calls him, Thomas Boswell, son to Sir Alexander Boswell of Balmuto, in the 1505." If this was the case, it is rather singular that "William Cuninghame of Cragans, and *Mariot Auchinleck*," his spouse, should have obtained from the king, whose rights as over-lord had been disregarded, a charter of the lands of Auchinleck, in 1499. It is certain, however, that Thomas Boswell acquired the estate about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Nisbet adds, but without giving his authority, that "the heir of line of the family of Auchinleck of that Ilk, Dame Elizabeth Auchinleck, got the barony of Glenbervie, and married Sir William Douglas, son to the Earl of Angus, of whom is come the Douglas family, and all the other branches flowing from that illustrious house, ever since."

Arms—A Cross, counter embattled, Sable.

THE BOSWELLS OF AUCHINLECK.

This family is a branch of the old stock of Balmuto, in Fifeshire.

I. THOMAS BOSWELL, the first of Auchinleck, was the son of David Boswell of Balmuto, by Lady

* The interest of money would then appear to have been ten per cent.

* Nisbet.

Margaret Sinclair, daughter of William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness. He was a favourite at the court of King James IV., from whom he obtained a charter of the lands of Auchinleck, 20th November, 1504. The following year (16th June) he had another charter of the lands of Cruikstoun, Over and Nether Keithstoun, and Rogertoun, with the fortalice, &c. And again—27th May, 1507—he obtained a third charter, constituting the village and lands of Keithstoun into a free burgh of barony. Nisbet, in his first volume of Heraldry, states that Thomas Boswell married the second daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Auchinleck of Auchinleck. This, however, does not tally with the fact, stated in volume second, that Dame Elizabeth Auchinleck, the heiress of line of that family, married Sir William Douglas. Crawford, in his Renfrewshire, falls into the same error, making Thomas Boswell twice married, and first to one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Auchinleck. According to Douglas' Baronage, he married a daughter—Annabella—of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, by Isabel, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, and by her had a son, *David*, his heir. Having accompanied James IV. in his chivalrous invasion of England, Thomas Boswell fell, with his royal master, at the fatal field of Flodden, in 1513. His widow must have lived to a great age, as we find her—Annabell, Lady of Auchinleck—mentioned in the parliamentary records as alive in 1586. He was succeeded by his only son,

II. David Boswell of Auchinleck, who had a charter of the lands of Auchinleck from James V., in 1514. He married Lady Janet Hamilton, daughter of James, first Earl of Arran, progenitor of the Dukes of Hamilton. In 1531, he had another charter, in favour of himself and spouse, of the barony of Auchinleck. In 1537, he had, along with Cuninghame of Caprington, and others, to find caution to underly the law for "mutilation of John Sampsonne, of his right thumb." This outrage was committed, no doubt, in some of the feuds which prevailed at the time. In 1554, he sat on the assize of George Crawford of Lefnoreis, for intercommuning with the Laird of Ballagane. According to Douglas, David had a son and successor, *John*, by his lady, who obtained a charter of the barony in 1587. From the long period, however, between the succession of David and this date, we are inclined to think that there must have been an intermediate Laird of Auchinleck. Nor are we left in doubt upon the subject, for, in *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, we find

III. James Boswell of Auchinleck on the assize, in 1573, at the trial of "Mr James Kirkaldye," charged with treason. He was succeeded by his brother,

IV. John Boswell of Auchinleck, who, as already mentioned, had a charter from James VI., in 1587. He must have succeeded before 1577, for in that year "Johne Boiswall of Affleck" was pursuer, before the criminal court, against "Johne Crawford of the Schaw," for fire-raising and burning of a byre, as well as other crimes. He was twice married—*first*, to Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Dalzel of Glenae, progenitor of the Earl of Carnwath, by whom he had three sons, the second of whom got the lands of Duncanziemuir, and became the founder of the Boswells of Craigston. John Boswell married, *secondly*, Christian Stewart, daughter of Lord Ochiltree, by whom he had a son, *William*, who obtained the estate of Knockroon. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. James Boswell of Auchinleck. In 1600, "James Boswell, feare of Auchinleck, Johnne Boiswell of Duntrinezemen"* [evidently a misprint for Duncanziemuir], were charged with abiding from the raid of Dumfries. In 1601, "Johne Boiswell of Affleck," a son of James, sat as one of the assize at the trial of Thomas M'Alexander of Drumochreyn, and others, for forging and vending counterfeit coin. In 1602, James Boswell of Auchinleck was one of the "Preloquoutouris" for the pannel, at the celebrated trial of John Mure of Auchindrane. He married Marion Crawford, a daughter of the ancient family of Kerse, and by her had a numerous family of sons and daughters—

1. David, his heir.
2. James, who carried on the line of the family.
3. Captain John, slain in the wars in England, in the reign of Charles I.

His other three sons went abroad to push their fortunes in the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, and, settling in Sweden, their posterity, we believe, still exist there. One of his daughters, *Grizzel*, was married to James, Archbishop of Glasgow. He died "in the moneth of Februar, the yeir of God 1618," as appears by his latterwill, which is confirmed, August 25, 1618.† The following extract from this document supplies some genealogical particulars of the family:—"Legacie—At Auchinleck, the 20 day of Februar, the yeir of God 1618, the quhilk day James Boswall makis his testament as followis, quha nominat and constitute Mareoun Craufuird, his spous, Margaret, Jeane and Isobell Boswallis, his dochteris, his executoris and only intromitoris, &c., and ordainis Dame Grissall Boswall, spous to ane reverend father in God, James, Archbishop of Glasgow.‡ David Boswell in Auchinleck, his sone and appearand air, to be overisman and oursear to tharne, that ilk ane do thair dewtie to utheris. *Item*, he ordainis also Johne, Robert,

* Criminal Trials.

† Glasgow Commissary Court Records.

‡ This lady died in July, 1618. Her testament is confirmed in the Commissary Books.

and William Boswallis, his brethir, also overismen with the said David, to the effect foirsaid. *Item*, he levis Mathow, his sone naturall, thrie of the best ky in the [byre]. *Item*, he levis to *Margarat (sic)* Craufurd, his spous, the stand bed in the young lairdis chalmer, that he lvis in, with ane laich bed nerrest the window in auld lairdis chalmer, &c. And ordainis James, Williame, George, and Johne Boswallis, my sones, to quyt claim and discharge utheris portiones and partis of the guidis," &c. To this document "Mr George Walker, minister of the parish," is a witness. James Boswell was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. David Boswell of Auchinleck, who, on his father's resignation, got a charter under the great seal of the lands of Drumdevrie, Bogside, &c., dated 6th December, 1609. He entered warmly into the royalist cause, during the reign of Charles I., and never could be prevailed upon to take the covenant, in consequence of which he was fined in the large sum of 10,000 merks. He married, *first*, Isabel, daughter of Sir John Wallace of Cairnhill, by whom he had four daughters—

1. Marion, married to Allan, sixth Lord Cathcart.
2. Isabel, married to — Shaw of Sornbeg.
3. Jean, married to John Gordon of Earliston.
4. Margaret, married to David Blair of Adamton.

He married, *secondly*, Margaret, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, but had no issue. "David Boswell of Auchinleck" is mentioned as a creditor in the testament of "Sibilla Wallace, relict of Mr Alexander Wallace, minister of Galstoune," who died in 1643. He settled his estate on his nephew, David, son of his brother James, by a daughter of Sir James Cuninghame of Glen-garnock.

VII. David Boswell of Auchinleck succeeded his uncle in 1661. He married Anne, daughter of James Hamilton of Dalzel, by whom he had two sons and three daughters—

1. James, his heir.
2. John, who became a W.S. in Edinburgh, and, acquiring a handsome fortune, he purchased the estate of Balmuto, the ancient inheritance of his predecessors.
1. Jean, married Campbell of Skerrington.
2. Margaret, married Captain Hugh Campbell of Barquharie, third son of Sir Hugh Campbell of Cessnock.
3. Anne, married George Campbell of Treestanks.

In 1672, David Boswell of Auchinleck had a ratification of the lands of Auchinleck, with the exception of such portions as were disposed by him to William, Earl of Dundonald, in liferent, and — Cochrane, his oy, son to Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, knight, in fee. In 1692, he was commissioner from that parish to the presbytery of Ayr. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. James Boswell of Auchinleck, who, having been bred to the law, became eminent in his profession. In 1733, he was one of two arbiters between the town of Ayr and Sir John Kennedy

of Colzean, respecting the Doon fishings. He married Lady Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Kincardine, and by her had two sons and one daughter—

1. Alexander, his heir.
 2. John, doctor of medicine, and who became censor of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.
- Veronica, married David Montgomerie of Lainslaw.

James Boswell died in 1748. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, who was also brought up to the law. He became eminent as an advocate. In 1732, he was admitted a burghess of Prestwick, "for good services done and to be done." In 1750, he represented the burgh of Ayr in the General Assembly; and, in 1754, he had the right of a burghess conferred upon him by the town. He was appointed one of the senators of the College of Justice, and a Lord of Justiciary in 1756. Lord Auchinleck was a man of profound judgment, with a considerable taste for the olden literature of the country. The number of rare and valuable works which he is understood to have been chiefly instrumental in gathering together, has conferred on the Auchinleck library a fame that few other private collections have acquired. He built the present mansion-house of the family, and greatly improved and beautified the lands in the vicinity. He married Euphame, daughter of Colonel John Erskine, grandson of the Earl of Mar, and by her had

1. James.
2. John, who entered the army.
3. Thomas David, who became a merchant at Valencia, in Spain, and, on returning to England, purchased the estate of Crawley Grange, which property his son, Thomas Alexander Boswell, Esq., presently enjoys.

Lord Auchinleck entertained no great respect for Dr Johnson, who visited Auchinleck, in company with his son. Speaking of him to a friend, he expressed his contempt for the great lion of literature by designating him "a *dominie*—an auld *dominie*;" he kept a *schule* and called it an *academy*." He died in 1782.*

* The following lines, entitled an "Essay towards a character of Lord Auchinleck," were written at the time by the parish schoolmaster, William Halbert*—

For every sovereign virtue much renowned,
Of judgment steady, and in wisdom sound;
Through a long life in active business spent,
For justice and for prudence eminent,
Well qualified to occupy the line
Allotted him by Providence Divine;
Employed with indefatigable pains
In very numerous and important scenes;
And as his fame for justice was well known,
His clemency no less conspicuous shone;
Reliever of the needful and opprest,
The generous benefactor of distrest,

* Halbert was a person of no ordinary talent. He published a very ingenious treatise on arithmetic, in which a number of original and very abstruse questions were proposed—many of them in verse.

Lord Auchinleck* was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. James Boswell of Auchinleck, the well-known author of *Corsica*, and the biographer of Dr Johnson. Like his father, he studied law, and was admitted to the Scottish bar. His taste, however, did not lie in that way; and he preferred cultivating literature and the society of literary men. He married his cousin, Margaret, third daughter of David Montgomerie of Lainshaw, by whom he had two sons and three daughters—

1. Sir Alexander.
2. James, a barrister in London, who died unmarried.
1. Euphemia.
2. Elizabeth, married to William Boswell, advocate, nephew to Lord Auchinleck.
3. Veronica.

He died in 1795, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, who was born in 1775. He early exhibited a taste for poetry, and in 1803 published anonymously a small volume of lyrics, entitled "Songs, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect." Several of them became very popular, as much so as many of the songs of Burns, to whom they have been repeatedly attributed. Some of them, indeed, have found their way into recent London editions of the works of the Ayrshire bard. Sir Alexander continued to amuse his friends with frequent productions of the muse, in

Ready to hear and rectify a wrong,
To re-establish harmony among
Contending friends, or such as disagreed,
And of his interposing aid had need;
Successfully he laboured much and long,
As healer of the breaches us among,
And still from jarring order brought about,
Carefully searching unknown causes out.

A foe to vice, detesting liars much,
Of shrewd acuteness in discerning such;
Averse to flattery, hating all deceit,
Though in resentment moderate and discreet,
And ready still, with sympathising grace,
To wipe the tear from every mourning face.

Whether we see him toiling at the bar,
Or on the bench, a step exalted far,
Display the spirit of the country's laws,
Or ruminating the merits of the cause,
Or in retirement from such legal strife,
View him the gentleman in private life,
In all connexions, and in him refined
The husband loving, and the parent kind,
The easy master and the faithful friend,
The honest counsellor, as all will own,
And most indulgent landlord ever known.
In all departments on this earthly stage,
In every scene in which he did engage,
Such steadiness, such truth and candour shone,
As equalled is by few, surpassed by none;
In everything, important less or more,
Supporting well the character he bore.

* Lord Auchinleck left, in MS., "Observations on the Election Law of Scotland," of which fifty copies were privately printed by the late J. A. Maconochie, Esq. Edinburgh, 1825. 4to.

the shape of short tales, some of them humorous, amongst which we may mention the "Flitting of the Sow," founded on the tradition of a feud between the Craufurds of Kerse and the Kennedies. He also kept a printing press at Auchinleck, by means of which the literary world were favoured with exact transcripts of some of the rare tracts preserved in the library.* Sir Alexander was M.P. for Plymton Earle in 1816, and subsequent years; and during the civil commotion which followed, he displayed great courage and activity, at the head of the yeomanry force, in suppressing the disposition to outbreak which existed amongst a large body of the people. In 1821, his loyalty was rewarded by a Baronetcy. Unfortunately, he did not live long to enjoy his new honour. Political newspaper warfare drew him into a duel with James Stuart, Esq., yr. of Dunearn, which, fought on the 26th March, 1822, terminated fatally for him. Sir Alexander married Grace, daughter of Thomas Cumin, Esq., banker, Edinburgh, and had one son and two daughters—

Sir James.

1. Theresa, married to Sir W. F. Elliot.
2. Margaret.

XII. Sir James Boswell, Bart. of Auchinleck, who married, in 1830, Jessie Jane, daughter of Sir James Montgomerie Cuninghame, Bart. of Corsehill, by whom he has issue two daughters—

A person thus disposed, and thus endowed,
Must have been universally allowed
The tribute of our praises heretofore,
And claims our tears when now he is no more.

All ranks in him a mighty loss sustain,
Both rich and poor, the noble and the mean:
For why?—his services did far extend
Through town and country, to the kingdom's end;
The whole to him in obligation bound,
As to his honour ever will redound.

Revere his memory, in his death lament,
As well becomes, with uniform assent;
Your high concern by loud encomiums show,
Unite the shout of praise, and tears of wo:
Your warm effusions only can reveal,
And faintly too, what every heart must feel.

This benefactor lost, the meaner man
May grieve, and so he will—that's all he can;
Let those descended of a station higher,
To imitate his virtuous life aspire,
Transcribe the bright example set by him,
Best way to evidence their true esteem.
May after generations who succeed
From register his proud remembrance read;
Alive, his character afar was known—
So may it long continue when he's gone;
And let the undissembled voice of fame
To distant ages celebrate his name—
A name of veneration and respect,
Of honour and esteem—Lord Auchinleck.

* For a more particular account of Sir Alexander Boswell's literary labours, see "The Contemporaries of Burns and the more Recent Poets of Ayrshire," published by H. Paton, Edinburgh, in 1840.

1. Julia.
2. Emely.

Arms—Argent, on a Fesse Sable three Cinquefoils of the Field, on a Canton Azure a Lymphad within a double Tressure, Flory, Counter-Flory, Or.

Crest—A Falcon proper, hooded, Gules, belled, Or.

Supporters—On either side a Greyhound, Argent, with liver-coloured spots, gorged with a plain Collar, Sable, charged with three Cinquefoils, as in the arms, line reflexed over the back, Gules.

Motto—"Vrai Foi."

BOSWELLS OF DUNCANZIEMUIR AND CRAIGSTON.

This was one of the main branches of the Boswells of Auchinleck.

I. JOHN BOSWELL of Craigston was the second son of John Boswell (IV.) of Auchinleck, by his marriage with Christian Dalzell of Glenae. He obtained the lands of Duncanziemuir and Craigston from his father, towards the close of the sixteenth century. His name appears as a creditor in the testament of "George Craufuird of Auchincorse," December, 1617.* He was alive in 1623. He was succeeded by

II. Mungo Boswell of Craigston, whose name is appended as a cautioner to a testament confirmed October 13, 1645. His name again occurs in a subsequent document, October 29, 1661.† He was succeeded by

III. David Boswell of Craigston, whose name appears almost yearly in the sederunt of the commissioners of supply for Ayrshire, from 1712 till 1727. He left two sons—

1. David, his heir.
2. John, who married Margaret Fergusson of Knockroon.

IV. David Boswell of Craigston, who disposed of the property.

He sold Duncanziemuir to *Alexander Milikan*, whose name occurs among the commissioners of supply for the county in 1750, and who, according to the session records of Auchinleck, died in 1781, aged 60. The next proprietor was *John Reid of Duncanziemuir*, whose spouse, *Mary White*, died of fever, in 1785, aged 60. This property now belongs to John Robertson, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.

Craigston was disposed of by David Boswell to the family of Auchinleck, in whose hands it remains.

The Craigston branch of the Boswells is represented by the descendants of the Boswells of Knockroon.

* Records of Glasgow Commissary Court.

† Ibid.

BOSWELLS OF KNOCKROON.

I. WILLIAM BOSWELL of Knockroon was the only son, by the second marriage, of John Boswell (IV.) of Auchinleck with the Hon. Christian Stewart, daughter of Lord Ochiltree. He obtained a grant of the lands of Knockroon from his father, about 1600. He was succeeded by his son,

II. William Boswell of Knockroon, who married Margaret, daughter of ——— Montgomerie of Bridgend [now Doonside], descended from the family of Lainshaw, by whom he had two daughters—

1. Elizabeth, married to John Fergusson, yr. of Kilkerran.
2. Agnes; and William, his heir.

III. William Boswell of Knockroon died without issue, and was succeeded by his sister,

ELIZABETH, wife of John Fergusson. She had one child, *Margaret*, married to John Boswell, second son of David Boswell of Craigston. She was alive in 1764, being then in her 74th year. Margaret Fergusson, wife of John Boswell, succeeded her mother in the lands of Knockroon, and her father in those of Underwood. The estate of Kilkerran had been previously sold. She disposed of Underwood to the Earl of Dumfries. They had five daughters and one son—

1. Elizabeth.
2. Jean.
3. Margaret.
4. Agnes.
5. Anne; and John, her heir.

IV. John Boswell of Knockroon, collector of taxes in Ayr, succeeded his mother. He sold the property, on the failure of the bank of Douglas, Heron, & Co., to James Boswell of Auchinleck. He married Christina, daughter of ——— Hamilton of Everton, and had one son and four daughters—

1. Hamilton, who married Jane Douglas of Garallan.
1. Margaret, married to Captain Charles Dalrymple.
2. Christian, married to Alexander Walker, W.S.
3. Jacobina, married to Captain William Hamilton of Dowan.
4. Charlotte.

There is another old building called *Kyle Castle*, about seven miles, in the direction of Muirkirk, from Auchinleck. It is situated on the top of a hill, or peninsula, formed by the meeting of the Shaw and Gelt waters. The farm in which it is comprehended is called Kyle, after the castle. It is the property of the Marquis of Bute, who possesses a considerable portion of land in the parish of Auchinleck. Of this small fortalice, which seems to have been a place of little conse-

quence, though of considerable strength, we can give no account. All memory or record of its owners has been lost. It is unnoticed in Pont's map of Ayrshire, or "Sir James Balfour's Collection"—thus showing that nothing of moment was known of it even in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Of the other smaller properties we shall give such notices as we have found of them:—

TWO MERK LAND OF PENNYLAND.—This property was possessed by *George Douglas of Pennyland* in the beginning of the sixteenth century. In 1537, he had to find security, along with Cuninghame of Caprintounne, Boswell of Auchinleck, and others, to underly the law for mutilating John Sampsoune of the thumb of his right hand. In 1539, he was one of the securities, along with the Earl of Morton, for the wardship of the natural son of Douglas of Parkhead. From this it would seem probable that his family was a branch of the great house of Douglas. He was succeeded, 1547, by his son, *Adam Douglas of Pennyland*. "Nov. 17, 1578.—William Wallace in Auchindonane . . . gaif heretabill stait and sasing to *George Douglas, zounger of Pennyland*, and *Margaret Douglas*, his spous, personalie present, of all and hail his xxs. land of Ovir-Barnweill.* The next possessor of the property was *David Reid of Pennyland*, whose daughter, *Agnes*, in 1587, was, "be the resignation of *Hew Campbell of Tarrinzeane*, heretabillie infest and sasit in all and hail the landis of Spittelboig," &c.† *James Reid of Pennyland* is mentioned in the testament of "*Margaret Wilsoune*, spous to *John Reid*, merchand burges of Glasgow," in January, 1618, as one of a long list of debtors.‡ He is again mentioned in the testament of *William Gemmill of Tempilland* (parish of Cumnock), in 1648, together with his son, "*Mr Jon. Rid of Pennieland*."§ Subsequently the property fell into the hands of the Boswells of Auchinleck, and was amongst the portions of that estate disposed of by *David Boswell*, before 1672, to the Earl of Dundonald, "in lyfrent," and "[*William*] *Cochrane*, his oy, son to *Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, Knt.*, in fie." The *Cochranes* possessed *Pennyland*, or *Penlam*, as their residence was sometimes locally designated, till towards the end of last century. It is now the property of the Marquis of Bute.

TEMPLELAND, or *Tempilland-Auchinleck*, as it was called of old, belonged, in 1588,|| to *Hew*

Craufurd of Templeland. "*Williame Craufuird of Tempilland*" is mentioned in a testament of 1615, as creditor "for the ferme of blakistoun."* His name again occurs in similar documents in 1617–19–21. The following year—June 28, 1622—*Hugh Nisbet* in *Knevoklaw*, grandson of *Hugh Nisbet of Hage*, was retoured, as heir of entail, "in 5 libratris terrarum antiqui extentus de Tempilland, alias nuncupatis Tempilland-Auchinlek, infra parochiam de Auchinlek," &c. The property subsequently passed to the *Craigie* family. *William Wallace of Craigie* was retoured in it, August 27, 1680. It is now the property of *Sir James Boswell of Auchinleck, Bart.*

GLENMURE.—A portion of this barony lay in the parish of Cumnock. Besides *Glenmure*, it included *Whitstonburn* (now called *Hallglenmuir*), *Whiteholm*, and the *Dornell*. It seems to have been early broken up. At the end of the sixteenth century, a fourth part of the barony, with the other lands mentioned, belonged to *George Schaw of Glenmure*. He married *Margaret Wallace*, daughter of *John Wallace*, in *Monktonhill*, by whom he got the ljs. iiijd. land of *Monktonhill*, in terms of the marriage contract. The following extract of the conveyance of the property may be interesting:—"Nov. 3, 1585.—The qlk day, *Alexr. Cuningham* in *Monktonhill*, as baillie in that part to *Sir Wm. Stewart of Monkton, Knyt.*, speciale constitut be vertew of ane precept of sasing insert in the end of ane few chartour maid be him to *Jon. Wallace* in *Monktonhill* and *Margaret Hamiltoun*, his spouse, and the langer levar of thame twa in coniuinct fe (&c.), of all ane hail that ljs. iiijd. worth of land of the landis of *Monktonhill*, qlks. the said *John* and *Margaret* presentle occupiis be thamselvis and thair subtennantis, of auld extent, wt. the pertinents, liand within the lordschip of *Monkton*, baillerie of *Kylestewart* and sherefdom of *Air*. Off the dait the fyift day of October last bipast, gaif heretabill stait and sasing of the saidis landis to the saidis *Johne* and *Margaret* personalie present, be erd and stane, as vs is (&c.). And thaireftir, the saidis *Johne Wallace* in *Monktonhill* and *Margaret Hamilton*, his spous, with thair awin handis, gaif heritabill stait and sasing of the said ljs. iiijd. worth of land of *Monktonhill*, with the pertinentis, to *George Schaw of Glenmuir*, thair gudson, and to *Margaret Wallace*, his spous, personale present, and to the langer levar of thame twa, in coniuinct fe, and to the airis lauffulle to be gottin betuix thame; haldand of the saidis *John* and *Margaret*, spous, in fre blanche, for the zeirliche payment of ane penny, and als pay-and the few males thairof to the superiour of the

* *J. Mason's Notarial Records.*

† *Commissary Records of Glasgow.*

|| *J. Mason's Notarial Records.*

† *Ibid.*

§ *Ibid.*

* *Glasgow Commissary Records.*

saidis landis, eftir the forme and tenour of ane blanche chartour, to be maid to thaim thairupoun. Reservand always to the said Johne and Margaret, spouss, thair lifrent of the saidis landis, (&c.) Eftir the forme and tenour of the contract of marriage maid betuix thame thairupoun, and na vtherwys allanerle, (&c.) Befoir Johne Hamiltoun, sone natirrell to vmqle Johnne, bischop of Sanct Androis, (&c.)" George Schaw, along with his brother *Adam*, "(in Castell-Cawill,)" parish of Cumnock, was charged, in 1600, before the criminal court, "for bering, wering, and schuting of pistolettis, and hurting and wounding of George Campbell of Horscleuch in the richt arm." Adam's security was "americiated in the pane of ffour hundredth markis" for his non-production, and Adam himself put to the horn. George, however, obtained the king's remission, on payment of five hundred merks. He was succeeded by *William Schaw of Glenmure*, his son, it is to be presumed, who died in 1626. *George Shaw of Glenmure* the son of William, was in that year retoured heir to his father, "in quarta parte 20 libratarum de Glenmure antiqui extentus continuente 4 mercatas terrarum de Quhatstaineburne, 2 mercatas terrarum de Quhytholme, et 16 solidatas 8 denariatas terrarum de 40 solidatis terrarum de Dornell extendentibus ad libratas 16 solidatas 8 denariatas terrarum antiqui extentus, in balliatu de Kylestewart." George was succeeded, in 1656, by his two sisters, "*Christian and Jane Shaw*, heirs portioners of William Shaw of Glenmure." Whether the property was sold by them, or passed into other hands by marriage, we have not ascertained. In the beginning of last century, however, the Shaws' portion of the barony was in possession of *William Dalrymple of Glenmure*, whose name occurs in the sederunt of the commissioners of supply at intervals from 1711 till 1727. The lands of *Dornell* were at the same time possessed by *John Begg of Dornell*, whose name appears among the commissioners of supply in 1740. He was one of the kirk-session of Auchinleck in 1752. Shortly after this the property came into the hands of *Hugh Mitchell of Dornell*, who is mentioned in the parish records in 1765. He married Sarah McIlwraith, and had several children, the last of whom recorded was born in 1776. Dornell and Whiteholm now belong to Alexander Aird of Crossflat, and Whitestonburn to David Limond of Dalblair.

WALLACETOUN.—This property, so named from the family to whom it belonged, is distant about half a mile from Craigmoun. The house, formerly the residence of the Wallaces, has been little altered since they left it, about thirty years ago. It has one of the old-fashioned fire-places in the kitchen,

round which a number of persons can seat themselves. The house is built on a rising ground above the Lugar, which flows at the foot of the garden. The property was at one time considerable. The family was no doubt a branch of the house of Craigie. The first we meet with is *William Wallace of Wallacetoun*, who was one of the assize at the trial of Thomas Jardane of Birnok, charged with stouthreif, &c., in 1609. He died in January, 1616. Amongst the creditors mentioned in his testament is "George Wallace, his sone," and "vmqle Williame Wallace, minister of Failfuir." "*Legacie.*—At Wallastoun, the xvi day of . . . 1616. The qlk day the said Wm. Wallace makis his testament, &c. Quhairin he nominats *Susana Lockhart*, my spous, and *George Wallace*, my zongest sone executors, &c. Item, I ordane and appoynt *James Wallace*, my sone and appeirand air, and Wm. Stewart of Raith (?), my sone-in-law, to be orsearis to all things, &c." In the testament of "Williame Wallace, minister of Failfuir, quha deceist in the monethe of October, 1616, — Lockhart, relict of vmqle Wm. Wallace of Dollars, is mentioned as a debtor "for ye few maill of Wallacetoune." From this period we lose sight of the family till the parish records began to be more regularly kept, towards the middle of last century. In 1732, the *Laird of Wallacetoun* had a son, *William*, baptised; and—July 17, 1733—a daughter, *Janet*. In 1737, *James Wallace of Wallacetoun* had a daughter, *Effie*, baptised; in 1738, a son, *John*; and, in 1740, a daughter, *Jean*. James was succeeded by his son, *John Wallace of Wallacetoun*, who studied as a professor of medicine, and took out the degree of M.D. His name occurs in the parish records in 1755. He was succeeded by *William Wallace of Wallacetoun*, who married Margaret Cochrane, and had issue—*Anna, Jean, John, Margaret, Janet*, and *Hugh*. Jean was married—April 2, 1784—to Hugh Wyllie of Barbroch, parish of Sorn. William was succeeded by his youngest son, *Hugh Wallace of Wallacetoun*. The parish records do not mention to whom he was married; but he has the births of three children recorded—*Janet*, in 1807; *William*, in 1815; and *Agnes*, in 1817. Shortly after this the property was sold, and the family dispersed. The last of them who remained in the parish was a surgeon. Wallacetoun is now the property of JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.

WATERSIDE.—The house of Waterside had its situation in a field called the Dameronians. The property belonged to *George Douglas of Waterside*, in 1613. His name occurs in the list of debtors to "vmqle Michael Dalrympill, merchand

burgess of Air."* *George Douglas, younger of Waterside*, is mentioned as a debtor in the testament of George Craufuird of Auchincorse, in 1617.† He succeeded his father, and had possession of the property in 1640, though apparently considerably in debt. It appears soon after this to have been sold to the Ochiltree family. *John Cochrane of Waterside* was the second son of Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, who unfortunately took part in the Monmouth and Argyle insurrection in 1685. John, of Waterside, was, in 1684, forfeited for being in arms at Bothwell Bridge in 1679, though then only sixteen years of age. He fled to Holland with his father, and followed him on his return under the banners of Argyle. He ultimately, however, obtained a pardon from the king, along with his father. He married Hannah de Worth, a London lady, by whom he had eight sons and seven daughters. He died about 1734. He was succeeded by his son, *John Cochrane of Waterside*, who married, in 1733, Mrs Elizabeth Cairnes, "lawful daughter to deceased Alexander Cairnes of Mennibuy," and had issue *William*, born February 12, 1738. *James*, brother of John of Waterside, became a member of the Faculty of Advocates. In the parish records, the following entry occurs:—"James Cochrane, advocate, writes from Edinburgh that the deceased Charles Cochrane‡ had left £5 to the parish, payable in 1732." The name of James Cochrane, advocate, is again mentioned in the session books, in 1765. He had the appointment of judge-advocate of Scotland, which office he resigned in favour of his son William, in 1757. In 1758, D. Cochrane, probably another brother, is stated in the session records to have left £10, 15s. for the encouragement of a schoolmaster. *John Cochrane of Waterside* appears to have

been the last of his name who possessed the property.* It now belongs to the Marquis of Bute.

RIGG—Belongs to JAMES TEMPLETON, Esq., Ayr. One of the Cochrane family possessed it in 1756. It subsequently was the property of the late *George Samson of Rigg*.

CRONBERRY—Recently purchased from Charles Howatson, Esq., by Messrs BAIRD of Gartsherrie. It belonged, in 1715, to *John Boyd of Cronberry*.

PINBRECK—WILLIAM BROWN, Esq.

TEMPLAND-SHAW.—In the chartulary of Torphichen, there is a precept for infesting George Sinclair in an acre of land, with half an acre of Temple land called Temple Schaw, and in another acre of Temple land, 2d December, 1598. Templand-Shaw belongs to JOHN HARVEY, Esq.

DERCONNER—Now the property of WILLIAM MAXWELL ALEXANDER of Ballochmyle, formerly belonged to a family of the name of *Lennox*. James Lennox possessed it in 1760.

HALLGLENMUIR, formerly Whitestonburn, part of the barony of Glenmure, belonged to a family of the name of *Mitchell* so late as 1775. They sold the property to the celebrated "Laird of Logan," from whom it was purchased by the present proprietor, DAVID LIMOND of Dalblair. Dalblair was the property, in 1654, of the Creichtouns of Castlemains, who, after it was sold, continued to retain the superiority. Mr Limond, whose father was town clerk of Ayr, went out to India, where he was very successful, and on his return purchased Dalblair and other properties.

TABREOCHS belong to the Duke of Portland.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Ibid.

‡ Probably a brother.

* The late Dr Cochrane, who left a large sum of money undestined, is said to have been a descendant of the Cochranes of Waterside.

PARISH OF BALLANTRAE.

ETYMOLOGY, &c.

THE ancient name of this parish was *Kirkcud-bright Innertig*—from the church, which, dedicated to Saint Cuthbert, stood at the influx of the *Tig*. It was changed to *Ballantrae* in 1617, when the new church built there by the Laird of Bargany, in 1604, was constituted the parish church by act of Parliament. According to Chalmers, *Bail-an-treá* signifies the “town on the shore,” which he holds to be descriptive of the situation. Ballantrae forms the southern boundary of Carrick. The mail line of road from Ayr to Portpatrick passes through the parish for eleven miles, until it reaches Wigtonshire, beyond the remarkable mountain-pass of Glen-App, where the Carrick-burn falls into Loch-Rhyan at a distance of eight miles from Stranraer. The parishes of Inch and New Luce join it on the south; Colmonell on the east and north; and it is bounded on the west for ten miles by the sea, Loch-Rhyan, and a bold rocky coast. It extends to about eleven miles in length, and about ten in width. It is intersected by three glens—Stinchar, Tig, and App—through all of which there is much wild scenery. The Stinchar is a beautiful mountain stream, and the principal river in the district. It has its rise in the far moors of the parish of Barr, on the farm of Black-Roo. After a rapid race of thirty miles, it joins the sea at Ballantrae, where it produces an excellent salmon fishery. From its source to its confluence it affords the tourist a drive abounding in romantic beauty. This is the stream to which Burns alludes in his favourite ballad, “Behind yon hills where *Lugar* flows.” *Lugar* was substituted for *Stinchar*, as more poetical. The hills on the sides of the glens rise to a considerable height; that of Benivaird, at the extreme head of Glen-App, is the highest. It is 1430 feet above the level of the sea. The view from this mountain is truly magnificent, commanding, as it does, the whole Frith of Clyde, with the Arran hills, the Paps of Jura, Argyleshire, the Mull of Cantyre,

the Isle of Rathlin, the Garron Head, the mountains of Morn, the high lands in Cumberland, and the Isle of Man. The lesser hills were of old covered with almost impenetrable woods of oak, ash, hazel, and alder—the valleys producing pasturage of the finest quality. During the present century, the axe of the improver has been busily at work in clearing away the copsewood, to increase the grazings for his flocks; and much of the beauty of these glens has been in this way destroyed.

From the last Statistical Account, published in 1838, it appears that the number of acres in the parish may be about 30,000. Mr Aiton estimated them at 49,000. The gross rental is £7500.

There is neither lime, coal, nor freestone in the parish, nor can it be said there is any indication of them. The first is obtained from Larne, on the opposite coast, of excellent quality, at the small cost of 1s. per barrel; or from Colmonell, the neighbouring parish, of a coarser description, at about 9d. As fuel, peat is plenty. Coal can be had at Girvan, a distance of thirteen miles. A firm blue whinstone abounds, which is good for all purposes of building.

Trees do not grow to any great size; the influence of the storms from the Atlantic, to which the parish is exposed, retards their growth, and the subsoil is unfavourable, being a tilly gravel. The first attempt at plantation of soft wood trees was made in 1790, by Robert Fergusson, at Glen-App, and they are scarcely yet of a medium growth. Mr Donaldson of Auchairne, the Earl of Orkney, Mr M'Neel, and Mr Anderson, have also planted to a considerable extent. These plantations will in time tend to ornament a previously bare district of country, and are already affording shelter to the grounds in their neighbourhood. It ought here also to be mentioned that the Earl of Orkney has enlivened the only bleak portion of the road from Girvan to Stranraer, by the formation of an artificial lake, at great expense, in the moor of Auchan-Crosh. When the waters which form this lake

were first confined, and before the embankment was sufficiently consolidated, a rapid flood arose and swept all before it. Very considerable damage was done to property in the glen of Currary, amounting to £700. When informed of the misfortune, the Earl not only declared his readiness to pay for everything, but immediately hurried down from England, and, by his presence, soothed the feelings of the parties who had been sufferers. Besides the woods of oak, ash, alder, and hazel, with which we have said the glens abound, many of the rarer plants, particularly fern, abound throughout the rocky grounds.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

It is to be regretted that very little is known of the history of the parish in remote times. It is evident, however, that it was but thinly peopled until the commencement of the fifteenth century. Surmises may be formed as to its early state; but until that period there is no sure ground to go upon. It is clear, at all events, that the inhabitants are of Celtic origin, and have many features in common with the people of the northern parts of Ireland, a colony of whom effected a settlement in Galloway during the ninth century. The names of places on the two coasts are very similar. In Ballantrae parish there are several Bals, Ards, Auchs, and Cars. Ballantrae itself was formerly spelled Ballantrea, Ballintra, and Ballintra. In the west of Ireland there is still a village, the name of which is spelled exactly as the last. On the hill of Craigsins, and Finnart Hill, both immediately on the coast, there are remains of round forts, probably those of the Irish invaders.* The port of Ballantrae, Currary, and the Bay of Finnart, would afford landing-places for their birlings, being directly opposite Ballycastle, Ballygally, and Glen-Arm, on the Irish coast; and in those remote days the district would hold out many inducements to wild tribes. Its mountains and glens abounded in deer and game of every description; its waters, fish of all kinds; while its coast afforded, as places of winter shelter, many caves, and its hills and woods retreats difficult of access. The ravages committed by the Danes, the wars of the crusades, and subsequently of the Bruce and Baliol, would most likely furnish the first occasions for drawing together the wild tribes of the district, and for placing them under the rule of one standard. In the war of independence, as vassals of Carrick, they would of course take part with the renowned King Robert, the grandson of their chief. The parish now contains nearly 2000 souls.

* As the old British fortifications were all circular, it is impossible to say precisely whether these may be British or Irish.

About 1400, the barony and Castle of Ardstinchar gave the title to Hew Kennedy, younger son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure. From Buchanan we learn that "Hew Kennedy of Ardstinchar, with a hundred followers," gallantly defended a bridge at the battle of Beauge, in Anjou, on which occasion, and at that point, the Duke of Clarence, the English commander-in-chief, was slain. The Laird of Ardstinchar must have greatly distinguished himself, for he then received from the king of France in person the honour of knighthood.

It is believed that, from the earliest times, there was a *Houff*, or clachan, at Ballantrae. It was not, however, created a burgh of barony till 1617. It consists of what is called the town, where the parish church stands, Shellknowes, and the Foreland—both the latter on the shore, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Near the Foreland there is a natural harbour, which is used for the fishing craft—a miserable and a dangerous haven. It is the only one. A new harbour, however, is about to be constructed. The Board of Fisheries have made a grant of two-thirds of the sum required for it, and the heritors and fishermen have subscribed the remaining third. As soon as the money is paid by the latter—and it is now in course of collection—the work, which is contracted for, will be proceeded with.

Smuggling of tea, tobacco, and brandy, was carried on here to some extent within the memory of men now living. Large vessels, then called Buckers, lugger-rigged, carrying twenty, and some thirty, guns, were in the habit of landing their cargoes in the Bay of Ballantrae; while a hundred Lintowers, some of them armed with cutlass and pistol, might have been seen waiting with their horses, ready to receive them, and to convey the goods by unfrequented paths through the country, and even to Glasgow and Edinburgh. Many secret holes, receptacles for contraband articles, still exist, in the formation of which much skill and cunning is shown. The old kirk itself, we are informed, contained one of the best. Every occupation was neglected to engage in this demoralising traffic. Since smuggling has been done away, a great improvement has evidently taken place among the people. The fishermen are now devoting themselves almost entirely to their calling, and on no coast of Scotland can there be produced a finer body of bold and hardy boatmen. Their fisheries of cod, ling, and turbot, are most productive. From sixteen to twenty boats are well fitted out, and ably and skilfully managed; and in some cases the fishing grounds are sought fifteen miles from the coast. The season commences in January, and generally continues two months; and the produce of this winter fishing alone, in good seasons,

amounts to from sixteen hundred to two thousand pounds.* To the injury of the place, a large portion of this sum finds its way to the spirit shops. In Ballantrae there are no fewer than six or seven public-houses to a population not exceeding six hundred. A wretched use is thus made of money earned by exposure to much danger, and to great toil and severe cold.

Until within the last fifty years, the parish was shamefully neglected. The roads were in a sad state, and no attention whatever was paid to the tenantry. Thus, while agriculture was advancing in other parts of the county, here it was at a standstill. Latterly, rapid strides have been made towards improvement, which now show that the farmers here are not deficient in enterprise, nor the soil and climate ungrateful. Much attention is paid to their cattle and sheep stocks; and it is believed they will stand comparison with any of the other districts. Over the surface of the parish heath and mountain ground greatly predominate; the natural herbage, however, is excellent, and the arable lands and haughs, where secured from floods, produce grain of good quality. In former times, it is clear that the plough had been chiefly used on the sides of the mountains and the hill-tops—the natives considering it less difficult there to guard their crops from the inroads of deer, sheep, and cattle, than in the holms from the autumn torrents, to the ravages of which they were constantly exposed. No manure was then used beyond that which was produced by folding their flocks and herds on the ground to be ploughed. A miserable system was pursued: three, four, and even five grain crops were extracted from the soil, and, when it failed to yield, it was not *sown* but *thrown* down, that nature might recruit its powers. Now, and for twenty years past, foreign manures have not been spared. Lime is freely laid on generally over the parish, and, in some cases, even one thousand feet above the level of the sea, after the grounds have been carefully surface-drained: at that great height the improvement on the pasture is immediately apparent. In the production of green crops, sea-weed, bones, and guano are used to a considerable extent; and on some farms may now be seen forty acres of potato and turnip crop. The value of land has in consequence greatly increased. Farms which were let, about 1790, for £8, are now held at £100, still leaving a profit to remunerate the occupier, and to enable him to bring up his family in comfort. Farms of the

same extent, at not a very much more remote period, were in this district let in kind, and no money rent. A farm rent in the seventeenth century ran thus:—"Seven bolls twa firlottis aneis shillit meill, twa bolls twice shillit meill, and four bolls beir at Yule or Candlemas, ane gude wadder in May, ane stane salt butter, ane stane fresh butter, twa fed lambs, ane dozene capounes at Pasche, sax hennes in Januar, twa cairriages out of Air to Ballintrae, and four naiggis wark ane day to the peittis-leading—all annualle." Horse work was then, and for long after, performed on the back of the animal, with *turse* and *creel*. Sixty years ago there were only two carts in all the parish. An old man, aged ninety, a native of the parish, recollects that his father paid for the Mains of Tig only £12, 6s. yearly rent, for nineteen years. The farm now rents above £200. From 1740 till 1745, he says "there could be no rent given for land, because the Lord sent a plague in the kingdom. The cattle died of disease. No man would buy a beast, and a great famine took place. The wet seasons threw up a bad weed in the crop, called the *doite*. It sickened the people, and made them as if they were drunk. At that time the farm of Garfar lay five years waste, without a tenant. The farm of Balkissock was only a hair tether, for it was a great fashion to tether horses. At that period the rental of the whole estate of Bargany did not exceed 1000 merks, when kirk and king were paid. There were no potatoes in the country then."*

There are not any records from which can be known the prevalent names. The more ancient, however, as mentioned in writs, appear to have been MacQuhorta, MacHatteris, MacHinsack, MacPhedderis, MacHulach, MacCord, Macilvaick, Macilvraith, Macilmorrow, Macclue, Comyne, Tearle, Eglesame, Bairde, Sloane, Coulthard, Macilroy, Allane, Drynane, Aitken, Fergusone, Kennedy.

The original church of Ballantrae, as already mentioned, was situated near the confluence of the *Tig* into the *Stinchar*. The ruins—part of which still remains—stand on the property of Garfar, belonging to Mr M'Neel and Mr Caird, on the holm land between the *Stinchar* and the *Tig* waters, about two miles from the sea. The church was granted to the monks of Crossraguel by the founder of that monastery, Duncan, Earl of Carrick, and confirmed to them by Robert I. and Robert III. Chalmers says "the monks enjoyed the

* Balfour, in his MS. Collections, thus speaks of the fishery of Ballantrae two hundred years ago:—"There is a grate take of salmont, and in the beginning of February a grate take of herrings, cods, and skait, which serve the quhill sheriffdoms of Aire and Vigtounne, and also sends a werry grate quantity of them abroad to Ingland, France, and Irland."

* A short time before 1740, Robert Montgomerie, heritor in Irvine, great-grandfather of Lieut. J. H. Montgomerie, — Regiment, and uncle of Patrick Montgomerie of Bourtreehill, introduced potatoes from the county of Lancaster, in England, and had them planted in his garden in Irvine. That they rapidly spread in that neighbourhood there can be no doubt.

patronage tithes; and the other profits of the church belonged to the vicarage, which was established by the bishop of Glasgow. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood during the reign of James V., the vicarage of Invertig, in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £2, 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage was held by Mr Andrew Oliphant; and the revenues of it were let on lease to Thomas Kennedy, of Bargany, for £34 yearly. At the same epoch, Thomas Kennedy, of Bargany, had a lease of the patronage tithes, from the monks of Crossragwell, for payment of 40 marks yearly. The glebe lands of the church of Kirkcudbright-Invertig appear to have been granted in fee-firm to Kennedy of Barganie, about the time of the Reformation, or soon after." The Laird of Barganie having built a church at Ballantrae, in 1604—partly because the old place of worship at Invertig had become ruinous, and partly for the greater convenience of the family when living at Ardstinchar—it was constituted the parish kirk, by act of parliament, in 1617. The act recites that "our souerane Lord and estaittes of this present parliament having consideratioun that of lang tyme bygane, and almaist evir sen the reformatioun of religioun, the Paroche Kirk of Innertig, in Carrick, hes bene altogidder ruinous and decayed, sua that now thair is scairse a monument to be sene quhair the samen wes foundit,* and that of late the Laird off Barganie, vpoun ane verre religious and gryit zeale and affectioun, vpoun his lairge and sumptuous chairgis and expenss hes caused builde and edefie ane kirk within the toun of Ballintrae, now erected in ane burgh of baronie, by and maist ewest and contigue to the said Parochin called Kirkcudbright Innertig, &c. [The Laird also gave a manse and glebe.] Therefore the King and Estaittis ordain the said Kirk to be the only Kirk of the parish of Kirkcudbright Innertig, and of the ten pund land of Ardstinchar, without preiudice to Crossraguel." Nothing is said in the act about the patronage of the church and parish, which probably remained with Crossraguel.† It subsequently, however, came to the Bargany family, and passed from them when the estate was sold to Sir John Hamilton of Lesterrick, from whom it has descended to the present patroness, the Duchess de Coigny. The aisle of the church contains a beautiful monument raised to the memory of Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany and Ard-

stinchar, who was killed in the conflict with his cousin, John, fifth Earl of Cassillis, at Maybole, in 1601, an account of which has already been given in the introductory part of this work, where a description of the monument, from the note furnished by Mr Miller, the parochial teacher, for Pitcairn's "Historye of the Kennedies," will also be found. The new church of Ballantrae was built about twenty years ago, and is calculated to contain a congregation of better than six hundred. Besides the parochial school, there are two others—one in Glen-App, and one on the farm of Garphar, both in connection with the Establishment, and to each there is a small salary attached. The Rev. John Milroy has had the pastoral charge for the last fourteen years; and it will afford that gentleman, we believe, sincere comfort to hear it asserted that the people of this parish rank with any in the county for moral and orderly conduct. A library was established about seven years ago, by the minister, in Ballantrae, which is open to all the parishioners. The session records do not go farther back than 1744. They contain only marriages and births, and have not been very regularly kept till the commencement of last century.

ANTIQUITIES.

The "*gray stones of Garlaffin*," on the opposite side of the river to the old castle of Ardstinchar, are the only remains of the Druids now traceable in the parish.

The ruins of the *Castle of Ardstinchar* are situated on a rock above the river Stinchar, a short distance from Ballantrae; and form a prominent object to the traveller from the south. The date of its erection is unknown. It was, however, a stronghold of the Kennedies of Bargany, for a period of 250 years. It consisted of several square towers, which protected an embattled wall, enclosing a considerable space; and which appears to have had also strong defences, particularly on the west or entrance angle. We regret to say that much of this truly fine old building was appropriated for material to erect a bridge of three arches over the Stinchar, in 1770. No small portion of it was also pulled down, about the same time, to build the inn at Ballantrae and two houses adjoining it. The park in which the castle stands forms the grass glebe belonging to the minister of the parish.*

* This is rather strange, seeing that remains of it exist at the present day.

† In a description of Carrick, written shortly previous to the Revolution, the author, Mr Abercrombie, a prelate, says of the parish of Ballantrae—"The patron hereof is the King, and the Lord Bargany pretends mightily to it; but, upon examination, it will be found to belong to the Abbacy of Crossraguell."

* When the kirk was removed to Ballantrae, Bargany had no land contiguous to the present arable glebe out of lease for a grass glebe, and he gave the minister the Castle Park for a grass glebe till land should be designed, which was never done. The minister has an allowance of £8, 6s. 8d., paid from the teinds, for communion elements.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF BALLANTRAE.

Until about the end of the seventeenth century, the whole of the parish appears to have been in the possession of Kennedies. Besides the Kennedies of Bargany, holding the barony of Ardstinchar and Ballantrae, there were the Kennedies of Ardmillan, proprietors of several farms in Glen-App, the Kennedies of Carlock, the Kennedies of Glentig, the Kennedies of Auchenflower, the Kennedies of Glenour, and the Kennedies of Garfar. These lands have all passed into other hands, and most of the families have become extinct. The mansion-houses, generally, of these lairds, were small and homely; and it is gratifying to know that many of our tenant farmers are now better and more comfortably housed than the ancient proprietors of the lands they occupy were a hundred years ago.

BARONY OF ARDSTINCHAR.

The first of Ardstinchar, according to *Wood's Peerage*, was *Sir Hew Kennedy*, ancestor of the Bargany family, fourth son of Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, by his first wife, Marion Sandilands of that ilk and Calder. As previously stated, he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Beauge, in Anjou, in 1421. On that occasion, King Charles of France not only knighted him, but conferred on him and his successors the right to quarter the royal coat of France with the arms of Kennedy. Nisbet, in his book of Heraldry, gives a different version of the origin of the Bargany family: making *Thomas*—disinherited along with his brother, Gilbert—second son of Dunure by his first marriage, the founder of it. This discrepancy, however, will be more appropriately considered when we come to treat of the house of Bargany in the account of the parish of Dailly. We may here briefly remark, that, about 1650, Thomas Kennedy of Bargany sold his estate to Sir John Hamilton of Lesterick, four of whose descendants—three bearing the title of Lord Bargany—possessed it, till the line of John Hamilton failed, in 1796; when it came to his grand-nephew, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Baronet, who thereupon assumed the name of Hamilton. In 1816 he broke up the barony of Ardstinchar, and sold it, along with other lands, in fifteen lots, to the following purchasers:—

Lots 1, 2, and 15, consisting of the Mains and Village of Ballantrae, and others, to the trustees of John, late Earl of Stair, who still retain them.

Lots 3 and 4, consisting of Balkissock and

others, to the late General Hughes, whose heir, Mr Onslow, retains them.

Lot 5, to John Donaldson, W.S., (consisting of Auchairne, and others) who retains them.

Lots 6, 7, and 11, consisting of Auchencrosh, and others, to the late Mrs Isabella Caddell, whose disponent, Mr George Ross, sold them to the Earl of Orkney, who still retains them.

Lot 8, Craigenlee and Sandbeck, to Hew F. Kennedy of Bennane, who still retains them.

Lot 9, consisting of Glendrissock, and others, to the late Rev. Dr Robert Anderson, whose son and disponent, Thomas Anderson, advocate, retains them.

Lot 10, consisting of Ballendowan, &c., to James Johnston, late comptroller of customs at Ayr, who sold them to the trustees of Samuel Douglas' Free School, Newton-Stewart, who still retain them.

Lot 12, consisting of Currary, and others, to Robert Carrick, late banker, Glasgow, whose heir of tailzie, James Carrick Moore of Corsewall, retains them.

Lot 13, Laggan, and others, to the late Quintin and James Johnston, and Robert Rankin, writer, Irvine, who sold them to Lord Stair's trustees, who sold them to Mr Charles M'Gibbon, builder in Edinburgh, the present proprietor.

Lot 14, Garfar and Kirkholm, to Alex. M'Neil and James Caird, writers, Stranraer, who retain them.

These comprehend about four-fifths of the parish. The remaining fifth belongs to the following heritors:—

1. Sir C. D. Fergusson—Byne and Glenour, Knockdow and Polcardock, acquired by his ancestors from Kennedy of Glenour and Adam of Glentig.

2. Alex. Cathcart of Knockdolian—Shallachan, acquired by his ancestors, the M'Cubbins of Knockdolian, the successors of the Kennedies of Kirk-michael.

3. Mrs Margaret Barton or Gray—Glentig.

4. James M'Ilwraith of Auchenflower.

5. John Donaldson—Kilphine.

6. Earl of Orkney—Smirton, formerly belonging to Thomas Kennedy of Dunure, from whom it was purchased by John Donaldson, and sold by him to Lord Orkney.

7. Hew F. Kennedy of Bennane—Finnart.

8. To Douglas' trustees—Shallochwreck, formerly a part of the estate of the Boyds of Penkill, acquired by James Johnston, and sold by him to the trustees.

FERGUSSONES OF FINNART.

This family have been settled at Glen-App for more than two hundred years, and at first occupied the estate, of which they subsequently became proprietors, as "kyndlie tenants" of the Kennedies of Ardmillan, who held the lands under the Lairds of Culzean, as their superiors. We find that James Kennedy of Culzean made over the lands, in 1609, to Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, who afterwards sold them to Thomas Fergusson. The disposition in his favour, by "Ardmyllane," with consent of "James Craufurd of Baidland," is witnessed by his two relatives "Alexander Fergusson of Kilkerrane" and "James Fergusson of Millenderdale."

One of the Lairds of this family brought himself into serious trouble during the reign of Charles II. He had been heavily fined by General Middleton; and afterwards, although he did not, from his advanced age, appear in arms at Bothwell, having been suspected of supplying money to the insurgents, he was compelled to leave the country, and in his absence was forfeited. He took shelter in Ireland, and remained in the county of Antrim from 1683 till the Revolution. During all this time, the rents of his estate were kept from his family, his wife and children driven from their home, and his house occupied by a Captain Seton. The Laird was at first in considerable distress; and, being anxious to remain in concealment, he entered the service of Mr Gilleland of Collin, a gentleman who lived in a remote district in the north of Ireland, and whose grandfather had been himself forced, in the preceding reign, to flee from his property in the neighbourhood of Dundonald. Finnart's disguise was soon penetrated, and the greatest kindness shown to him by the family at Collin. After the Revolution, when Finnart had his lands restored to him, one of his daughters was married to Mr Gilleland's eldest son, and ever since a warm friendship has existed between the descendants of the two families.

I. Thomas Fergusson of Finnart had as his wife Helen Mure; but it is not known of what family, as the present proprietor cannot discover the marriage contract. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

II. Hugh Fergusson of Finnart, who married Janet, daughter of David Kennedy of Bellimore, grandson of Gilbert Kennedy of Barclannochan, now Kilkerrane.

III. David Fergusson of Finnart succeeded his father, and married Mary, daughter of Hew Kennedy of Bennane. Issue—

1. Robert, who succeeded.
2. Agnes, who married her cousin, Hew Kennedy of Bennane.

3. Mary, married to John Forsyth of Balliston.

IV. Robert Fergusson of Finnart succeeded his father. After a life of much vicissitude, he died at Glen-App, unmarried, in 1796, leaving his estate, by deed of settlement, to his sister's son, *David Kennedy*, younger of Benane.

BENNANE,

Traced from Roland de Carrick (1250), is the twenty-first in descent, and, of the Bargany stock, the ninth Laird of Bennane. He is the lineal male representative of the baronial family of Bargany and Ardstinchar, and held by many to be chief of the name.

The original Kennedies of Bennane must have branched off from the main stock, at a very early period. *Gilbert Kennedy*, ancestor of the present proprietor, had a charter granted to him by David II., whose reign began in 1329, of the lands of Bennane and Dalweyane, with the office of Sergeandry and Mair of Fee of Carrick. Bennane was thus a distinct family from Bargany, from which it is erroneously said to have sprung. The lands and office remained in the family, from father to son, for ten generations. *John Kennedy of Bennane* was amongst the followers of Bargany, who, in 1528, slew Robert Campbell in Lochfergus, in revenge for the slaughter of the Earl of Cassillis at Prestwick, by the Campbells of Loudoun, some time previously. He was fined for not appearing to underly the law. *John*, and his son and heir, *David*, were slain at the battle of Pinkiecleuch, in 1547. John was twice married—first, to *Jonet Wallace*, styled "honorabilis mulier," but of what family cannot be discovered; secondly, to *Margaret Home*. David married "*Marion Kennedy of Dalquhorneil, ane airis portioner of Cairtounne,*" and left an only child, *Katherine*, "bot sax years old." Some of the "evidentis" of the estate had gone amissing after the battle of Pinkie, and an attempt was made by the "nearest of kin"—the Kennedies of Knockdaw—to defraud the child. A friend, however, sprung up from an unexpected quarter, in "*Maister James Colville,*" who well defended the rights of the heiress, "held the hous thegither," and brought about her marriage with the chief's son, *Hew*. *Katherine* made over her estate and office to her husband, and Bargany, in return, conferred on her the lands of Over Bennane, on condition that she and her husband continued to serve "the house of Bargany as Feals." At this time, as appears from documents in the charter chest, an attempt was made by Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassillis, to deprive the heiress of her hereditary office of sergeandry. From Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, we learn that "*David Kennedy, son of the Laird of Bennane,*" had, in 1558, to find security to underly the law, along with Thomas Kennedy of

Bargany, and a number of others, for besieging and invading the house of "Adam Boyd of Penkill." The David here mentioned was a younger brother of the *David* killed at Pinkiecleuch.* This is shown by a document—a discharge, dated at Bennane, 1550—which we have seen, and which runs thus:—"I, David Kennedy, sonne and aire of ye executors of umqll Johnne Kennedy of ye Benane, be ye terms herof, quit claimes remittis and dischargs Marioun Kennedy, relict of umqll David Kennedy, my brother, and sonne and ayr of ye said umqll John Kennedy of the Bennane, my fader, quha deceissit at ye Field of Pinkeycleuch," &c.

I. HEW KENNEDY, second son of Sir Thomas of Bargany, by Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Hew Campbell of Loudoun, was the first Laird of Bennane, of the Bargany stock. He married, as already said, in 1560, Katherine, grand-daughter of John Kennedy of Bennane. He was warmly attached to the cause of the Reformation, and took part in the events of that stormy period. He was present at Langside with his father's followers. With his brother Bargany, he was one of the "Brethren of the wast," who sent the well-known admonitory letter, in 1573, to Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, then governor of Edinburgh Castle, who was about to desert the party of the Congregation. He died in 1585, leaving four children—

1. Hew.
2. Thomas.
3. Hector, and Marion.

II. Hew Kennedy of Bennane, his successor, married Janet, daughter of Mathew Ross of Galston and Haining. Issue—

Hew, who succeeded, and Grissal.

This Laird, from the "Historie of the Kennedies," it would appear, acted a conspicuous, and, if we are to rely on the author, not a creditable part in the feuds of his time. We are inclined, however, to think, after a careful examination of the family papers, that there was much provocation to induce the line of conduct he is said to have pursued. He had been present, together with his brother Hector, at the affray near Maybole, in 1601, where his chief was slain. Bennane, for having appeared in arms, and for "his other misdeeds," was forfeited at the instance of the Earl of Cassillis. Josias Stewart, tutor of Bargany, became donatour to the gift of his escheate and life-rent; and it is but too plain that by him and Cassillis the Laird was much distressed. They found means to deprive him of the lands of Little Bennane; and, on a new action, we

find him "in waird" in Edinburgh, in 1607, at the instance of Josias Stewart. He had, together with John Kennedy, yr. of Blairquhan, contracted large debts, which threw him into great embarrassments; and Josias, in revenge for his opposing him in the office of tutor, embraced the opportunity of oppressing him. When his difficulties were at the utmost, a transaction took place which throws some light on a matter brought forward, but obscurely, in the old "Historie"—his having become the Earl of Cassillis' "manne." We have seen a document in possession of the present Bennane, of date 1608, which purports to be double of a deed of submission between John, fifth Earl of Cassillis and Bennane, and decreet arbitral thereon, to which the Earl's signature is attached—"Johnne, Erle of Cassillis." The arbiters were, "the Earl of Mar, Mark, Lord Newbattle; James, Lord Abercorn; Hew, Lord Loudone; and John, Commendator of Holyrood House." It was proposed that Bennane should resign his lands, which he held of the Prince, in favour of Cassillis, that he might make them over of "new agane" to him, "to be holden" of Cassillis and his successors; and that Bennane should "*depend on him in all tyme coming, as his chief.*" It is not surprising, considering Bennane's near relationship to Bargany, and the dispute about *primogeniture* which was at the bottom of the Cassillis and Bargany feuds, that Cassillis should have been anxious to withdraw him and his posterity from the service of his rival. Bennane's signature not being attached to the deed of submission, and the erroneous statement of the tenure of the estate, which still holds of the *Crown*, and not the *Prince*, induce a belief that the decreet was never implemented. The author of the "Historie of the Kennedies," therefore, wronged Bennane in stating that he "was fayne to become" the man of Cassillis; though the document* in question shows that he was not altogether without some foundation for his allegation. Opportunity, however, did not offer for trial of the ultimate strength of Bennane's principles, as it appears the fortunes of the house of Bargany were doomed to sink, never again to rise, from the death of Gilbert, whose character has been so well drawn by the old historian. Bennane acquired the lands of Auchenlewan in Barr, and Nether Milnton of Assill, from Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains. He died in 1620, and was succeeded by his son,

III. Hew Kennedy of Bennane, who married Margaret, daughter of James Cathcart of Genoch and Barneil, ancestor of Alexander Cathcart, now of Knockdolian, and had issue—

1. Hew, who succeeded.

* It was by no means uncommon, in former times, for two sons to bear the same Christian name. This was, in the midst of the civil broils and feuds to which they were exposed, to ensure its being carried down in the family.

* Had we been aware of this submission at the time, we should, in justice to the present proprietor, have withheld the note at page 102, in reference to the conduct of Bennane, which we much regret was appended.

2. Fergus, who went abroad, and of whom there are still descendants in the county Waterford.

On his cousin's death, without issue, this Laird became representative of the once powerful house of Bargany and Ardstinchar.

IV. Hew Kennedy of Bennane succeeded his father. He married Isabel Wardlaw, styled "neice of Sir John Wardlaw of Pitreavie." Issue—

1. Hew, who succeeded.
2. Robert of Pinmore, who married a daughter of Macdouall of Freuch, an ancient family in Wigtonshire, and who is now represented by General Vans Kennedy of the Indian army, at present in India.
3. William of Menuncheon.

This Laird remained firm in his loyalty; but took part in no way in the troubles which agitated the district during the reign of Charles I.—II. He was succeeded by his son,

V. Hew, who married Anna, daughter of the Rev. William Caldwell, of the ancient house of Caldwell of that Ilk, in Renfrewshire, now extinct. Issue—

1. Hew, who died during his father's lifetime.
2. Hamilton, who was bred to the church.
3. John of Ballony.
4. Primerose, married to Captain Kennedy of Drumellane, ancestor of Primerose William Kennedy, now of Drumellane.
5. Mary, married to David Fergusson of Finnart.

Hew lived to a great age, and went far to clear his small estate from the debts incurred by his forefathers. He was alive in 1730, and registered his pedigree with Alexander Nisbet, giving proofs of his descent, in 1560, from Sir Thomas of Bargany. He was succeeded by his second son,

VI. Hamilton, who married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fergusson, then of Castlehill. Issue—

1. Hew, who succeeded.
2. Robert, who died abroad, and Anna Fergusson, and Jean, who died without issue.

VII. Hew Kennedy of Bennane succeeded his father in 1770, and married his cousin-german, Agnes, daughter of David Fergusson of Finnart. Issue—

David, who died during his father's lifetime, having succeeded to the lands in Glen-App, belonging to his uncle, Robert Fergusson, and having married his cousin, May, daughter of John Forsythe of Belliston, by whom he left issue—

1. Hew, who succeeded his grandfather.
2. Agnes, who died young.

This Laird, when a young man, served as an officer in the 30th Regiment. He was present at the attack on Belleisle, and on his return was made prisoner and detained for a considerable time in France. He died in 1818, at an advanced age, and was succeeded by his grandson,

VIII. Hew Fergusson Kennedy, now of Bennane, who entered the army in 1822, and accompanied the "Queen's Royals" to India. On his

return, in 1826, he obtained his company, and served for three years in the 96th Regiment. He is now on half-pay, and resides at Glen-App.

Arms—All as of old. Quarterly, first and fourth, a Chevron, Gules, between three Cross Crosslets, Sable, on a field Argent, for Kennedy: second and third, Azure, three Fleurs-de-lis, Or, the Royal Coat of France.

Supporters—The Dexter, a Female in ancient costume: the Sinister, a Wyvern, proper.

Crest—A Fleur-de-lis, Or, issuing out of two Oak Leaves, proper.

Motto—"Fvimvs."

In the description of Carrick, written by Mr Abercrombie, before the Revolution, the "residing heritors," besides *Bennane*, were *Glenour*, *Carlock*, and *Glentig*. The Kennedies of these properties seem to have been all cadets of the houses of Bargany or Kirkmichael.

GLENOUR.—Thomas Kennedy of Kirkmichael was retoured in the five and a half merk land of Meikell Shallocht, of old extent, comprehending the lands of *Glenour*, &c., in 1553. In 1681, "— Kennedy, son to John Kennedy of Glenour," was amongst the "Rebel Heritors of Ayrshire," and suffered in the cause of civil and religious liberty. David Kennedy of Kirkmichael was retoured heir to Glenour in 1693. The property now forms part of the Kilkerran estate in the parish of Ballantrae.

CARLOCK.—*John Kennedy* of Carlock was the proprietor in 1613. It belonged to Lord Bargany in 1662, and subsequently in 1693. It afterwards was acquired by Craufurd of Ardmillan. Thomas sold it to the late John Hamilton of Bargany. It was again disposed of, along with other parts of the estate, by Sir H. D. Hamilton, to the late Mrs Caddell, whose donee, Mr George Ross, sold it, with her other lands in the parish of Ballantrae, to the EARL OF ORKNEY, the present proprietor.

GLENTIG.—The owner of this property, in 1528, was Alexander Kennedy, one of the numerous band engaged in the retaliatory raids in that year against the Campbells, after the slaughter of the Earl of Cassillis at Prestwick. He was also one of the followers of the Earl of Cassillis in the attack at Ayr on John Dunbar of Blantyre. In 1606, Robert Graham of Grougar, heir of Robert Graham of Knockdolian, was retoured "in terris de Glentig nuncupatis Wallace-Landis." In 1609, they belonged to William Stewart, *alias* Dunduff

of that ilk; and, in 1653, to Thomas Kennedy of Kirkmichael. Subsequently they were possessed by a family of the name of Adam, from whom they were acquired, in 1744, by Benjamin Paterson, merchant in London, son of Fergus Paterson, whose family were old proprietors of Ballaird, in Colmonell parish, and which is still held by their descendant, Colonel Barton, late Major of the 12th Lancers, in which regiment he was distinguished for his gallantry in several engagements during the Peninsular war. Mr Paterson's daughter married Benjamin Barton, commissary clerk of Glasgow; and the youngest daughter of that union married, about 1819, A. F. GRAY, Esq., collector of customs at Irvine, the present proprietor of GLENTIG. When Mr Abercrombie wrote, the lands were probably in possession of a member of the Kennedy family.

GARFAR, in 1572, belonged to Thomas Davidson of Grenan. It subsequently formed part of the Ballantrae estate of Bargany. It was purchased, in 1818, by Messrs ALEXANDER M'NEEL, comptroller of the customs, and JAMES CAIRD, writer in Stranraer.

AUCHENFLOWER.—“Gilbert Kennedy of Auchinfleuris” we find mentioned in the testament of Robert Muir of Clonkaird,* in 1623. The property, however, both before and subsequently, belonged to the Kennedies of Kirkmichael, of which family Gilbert no doubt was a branch. It was purchased by Hugh M'Ilwraith, ancestor of JAMES M'ILWRAITH, the present proprietor, prior to 1681, in which year his name occurs in the dittay against the “Rebel Heritors of Ayrshire.” The family had the lands of Drummurchie, and others, in the parish of Barr, which they were obliged to part with, in consequence of their sufferings during the persecution.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

AUCHAIRNE.—This property, as well as Kilphine, belonged, in 1606, to the Grahams of Knockdolian; and subsequently, in 1620, to the Kennedies of Blairquhan. In 1671, *James M'Neillie* was returned heir to his father, *Adam M'Neillie of Auchairne*, “in 2 mercatis terrarum de Kilphine, et 40 solidatis terrarum de Auchairne.” In 1765, Kilphine was sold by James M'Neillie to *John Allan*, afterwards designed of *Kilphine*, whose youngest daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to the Rev. *William Donaldson*, minister of Ballantrae, and succeeded to the property on the death of her father. JOHN DONALDSON of AUCHAIRNE, W.S., only son of that marriage, succeeded his mother; and, in 1816, purchased, from Sir H. D. Hamilton, lot five of the Ballantrae estate, consisting of the lands of Auchairne,* and others, adjoining to Kilphine. Mr Donaldson married Margaret, only surviving daughter of John Ure, Esq., one of the magistrates of Glasgow, and has issue.

CRAIGINS.—The Kennedies of Ardmillan were proprietors of the forty shilling land of Craigins in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It subsequently was acquired by the Knockdolian family. Fergus M'Cubbin of Knockdolian exchanged it, together with part of the eight pound land of Shallochwreck, with Lord Bargany, for the lands of Kalhany, in the parish of Colmonell. It was purchased on the breaking up of the Ballantrae estate, in 1816, by the father of THOMAS ANDERSON, the present proprietor, who came originally from Perthshire. Mr Anderson, by the female side, however, is descended from an old family in Ayrshire, the BROWNS of WATERHEAD, in the parish of Muirkirk, which property he inherits through his mother. An account of the family will be given in the history of that parish.

* M'Neillie sold the lands of Auchairne to Bryce Girvan, who sold them to Bargany.

PARISH OF BARR.

ETYMOLOGY, &c.

THIS parish derives its name from the estate of Barr, upon which lands the church and village are built. *Bar*, both in the British and Celtic, means a summit or height. "This name," says Chalmers, "was probably applied to a small hill, which rises very abruptly, on the east side of the church." The parish is bounded by Dailly on the north, Straiton on the east, Colmonell and Kirkeudbrightshire on the south, and Colmonell and Girvan on the west. It is of great extent. The New Statistical Account calculates the area at 100 square miles, or 64,000 imperial acres. It is a wild, mountainous, moorland district. Four ridges of hills intersect the parish: two form the valley of the Stinchar; a third runs parallel, to the south-east, shutting out the level country beyond; and the fourth "runs in an opposite direction along the banks of the Minnoch, and forms the commencement of that line of almost mountainous elevation which stretches from Ayrshire into Galloway." These ridges rise from 1000 to nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The author of *Caledonia* is pleased to say that the extensive shire of Ayr "abounds in hillocks and hills, but not in mountains." If such heights as those we have described merit no other appellation than "hillocks or hills," then the learned antiquary is right. Be this as it may, the lowlander, accustomed to the plains, as he threads the narrow way along the steep face of a continuous range of these "hillocks"—every moment in danger, should his horse prove restive, of being thrown headlong down into the yawning glen beneath—and as he looks abroad on the vast hollows, and above to the hills (if we must not call them mountains) stretching in endless combination far as the eye can reach, experiences feelings alike new, buoyant, and indescribable. With the exception of a few patches around the straggling farm-steadings—some of which lie beautifully sheltered in the fairy-like neuks and rich haughs, formed by the little streamlets—the

entire country is devoted to pasture. Scarcely a tree is visible; and the only sounds that salute the ear are the cry of the plover, the bleat of the flocks, or the whistle of the shepherd, as he calls his dogs and pursues his rounds. Perhaps at the foot of a sunny bowe may be seen some *Patie* and *Roger*, reclining beside the solitary thorn, the purling burn at their feet, and their faithful quadruped assistants sagaciously squatted beside them. The two principal streams are the Minnoch and Stinchar. The former has its rise in the highest mountainous range, which stretches into Galloway. After running a few miles southward, it empties itself into the Cree. The Stinchar, which has its source in the upper part of the parish, flows south-westerly, till it joins the sea at Ballantrae. Approaching from the north by the old road to Galloway, the strath of the Stinchar is peculiarly interesting. Beyond is the Nick of the Balloch—the pass in olden times between Ayrshire and Galloway—with the Shalloch of Minnoch rising dark and bleak in the south-east. Beneath, in the beautifully sheltered valley, at the confluence of the Pinvalley-burn and the river, the farm-houses of Aldinna and North and South Balloch, situated on opposite banks, form a community much to be estimated where the population is so scattered. The windings of the Stinchar, through the mountainous range by which its course is circumscribed, are altogether romantic. At no time, perhaps, is the scene more imposing than at early dawn. Shrouded in a pall of mist, the outlines of the strath alone are perceptible, and you feel, like *Rasselas* in the Happy Valley, as if shut out from all the world beside. The peering sun at length becomes visible, the aerial canopy is gradually rolled up, and the pearly dew-drops begin to glisten on the moist blades, like myriads of gems in the joy-giving presence of Aurora. The drive from the Balloch down to the Barr is an easy and pleasant one. The course of the Stinchar is always in view, and presents numerous agreeable features. In an old account of Carrick, the banks of the river are de-

scribed as thickly covered with trees; but they are not so now. The few belts to be met are exclusively of recent growth. The whole parish is destitute of wood, save in one or two instances, where plantations have been made within the last forty years. In a district of hill and moorland, such as Barr, innumerable rivulets are of course to be found, with many picturesque waterfalls. Upon the Stinchar there is a cascade upwards of thirty feet high. There are several lochs in the parish, abounding with the best quality of trout; but they have a bare appearance—no trees or brushwood sheltering and ornamenting the margins. As already remarked, the land is fitted chiefly for pasture, though many of the hills, where the furrows of the old "bowed rigs" can be distinctly traced, show that they had formerly been cultivated. The pasturage is generally of excellent quality, and in not a few instances it has been vastly improved by the cutting of stone drains. Along the valley of the Stinchar, green-cropping is now practised to a considerable extent.

HISTORY.

As the parish is of comparatively recent erection—1653—it can be said to have no separate history. Though large, it constituted formerly the remote portions of the parishes of Dailly and Girvan. Of old, however, there was a place of worship, now called *Kirkdamdie*, not far from the existing church. The church and village are prettily situated at the foot of the rising ground, where the Greg joins the Stinchar. *Kirkdamdie* is about a mile and a half farther down. The ruins of the old chapel occupy the centre of a precipitous eminence on the north side of the river; and behind, the range of high lands, which lie between and the coast, rise gently sloping to a great height. A few trees impart to the spot an aspect of pleasurable seclusion. In the rear of the kirk there is an excellent well, approached by a covered way. It is not known when this place of worship was erected. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and probably emanated from the church of Girvan, to which parish it formerly belonged. In some of the charters it is called *Kildomine*, and in one or two old manuscripts *Kildinine* and *Kildamnie*.^{*} Chalmers supposes *Kildomine* to be the original, and that the name "was afterwards changed to *Kirkdomine*, while the Saxon people prevailed over the Celtic." But this assumption is by no means satisfactory. On the same principle, no such names would exist as *Kilmarnock* or *Kilwinning*, both of

which places were more exposed to Saxon corruption than the higher and remote districts of the county. What Chalmers distinguishes as the Scoto-Saxon period of Scottish history began with Edgar in 1097; while so late as 1404, in a charter of Robert III., conveying the chapel and lands to the monks of Crossraguel, it is designated "capelli Sancti Trinitatis de *Kildomine*"—thus showing that the change could not well be charged against the Saxon. The inaccuracy of charters and old acts of Parliament, in the spelling of proper names, is notorious. If *Kil* must be regarded as the original prefix, the probability is that the real name of the chapel was *Kildominick*—the church of St Dominick, not of the Trinity. In some instances, as already mentioned, it was written *Kirkdamnie*, from which the present popular pronunciation of the word *Kirkdamdie* or *Kirkdandie* may have arisen. The chapel appears to have been in use down to the Reformation, when, like other places of Roman Catholic worship, it probably suffered from the zeal and fury of the times. Owing to the great distance of many of the inhabitants from the parish churches of Girvan and Dailly, a petition was presented to Parliament, in 1639, praying that *Kirkdamdie* might be rebuilt for their convenience. This application was referred to the commission to be granted for plantation of kirks; but nothing farther appears to have been done in the matter till about 1650, when it was resolved that a church should be built at the Barr. The following minute of the Presbytery of Ayr directs that the old chapel of *Kirkdamdie* should be taken down to aid in building the new erection:—"1650, June 26.—The presbytery considering that the new kirk of Barre is to be builded, thairfore they thought it was necessair and expedient that the materials of *Kirkdomini*, as yet standing, be taken down and transported to the place where the said new kirk is to be builded, the transportation of the which materials they did recommend to the care of the Laird of *Kirkmichael* yr., and to *Fergus M'Kubin*." The roof of *Kirkdamdie* only seems to have been "transported," as the greater part of the walls still remain. Though the church at Barr may thus have been built before 1653, the parish does not seem to have been erected until that period. The proceedings of the Presbytery are not recorded from 1652 till 1687; but it is stated, in the New Statistical Account, that "a few ancient papers, all referring to its erection, are in the possession of the minister, one of them having the signature of Oliver Cromwell." The village, which has grown up in the vicinity of the church, contains between two and three hundred inhabitants. The population of the whole parish does not exceed one thousand.

The much celebrated fair of *Kirkdamdie*, which

^{*} Another way of spelling:—"Fergus M'Alexander, minister of *Kirkdoming*, or Bar, was outed from his parish in 1672."—*Wodrow*.

takes place annually on the last Saturday of May, is held on the green knoll beside the ruins of the chapel—the site, in all probability, of the ancient burying ground, as it still retains the appearance of having been enclosed. The institution of this annual meeting, so far as we are aware, is unknown; it has, however, been held from time immemorial. The only market throughout the year, in an extensive district, it was attended by people from great distances. Booths and stands were erected for the entertainment of the gathered throng, and the disposal of merchandise, which, as there were no roads, was brought chiefly on horseback.* Here those travelling merchants, whose avocation is now almost gone—but who, before communication with the towns came to be so freely opened up, formed nearly the sole medium of sale or barter among the rural inhabitants, assembled in great numbers, bringing with them the tempting wares of England and the Continent. If, with the magician's power, we could recal a vision of Kirkdamdie centuries back, how interesting would be the spectacle! The bivouack of the pedlars, with their pack-horses,† who usually arrived the night before the fair; the bustle of active preparation by earliest dawn; and the gradual gathering of the plaided and bonneted population, from the various pathways across the hills, or down the straths, as the day advanced, would be a picture of deep interest. Even yet, changed as are the times, the gathering is a truly picturesque sight, and one which intuitively points to the "days of other years." Until recently, when the establishment of a fair at Girvan, together with the great facilities everywhere afforded for the interchange of commodities, conspired to deprive Kirkdamdie of its importance, it continued to be numerously attended. Many remember having seen from thirty to forty tents on the ground, all well filled with merry companies—

* The custom from traders at landward fairs was, in ancient times, levied by the sheriff of the county, whose minions were frequently very rapacious. This species of robbery became so clamant that several acts of parliament were passed against the abuse. The dues at Kirkdamdie, about two centuries ago, appear to have been lifted by *Alexander* or *M. Alexander of Corseclays*, to whom "the three pund land of Kirkdominie and Ballbeg" belonged, together with the "teyndis and fishing upon the watter of Stincher, commonlie called the fishing of the weills."

† A pack-horse merchant was considered in those days equal to the wholesale merchant of the present. This is the testimony of old people. Sir Walter Scott describes them as persons of no small consideration:—"The pedlars (or packmen) of those days, it must be remembered, were men of far more importance than the degenerato and degraded hawkers of our modern days. It was by means of those peripatetic venders that the country trade, in the finer manufactures used in female dress particularly, was almost entirely carried on; and if a merchant of this description arrived at the dignity of travelling with a *pack-horse*, he was a person of no small consequence, and company for the most substantial yeoman or franklin whom he might meet in his wanderings.—*Kenilworth*, vol. ii., p 182.

"Here Jamie Brown and Mary Bell
Were seated on a plank, man,
Wi' Robin Small and Kate Dalziel,
And heartily they drank, man.
And syne upon the board was set,
Gude haggis, though it was na het,
And braxy ham; the landlord can,
Wi' rowth o' bread and cheese, man."

A large amount used to be transacted in wool and lambs; and not a few staplers were in the habit of coming even from the manufacturing towns of England. But we must follow the graphic description of the ballad—

"The tents, in a' three score and three,
Were planted up and down, man;
While pipes and fiddles through the fair,
Gaed bummin' roun' an' roun' man.
And mony a lad and lass cam there
Sly looks and winks to barter,
And some to fee for hay or hairst,
And others for the quarter.

Some did the thieving trade pursue,
While ithers cam to sell their woo;
And mony cam to weat their mou,
And gang wi' lasses hame, man."

Besides the fame acquired by Kirkdamdie as a market, it was still more celebrated as the Donnybrook of Scotland—

"A canty chap a drap had got,
And he gaed through the fair, man:
He swore to face wi' twa three chieils
He wadna muckle care, man.
At length he lent a chiel a clout,
While his companions sallied out,
So on they fell, wi' sic pell-mell,
Till some lay on the ground, man."

The feuds of the year, whether new or old, were here reckoned over, and generally settled by an appeal to physical force; and it was no uncommon thing, towards the close of the fair, to see fifty or a hundred a-side engaged with fists or sticks, as chance might favour. Smuggling, after the Union, became very prevalent throughout Scotland, and nowhere more so than in Ayrshire and Galloway. A great many small lairdships were then in existence, the proprietors of which, almost to a man, were associated for the purpose of carrying on a contraband trade. From locality as well as union, they lived beyond the reach or fear of the law. At Kirkdamdie, future operations were planned, and old scores adjusted, though not always in an amicable manner. The Laird of Schang, a property in the vicinity, was noted as a member of this confederacy, and a sturdy brawler at the fair. He possessed great strength and courage; so much so that he was popularly awarded the credit of being not only superior to all his mortal enemies, but to have actually overcome the great enemy of mankind himself. Like most people of his kidney, Schang could make money, but never acquired the knack of saving it. He was sometimes, in consequence, sadly embarrassed. At a particular crisis of his monetary affairs, the Devil,

who seems to have been a considerable Jew in his way, appeared to Schang, and agreed to supply the needful upon the terms usual in such cases—

“ Says Clout, ‘ here’s plenty if ye’ll gang,
On sic a day,
Wi’ me to ony place I please;
Now jag your wrists, the red bluid gie’s;
This is a place where nae ane sees,
Here sign your name.’
Schang says, ‘ I’ll do’t as fast as pease,’
And signed the same.”

From henceforth the fearless Schang, as our upland poet goes on to relate,

“ had goud in every han’,
And every thing he did deman’;
He didna min’ how time was gaun—
Time didna sit:
Auld Clout met Schang ae morn ere dawn,
Says, ‘ ye maun flit.”

The dauntless smuggler, however, peremptorily refused to obey the summons. Drawing a circle round him with his sword, without invoking either saint or scripture, he fearlessly entered into single combat with his Pandemonium majesty, and fairly beat him off the field. The engagement is thus circumstantially described by the veracious laureate of the hills, whose verses, it will be observed, are not very remarkable for beauty or rhythm :—

“ The Devil wi’ his cloven foot
Thought Schang out o’er the ring to kick,
But his sharp sword it made the slit
A wee bit langer;
Auld Cloutie bit his nether lip
Wi’ spite an’ anger.

The Deil about his tail did fling,
Upon its tap there was a sting,
But clean out thro’t Schang’s sword did ring,
It was nae fiddle;
’Twas lying loopit like a string
Cut through the middle.

Auld Cloutie show’d his horrid horns,
And baith their points at Schang he forms;
But Schang their strength or points he scorns,
The victory boded;
He cut them aff like twa green corns—
The Devil snodded.

Then Clout he spread his twa black wings,
And frae his mouth the blue fire flings;
For victory he loudly sings—
He’s perfect mad:
Schang’s sword frae shou’ders baith them brings
Down wi’ a daud.

Then Cloutie ga’e a horrid hooch,
And Schang, nae doubt, was fear’d enough,
But hit him hard across the mou’
Wi’ his sharp steel;
He tumbl’t back out owre the cleugh—
Schang nail’d the Deil !!”

As the Schangs gradually died out, and the power of law and religion began to prevail, the feuds at Kirkdamdie assumed a different aspect, and might

have been altogether modified, but for a new element of strife which kept alive the spirit of pugilism. From Girvan and other localities on the coast, where immense numbers of Irish have congregated within the last fifty years, bands of them used to repair to Kirkdamdie for the sole purpose of indulging in the pleasures of a row, sometimes amongst themselves, but more generally with the native population. This led to fearful encounters, and many anecdotes are told of the prowess of the champions on either side. Amongst the Scots, a person of the name of B——, forester on the estates of the late Lord Alloway, to whom the property then belonged, was remarkable for his daring, being often singly opposed to a large body of Emeralders. Gradually ascending the rising ground, in the rear of the kirk, with his face to the foe, he wielded his stick with such dexterity that the brae soon became covered with disabled opponents, whom he struck down one by one as they approached. He frequently fought their best men in pitched battles, and as often and successfully headed the Scots against the Irish in a melee. Several individuals are still alive who took an active and distinguished part in these affrays. C—— and the “ Fighting T——s” were much celebrated. One of the latter, now we believe in America—when most people, save the bands of Irishmen who remained for the purpose of attacking such obnoxious Scotsmen as himself, had left the fair—has been known, more than once, to break in amongst them on horseback, and, after laying twenty or thirty on the sward, canter away, without sustaining the slightest injury. Such tantalizing displays of coolness were chiefly undertaken, as he facetiously remarked, to provoke the Patlanders, and keep their temper in play till next meeting. Such scenes are characteristic of the past, not of the present. The “glory” of Kirkdamdie, like that of Donnybrook, has happily departed. In place of thirty or forty tents, four of or five are now sufficient; and almost no business whatever is transacted. It is apparently maintained more from respect to use and wont, than from any conviction of its utility. The property belongs to John Niven Goudie, Esq. of Kirkbride. There are no antiquities in the district. The possessions of the resident proprietors in former times were of small extent, so that no castellated towers remain to tell of former greatness. From its remoteness, the parish of Barr was a favourite retreat for conventicles during the reigns of Charles II. and James VII.; and there are, says the Statistical Account, many “monuments and traditions” of the sufferings of the persecuted.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF BARR.

The author of the "Description of Carrick," written before the Revolution, says of the parish of Barr—"None dwell here but petty Heretors, in common ordinary houses, as *Deherne, Barre, Drummurchie, Antanalbany, Achinsoul, Bennan, Monuncion, and Bellimore.*" None of the owners of that period now possess these properties.

BARR.—The forty shilling land of Barr belonged to David Kennedy in 1629, and to the Earl of Cassillis in 1668; but in 1681, the proprietor was *Thomas M'Jarrow of Barr*. He suffered considerably during the persecution; and was in the list of the "Rebel Heritors of Ayrshire," against whom severe proceedings were adopted. In 1692, *Thomas M'Jarrow de Barr, haeres Thomae M'Jarrow de Barr, patris*, was retoured "in 2 mercatis terrarum de Claich-malloche, infra parochium de Barr, et Comitatum de Carrick." This Thomas M'Jarrow was a merchant in Ayr at the time of his succeeding his father, and carried on business there for many years afterwards. He had a brother, James, who is witness to the baptism of several of his children.* He married Marion Moor, daughter of John Moor, provost of Ayr, progenitor of Robert Moor of Blairston, and by her had a numerous family, several of whom died young. His youngest child, *Thomas*, was born in 1711. His eldest son, *John*, born in 1688, studied for the medical profession, and became a "chyrurgeon and apothecary" in Ayr. He married Agnes Moor, daughter of Robert Moor of Blairston, a relation of his own, by whom he had several children. Both grandfathers—Thomas M'Jarrow of Barr and Robert Moor of Blairston—were witnesses at the baptism of *Thomas*, his eldest child, in 1726. *William*, another son of the Laird of Barr, was proprietor of Altanalbany, and *James*, a writer in Ayr. In 1756, "John M'Jarrow of Barr, chirurgeon apothecary in Ayr," by a disposition and assignation, appointed James Boswell of Auchinleck (the biographer of Johnson), John M'Dermitt Fergushill, minister of Straiton, Thomas Brown in Blackside-end, and James Fergusson in Ayr, trustees for the management of the twenty shilling lands of Nether Barr, and forty shilling lands of Nether Glengennet, commonly called Penjerrock, and other property (houses) which he had in Ayr, as his only

surviving son, "Robert, was facile, and not altogether fit for the management of his means and estate, but might be imposed on by designing men." Two of the trustees—Mr Brown and Mr M'Dermitt Fergushill—were married on the two daughters of William M'Jarrow of Altanalbany, the nearest heirs. Mrs Brown being dead, however, her eldest son, Andrew, ranked jointly with his aunt, Mrs M'Dermitt Fergushill. In 1797, the parties agreed to dispose of the estate, by public roup, at Ayr. It was exposed in two lots. John M'Crae in Cowan, Barr, purchased Nether Barr; and John M'Kie of Auchinsoul, that of Penjerrock. John M'Crae, in 1807, sold Nether Barr to James Fergusson of Crosshill and William Niven of Kirkbride. In 1810, Mr Niven sold his half of the property to Mr Fergusson, who improved it greatly by draining, fencing, and planting; but, becoming bankrupt in 1822, he granted a trust disposition of his lands in favour of Alexander Hunter, W.S., and Thomas Robertson, accountant in Edinburgh, with full power to the former to sell or dispose of them for behoof of the creditors. Not having effected a sale when advertised, the property was put under the management of a factor till 1844, when ALEXANDER MACKIE, Knockjerran, purchased the lands. The Marquis of Ailsa is superior, but the feu-duty is merely nominal. The church, churchyard, Free church and manse, and nearly all the feus of the village of Barr, are situated on the lands. The glebe, also, which forms the angle where the Gregg joins the Stinchar, would no doubt be detached from the property when Barr was erected into a parish. Altanalbany was disposed of by Mr Brown to the late Lord Alloway. The ancestors of Mr M'KIE, the present proprietor of Nether Barr, were farmers in the parish as far back as can be traced. His father had the farms of Monuncion and Pinclanty; and his grandfather, Traboyack. It is believed, however, that the family came originally from Galloway, having been a branch of the Mackies of Palgown, of whom John Mackie of Bargaly, Kirkcudbrightshire, is the representative. The principal names in Galloway, in the fourteenth century, were M'Kie and M'Kinnel.*

AUCHINSOUL.—William Fergusson of Auchinsoul was engaged with his chief, Barnard Fergus-

* Session Records of Ayr.

* Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

son of Kilkerran, in the attack on the Laird of Cumlarg, in the fenced court of the sheriff of Ayr, in 1564. In 1689, Fergusson of Auchinsoul was excommunicated by the church for contumaciousness, having paid no attention to the various sentences of the presbytery for several years previously. Upon this he fled to Drummore, in Ireland, with the object of his illicit affection, Janet Martin; but he felt glad, in 1711—such was the influence of the Church—to make “due repentance,” and be relieved from his sentence. William Fergusson of Auchinsoul was a commissioner of supply in 1758. In 1781, Lieut. James Fergusson of Auchinsoul was admitted a burghess of Ayr. His successor, Fergusson of Littleton, sold the property to John M’Kie, who, in turn, disposed of it to the late Lord Alloway. Elias Cathcart of Blairston recently sold Auchinsoul, Altinalbany, and his other lands in the parish of Barr, to the trustees of the late General Hughes; and they now belong to the nephew of the General, HENRY HUGHES ONSLOW.

DALQUHAIRNE, or DOHERNE.—The Earl of Cassillis was retoured “in 5 mercatis terrarum de Dalquharne,” in 1622. In 1654, “Janet, Isobell, and Margaret Mortouns, heirs portioners of Alexander Mortoun, lawfull sonne to the deceist Thomas Mortoun of Dalquhairne, their brother german,” were retoured in the property. The same parties were at the same time retoured as heirs portioners of their father, *Thomas Mortoun*, in the “30 shilling land of Dalwyne, part of the 5 pund land of Dalwyne, lyand in the parochin of Daly,” &c.; also in “an annual rent of 60 pund Scots out of the merk land of Garswalloch (or Glaswalloch), in the said parochin,” &c. Dalquhairne was next possessed—probably by marriage with one of the heiresses—by John M’Neill, who was a stanch Covenanter in the days of persecution. In the ditty against the “Rebel Heritors of Ayrshire,” in 1681, he is designated “John M’Neill of Dachairn, *Collonell*,” so that he had been a leading man in the turmoil of that period. Dalquhairn subsequently belonged to a family of the name of Kennedy. The son of the late Dr Wright of Maybole, and of Miss Kennedy of Ballony, succeeded to Dalquhairn in right of his mother. He sold the lands to Ivie M’Ilwraith, a farmer in the parish of Barr, who disposed of them to his brother, John M’Ilwraith, whose successors, JAMES LAMB and JOHN SCOTT, are now the proprietors.

DRUMMURCHIE formed part of the Bargany estate, and seemed to be the patrimony of the second son. *Thomas Kennedy of Drummurchie*, brother to the Laird of Bargany, took an active part in the feuds between the houses of Cassillis

and Bargany, which so much disturbed the district towards the close of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century. He revenged the death of his brother, the Laird of Bargany, in the rencounter near Maybole, in 1601, by the slaughter of the Laird of Culzean at the Dupill-burn, in 1602; for which, and the burning of Auchinsoul, where Lady Cassillis and her escort had taken refuge, he was compelled at length to go abroad, where he died without issue. Shortly afterwards, it was acquired by the M’Ilwraiths, now of Auchinflower. In 1640, Patrick M’Ilwraith was retoured heir to Gilbert M’Ilwraith of Drummurchie, his father; and, 1665, Gilbert M’Ilwraith was retoured heir to Patrick M’Ilwraith, his father. Gilbert, in 1681, was one of the persecuted heritors of Ayrshire. It now forms part of the Kilkerran estate in the parish.

ALTANALBANY formed part of the property of Barr, which belonged to the M’Jarrows, formerly noticed. It now belongs to HENRY HUGHES ONSLOW of Balkissock.

MONUNCION.—*Gilbert Kennedy of Monuncion* was included in the summons of treason against Drummurchie, for the slaughter of the Laird of Colzean, in 1602. Kennedy’s property having been forfeited, probably, Grahame of Knockdolian became the next possessor. “May 14, 1639.—Jacobus Kennedie, filius legitimus Walteri Kennedie de Knockdone, haeres of Joannis Kennedie de Monuncheon, *avi materni*,” was retoured “in 4 mercatis terrarum de Monuncheon, Altegermane et M’Ilhaffistoun, antiqui extentus,” &c. In 1685, Hugh M’Alexander de Dalreoch, heir of his father, John M’Alexander of Dalreoch, had a retour of the property. It subsequently belonged to William M’Ilwraith of Dalreoch, whose trustees sold it to Colonel Robert Blane; and it is now the property of SIR GILBERT BLANE, his successor.

BELLMORE.—This property was purchased from John Mure of Rowallan, in 1551, by George Kennedy of Balmaclanachan, whose son, *George Kennedy of Glenmuck and Bellimore*, had a charter of the lands from Queen Mary, in 1565. His wife, *Elizabeth Muir*, died in 1621, some time subsequently to the death of her husband. Having no issue, he was succeeded by his brother *Oliver*, who served himself heir in 1605. *Oliver* married *Isabel Wallace*. Their son, *George*, was infest in the estate of Bellimore in 1633.* Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother *John*, who married *Elizabeth Kennedy*, daughter to Doctor Hugh Kennedy, son of Hugh Kennedy

* Nisbet’s Heraldry.

of Girvanmains, by whom he had William Kennedy of Dangar.* In 1657, and subsequently, the property belonged to the Kennedys of Kirkmichael. David Kennedy of Bellimore was one of the commissioners of supply in 1758. He, or his predecessors, appears to have acquired it from Kirkmichael, who again succeeded to it. It now forms part of the Pinmore estate, having been purchased by the late Mr Hamilton of Pinmore.

KIRKLANDS, &c.—The late Mr William Blane of Grougar purchased from Mr M'Ilwraith's trustees the lands of Kirkland and Bennan, in this parish, and shortly before his death sold them to the late Mr Niven of Kirkbride, banker in Maybole. Mr Blane also purchased the lands of Lamduchty, Doularg, and Balbeg, and sold them to the late William Rodger, whose brother, DAVID RODGER, is the present proprietor.

CHANGUE.—This property, in 1691, belonged to William M'Culloch, who had a charter of resignation of the lands of Changue and Cairn, dated 3d July of that year. It remained in possession of the M'Cullochs till 1759, when it passed into the hands of a family of the name of M'Harg, with whom it remained till they disposed of it, in 1789, to the late Lord Alloway, who, the same year, sold it to Hugh M'Hutcheon, who had also the lands of Lockstone and Drummurchie. In 1799, Hugh was succeeded by his brother Alexander. In 1800, Changue, Cairn, and Drummurchie were acquired by Alexander Oswald, from whom they passed, in 1821, to the trustees of the late R. A. Oswald of Auchincruive. From these trustees the lands of Changue, including the superiority, together with that of Drummurchie, were pur-

† Nisbet.

chased by the present proprietor, JAMES M'MILLAN of LAMLOCH. His father, *Thomas M'Millan of Lamloch*, who died February 23, 1831, was the third son of *David M'Millan* of Holm of Dalquhairn, in the parish of Carsphairn and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, who married one of the co-heiresses of Brockloch, of the name of M'Millan, by which alliance the two families were united. The M'Millans—both Brockloch and Holm—have been resident from time immemorial in the parish of Carsphairn. Buchanan of Auchmar, near Dumbar-ton, who wrote an account of "The ancient Scottish Surnames" of Scotland, states that the M'Millans were originally descended from the family of Buchanan. "There is a tradition," he says, "that a brother of MacMillan [of Knap], who went first from this country with him in the time of the civil wars after the death of King Alexander III., went from Argyllshire to Galloway, and settled in that country, being the progenitor of the MacMillans of Galloway. The principal man of these is MacMillan of Brockloch." *James M'Millan of Lamloch* and *Changue* married, in 1835, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. William M'Call of Caithloch, and has issue, four sons and one daughter—1. Thomas; 2. William M'Call; 3. Samuel M'Call; 4. Catherine Broom; 5. James.

AUCHYNLEWAN, or AUCHLEWAN.—These lands were acquired, in 1595, by Hew Kennedy of Bennane, from Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains; and they still remain in possession of his descendant, HEW FERGUSSONE KENNEDY, now of Bennane.

CARPHIN belongs to WILLIAM BROWN, writer and banker, Maybole.

The MARQUIS OF AILSA is also a proprietor in the parish of Barr.

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. As remarked in the New Statistical Account of Scotland,* many of the localities indicate, by their designations—such as *Woodside*, *Threepwood*, *Fulwoodhead*, *Roughwood*, &c.—that the district had been at one time covered with wood, even, as the language implies, after the Saxon began to prevail over the original language of the country. The length of the parish is about seven miles, and its average breadth four. “The land rises by a gradual ascent from south to north. On the northern boundary there is a small ridge of hills, whose summits are elevated about 400 feet above the lowest ground in the parish, or 500 feet above the level of the sea. 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. . . . The great road from Glasgow, by Paisley, to Irvine, Ayr, and Portpatrick, passes through the town of Beith; and the Ayrshire Railway skirts the margins of Kilbirnie and Lochwinnoch lochs.”‡ Cuff-hill 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 Dalgarven. From the little diversity of hill and dale, the general aspect of the district is plain and unpicturesque.

* Drawn up by James Doble, Esq. of Crummock.

† This portion was disjoined from Neilston about 1649.

‡ Topographical, Statistical, and Historical Gazetteer of Scotland.

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 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 mitigated or 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 Eglinton fa-

* New Statistical Account.

mily 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, 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 kirk-land, 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 the heavy displeasure of his Majesty’s Secret Council, by contravening the statutes prohibiting intercourse with Catholic priests. The records of the Secret Council—31st January, 1610—state “that Johnne Campbell, alias fader Christostome, ane known trafficking priest, returning laillie within this realme, of purposis and intention to haif seduiceit simple and ignorant people frome acknowledgeing of the treuth, and to hafe maid shipwraik of the faith, he, during the tyme of his abode heir, had his most frequent and commone resorte, residence, and remaining within the boundis of the Presbyterie of Irving, quhair he was resset, supplet, and cumfortit in all his necessaries be Mr John Harpar, minister at Kilbryd, and Johnne Fullarton, minister at Dreggorne, Mr Alexander Scrimigeour, minister at Irving, *Mr Johnne Young*, minister at Beath, and Mr Alexander Campbell, minister at Stevensoun, ministeris of the said Presbeterie, quha nocht onlie keipit cumpany and societie with him in all friendly and familiar discourseis, but interteyned him in their houses, ministering unto him all suche comforte, countenance, favor, and assistance, as gif he had bene a lauchfull subject, heichlie to the disgrace of thair profession and calling, misregard of his mateis. auctoritie and lawis, and evill example to utheris simple persounis to do the lyke, without remeid be providit: Thairfore, the Lordis of Secret Counsalls ordanis lettres to be direct, charging the saidis personis to compeir personalie before the saidis Lordis, upon the fyftene day of Februaire next to cum, to answer to the premissis, and to underlye suche ordure as sal be tane thairanent, under the pane of rebellious, &c.” “The result is not known, though probably fader Christostome would leave the country, and his entertainers suffer reprehension.”†

* Robertson’s Cuninghame.
† New Statistical Account.

In 1727, the old glebe, which consisted of about four acres, was exchanged with Lord Eglinton 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, and with him were Robert Ker of Kersland, Caldwell of that Ilk, the Laird of Ralston, John Cuningham of Bedland, William Porterfield of Quarrelton, Alexander Porterfield his brother, with some others. They had with them Mr Gabriel Maxwell, minister at Dundonald; Mr George Ramsay, minister at Kilmaurs; and Mr John Carstairs, minister at Glasgow. . . . 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.

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 commence in 1659, but they were not regularly kept until a comparatively recent period.

The town of Beith is of modern growth. Pre-

vious 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 importance. This manufacture was succeeded by a very profitable traffic in linen yarn, which, though now greatly fallen off, is still carried on to some extent. Towards the close of the century, the manufacture of silk gauze formed a remunerating branch of industry. The population of the town is now upwards of 3000, and of the whole parish about 6000.

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.

Behold yon huge
And unhewn sphere of living adamant,
Which, poised by magic, rests its central weight
On yonder pointed rock, firm as it seems,
Such is its strange and virtuous property.
It moves obsequious to the gentlest touch
Of him whose heart is pure; but to a traitor,
Though even a giant's prowess moved his arm,
It stands as firm as Snowdon.

Mason's Caractacus.

This stone is of common trap. Its specific gravity is 2.890; its figure an oblong spheroid; its contents 141 cubic feet; and weight 11 tons 7 cwts. On the south side of the hill, on the lands of Cuff, belonging to Robert Speirs, Esq., writer in Beith, 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 *Kirkkie 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. The total length of the cairn is 72 feet; its breadth 36 feet; its height 10 feet. 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, has been enclosed and surrounded with a plantation by Dr Robert Patrick of Hazlehead, the late proprietor. On a field in the adjoining lands of

Townend of Threepwood, about thirty-five years ago, there was found a large vase of burned clay, of a size capable of containing about six gallons. In it there was a considerable quantity of burned bones. The vase broke on being handled and exposed to the air, and soon crumbled into dust. Within it there was found a small open urn of hard burned clay, and at a short distance from it, another small urn was found by itself; probably the larger one, in which this last had been placed, was destroyed without being noticed. They indicated no knowledge of art, and seemed as if formed with the finger and thumb. The small urns were doubtless for receiving the ashes of the brain and heart, while those of the body were lodged in the larger vessel. In one of them were two perforations, as if for fixing it to some other body; probably to the larger urn, in which it was found, or for receiving wires for its own lid or cover. These are antiquities, which, as Sir Thomas Brown says, Time antiquates; for we have no floating tradition as to their origin on this hill or its vicinity.

The two modes of sepulture here exemplified, the stone coffin in one place and the ash urn in another, probably indicate different ages; and the one first used may have been as much unknown to those who adopted the last as both are to ourselves.

Some are of opinion that these funereal remains prove that a battle was fought on this spot, and that the knoll contains the remains of the chiefs who fell in the conflict. There is a hill at a little distance southward, called *Gillies Hill*; and this is supposed to be the place where the followers of the army appeared. We know that it was common, in the warfare of such remote periods, for the women and children to be placed in the rear, and to use every method in their power to encourage those engaged in the combat; but this notion of a battle is purely fanciful; and who fought, fell, fled, or conquered at this "famous victory," must remain for ever undescribed by poet or historian. But if we view this hill as a seat of Druidism, we have a dawning of light. Dr Jamieson is of opinion that Druidism was not extinct in Scotland in the age of Columba—563–597; and there is reason for believing that it was restored by the Saxons, after it had been abolished by the Roman emperors. If so, it must have been the religion of this part of the country a short time previous to the ninth century. Holding this hill as a seat of Druidism, we have a corroborative testimony in the etymology of the name. It is called *Cuff Hill*. Now we learn, from Bede, that the chief priest of the Druids was called *Coifi*, *Cuifi*, or *Crivi*. Either of these names can be easily corrupted into *Cuffi* or *Cuff*, and thus the hill may have received its appellation from being the seat of the Druidical worship.

* From the New Statistical Account, slightly altered in the arrangement.

Besides, the word *Cuffoeth*, in the ancient British language, signifies the *Holy Place*, "Cor Kyveoth," which is pronounced *Cuffoeth*, is the name of Stonehenge in that language. This opinion is supported by that of Dr Macpherson, in his *Critical Dissertations*, who thinks *Coif* was the common title of every Druidical superintendent of spiritual affairs. It is now stated as a plausible guess at the origin of the name of the hill.

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, in the parish of Beith, 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. From the *Calendar of Scots Saints*, we find that 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. The fair is vulgarly pronounced *Tenants' Day*; but this is evidently a corruption, arising from the final letter of Saint being sounded with the name Inan. Similar corruptions occur in Tantony, which is a corruption of St Antony; and Taudrey, which is a corruption of St Audrey. It is worthy of notice that this corruption, and the fact of the celebration of St Inan's festival at Beith, have been overlooked by the learned author of *Caledonia*, who supposes the corruption to be that of St Tennant's day, or St Thenna's day.

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 others in Beith stands, are, from this circumstance, called the *hill* of Beith.

In the map of Cuninghame, in *Bleau's Atlas*, published in 1654, 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. In the *Acta Dominorum Councilii* there is mention made of a case, 10th December, 1482, at the instance of the Abbot and Convent of Kilwinning, against Robert Montgomery, son and heir to umquhile Robert Montgomery of Giffen, Knight, John Montgomery, his brother, Alexander Montgomery, William Montgomery, and James Kerr, who were accused of

the dangerous destruction and down-casting of the fosses and dikes of the loch called Loch Brand. The cause was continued, but the record does not state what was the result. The Abbot of Kilwinning here mentioned must have been William Boyd, second son of Sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock, by Joannah Montgomery, daughter of Sir John Montgomery of Ardrossan. The lands of Boghall passed from the Montgomerys of Braidstane about one hundred and fifty years ago. The loch was drained about sixty years ago, when firm stakes of oak and elm were found in the soil, and which had been used for fixing the nets, for fishing.

In the map of Cuninghame, in *Bleau's Atlas*, already mentioned, there is exhibited a *cross* on the northern boundary of the barony of Beith. The lands adjoining to the barony of Beith, on the east and north, belonged to the Abbacy of Paisley, and lay in the county of Renfrew, so that the cross was probably fixed as the boundary, by consent of both of these religious houses. Their estates were divided by a stream called Muirburn, which falls into the loch of Lochwinnoch to the eastward of Kilbirnie loch. Of its existence there is now no trace, nor is its history or fate remembered in the floating annals of tradition.

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 Eglinton. In *Pont's Cuninghame Topographized*, it is said that "Hazlehead Castell is a strong old building environed with lairge ditches, seatted on a loch, veill planted and comodiously beautified, the heritage of Robert Montgomery, Laird thereof; famous it is for ye birth of that renoned poet, Alexander Montgomerie." 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 Eglinton, 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 has only recently been brought to notice by the publication of the Montgomery Manuscripts at Belfast, in 1830, and

* From the *New Statistical Account*.

by Dr Reid's History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, to which works reference is here made.

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.

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 benefac-

tor 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.

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.

As formerly mentioned, the Barony of Beith, one of the two great territorial divisions of the district (the other being the Lordship of Giffen, including Hesselhead and Broadstone), was gifted by the Lord of Cuninghame to the Monastery of Kilwinning, before the end of the twelfth century. The property continued in the possession of that establishment down to the Reformation; although a considerable portion of it had, long previously, been feued to lay occupiers. Amongst the more ancient and extensive of these was

WOODSIDE-RALSTON,

Consisting of 400 acres, held by the

RALSTONS OF THAT ILK,

Who, about the middle of the seventeenth century, left their ancestral manor place of Ralston, near Paisley, in Renfrewshire, and took up their residence at Woodside.

Lineage.

I. JAMES or JACOBUS DE RAULYSTON, dominus ejusdem, was a witness to the instrument *de Creatione Abbatis*, of Paisley, in 1219.

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

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

IV. 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, daughter 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 Geils or Giles, or Egidia, who married Sir James Lindsay, of Crawford; and, secondly, Sir Hugh Eglin-

* This article is an important and essential thing in this peculiar point; to wit, *The Bruce*. It means that he was chief of all the Bruces. Some of the writers of this affected age, showing their ignorance of heraldry, and of the laws of Scots pedigree, call him the illustrious *Robert Bruce*, neglecting the necessary definite article, *The MacIntosh* of that ilk may properly choose to call himself *The MacIntosh*. Dr Browne, in his History of the Highlands and the Clans, sent forth a discontented and ignorant growl against this becoming usage. The custom is still practised in Ireland. *The O'Donovan*, in the county of Cork, is the chief of all *O'Donovans*.

town 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 Alice, 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 and Chalmers's appearance 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. But it would be desirable that a fact should be brought forward to support this theory.]

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

VI. 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 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 lapidum 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, viz.,

VII. John Ralstoun of that Ilk|| was one of the

* Crawford's Renfrewshire, by Robertson, p. 148.

† Skene de verborum—voc. Sterlingus.

‡ Sinclair's Statistics, vol. xx., p. 410.

§ Ayrshire Families, vol. ii., p. 264.

|| 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. Macfarlane, 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

arbiters in the Indenture betwixt the Abbot and Convent of Paisley and the Baillies and Community of Renfrew, for the redding of the *richt marches* at the Landmers, in 1488. He was one of the witnesses to the grant by the Abbot and Convent of Paisley to the Provost, Baillies, &c., of that burgh, of the portion of ground on which the town then stood, dated 2d June, 1490.* "John 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.

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

IX. 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.

X. 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 Cassillis, and others, in 1525, for the slaughter of the Laird of Lochland. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, viz.,

XI. 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 Dumblane, 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

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. In former days, many Scots chiefs would have thought it derogatory to accept a foreign dignity; and, even at this day, many Highland gentlemen are displeas'd with one of the most powerful chiefs, viz., the Chief of the Isles, for having accepted an Irish peerage. 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. It is a great pity that Galt used his talents to degrade this phrase, *that Ilk*, for want of knowledge. For he had a notion that every upstart who had a lairdship above a nail-yard called it by his own surname, and of course took this title, as Sir Andrew Wylie of that Ilk!

* Robertson fell into a mistake in naming this document *Charter of Erection of Paisley*, in his *Ayrshire Families*.

† Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

fell at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547.

XII. Hew Ralstoun of that Ilk was infest, 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 Hamiltoun, 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 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, erle 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 Jonet, daughter of Hamiltoun of Torrance. He died in August, 1613, at Woodside. His testament, recorded in the Commissary Court of Glasgow, is as follows:—

"Testament, &c., and Invenor of the guldis
quhilk partenit to vmlge *hew Ralstoun* of yt Ilk
Quha deceit in the moneth of August, the zeir of god,
1613—faytfullie maid and gevin up be himself swa far,
. . . . and pairtillie maid and gevin up be Jonet Hamiltoun,
his spouse exrix, nominat be him in his Latterwill
Debtis awand In Be Rot. Muir in Ralstoun, and
remanent tenants duelland in Ralstoun, &c. Debtis awand
out. To Mr Johne zoung, minister at Beith, Lxxxb. . . .
Item, to Robert Montgomerie of haisilheid xxvib. . . . Item
to Mys Blair of yt Ilk xxlb. . . . Item, to Johne Ralstoun,
his sone, xl. lb. . . . Legacie—at Wodayde, the xxliii day
of Mail, 1616 zeiris. The quhilk day hew Ralstoun of yt
ilk, being seik in bodie, &c. maks my test, and Latterwill
as followis: I leive my saull to God, qlk I help to be saif
in ye hands of the Lord Jesus, my saviour, and my bodie
to be buriet at the kirk of Beith, thair to romane qll the
day of general resurrectioun, and the things of this tran-
sitorie world I nominat & constitute Jonet Hamiltoun, my
spous, my onlie exrix. Requeisting maist ernstlie ye ryt.
honorabill Alexr., Erle of eglintoun, and Robert Muir of
Cauldwell, for ye service and plesr. yt I have done to
thame To orsie my said spous and bairnes, and to see
thame get na wrang. In witness . . . Befoir yir witness,
Robert Muir of Cauldwell, Wm. Muir of Glenderstoun, hew
Ralstoun my lawfull sone, and John Ralstoun my sone," &c.

Issue—

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

XIII. Gavin Ralstoun died before his father.

* "Quhat the Tenants sould schaw to his superior, anent
schawing of Haldingis:—

"The fre tenant aucht and sould give the autentique
copie of sa mekil of the Chartour and Infestment as is
necessar to have, viz., the particular names of all and hailt
the Landis, the name of the schirefdome, or place, quhair
thay ly, the maner of halding, quhom of and how the samin
ar haldin, the maillis and dewties quhilkis sould be yeirlie
paid thairfor, at quhat terms in the yeir the samin sould
be paid, 14 April, 1560. James, Lord Ross, contra Hew
Ralstoun."—*Balfour's Practicks*.

On 25th 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,

XIV. 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 Wishead*), 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 Glanderstoun, tutor testator to their bairns;" John Hamiltoun of Udstoun, cautioner. Issue—

1. William Ralstoun, the younger laird.
2. Jonet.
3. Barbara.
4. Isobel.
5. Jeane.
6. Margaret.
7. Katharine Ralstoun, who married Hugh Hammill of Ruchwood, in 1643.

XV. William Ralstoun of that Ilk. He was entered as heir of his father, and infest 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 Hamilton, in December, 1650; and had well nigh succeeded in the enterprize, which failed through the desertion of Colonel Halket, one of their number. Lieutenant-Colonel Ralstoun, with a small party of horse, entered Hamilton, 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 Kerr's and Ralstoun's party as

* In the testament of "Alexr. Cochrane, tallzeor, burges of Paislay . . . Quha deceist ye tuintie day of februar, the zeir of God 1611 zeiris," "Wm. ralstoun, younger of yt ilk," is mentioned as owing xlii iijjs. 12d.—*Com. Rec. of Glasgow*.

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. Wodrow says—"Upon other applications, I find another letter from Lauderdale, 22d January, 1667, ordering William Ralstoun of that Ilk, and Robert Halket, to be set at liberty, upon their signing the bond of peace, with caution." The following interesting facts were published by Robertson in his supplement to the Ayrshire Families, from the pen of Mr Andrew Ralston, in Campbelton, a descendant of the family:—"Betwixt the years 1640 and 1674, William Ralston of that Ilk was forced to seek shelter from the rage of persecution, which at that time prevailed in the Lowlands of Scotland. He came to the Bay of Saddle, about eight miles from Campbelton, and having built the ramparts which still remain on the Castle of Saddle, there resided for some time. Ralston having much interest with the then Earl of Argyle, received a grant of the best lands in the south end of Kintyre from him. After the death of Ralston of Ralston, who lies interred in the churchyard of St Colmkill, the heritors of that part of the country sent the young laird, Gavin Ralston, to the Lowlands for education, and to take possession of his paternal estate there—the lands acquired in Kintyre either revolving into the hands of Argyle, or taken possession of by the other heritors. David Ralston, cousin to the above-mentioned William, laird of Ralston, also accompanied him in his retreat to this part of the country. He had five sons and two daughters, viz., John, Peter, Gavin, James, and William, Helen, and Margaret. John married, and, with his family, settled in Ayr, of whom Mr Ralston, late ship-carpenter in the town of Ayr, is lineally descended.—Peter married, and his progeny still occupy the same farm in lease from Argyle, which he (Peter) then possessed. At present there are five families of this branch with us, all farmers.—Gavin, third son, married. One family only now remains of this branch.—James, fourth son, married. This family nearly extinct: one here, the other survivor is at present in the island of Jamaica, but possessing property in the town of Campbelton.—William, fifth son, married. His youngest son's progeny emigrated to America with a large family. His eldest son, Andrew, married, and his descendants still possess the same farm in lease which the progenitor at first possessed. At present, of this branch of the Ralstons, five families

are in South-end of Kintyre, and five families in the town of Campbelton, two families at Lochwinnoch, and one at Greenock. About the time William Ralston of that Ilk came to this part of the country, some of the Ralstous retreated to the north of Ireland, and their descendants are about Derry, Ballymony, &c., at the present day." In St Colmkill kirkyard there is a very handsome monument erected over the remains of Ralstoun of Ralstoun. 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, The Ralstoun, of whom afterwards.
2. Ursula Ralstoun was married to Mr John Hamilton, Carluke, in 1663. This Mr John was eldest son of James Hamiltoun of Hallcraigs. Hallcraig was a loyalist, and rewarded with some of the forfeited estates—Quarreltoun and Dennistoun—which were taken from the rebels of Chitterflat.
3. Catherine Ralstoun married Robert Pollok, Mearna, in 1669.
4. Jean Ralstoun married Claud Alexander of Newtown, in 1677.
5. Janet Ralstoun married William Hamiltoun, Straven, in 1677.

XVI. Gavin Ralston, 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 Hessilheid. Young Ralston died soon after his marriage, leaving an only son, Gavin. His relict, Jean Mure, or Lady Ralston, was again married to John Boyle of Kelburne, 22d June, 1676. Kelburne died in 1685. He had no issue by this marriage.

XVII. Gavin Ralston 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, grand-daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhill, the lineal descendant of Sir John Stewart, son of King Robert. He had issue—

1. William.
2. Jean Ralstoun was married, in 1733, to John Shedden of Ruchwood. Their eldest daughter married John Patrick of Treehorn. Issue—

1. Dr Robert Patrick of Treehorn (or Trearne), Inspector of Hospitals.
2. William Patrick of Hesselhead, Woodside, Auchingown, Ralstoun, &c., Esq., Writer to the Signet.
3. Ursula Ralstoun, married, in 1722, Robert Buntine or Barr, of Treehorn, in the parish of Beith. Their great-granddaughter, Marjorie Barr, married the Rev. Dr Smith, Lochwinnoch.
4. Annabel Ralstoun, married James Maxwell of Williamwood, Cathcart parish, in 1727. Their granddaughter, Annabella Maxwell, married to Archibald Crawford of Kilblain, Greenock.
5. Catharine Ralstoun, married the Rev. John Fullartoun, minister of Dalry, in 1733. One of their children, Isabella, married to the Rev. David Maclellan, minister of Beith, claimant of the Peerage of Kirkcudbright. Issue—
Catherine, married to John Fulton of Grangehill.
Issue—
John, of Nettlehirst.

XVIII. 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 Hesselhead, 28th June, 1746, who had, by her, a daughter, Marjory Brodie, 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, viz.—

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

XIX. 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 of 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; and although he had several sons born to him, 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, as noticed in the pedigree; 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 Ralstoun, born in 1750. She must have died young.
2. Gavin Ralstoun, born in 1762. Died young.
3. James Ralstoun, born in 1763. Died young.
4. Annabella Ralstoun, born in 1766, married her kinsman, Hugh Crawford of Kilblain, merchant in Greenock. Mrs Crawford, long his relict, died at 4, Chester Terrace, Pimlico, London, 27th November, 1842. Issue—
1. Gavin Ralstoun Crawford, eldest surviving son, now a Major of Artillery, East India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment. He is in India. He is the representative of this ancient family, through his mother. He is married, and has a family.
2. Archibald Crawford. He was at Glasgow College about 1815, and afterwards went to Balliol College, Oxford; but he died before his education was completed.
3. Jean Crawford, married to Captain Francis Hamilton, next heir to the title of Lord Belhaven. She is dead, and left several children.
4. Henrietta Crawford, died 9th August, 1827.
5. Annabella Maxwell Crawford, married at Bellaspoor, East Indies, to Captain James Walker Bayley, Major of Brigade, Nagpoor Service, 7th August, 1828. She died, and left two children.
5. David Ralstoun, son of The Ralstoun, died at Edinburgh, 1st February, 1784, unmarried.
6. Jean Ralstoun, born about 1770, and married to Major Maurice Studdert, of the County Kerry, in Ireland. Offspring—
1. Maurice Studdert, in India.
2. Hugh Studdert, married Margaret Caldwell,

granddaughter of Ann Ralstoun and William Caldwell of Yardfoot, 4th August, 1834. Died without issue.

3. Gavin Ralstoun Studdert, drowned at sea.
4. Rev. George Studdert, of the Irish Episcopal Church.
5. Annabella Studdert, married to — Palmer, who has an estate near Listowell, in Kerry.
6. Jean Studdert, unmarried (in 1841), living with her mother in the house of George, the clergyman.

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 now belongs to *William Patrick*, W.S., Edinburgh.

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

"Sir Richard Morwell, fugitive from his own country for the slaughter of Thomas Beckett, Archbishop of Canterbury, (being one of them,) in the Reign of K. Henry II. of England, who flying to Scotland, was by the then Scots King welcomed, and honoured with the office of Grate Constable of Scotland, as also enriched with the Lordships of Cuninghame, Largs, and Lauderdale."

"Now the foresaid Richard, being, as vald seime, touched with compunctions, for the safety of his soule, did found the Abbey of Kilwinnin, in testimony of his repentance." (See afterwards Kilwinning Parish.)

"Also, Alicia Lancaster, wyffe to ye said Sir Richard, with consent of her said husband, dottes, in puram et perpetuum elemosinam, the land of Byth,* Bath and Threppewood, to ye said Monastery."—*Timothy Pont's Cuninghame Topographized.*

The lands of *Bath* are in the immediate vicinity of Beith, and are still so named in the title-deeds. A small burn, which runs through the town of Beith and falls into the loch of Kilbirnie, is called *Bath-burn*.

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 have formed part of the lands of Threipwood. The Cross of *Brakcraigs*, on Blau'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

* It is thought that the grant by Alicia de Moreville must have comprehended the whole barony of Beith, as the whole has formed one of the principal estates of the Monastery of Kilwinning from the earliest period. The barony is bounded by the Roebank-burn on the east, and the Powgree-burn on the west; but as Threepwood and Barcraigs lye partly above the sources of these burns, they fell to be included in a separate grant from the rest of the barony.

be given of it farther, perhaps, than it belonged to the Wallaces of Ellerslie. Some notice of it occurs in the following passage from Blind Harry's *Life of Gude Wallace*:—

"We read of one right famous of renown,
Of worthy blood, that reigned in this reign,
And henceforth now I will my process hold
Of William Wallace, as ye have heard it told.
His forbears, who likes to understand,
Of old lineage, and true line of Scotland.
Sir Ranald Craufurd, right sheriff of Ayr,
So in his time he had a daughter fair,
To young Sir Ranald, sheriff of that town,
Was sister fair, of good fame and renown.
Malcolm Wallace her got in marriage,
That Ellerslie then had in heritage,
Auchenbothie, and sundry other place,
The second oye he was of good Wallace,
The which Wallace full worthily had wrought,
When Walter, heir of Wales, frae Warayn fought."

The Wallaces of Ellerslie, Johnstoun, and Auchinbathie, 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 mill, called *Newmill* 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 Abbey 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, where a party of Covenanters met, under the Laird of Caldwell, at the time of the Pentland rising, in 1666.

The lands belonged to the Abbey of Kilwinning from the time they were mortified by the wife of Sir Richard de Morville, 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 very curious. It is subscribed by the Commendator of the Abbacy, and chapter, or nine monks, and is in the following terms:—

"Be it kend till all men be yir present letteris, we, Gavin, be ye permisioun of God, Commendator of Kilwyning and Convent of ye samyn, cheptourlie gadderit, being rypelic avisit, and considering ye weil and profit of our said Abbay and rentis of ye samyn, baith present and to cum, with ane consent and assent, to have sett and formale latin, and be yir present letteris, lettis and formale lettis, to our weil belovit Adam Hammyltoun in the Holmeheid, his airis, assignais, and subtennentis, ane or ma; for ye weil and vtilitie, and induring profit in tyme cuming of our said Abbay, and for certain soumes of money payit to us be ye said Adam, ye reparatiounes of our said Abbay, *All* and *Hail* ane fourtie schilling land of auld extent of Threipwood, in Beith, quhilk he now occupies and hes in maling, Jhonne Clerk, Niniane Clerk, Matho Stewart, Alane Andersoune, and Gilbert Wylie, with yair pertinentis, with ye baill males, firmes, fructis, profettis, emolmentis, and dewiteis of the saidis landis, liand within our Regalitie of Kilwyning, Bailliery of Cvyngbame, and Sheriffdome of Aire: for all ye dayis, termes, and space of nyntene yeiris fullleie to be compleit, and togidder outrun nixt after the said Adamis entre to ye samyn; quhilk entres sall be ye day of ye dait of yir present letteris; and fra thynfurth to indure and to be pecciable bruikit and joist be the said Adam Hammyltoun, his airis, assignais, and subtennentis, ane or ma, unto the ische and full compleit-end of ye said nyntene yeiris: as our said fourtie schilling land auld extnt of Threipwood, in Beith, with yair pertinentis, lysis in lenth and breid be all rycht merchis auld and devisit, in housis, biggingis, boundis, feildis, pastures and lesuris with commoun pasture fre ische and entre and with power to ye said Adam, his airis and assignais, to in-tromet, vptak, and ressave fra ye tennenentis and occupiaris ye hail males, firmes, profettis, emolumentis, and dewiteis of ye samyn, induring ye space above writtin; and gif neid be, to polnd and distringe yairfore. And with all vthir and sindrie fredomes, commodettis, profitus, aisamentis, and rychtuus pertinentis quhatsunevir; als weill nocht namit as namit, fer and neir yairto, pertenant or ryt. uislie sal be knawin to pertene be ony manner of way in tyme to cum, frellie, quietlie, weil, and peac, but ony revocatioun, impediment, or obstacle quhatsumevir: pay-and yeirlie induring ye saids nyntene yeiris ye said Adam Hammyltoun, his airis, assignais, or subtennentis, for ye saidis landis, males, firmes, and all fyw-dewiteis aucht yairfof, to us and our successouris, chalmertainis, or factouris, as for ye tyme, ye soume of ten pundis sex schillingis aucht pennies vsual money of Scotland, at twa vsual termes in ye yeir, Witsounday, at Mertymes in winter, be equall portionis allanerlie: And we forsuith, ye said Lord Commendator of Kilwyning, and Convent of ye samyn, and our successoris yis present tak and asscedatioun of All and Hail our said fourty schilling land of auld extent of Threipwood in Beith, with ye baill males, firmes, profittis, emolumentis, and dewiteis of ye samyn, and yair pertinentis, sall warrant, acquiet, and defend to ye said Adam Hammyltoun, his airis, assignais, and subtennentis, ane or ma, in forme and effect, as is above writtin, induring all ye saidis termes of nyntene yeiris, againis all, deidlie, leclie, and trewlie, but fraude and gyle.

* 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.

"In witness of ye quhilk thing, to yir presentis letteris subscrivit wt our handis, ye commoun sell of oure Cheptour, is to hungin at oure said Abbay of Kilwyning, ye twentie-thre day of Februar, the yeir of God ane thousand five hundredth fifty-six yeiris, befoyr yir witness, Johne Hammyltoun of Brownhill, Robert Hammyltoun, Chalmertain of Kilwyning, Patrick Hammyltoun his broyr-german, wt. divers vtheris witness. (Signed) Gavin, Commendator of Kilwyng., Alexander Hendirsonne, Joannes Culpar, Patrigs. Flchar, Jacobus Mitchell, Jacobus Brown,* Willimus Kirkpatrick, Johanus Deyn, Alanus Steyn, Willz. Wryt, Roberts. Curry."

The handwriting of all the monks of this monastery at this time was excellent.

Adam Hamilton, 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, Predendar of Bothwell. The Commendator and the monks sign the charter. On 18th August, 1559, the said tack, assignation, feu right, and infetment, 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, dispnded 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 to the lands from James VI. He was infeted on this charter while in minority, and under the tutory of his mother, Agnes Maxwell. James Hamilton sold the lands to Robert Luiff in 1633, as after mentioned.

THE M'KINNONS OR LUIFFS.

The Luiffs are called, in the classic Gaelic of Ross-shire, Kinnons, or M'Kinnons; and in the corrupt dialect of Kintyre, M'Kinnevens. It is believed that the M'Kinnons were originally a

* A tenement in Kilwinning, in the title deed in 1784, was styled "the *Baneyaird*, with the little yard contiguous to the yard of the deceased Mr James Brown, the monk." This name may lead to the conjecture that it was a part of the cemetery.

† The Laird of Stanehouse married Grizel, daughter of Robert, third Lord Sempill, known as the *Great Lord Sempill*, about 1638. Stanehouse died about 1650.

branch of the clan Gregor. Several Lufes or Luffs are in the list of the original feuars of the burgh of Paisley, Renfrewshire, after its erection in 1488. There is an instrument fixing the marches of Barr and Calderhauch, in 1509, betwixt Robert, Abbot of Paisley, superior of Barr, on the one part, and Robert Sempill, of Fullwood and Richard Brown of Cultermaynes, lairds of Calderhauch (in the parish of Lochwinnoch), on the other part. William Jamieson and David Blackburn were elected as arbiters on the part of the Abbot; and William *Luf* and John *Luf* on the part of the lairds of Calderhauch. A Thomas Luif was a witness to the subscription of this instrument.* There were sundry lairds named Luiffs in the parish of Lochwinnoch—such as the Laird of Kerse in 1635, of Johnshill in 1635, of Gavan in 1641, of Linthills in 1654, &c., &c. The sasine in favour of Willam Sempill of Craighait (Kilmalcolm parish), in 1541, was taken "*coram honorabilibus et discretis viris, Gabrielo Sympill de Ladimure, Johane Pacok, Johane Merschell in Penall, Johanne Luiff, et Thomas Knok.*" A William Love was treasurer of the burgh of Renfrew in 1645. He could not write even his office. A great many of the name of Luiff were resident in Beith parish prior to the seventeenth century.

THE LOVES OF THREIPWOOD.

I. 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, therefore, 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 of Matho, and the marriage of James Luiff and Barbara Stewart may have been the cause of the Luiffs settling at Threipwood.

II. 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 Kinnoull, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, in the reign of Charles I. Maister William Douglas, as procurator (Claviger), with all due humilitie and condigne reverence upon his knees (*genibus flexis*), as became him, made the resignation. 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. The witnesses to this charter were Maister James Hume, clerk to the secretary; Maister Patrick Brown, clerk to the treasurer; John Stewart of Ascog; George Campbell, sheriff-clerk of Ergyle; and Maister George Norwell, servitor of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall. He appears as a witness to the testament of Mareoun 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,

III. James Love of Threipwood. Robert Love was succeeded by James, his eldest son, who was retoured heir to him in the lands on 27th June, 1649, and infetted 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; only it is more likely this son was by a second wife. Although it is more than probable, on an examination of the parish register of Beith, that James Love had other children besides these two sons, yet it is somewhat difficult to say what they were; because it appears that several families of the name of Luiff had settled at Threipwood at this time; and the entries in the Parish Record do not distinguish the births of the children of the different families.

IV. Robert Love of Threipwood, eldest son to James, was served heir to his father on 6th December, 1693. The jury upon this inquisition, which took place in Kilwinning, were the following, viz. :—

John Gemmell, writer in Irvine, Depute Bailie of the Regality of Kilwinning.
James M'Bryd, writer in Kilwinning.
John Park of Dubs.
Andro Park, writer in Kilwinning.
Robert Fergushill, writer in Irvine.
William Stevenson, writer, there.
Hugh Montgomerie, portioner of Auchentiber.
Euphrain Muir, portioner of the same.
John Fultoun of Sproulston.
Moses Crawford, writer in Irvine.
William Clerk of Hill of Beith.
John Brown, portioner of Crummock, &c., &c.

Upon the retour of this service, Robert obtained a Crown precept, which is dated 20th March, 1694; and the sasine thereon is dated 23d April of the same year. Robert being a Crown vassal in "ane 40 shilling land of auld extent," was admitted to the roll of freeholders for Ayrshire, and attended

* Paisley Chartulary, page 430.

their meetings 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; and the extract of the minute, taken from the sederunt book of the freeholders, shows the reason for this loss:—"He craved to be enrolled," &c., "which the freeholders refused, in regard the lands were Kirk lands, and within £400 Scots of valuation. Wherefore Threipwood protested, and took instruments." After this, the question was not stirred. 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, lawfull daughter to Robert Love and Agnes Stinestone in Threapwood, was born Feb. 27, and baptis March 6." (Beith Record.) This daughter was married to Robert Smith in Langpark, and had issue.
2. James Love, baptised 6th March, 1694, of whom hereafter.
3. William Love; and
4. John Love, who both resided in Beith.

V. James Love of Threipwood, who is designated 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 Love, of whom hereafter.
2. "Jean Love, daur. lawll. to James Love of Thripwood, born Jany. 3, bap. ye 9th, 1737." She died in infancy.
3. "Jean, daur. lawll. to James Love, portioner of Thripwood, bap. July 19, 1741." She died unmarried.
4. "James, son lawll. to the *deceast* James Love, portioner of Thripwood, born Decr. 12, bap. the 14, in the year 1743." (Beith Register.) He married Margaret, daughter of John Stevenson of Fiflupart, in Dunlop parish, and had issue.

VI. Robert Love of Threipwood, born 14th, and baptised 17th, March, 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 Cochran of Millthrid, Neilston parish, about 1760; and, secondly, Jean, eldest daughter of John Connell of South-Castlewalls, in the parish of Lochwinnoch,* a cadet

* 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 wallike 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*, vol. iv., pp. 295-296.

* 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

of the Connells of Grangehill, and Margaret Tod, in 1769. He had issue by the first marriage—

1. Jean, born 26th May, 1763, and who married Robert Smith of Crucks, Lochwinnoch, and had issue.
2. James, born 20th October, 1764, but who died in minority, and without issue.

And by the second marriage—

3. Margaret Love, born 7th April, 1773; married to William Brodie of Carse, Lochwinnoch, and had issue.
4. Robert Love, born 5th March, 1777, and who died, unmarried, 12th October, 1796.
5. John Love, of whom afterwards.

VII. John Love of Threipwood, born 31st January, 1781. He exped a Crown charter of resignation and confirmation, which is dated at Edinburgh, 20th July, 1831. He is 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 Auchenbathie,"* and a portion of the lands of "New Mill of Auchengown-Stewart." He married Jean Fulton, youngest daughter of John Fulton of Spreulstoun,† and Jean Robertson, his wife, on 15th December, 1810. Jean Fulton was born 15th June, 1780. Her mother died on the 21st of the same month. Jean Robertson was a daughter of John Robertson in Nethertoun,‡ in Dunlop parish, and sister of the Rev. John Robertson, minister of Kilmarnock, rendered famous in Burns's works ("The Ordination," "Holy Fair," "Tam Samson's Elegy," &c.) He has issue—

1. Robert Love, born 21st September, 1811, 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 Love, born 23d February, 1814; at Threipwood.
3. William Fulton Love, born 18th December, 1821; a student of law at Edinburgh (1846).

* John Craig of Fauldheads was at one time proprietor of the "Auld Touir." He demolished two stories of it, and in doing so broke his leg. The walls of the castle were five feet thick.

† John Fulton of Spreulstoun, the ancestor of this person is included in the list of those who were fined by Middleton, in 1662. The fine was £600, being the highest imposed on the gentlemen in the county of Renfrew, excepting those of Maxwell of Nether Pollock, and Forbes, sheriff-clerk of Renfrew. "Robert Low of Bavan"—misprinted for Robert Love of Gavan—was also fined, at the same time, in £300.—*Wodrow's History*, Burns's edition, vol. i., p. 276.

‡ Nethertoun is on the estate of Caldwell, and to the east of, and at a short distance from, the mansion-house. The Robertsons held the title deeds of this property while it was in the possession of General Dalziel, for forfeiture, and the family (Mures) were in exile in Holland, prior to the Revolution in 1688.—*Wodrow's Church History*, Burns's edition, vol. ii., p. 76, note.

used in solemnising marriages—the finger of both bride and bridegroom being put into it.

SHEDDEN OF ROUGHWOOD, &c.

I. ROBERT SHEDDEN of Millburn, merchant 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, ancestor of Morrishill, of whom afterwards.

II. Robert Shedden, the eldest son, married Jean Harvey, daughter of Robert Harvey of Greenend, conform to contract dated 20th June, 1685. He acquired 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 of Roughwood, of whom afterwards.
2. Robert Shedden, merchant in Beith.
3. Elizabeth Shedden, who married George Brown of Knockmarloch, and left issue.

Robert Shedden, the second son, married — Dobie, daughter of Robert Dobie, chamberlain of Giffen. Of this marriage there were two sons and a daughter, viz.—

1. Robert, of whom afterwards.
2. John, merchant in Virginia, who was drowned near Whitehaven, on his return from America.
3. Elizabeth, of whom afterwards.

Robert Shedden, the eldest son of this marriage, spent the early part of his youth with his aunt at Knockmarloch, and was educated at Craigie. He was sent, when very young, to Virginia, in the employment of a mercantile house in Glasgow. On attaining majority, he commenced 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 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 an-

nuitants. 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.

George, the eldest son, who was educated at Beith, has a large family. He resides in Bedford Square, London, and has an estate in the Isle of Wight, to which he retires with his family in summer. He is a gentleman of great wealth, and of high respectability.

John, the second son, went into the army, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He married the sister of Mathew Gregory Lewis, Esq., author of "The Monk," "Castle Spectre," "Tales of Terror," &c., to whose property his wife succeeded on the death of her brother. He died some years ago, leaving several children.

Robert Shedden, the third son, was admitted a partner into his father's house, and retired with a considerable fortune. He married M. Munro, of a Ross-shire family, by whom he had one daughter, who married Mr Cury of Torabbey. The estate being burdened with considerable debt, he made a purchase of it, and took up his residence there. Mr Cury having died, leaving a family, the widow and children reside with Mr Shedden, at Torabbey.

William Shedden, the fourth son, was also in partnership with his father. He died young, leaving an only son, an infant, and a large fortune. This young man went into the navy, and made a good appearance as a midshipman in the Chinese war. He now resides in London.

Bridger Shedden, the fifth son, was also in partnership with his father. He died young, leaving an only daughter and a large fortune. She married — Leonard, eldest son of Sir — Leonard, and died lately, leaving several children.

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

III. John Shedden of Roughwood, eldest son of Robert Shedden (No. II.), 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, by his spouse, Anna Porterfield, eldest daughter of the marriage between William Porterfield of that ilk and Annabella Stewart, daughter of John Stewart of Blackhall, the direct male descendant of John, first of Blackhall, a natural son of Robert III. 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 Shedden, born November, 1733, married John Patrick of Treehorn, in 1762, and left issue (of whom afterwards).
2. Elizabeth, } all died in infancy.
3. John, }
4. Gavin, }
5. John, born in 1741, was a surgeon in the army, and died at the siege of Havana, in 1763, aged 22.

6. Annabella, born in 1742, went to reside with her younger brother, William, in Bermuda, and died there, unmarried.

7. George, died in infancy.

8. William Ralston Shedden, of whom presently.

IV. 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 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 in the end of 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 and indolent habits, 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 William Patrick, now of Roughwood, W.S., his younger brother, who has thus acquired, by purchase, the family estate of his mother; and, from the pedigree of the Ralstons, it will appear that he has since acquired, by purchase, 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 has also since drained the whole of the lands, so that their appearance and value are entirely altered. He has also purchased several adjoining properties, to a much greater amount, both in extent and value, than the original estate of Roughwood.

There being coal in the lands of Barkip and Bankhead—part of the lands purchased by William Patrick—and as his property extended from the coal-field to near the Glengarnock Iron-works, he let the coal in the above lands to the Glengarnock Iron Company, with privilege to carry a railroad to their works, which railway has been executed; and they are allowed, also, to carry the coal from Colonel Smith Neill's estate of Swindrigemuir by this railroad. They have now found a seam of good clay ironstone on the side of the railroad. As the lime rock at Broadstone, on the estate of Trearne, was found to be most suitable for the furnaces, and a railroad could be carried from the lime quarry through the property of William Patrick, the Glengarnock Iron Company have also become tacksmen of the lime rock, and have made a branch railroad from Broadstone to join the main railroad about the middle of it. By these railroads, the coal, ironstone, and limestone are now carried in large quantities to the Glengarnock Iron-works. The railroad and branch are about four miles in length, and occupy above fourteen acres of land.

Arms—Azure, on a Cheveron, betwixt three Griffins' Heads, erased, Argent; as many Cross Croslets 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."

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.

Lineage.

I. JOHN SHEDDEN, second son of Robert Shedden, merchant in Beith, and younger brother of Robert Shedden of Roughwood, acquired the lands of Marshyland, part of the barony of Beith, in 1686. He married Margaret, only daughter of Mathew

Montgomerie of Bogston, by his wife, Janet Muir, daughter of William Muir of Bruntwood. Their eldest son, John, succeeded his father in the lands of Marshlyland. Their second,

II. Robert Shedden, bought the lands of Morrishill, in 1748, and afterwards the lands of Broadstone. He married, in 1752, Margaret, daughter of William Simson of Willowyard, and had

1. John.
2. William, who died young.
3. Elizabeth, married William Reid, sculptor.
4. Margaret, married Charles Watson, upholsterer, London.
5. Janet, married to James Scrimgeour, London, by which union there were four sons—James, Robert, William, and John; and three daughters—Margaret, Dorothea, and Jessie Janet, married to her cousin, Dr James Arthur Wilson, London, only son of James Wilson, who was Professor of Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons in London for many years, and was acknowledged to be one of the first anatomists of his time. He was son of Margaret Simson (Mrs Shedden), by her second husband, James Wilson, who was parochial schoolmaster of Beith, and afterwards resided in London.

Robert Shedden was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. John Shedden of Morrishill and Broadstone, who, in 1787, married Barbara, daughter of Bailie John Wilson of Kilmarnock, and by her had three sons and three daughters—

1. Janet, married to James Adam, W.S.
2. Robert, who was a Captain in the 8th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, died in India in 1828, unmarried.
3. Alexander, who was a surgeon on the Madras establishment.
4. Margaret, married, in 1815, to James Dobie, writer and banker in Beith.
5. Elizabeth, married to William Barr of Drums, writer in Paisley, Clerk of Supply for Renfrewshire.
6. John, who died young.

IV. Alexander Shedden, now of Morrishill, studied medicine in London; and having been appointed a surgeon in the East India Company's Service, was settled on the Madras Establishment. He remained on active duty for upwards of twenty years, and returned to Morrishill in 1832. On the death of his father in January, 1833, he succeeded to the lands of Morrishill and Broadstone, which last property he sold to Dr Patrick of Hessilhead. In 1836, on the death of his maternal uncle, William Wilson of Crummock, he succeeded to the property of Willowyards, which adjoins Morrishill. He built the present mansion-house, which is a commodious and tasteful residence. In 1841, he married Jessie, eldest daughter of James Henderson, sometime merchant in Greenock, by Janet, daughter of Dr James Caldwell of Johnshill, and has issue a daughter, Jessie Caldwell.

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."

HAMILTOUNS OF BROWNMUIR.

Douglas, in his Baronage, says that Troilus Montgomerie, son of Adam Montgomerie of Giffen, sold his patrimony of Brumemuir to the Hamiltouns 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 Hamiltouns of Brownmuir were descended from Udston, ancestor of the Wishaw family. The first we meet with is

I. HEW HAMILTOUN of Brownmuir, about 1610 or 1612.*

II. William Hamiltoun 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 umquhill 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 Fultoun of Boydston, in 1662. Brownmuir and Mainshill were cautioners for their consignations.||

III. 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 be-

* Timothy Pont, p. 8.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

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

§ Prepared State in proving the tenor of a valuation of Teinds, in the process of augmentation brought in that year by Mr James Fullarton, minister of Beith.

|| Beith Record.

¶ Record of the Irvine Presbytery.

** Anderson, p. 253.

tween William Hamiltoun of Brownmuir, heritable proprietor of the Mylne of Beith, and the suckeners thereof, viz. :—

Hugh Peebles of Mainhill;
Robert Connell of Grangehill;
James Johnstoune, portioner of Muirratoun;
John Fultoun, portioner thereof;
James Kirkwood of Maynes Neill;
John Marschell of Maynes Merschell;
William Adame of Morrishill;

as parties and contractors, before these witnesses, viz. :—John Barr, elder, in Braidstane; Robert fultoune, at the Kirk; Andro fultoune, son of umquhill John fultoune of Eister Maynes of Auchinbothie. After alluding 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 dissatisfactions with the waving thereof, in that case the said milner is to have libertie to sift the samen, and instead thereof shall have two coagfulls of sifted clean meall straked; and whilke two cogfulls of meall extending both to the thrid part of ane peck.”*

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

1. Jean, born or christened 23d July, 1602,† of whom afterwards.
2. Ursula, who was married to James Cochran of Auchincreech and Mainhill, before 1691. This James Cochran of Mainhill was son of Colonel Alexander of Auchincreech, and oe or grandson of the first Earl of Dundonald. He was chamberlain to his noble kinsman from 1696 to 1705. He had been married before to Marion, daughter and co-heiress of Mr Hugh Peebles of Mainhill, and minister of Lochwinnoch, before 1687. Had issue, one son, Hugh, living in 1696. By Ursula Hamilton he had—
 1. James, christened, in 1691, at Mainhill, in the parish of Beith. He died young.
 2. Isobel, born, in 1693, at Mainhill. Died also young.†
 3. Elizabeth, only surviving child. She married Robert Sempill of Beltrees about 1720. The family of Beltrees had a distinguished literary character. 1. The first was John Sempill of Beltrees, the younger son of Robert, Lord Sempill. He married Mary Livingston, daughter of Lord Livingston, in 1564, one of the Queen's Marys, as noticed by Knox. He was provost of the collegiate kirk of Sempill. 2. Sir James Sempill of Beltrees was sent by King James VI., in 1599, as ambassador to the court of Queen Elizabeth of England. He was the author of many learned works both in prose and verse. He died in 1625, at his town house in Paisley. 3. Robert Sempill of Beltrees. He was the author of the “Elegy of Habbie Simson, the Piper of Kiltbarchan.” 4. Francis Sempill of Beltrees, the author of “Maggie Lauder,” and many other humorous songs. He sold or feued out the lands

of Beltrees in 1677. 5. Robert Sempill of Beltrees married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Pollok of that ilk, about 1670. 6. Robert Sempill of Beltrees married the said Elizabeth Cochran, about 1720. They had issue. Beltrees died in Kiltbarchan, in his 103d year.

IV. Jean Hamiltoun, heiress, or co-heiress, of Brownmuir. She was christened 23d July, 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. He was the author of the “Descriptions of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew,” compiled about 1703. This book was printed by the Maitland Club, in 1831. Robert died before his father the antiquary, who lived to a very advanced age, and died in 1726. 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.†

In 1829, the property was advertised to be let, as follows :—

1. Brownmuir, consisting of about 120 acres.
2. Rakerfield, from 66 to 70 acres.
3. Mill of Beith, about 11 acres, with the mill and houses, and an extensive thirlage of nearly the tenth part of the grain, as multure.
4. The Lint Mill of Brownmuir, and the dwelling-houses, with about five acres.

Brownmuir stands as of valuation £186, 1s. 0d. Scots, in Robertson's Cuninghame, page 291.

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; secondly, to Ann, daughter of James Dunlop of Loanhead, in the parish of Dunlop. He died about 1810. His relict died in Glasgow, 6th March, 1825. He had by his first wife—

1. Hugh Crawford, writer in Greenock, of Hillend. He married — Crawford, daughter of a merchant in Greenock. He died in Greenock, 11th March, 1829. He was enrolled as a freeholder for Ayrshire in 1820. Issue—
 1. John Crawford, land-waiter in Greenock. He first married Miss Reynolds, in Port-Glasgow. He secondly married, at No. 6, Castle Street, Edinburgh, 31st July, 1826, Margaret, daughter of William Ralfour, M.D.
 2. David, writer in Greenock, married Robina Lee, daughter of Robert Lee, merchant, Greenock.
 3. A daughter, married to Dr Thomas Brisbane, son of the minister of Dunlop parish, about 1825. Living at the Lairga.

* Agreement in the hands of Mr Pratt.

† Beith Record.

‡ Beith Record.

* Anderson, p. 253. Douglas's Baronage, p. 479.

† Robertson's Cuninghame.

4. Henrietta Crawford, died 9th August, 1826, at Greenock.

By his second wife, Ann Dunlop, he had—

2. Agnes Crawford, died young.
3. Ann Crawford, died, unmarried, in Edinburgh, 12th September, 1843.
4. James Crawford, W.S., married Elizabeth Bell, Edinburgh.
5. Isabella Crawford, was married to John Pratt of Glentarkie, in Fifeshire.
6. Matthew Crawford, died a young man.

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.

PEDDERLAND.

A family of the name of *Peebles* possessed this property more than two hundred years ago. "John Peebles of Pedderland" is mentioned amongst the other heritors of the parish of Beith, in the process of augmentation raised by Mr James Fullarton, minister, in 1635. Crawford belonged to the same family. Both properties were purchased from them by Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglinton, and now belong to LADY MARY MONTGOMERIE BURGESS. The superiority of these lands was acquired by the family of Blair, and sold by the late Colonel Blair to William Patrick, W.S. The Peebleses of Broomlands and Knodgerhill, in the parish of Irvine, were probably branches of the Pedderland stock.

MAINS-NEILL AND MAINS-MARSHALL.

These properties, sloping down towards the loch of Kilbirnie, are situated to the west of Beith. They seem to have derived their names from their respective owners. *John Neill* was portioner of *Maines* in 1635.* He died in 1640.† *Muirstoun*, another small property, belonged to *Archibald Neill*‡ at that period. Both now belong to John Shedden, Insurance Broker, Lloyds. *John Marshall* was the proprietor of *Maines-Marshall*, which lands now belong to ROBERT SPIER of Cuff.

FULTONS OF FULTOUN AND GRANGEHILL.

Hamilton of Wishaw, in his descriptions of the Sherifdoms of Lanark and Renfrew, compiled in 1703, and printed by the Maitland Club in 1831, remarks:—"Robertus, son and heir of Sir Robert de Cuninghame, 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 Paslay, 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 Eglinton, Glencairn, Dundonald, and Mar, with Denieston of that Ilk, Balston of that Ilk, and others, connected with Ayrshire historical records, and who held of the Lord High Stewards. The lands of Fultoun were alienated to the monks of Paslay, "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 assedatione terrarum de Fultoun," in 1409, being a lease of the lands of Fultoun. 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, John de Fowlton and the Mill lands, &c., in a long deed anent thirlage services, &c.

I. Previous to the year 1554, John 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.

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

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

IV. 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 Lochwinnoch 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.

1st. Thomas Fulton, portioner of Threipwood, in the parish of Beith, 1645. His great-grandson was Umphra Fulton, a very successful manufacturer of silks in Maxwellton of Paisley, and ancestor of the Fultons of Hartfield and Park.

2d. John Fulton, of the lands of Nether-trees, in Lochwinnoch parish, died in 1669. This family became extinct in the person of a daughter, married to Fulton of Broomknowes, whose only daughter was married, in 1782, to James Maxwell of Castlehead, without issue.

* Process of Augmentation previously mentioned.

† Commissary Record of Glasgow.

‡ Process as above.

3d. John Fulton bought Boydston from William Ralston of that ilk, in 1643. He was married to Ursula, daughter of Hamilton of Brownmuir, ancestor of Lord Belhaven, in 1668. No male issue; and the lands were sold in 1689.

4th. Fulton of Auchinbathie is represented by William Fulton of Spreulston. No issue.

V. 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 Langercraft, in 1730, and bought the lands of Freeland, in Inchinnan 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.

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

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

VIII. John Fulton of Grangehill, married Janet Craig, daughter of Patrick Craig of Roddenhead, in 1737. He had Grangehill, Auchinlodmont, Balgreen, Barcosh, &c. He had three sons,

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

IX. 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 1787, James Dobie, banker in Beith. He left one son.

X. Captain John Fulton succeeded to the family properties, and married, in the year 1804, Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. David Maclellan, proprietor of Nettlehirst, claimant of the Kirkcudbright Peerage, and granddaughter of "The Ralston," by her mother's ancestral line. Issue—

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

XI. John Fulton of Nettlehirst is married. Issue—

William Patrick Fulton.
Crest—a Stag Couchant et Regardant.
Motto—"Parta labore quies."

BRAIDSTANE.

This barony was possessed, in 1452, as appears from a charter of that date,† by "John de Lyddale,

Dominus de Bradestane," to Robert Hatmill of Roughwood. As the charter refers to previous rights of the family, the probability is that they had been in possession of it for some time. The lands were soon afterwards acquired by the Eglington family.

MONTGOMERIES OF BRAIDSTANE.

I. 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 Hailes. He got a charter from his said grandfather, Alexander, Lord Montgomerie, of the lands of Braidstane, in the Lordship of Giffen, "Dilecto Nepoti suo Roberti Montgomerie;" which charter was in the hands of Sir John Shaw of Greenock, proprietor of Braidstane, when George Crawford wrote his History of Renfrewshire, who saw it. He married Jean, daughter of Campbell, the Knight of Loudoun, and Sheriff of Ayr, by whom he had issue, three sons, viz. :—1. Robert; 2. Alexander; 3. Adam—all successively Lairds of Braidstane. Their father, Robert, died before 4th May, 1468, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. 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,

III. Alexander Montgomerie of Braidstane, who was a minor when he succeeded his brother; 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 eyme (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 is in possession of William Patrick, W.S., Edinburgh. He was succeeded by his next brother,

IV. 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

* Patrick Connel was proprietor of Grangehill in 1635.

† Robertson's Cuninghame.

of Adam Montgomerie of Braidstane, father of Sir Hugh, who went to Ireland, according to the manuscript of Hugh Montgomerie of Broomlands, who was the heir male of the old Earls of Eglinton, and a gentleman very intimately acquainted with the descent of the branches of that family. He composed a complete genealogy of it, in the form of a tree, now unfortunately lost. The manuscript here referred to, which is more particularly described in another place, is exceedingly full and accurate with regard to the families of Broomlands and Lainshaw, but it only states the origin and a few of the most prominent facts in the descent of the families of Braidstane, Hessilhead, and Skelmorlie, which genealogies, however, were given more in detail in the genealogical tree above mentioned. Adam Montgomerie of Braidstane died before 1558, when he may have been nearly ninety years of age, as his brother, Alexander, was a minor on 3d January, 1485, and as their father, Robert, died before 4th May, 1468. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

V. 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,
Patrick Montgomerie of Blackhouse, &c., who married Christian, daughter of John Shaw of Greenock, and died in 1629, leaving issue, and was succeeded by his eldest son,
Hugh, who, as he joined with his uncle, Sir Hugh, in colonising the Ardes, in Ireland—in which, also, his father, Patrick, and his uncles, the Shaws, joined—we may suppose he had attained man's estate, and that he was born about 1584 or 1585. He died in 1630, and was succeeded by his next brother, Lieut.-Colonel John Montgomerie, who continued the family, and from whom descends the families of Skelmorlie-Cuninghame or Blackhouse, and Pearston, Knockewart, and Barnahill.
3. Robert, who does not appear to have had any landed property, whose son,

* 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.

John, settled in Ireland with Sir Hugh, and married there about 1606, and had a son,
Hugh, of Granshaw, who died before July 14, 1662, and left issue, from whom Montgomerie of Grey Abbey descends.

4. —, whose name we have not discovered, and who does not appear to have possessed landed property. His son,
Hugh, was master and owner of a trading vessel to Ireland, and settled at Derrybrook, in the county of Fermanagh, in 1618, and was succeeded (after September, 1636, when Hugh was living), by his son, Nicholas, who was born in Scotland in 1615, and who was still living in 1698, in sound memory. He was Lieutenant in Sir James Montgomerie's regiment during the great rebellion in 1641, which corps served in the county Down with great efficiency against the rebels. We believe he was ancestor of the family of Archdall of Castle Archdall, formerly Montgomerie of Denygonnelly, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Montgomerie of Blessingburn Lodge.

VI. Adam Montgomerie of Braidstane, the eldest son, succeeded to Braidstane, and married the daughter of Montgomerie of Hessilhead. He had issue, four sons; and he 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 Ireland. 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,
Jane Montgomerie, who married Nicholas, Lord Howth, and died in 1678, leaving issue, from whom descends the Earl of Howth.
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.

VII. Sir Hugh Montgomerie of Braidstane, his eldest son. He was born at Braidstane in 1560. There is a charter by Hew, Master of Eglinton, son of Hugh, Earl of Eglinton (date not mentioned), in which he is designed Hugone Montgomerie, filius et haeres apparenti Adami Montgomerie de Braidstane. This charter was apparently from Hugh, the fourth Earl, who succeeded to the Earldom in June, 1585. In Lodge's Peerage, it is stated that after his father's death Sir Hugh obtained a charter from Hugh, Master of Eglinton, of the lands of Braidstane, as heir to Adam Montgomerie of Braidstane, his father, but without mentioning the date. This must have been previous to 1586. 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 re-

spected 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. Arranging a correspondence, the Dean resided much at court, and Sir Hugh in Scotland, employing some friends who traded into Ulster to inform him from time to time of the state of that country, which information he communicated to his brother, who, in turn, reported it to the King—the Dean having meanwhile been appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty. Matters being thus concerted, he lighted upon a scheme, which he thought at once just and feasible, to obtain property in Ireland, even with the consent of the forfeiting owner. Con M'Neale M'Brian Fertagh O'Neale, Lord of the Claneboys, making merry* at Castlereagh with his brothers' friends and followers, sent his servants with runlets to bring a supply of wine from Belfast, where, getting intoxicated with liquor, they quarrelled with the garrison, and returned to their master without wine, bleeding, and complaining that the soldiers had taken the wine and casks from them by force. Con examined into the matter strictly; and, extorting a confession that their number twice exceeded that of the soldiers, reproached them bitterly, and swore by his father's and all his noble ancestors' souls, that none of them should ever serve him or his family if they went not instantly back and revenged the affront done to him and themselves by those few Boddagh Sassenagh soldiers, as he termed them. The servants, not yet sober, vowed to execute that revenge; and, arming themselves in the best manner they could, returned to Belfast, assaulted the garrison, and killed one of the soldiers, but were at length beaten off and pursued, some being wounded and others killed. Within a week after, an office of inquiry was held, which found Con, his friends, followers, and servants, guilty of levying war against the Queen; and all whom the Provost Marshall could seize upon were imprisoned. Sir Hugh Montgomerie, informed of the whole transaction, and of Con's imprisonment, contrived his escape; and, by the assistance of Thomas Montgomerie of Blackstown, owner of a trading vessel with corn to Carrickfergus, accomplished it.† Having been conveyed

to Braidstane, where he was kindly entertained, he entered into indentures with Hugh Montgomerie to divide his estate with him, to be confirmed by patent from the king in case he should receive his pardon. Upon this agreement Braidstane took Con to Westminster, where, by his brother's interest, he was himself made an Esquire of the King's body, and, in April, 1605, honoured with knighthood. O'Neale was graciously received at court, and kissed the King's hands. The petition of Sir Hugh on both their behalfs was granted, and orders given under the Privy Signet that his Majesty's pleasure therein should be confirmed by patent under the Great Seal of Ireland. But these letters were rendered ineffectual by Sir James Fullarton, a great favourite, who suggested to the King that the lands to be granted were vast territories, too large for two men of their degree, and might serve for three lords' estates, desired that Mr James Hamilton (who had furnished for some years important intelligence from Dublin to the King), might be admitted to a share of what was intended for Sir Hugh and Con. Hereupon the King declared his pleasure concerning the partition, to which they submitted. On the 14th March, 1605, Con made a deed of feoffment of all his lands to Sir Hugh Montgomerie; and, 22d August, 1606, conveyed to him by sale the woods growing on four townlands, which much encouraged the plantations begun in May of that year; and Mr Hamilton, likewise the common trustee (as he had already done to Con), came to a division of the lands; and by deed, dated at Dublin, 7th November, 1605, conveyed to him divers spiritual and temporal lands in the Claneboys and Great Ardes, which being settled, he induced his prime friends to join with him in the plantation thereof, being obliged in ten years from November, 1605, to plant his third part with English or Scottish Protestants, giving them lands in fee-farm and other tenures; and the plantation, by his and his lady's care, in building water-mills, tilling the ground, setting up linen and woollen manufactures, so flourished and increased that in the year 1610 he brought before the King's muster-master 1000 able fighting men, to serve when out of them a militia should be raised; and for the greater encouragement of the planters and builders, he obtained a patent, dated 25th March, 1613, by which Newtown (Ardes) was erected into a corporation, of which he was nominated the first provost, with power to send two burgesses to Parliament, and many other privileges. In the first Parliament held by King James the First, in 1613, he represented the county of Down, being then of the Privy Council, as he also did two years after; and, 12th October, 1614, had his Majesty's directions to have the command of a foot and horse company

* About Christmas, in the year 1602.

† See General History of Ayrshire, at the commencement of this work, for an account of the manner in which Con's escape was effected.

upon the first occasion of any war or rebellion in Ireland which might cause the increase of the army; with orders to the Lord-Deputy to grant to him his Majesty's warrant to raise out of his own tenants, and others near his lands, such numbers of horse and foot as should be thought needful for the King's service and safety of those parts, to be commanded by him and such officers as he should appoint, and to enter the same in his Majesty's pay. Besides his general plantation of the country, he rebuilt Newtown House, repaired the old castle and the church, and by his will left a legacy sufficient to rebuild the additional church contiguous to the body of the old one, which, soon after his death, was performed by his son, who then came to reside at Newtown. He also repaired the church of Grey Abbey, and two-thirds of that of Cumber—the Lord Claneboys finishing the other third part, having a third of the lands and tithes, and a right of presentation every third vacancy. He built the Great Church and Bell Tower in Donaghadee, and the church of Port-Patrick, both large edifices; and repaired a church on the Episcopal lands in Kilmore parish, furnishing all these six houses of God with large Bibles of the new translation, and Common Prayer Books, printed 1603. He built the quay or harbour of Donaghadee, a great and profitable work (128 yards in length). He erected a great school in Newtown, endowing it with £20 a year for a graduate in arts to teach Latin, Greek, and logic; and paid stipends to writing and music masters. He also repaired the harbour of Port-Montgomerie (now Port-Patrick), and he was also authorised to keep a competent number of boats for transporting passengers and goods from the Rhins of Galloway or Port-Patrick to Donaghadee, and to appoint a yearly magistrate to govern that place. On the 22d November, 1605, he was made a free denizen of Ireland, as was his first lady, Elizabeth, 18th February, 1621; and, 28th November, 1626, his second lady, Sarah, and his eldest son's wife. 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 Eglinton (Grey Steel), entered into a contract, by which Lord Montgomerie acknowledged the Earl of Eglinton 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 Eglinton* and the Viscount Montgomerie, and their respective arms. It was in possession of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton, 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 present 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 his Lordship. 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. It is printed in the preface to the romance of "Grey Steel," edited by Mr Laing, librarian to the Writers to the Signet. At an earlier period than the indenture—as the indenture was signed at Newtown, in Ireland, and the certificate of descent at Eglinton—the Earl gave him a certificate, or birth-brief, of his genealogy and extraction from the family of Eglinton, and agreeing that Sir Hugh's arms should conform with the Earl's in everything excepting an inescutcheon 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 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. "This lady had been thrice married—first, to Sir John Johnstone of the same, and by him issued James, Earl of Hartfell, and two daughters; and after his death she married to her second husband, John, first Earl of Wigton, and by him had issue one only daughter." She died in 1636, as we learn from the following paragraph from Balfour's "Annales," from which the preceding quotation is taken:—"The 29th March this year (1636) died Dame

* As it is believed that there is no other likeness of Grey Steel preserved, a portrait might be taken from this picture. There is in Mr Laing's Scottish Popular Poetry an engraving from it.

† The Viscount began the negotiation by visiting the Earl, his chief and superior, at Eglinton, where it appears the certificate of descent was granted; but as the indenture is dated at Newton, in Ireland, it follows that it was a subsequent event consequent on the other.

Sarah Maxwell, Viscountess of Ardes, sister to John, Lord Harries, and was solemnly interred in the Abbey Church, Holyrood House." His Lordship's issue was, as already mentioned, by his first wife, viz. :—

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—

William Montgomerie of Rosemount, who wrote memoirs of the Viscounts Montgomerie and Earls of Mount-Alexander, called "Montgomerie MSS.," printed at Belfast in 1820. He died in 1706, aged 74, leaving issue by his wife, the Hon. Elizabeth Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh, second Viscount, a son,

James Montgomerie of Rosemount, who sold that estate in 1715; and left issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, a son,

William, who married Isabella, daughter of the Hon. John Campbell of Mamore, and had issue, two daughters, one of whom married — Heatley, Esq., by whom she had issue, a son, who took the name of Montgomerie.

3. Hon. Captain George Montgomerie, married Grisel, daughter of Macdowal of Garthburn, in 1669, leaving issue, a son,

Hugh Montgomerie of Bathlessan, Lieut.-Colonel in the army of King William, 1689. He married twice, and had issue—

1. Hercules Montgomerie, Esq., who married and had a daughter,

Anne, married to Hector M'Niel of Tainish, from whom descends

Thomas Montgomerie M'Niel Hamilton of Raploch, married, in 1846, to Miss Bruce of Broomhill.

2. Hugh Willoughby Montgomerie of Carrow, who married and had issue, three daughters, and died 26th July, 1748. His daughters were—

1. Elizabeth, married John, Lord Mount-Florence, and from whom descends William, now Earl of Enniskillen.

2. Mary, married Cromwell Brice, Esq., and had issue, four daughters.

3. Catherine, married Alexander Montgomerie of Ballyleek, descended from the Braidstane family, and had issue by her—

1. John, who succeeded him, born in 1747, and died in 1796.

2. Hugh, born in 1749, died young.

3. Rev. Robert Montgomerie, who left a son, Robert, also a minister.

The daughters were—

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

2. Jean, married, in 1623, to Patrick Savage of Portaferry, in the county of Down, and, dying in 1643, left issue by him—who died the next year—their ninth but only surviving son, Hugh, who died, unmarried, in 1666; and two daughters—

1. Sarah, married, first, Sir Bryan O'Neill, Bart., to whom she had Hugh, who married and left issue; and, secondly, to Richard Rich. The second daughter, Elizabeth, was married to George

Wilton, and had issue, George, and other children.

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

VIII. 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 £1000. With these forces he joined Colonel Chichester at Lisburn; and, 16th June, 1642, entered the town of Ardinagh, 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 died in October, 16-9, having had issue Hugh, who died an infant, and a daughter, Jean Montgomerie.

Viscount Montgomerie's daughter was Elizabeth, married to William Montgomerie of Rosemount, Esq.

His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. 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. His Lordship, having been chosen General over all the forces in Ulster of the Scottish nation, proclaimed King Charles the Second at Newtown with great solemnity, and, declaring for him, expelled Monck, who retired to Dundalk; had Carrickfergus and Coleraine surrendered to him; became master of the greatest part of Ulster, with some places in Connaught; and proceeded to visit Sir Charles Coote in his garrison of Derry, which, with the province of Connaught, he held for the Parliament, where joined Sir Alexander Stewart, with his Laggan forces, to Colonel Mervyn with his regiment; straitened the town, and was in

hopes to render it to the King's obedience, to facilitate which he signified his investiture with his Majesty's commission to be General and Commander of all the forces in Ulster who owned his right to the crown (which was brought to him by Sir Lewis Dives), and published, accordingly, a declaration to that purpose, 4th July, 1649. His troops in great part disbanded, however, by the advice of the Presbyterian ministers of Ulster; and he was therefore forced to raise the siege, and march back with their companies. After which he joined the Marquis of Ormond, from whom he accepted a commission in April, 1649, to be chief Governor of Ulster; but he was soon forced to leave his family, and was banished to Holland; and by Cromwell's Act of Parliament for settling Ireland, 12th August, 1652, was excepted from pardon for life and estate. He was created, 20th June, 1661, Earl of Mount-Alexander, which title he assumed in honour of his descent, by his mother, from the family of Alexander, Earl of Stirling. He died 15th September, 1663, at Dromore. The following is his epitaph, at Newtown, which was composed by his cousin, William Montgomerie, Esq. of Rosemount:—

EPITAPH.

Here lies the much lamented, much beloved,
One greatly hoped of, and one well approved;
Kind to the good, he was to all men just,
Most careful in discharging of a trust,
Compassionate to the poor, devout towards God,
A cheerful sufferer of the common rod
Which scourged these lands; not proud when he was high,
Nor yet dejected in adversity.
Unalterably loyal to his King;
He truly noble was in everything.
Yet died he in his prime: consider this!
But do not pity him, who blessed is!

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. She was buried in the Cathedral Church there.

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, who died an infant, and soon after deceased herself.
2. Lady Elizabeth, married to Raphael Hunt, of Dularstown, County Kildare, by whom she had no issue.

The Earl was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. 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 Tyreconnel 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 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

* 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.

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 Templechrone, &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 Wigtonshire, were very probably disposed of about 1665. He married, first, Catherine, eldest daughter of Carey, Earl of Roscommon, 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 February, 1716, was succeeded by his brother,

XI. 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 is of a sweet temper, and disposition affable, courteous, and complacent." He was as little covetous as carefully *curteous*.* 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.

XII. Hugh, fourth Earl of Mount-Alexander. He had a pension of £300 a year; and married, in 1703, Elinor, daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall of Crickstown, 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,

XIII. 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 Inescutcheon, charged with a Sword and Lance, 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 castle here, till after 1700." The barony had all been feued out at or prior to that period, except the Castle-farm, consisting of about sixty acres; so that when the barony was included in the entail of Greenock, in 1700, it consisted only of the superiority and feudal duties and the Castle-farm of sixty acres. The ruins of the Castle 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 castle, 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 castle 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 Carrickfergus, 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 a little harsh, yet it conferred great benefits on Ireland; for James VI., with much

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

* Montgomerie MSS., p. 176.

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 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.

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 Chartulary 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 Eglinton, who married Egidia,* sister of Robert II., obtained from that monarch a grant of the lordship in 1370. John Montgomerie of Eagleshame having married Elizabeth, heiress of Sir Hugh, the Giffen property remained in the possession of the Montgomeries of Eglinton for several centuries. The barony seems to have been regarded as the messuage of the Master or heir apparent of Eglinton. "John, first Lord Montgomerie, gave this estate to his second son, Robert, and 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

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

chief, Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton, 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 Eglinton 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 Eglinton, 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

I. 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. In *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, 10th December, 1482, he is described as son and heir of Sir Robert; having been accused, along with his brother John and others, of destroying and down-casting the fosse and dykes of Loch-Brand.
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.

II. 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.

III. 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 Craufurd-

* Robertson's Cuninghame.

† Scots Acts, vol. i.

‡ Scots Acts, vol. ii.

land, who was killed, in 1513, at the battle of Flodden, leaving two sons 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.

IV. 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*. He was living in 1538, when he was witness to a deed of Jonet Montgomerie, widow of James Wallace of Carnell. In the *Baronage*, Troilus 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 Jonet 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 Cassillis, surety for underlying the law, &c., for abiding from armies of the Queen. His lawful issue appears to have been a son,

Robert, who succeeded him. Robert Montgomerie of Macbie-hill appears to have had issue—

1. Adam, who is the first laird of Macbie-hill mentioned in the *Retours*, whose son, Robert, died before 27th July, 1655.

2. Agnes, married George Montgomerie, fourth son of Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, and one of the family of Kirktonholm, who was living 28th June, 1611.

V. Robert Montgomerie of Giffen, who married Lady Isabel Montgomerie, fifth daughter of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton. 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—

VI. Patrick Montgomerie of Giffen. He was a member of the 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 Scotston, by whom he got a part of the lands of Giffen, where the Scotston family lived in 1576. Their residence was about a mile from Hessilhead. They had issue a son, John, yr. of Scotston, who left issue. Patrick 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 Eglinton, second son of Hugh, third Earl of Eglinton, succeeded to the property in consequence. In the Commissary Records of Glasgow, 1603, "*Margaret Maxwell, Lady Giffen*," is mentioned in the testament of "Malice Wilsons in bromehill;" while "*Agnes Muir, old lady Giffen*," occurs in a similar document in 1605. The latter was no doubt the widow of Patrick Montgomerie of Giffen; but who was "*Margaret Maxwell, Lady Giffen*?" The Master of Eglinton 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 Patrick, who had possibly predeceased him? Be this as it may, it is certain that the next, or second, branch of the Eglinton family styled "of Giffen" was

I. The Honourable Robert Montgomerie of Giffen, second son of Hugh, third Earl of Eglinton. 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 Eglinton," as heir presumptive to the title. In the account of the slaughter of his brother Hugh, fourth Earl of Eglinton, by the Cuninghames, in the *Broomlands MS.*, it is stated that he "honourably revenged" his death. He died, August, 1596, leaving one daughter, his sole heiress.

II. 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 Eglinton, 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 Eglintoun*," designed in the said charter *Lady Margaret Montgomerie*, daughter and heir of the deceased Robert, Master of Eglintoun, dated the

* Records of the Burgh of Prestwick.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

penult day of July, 1613." At her death this branch became extinct.*

The third branch of Giffen was

I. Sir Henry Montgomerie of Giffen, born 19th August, 1614, second son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglinton, popularly 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, Vicountes of Kenmuir," is of new confirmed by the Commissary of Glasgow, principal executrix "to the said vml. Sir Henrie Montgomerie of Giffen, hir spouse."†

The fourth of Giffen was

I. The Right Hon. Francis Montgomerie of Giffen, second son of Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglinton, 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 Barnbougle, 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

* A very ancient seal of this branch of the Montgomeries of Giffen is in possession of 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 differentiated in the centre of the cross by "an 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.

new superiority and feu-duties, and the remainder of the lands still remaining in property—all held blanch of Lord Eglinton, 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.

II. 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 Ogilvey, 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, *Beatrix*, who died unmarried.

Colonel P. Ogilvey 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 Eglinton, to Robert Brodie of Calderhaugh, who, in 1768, sold the same to Michael Carmichael, second son of Mr Carmichael of Eastend, in 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 Patrick 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 *Pitcairn's Trials*.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, three Fleurs-de-Lis, for Montgomerie; second and third, three Annulets, for Eglinton; 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 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

I. 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,

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

III. Robert Montgomerie, who acquired right to the lands by feu disposition granted in 1663 by Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglinton, 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 Eglinton 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.

IV. 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 Marshlyland, ancestor of Shedden of Morrishill.

V. Robert Montgomerie of Bogston succeeded his father Matthew, and was infest 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,

VI. Margaret Montgomerie of Bogston, who, 17th February, 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. After the death of Margaret Montgomerie, Bailie Wilson married, in 1752, Janet, daughter of William Simson of Willowyard, by Barbara, eldest daughter of Provost Barclay of Warrix. By this marriage he had a son, William, some time merchant in Calcutta, afterwards of Crummock and Willowyard, and who died 30th July, 1836. He had also two daughters—Janet, who died at Crummock, unmarried, 29th August, 1834; and Barbara, married to John Shedden of Morrishill.

VII. 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,

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

MONTGOMERIES OF CRAIGHOUSE.

I. 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 Barroder, whose daughter, *Rebecca*, married the Rev. Mr Cameron, and had issue—Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, E.I.C.S., who died, s.p., and three daughters.

II. 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 Wother- spoon, minister of the gospel at Beith, and afterwards President of the College of Princetown, in New Jersey.

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

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

VI. Jean Montgomerie of Craighouse, who married Robert Montgomerie, banker in Irvine, who was descended of the Montgomeries of Blackhouse 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 Eglinton 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, *Crawford*, his eldest son, and other children.

4. Hugh, who settled in Virginia, in the United States, where he married, and died a few years ago, leaving *Colquhoun*, his eldest son, and other issue.

VII. 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 William Cuninghame of Lainshaw, by whom he has issue—

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

MONTGOMERIE OF HESSILHEAD.

I. HUGH MONTGOMERIE of Hesselhead—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 Hesselhead estate, in the barony of Giffen. He married Janet, daughter of Maxwell of Pollok, by whom he had issue.

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

1. Hugh, of whom afterwards.
2. Marian, who was married, first, to Crawford of Auchinames, by whom she had issue, three sons—1. John, killed at the battle of Pinkie; 2. William; 3. Patrick. She married, secondly, 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.

III. Hugh Montgomerie of Hesselhead, 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

* Lady Skipnish's nephew, Alexander Montgomerie, the poet, was sent to Skipnish, &c. Polwart says—

"While that thou past, baith poore and pella,
Into Argyle, some lair to leir;

* * *

When thou stood fidgeing (fidgeand) at the fire,
Fast fikand with thy Heiland cheir," &c., &c.
—*Montgomerie's Poems*, by David Irving, LL.D.

Mr Alexander Montgomerie, who, and Mrs Vallange, wife of a merchant burgh of Glasgow, who was thought to have been bewitched, are described as brother bairns of the house of Hesselhead. 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 March, 1622.

3. The Rev. Robert Montgomerie, minister of Stirling; afterwards, between 1581 and 1689, 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 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—

1. A daughter, married to David Montgomerie of Scotston, and had issue, four sons.
2. Joneta, married to John Hamilton of Cambuskeith, and had issue, two sons—William, the heir, and Arthur.

IV. John Montgomerie of Hesselhead succeeded his father. In 1546, he was appointed one of the tutors to Hugh, third Earl of Eglinton, by Hugh, second Earl, his father, who died at Monkredding. He married Margaret, daughter of John Fraser of Knock, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of the Hon. John Stewart of Glanderston, fourth son of John, first Earl of Lennox, 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 Hesselhead at the trial of the Montgomeries of Scotston and Hesselhead 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, burghess of Dumbarton, ancestor, probably, of the novelist and historian.
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—
 1. John, who succeeded, and died, s.p.
 2. David, of Ladieton, ancestor of Grange, who acquired Ladieton in 1571.

V. Hugh Montgomerie of Hesselhead, called by Crawford "young Hugh." He was a member of the famous Convention Parliament, in 1560, which passed an act establishing the Reformed faith in Scotland. 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 Hesselhead Castle, and the family of Hesselhead, in which Gabriel Montgomerie, of the Scotston family, was slain by some adherents of Hesselhead. The quarrel may have originated from the tocher of the mother of the Scotstons, who was a daughter of Hesselhead'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 Hesselhead 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 Hesselhead, 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 Hesselheid, *my sister sone*, in ane remembrance, my signet of gold of ane vnce weicht, and my best stand of silk claitches to his sone, my god sone." It would thus appear that the lady of Hugh Montgomerie of Hesselhead 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. He wrote a poetical translation of the Psalms, yet in MS.; a religious poem, called the "Joy of Tears," &c. It may not be irrelevant to say that it is probable he derived his poetical talents from the mother's side, she being grandniece to Captain Alexander Montgomerie, the celebrated poet, who has been called the Scottish Petrarch.
 2. Mr Hugh, preacher at Burston, in Norfolk.
 3. Marion, Lady Penkell, who is not said to have had issue.

VI. Robert Montgomerie of Hesselhead succeeded his father, when he was retoured heir, 25th September, 1602, to his grandfather, John Montgomerie of Hesselhead, and to his great-grandfather's father, Sir John Montgomerie of Corse-craigs. 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, who was served heir male to his nephew, Robert Montgomerie of Hesselhead, filii fratris, 19th November, 1672.
3. Margaret.†

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† The Commissary Records of Glasgow show that

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

1. Robert, his heir.
2. Jane, married to Gavin Hamilton of Airdrie, by whom she had issue, two sons, from the eldest of whom descends the present Sir William Hamilton of Preston, Bart., who is married and has issue.

VIII. 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,

IX. Mary Montgomerie of Hessilhead, who married MacAulay of Ardincaple, 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's), Admiral Smollet of Bonhill, is now the heir of line of 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 Patrick of Trearne purchased the estate in 1807.

TREARNE.

The lands of Trearne were granted, prior to 1233, by Alexander de Nenham of Giffen, to the Abbey of Dryburgh.† This is established from a charter contained in the Chartulary 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 Trearne*, 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, Dominus 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, of ferme meill four bolles," &c., appears in the testament of "Margaret Wat, spous to Johnne Wilsonne 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 Triehorne" appears as a creditor in the testament of "Johnne Willsoun in Collalland," for his "mailling in Collalland, ye crop 1614." Euphame Wilsonne, spous to Johnne Smyth, in Overtoun of Triorne, was addebted "to *Robert Ker, Laird of Triorne*, of ferme meill ye said crop 1614 zeirris, aucht bolls meill," &c. Robert Ker of Triorne is mentioned as living in 1628. Robert Ker of Trearne occurs in the testament of Mr Johnne 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.

† Ibid.

"Margaret Wallace, spous to Robert Montgomerie of Hessilhead," who "decessit in the moneth of Julii," 1602, left a daughter, *Margaret Montgomerie*, in favour of whom her latter-will and testament was made.

* Pont MS., Advocates' Library.

† Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

‡ 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 Cunynghame Topographical*.

§ Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

BARRS OF TREARNE.

I. WILLIAM BARR, merchant at Beith Kirk, had issue—

1. Robert Barr of Trearne married Janet Logan, in or before 1663, of whom presently.
2. William Barr inherited some houses at the Kirk of Beith. He had a daughter, Jonet, who was married to Robert, son of umquhille William Barr at the Braidstane Mill, in 1705. Robert Barr of Trichorne, Robert Love of Threipwood, Robert Kerr of Middle-Auchlingree, and Robert Stewart at the Kirk of Beith, were her tutors and doers. Her tocher was £1000 Scots.
3. Mary Barr was married to John Glassfuird, grandfather of John Glassford of Dugalstoun, in Baldernock parish, Dumbartonshire, who executed an entail of that estate in 1783. He was a very wealthy merchant in Glasgow.
4. Martha Barr was married to a Mr Baird.

II. 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 Barr was married to James Buntine, son of the Laird of Ardoch, in Dumbartonshire, about 1670 or 1680.
2. Barbara Barr, 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 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.* We have been informed that J. Bryce, printer in Glasgow, about 1750, married another daughter of Mr Thomson.
3. Robert Barr, born or christened, in 1673, at Trearne. Died young.
4. Martha, married Barclay of Warrix. They had issue.
5. Mary Barr, 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. The first from whom we may number the successive and regular series of the lairds, viz.,

I. JOHN BUNTINE of Airdoch, parish of Cardross, Dumbartonshire, lived about 1550, or thereby. He married Henwis Knox, daughter of the Laird of Ranfurlie, in the parish of Kilbarchan, in Renfrewshire. This Ranfurlie was the brother or nephew of John Knox, the Reformer. They had a son, viz.,

II. John Buntine of Airdoch. He was commissioner to the Scots Parliament, for many years, for Dumbartonshire. He married Ann Sempill, daughter of the Laird of Fulwood, in Renfrewshire. This Fulwood had a son and nine daughters. There arose from that a local saw—"Fulwood's hirsell, nine hens and ae cock." Ann Sempill, Lady Airdoch, in the absence of the Laird, who was attending the Parliament in Edinburgh, was drowned, in crossing the water of Leven, to the kirk, upon the ice. Her son and her brother were walking by her. Airdoch married, secondly, Margaret Buntine, daughter of Kirkcoun, and his cousin-german. He had by his first lady—

1. William, the young Laird, of whom presently.
2. Honwys Buntine, married to the Laird of Darloith.

He had by his second spouse—

3. A daughter, married to Bonhill, and mother of Sir James Smollet of Bonhill.
4. Another daughter, married Baillie Lindsay of Dumbarton.

III. William Buntine of Airdoch was commissioner to the Parliament, as well as his father. He married Isobel, daughter of Sir Neil Montgomerie of Langshaw, in the reign of King Charles I. They had sixteen children; but all died young, except three sons, viz. :—

1. Nicol Buntine, of whom afterwards.
2. Archibald, merchant in Glasgow.
3. James Buntine of Treehorn, Beith parish.

IV. James Buntine, third son of the Laird of Airdoch. He was one of the trustees of the Earl of Eglinton, 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 burgess of that town. He married Agnes, eldest daughter of Robert Barr of Treehorn, in the parish of Beith, 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. He was styled Mr from his academical degree, M.A. In Scotland, the title of Master never was applied to Lairds, and others, except those who were educated at College, before 1750, or thereby. Issue—
1. Elizabeth Brodie, married to John Orr of Elsterhills in 1725. They had a single daughter and heiress, viz., Janet Orr of Elsterhills, who married

* For a well-written account of Mr Hugh Thomson's secession, and also of Smytonites, Lifters, and Antilifters, see Sinclair's Statistics, published in 1793, vol. ix., p. 376.

James Barclay, merchant at Lochwinnoch, in 1751.

Mr Barclay of Eisterhills had the *honour* of being mentioned by Sannie Tait, the tailor-poet—

“The sound goes round Lochwinnoch loch,
By the Hill to Mr Barclay,
Thro’ every glen, howm, clough, or trough,
So trimly rides Tam Sparkly.”

James Barclay and Janet Orr had two daughters only—1. Elizabeth Barclay, married to Hugh Montgomerie of Braidlie, in 1784; and, 2. Mary Barclay, married to Henry Dunlop of Arthurlie, in 1792.

2. Barbara Brodie, married to John Caldwell of Lochsyde, in 1741. They had five children, all of whom died without issue, except Marjorie or May Caldwell, who was married to Alexander Skeoch, town-clerk of Paisley, in 1759. Mary Skeoch, their youngest and only surviving daughter, heiress of Lochsyde, was married to Captain Barr, representative of the family of Trechorn, in 1800.

3. Robert Brodie of Calderhauch, who sold his estate to Colonel M'Dowall of Castlesemple, in 1744, and afterwards purchased Hesilheld, in the parish of Beith. He married Marion Ewing, Lady Ralstoun, relict of William Ralstoun of that ilk, in 1746, by whom he had a daughter, Marjory, married to Mr Smith of Drongan.

4. Mary Brodie, born in 1721. She was married to Hugh Brodie, merchant, portioner of Calderhauch, in 1751. Among others, Janet, their youngest daughter, was married to Robert Caldwell, writer, and clerk to the Justices of Lochwinnoch, in 1796. She died in January, 1837. Mr Caldwell departed in December, 1837.

2. Mary Buntine, born at Trechorn, and married to Andrew 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. After the death of his infants, there were no persons in this country who had any claim to propinquity to him. A branch of the Walkers, *sib* to him, had gone to Ireland long before. His trustees published for his heirs in the newspapers; but the Irish set never made their appearance. His property fell to the King, as *ultimus heres*; but Mrs Walker made an application to the Barons of Exchequer; and, backed by her friends, especially the Lairds of Airdoch and Gartmore, this application, of course, was successful. She died between 1745 and 1747. She left her wealth, in three shares, to her brother and to her two sisters—a share to each, or to the families of Trechorn, Calderhauch, and Johnshill.

3. Robert Buntine, younger of Trechorn, of whom afterwards.

4. Nicol Buntine. His grandfather, Robert Barr of Trechorn, 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. There was an extraordinarily 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.

5. Agnes Buntine, born in 1708, at Trechorn. Her mother died in 1718, and she was sent to Airdoch, to

the care of her cousin, Robert Buntine, the Laird of the same. She, after a sojourn of thirteen years in Dumbartonshire, left Airdoch, on the eve of the marriage of the Laird with the daughter of Sir Robert Dickson of Inveresk, about 1735. She came to her sister, at Calderhauch. 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. Issue—

1. Agnes Caldwell, born in 1743, married to John Smith of Brownhill, Dalry parish, in 1766.

1. John Smith of Brownhill, a surgeon; who went to the West Indies. He died about 1820, unmarried.

2. Margaret Smith, married Archibald Douglas of Burnbrae, near Kilpatrick, in Dumbartonshire. She died at the Manse of Ardrossan, in 1843. Issue—

1. Agnes Douglas, married Mr MacAllister, writer in Irvine.

2. Marianne Douglas, married Rev. John Bryce, minister of Ardrossan.

3. Margaret Douglas.

2. James Caldwell of Johnshill, M.A., surgeon. He married Margaret, daughter of William Cochran of Ladyland, in Kilbirnie parish. They both died soon. Offspring—

1. Agnes Caldwell, married Robert Wilson of Bowfield. They had Patrick Wilson, admitted Writer to the Signet in 1834.

2. Janet Caldwell, married James Henderson, merchant in Greenock. One of their daughters was married to Alexander Shedden of Morrishill, Beith parish, lately.

3. Margaret Caldwell, married to Hugh Brown of Broadstone, in Beith parish.

V. Robert Buntine. His *good-sir*, or grandfather, Robert Barr, made a disposition of the estate of Trechorn, 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, of 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 Bintin of Trechorn, pursued the bailies of the burgh, before the justices, 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 (Parish Record), *Arabella* (in the Johnshill Charter), *Annabella* (in Ayrshire Families), Barr, born in 1722. She was married to Robert Anderson of Cruckhill, before 1749. They had two sons, married about Paisley.

2. Gavin Barr, born in 1723, at Trechorn. He died unmarried. He had a house at the Whang of Beith. He was a merchant.

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

3. Robert Barr, born at Treehorn, as under.

VI. 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 Barr, of whom afterwards.
2. John Buntine Barr, merchant in Bermuda. He married a Miss Goodrich, of America, niece of Mrs Shedden of Stoudonhall, in Essex; alive, and has issue.
3. Robert Buntine Barr, who went to sea, where he was drowned.

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

1. Marjorie Buntine Barr, was married to the Rev. Dr Robert Smith, minister of Lochwinnoch, and has issue.
2. Margaret Buntine Barr was married to James Dunlop of Arthurlie, parish of Neilston, who have also issue.

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 Patrick attests, as a notary public, a charter connected with the Church, dated 19th July, 1459, afterwards ratified in Parliament. William Patrick is a subscribing witness to a tack of the teinds of Dalry, granted by Alexander, Com-mendator of Kilwinning, to John Hamilton, in 1549.*

This family became early converts to the Protestant religion, and joined the Reformers, under the Earl of Glencairn. 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.

I. 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,

II. John Patrick. The charter of Overmains, in favour of John Patrick, 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 Dalgargen. 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 Dalgargen.
3. James, of Dalga and Whitehirst, whose family changed their name to Kilpatrick.

* Blair Writs.

† There was a William Kirkpatrick, minister of Kilwinning, in 1671.

4. John, infest in part of Byres.
5. Alexander, who was also infest in part of Byres, in 1638. He married Joana Greg, only daughter of William Greg of Ballgellie, in the county of Antrim.

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

III. *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,

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

V. Robert Patrick, the second son of Hew, of Overmains, acquired from Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, 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.

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

VII. 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.

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

VIII. 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.

IX. John Patrick succeeded his father and his uncle John, while in infancy, and afterwards his grandfather. Through his mother, he succeeded

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

† The fixed *Boredstone*, in which the great flag-staff of the Lordship of Giffen was in use to be erected, still remains on this farm, and has given rise to the name.

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, by Jean Ralstoun, daughter of Ralstoun of that ilk. He died in 1795, aged 65, leaving three sons and two daughters—

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

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Robert Patrick, M.D., who, in 1807, acquired the estate of Hesselhead, 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 in 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 General William Gardiner, brother of the late Luke, Lord Mountjoy, by Harriet, daughter of the late Sir Richard Wrottesley of Wrottesley, Bart., and of Lady Mary Gower, sister of the late Marquis of Stafford. 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. They have a son, Robert William; and two daughters, Catherine and Harriet.

XI. John Shedden Patrick of Trearne and Hesselhead, 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 Gardner.
5. Jane Lee, born six months after her father's death.

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

XII. Robert Shedden Patrick, now of Trearne and Hesselhead, his eldest son, is a boy about eight years of age.

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

PATRICK OF DRUMBUIE.

I. 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,

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

III. 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—

1. Robert, a merchant in Bermuda, who died without issue in 1809.
2. William, a merchant in Virginia, who died in 1807, leaving a daughter, Margaret, married to William Dandridge Henley, Esq., of Virginia, who succeeded her father and uncle in the lands of Shotts and others; but she having died without issue, these lands now belong to Captain James Patrick of Drumbuie, her cousin.

IV. John Patrick, the eldest son, in 1758, 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,

V. 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 Braidie-land, near Paisley. He died in 1792, leaving three sons and three daughters—

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

VI. 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,

VII. James Patrick, now of Drumbuie, a Captain in the army, at present on half-pay. 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 has a son, Robert, and two daughters, living. She died in 1823. He has since married B. Steven, daughter of the Rev. D. Steven, minister of Kilwinning, and has 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 placed," 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."

Lineage.

The Mures of Caldwell are immediately descended from Sir Reginald More, or Mure, of Abercorn 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 Kilmarnock; 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—Mr 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 Walter, 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 Tillybardine. 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 Herch (or Herries); and secondly, to her cousin, Sir John Steward of Ralston, son of Walter Steward of Scotland, by Isabel Graham. Sir Reginald's elder son dying without male issue, the younger,

Gilchrist More, became the male representative of the house of Abercorn. 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 Chancellor to Scotland in 1349. Crawford is of opinion that at this time the estates of Rowallan and Polkelly also came to the Abercorn line by a second marriage of Gilchrist 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 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

I. JOHN MORE, the first who is designated of "Caldwell," living 29th October, 1409, who was succeeded by

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

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

IV. Sir Adam More of Caldwell, knighted by James IV. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Sempill of Eliestoun, 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,

V. 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 Mathew, Earl of Lennox, (and grandaunt to Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots,) and was succeeded, in 1539, by his eldest son,

VI. John Mure of Caldwell, who married, first, the Lady Isabel Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton; 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 dependants, took part with the Earl of Glencairn at the "Field of the Muir of Glasgow"—a bloody action, fought between the partisans 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,

VII. 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 Eglinton, in 1585. To Sir John succeeded his son,

VIII. 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,

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

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

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

XII. 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 Dumfries.

shire, and marched upon Edinburgh; but finding themselves intercepted by the King's troops, and hearing, by the way, of the defeat of the Whig army at Pentland, they dispersed. Caldwell was attainted, fled to Holland, and died in exile. His estates, on forfeiture, were granted to the celebrated General Dalzell. His lady was imprisoned, with two of her daughters, in Blackness Castle, and underwent much cruel persecution, described by Wodrow, the historian of the period. Of Caldwell's three daughters, Jane, the eldest, married to Col. John Erskine of Carnock, but left no issue; Anne, the youngest, died during the prosecution of the family; while

XIII. Barbara Mure, the second daughter, lived to obtain, by special act of Parliament, on the 19th July, 1690, a full restitution of her patrimonial estates. She married John Fairlie of that Ilk, but dying without issue, the male representation of the family devolved on

XIV. 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. of Ingletoun, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew,

XV. William Mure, eldest of eighteen children of James Mure, Esq.* of Rhoddens, in Ireland, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of George Hutchinson of Monkwood, county of Ayr. 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 Shewalton) a son and successor,

XVI. William Mure of Caldwell, M.P. for Renfrewshire from 1742 till 1761, when he was made 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 two sons and four daughters, viz.—

* Of the remaining children of James Mure of Rhoddens, two—Colonel George and Captain Alexander—were wounded at the battle of Fontenoy. A third was Hutchinson Mure, Esq. of Saxham Hall, near Bury St Edmunds, a merchant in London. The descendants of both George and Hutchinson are now settled in the county of Suffolk.

1. William, his successor.
2. James, of Cecil Lodge, Herts, married Frederica, daughter of Christopher Metcalfe, Esq. of Hawstead, in Suffolk, and has issue.
1. Katherine, married to James Rennie, Esq. of Leith, merchant, and had issue.
2. Anne.
3. Margaret, } both deceased.
4. Elizabeth, }

To Baron Mure succeeded, in 1776, his eldest son, XVII. Colonel William Mure of Caldwell, Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, 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 August, 1831.
3. David, Advocate-Depute for Scotland, married Helen, eldest daughter of John Tod, Esq. of Kirkhill, in Mid-Lothian, and has one daughter.
4. Robert, died young.
1. Jane, married the Hon. Lieut.-General Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., and had issue—Charles John: William; Emily, Viscountess Newry and Morne; Catherine; and Georgina.
2. Katherine.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Clementina, died in 1827.
5. Jemima.
6. Anne, died in 1829.
7. Sophia, died young.

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

XVIII. William Mure of Caldwell, Colonel of the Renfrewshire Militia, born 9th July, 1799; married 7th February, 1825, Laura, second daughter of William Markham of Becca Hall, Yorkshire, and granddaughter of Dr Markham, Archbishop of York, and has issue—

1. William, born 9th May, 1830.
2. Charles Reginald, born 7th May, 1833.
3. James, born 23d October, 1835.
1. Laura Elizabeth.
2. Anne Clementina.
3. Emma.

Mr Mure is Vice-Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Ayrshire, and a Justice of the Peace for both counties.

Arms—Argent, on a Bend, Azure, three Mulletts, of the first; within a Border, engr., Gules.

Crest—A Saracen's Head.

Motto—"Duris non frangor."

Seat—Caldwell.

PARISH OF COLMONELL.

ETYMOLOGY, &c.

The name of this parish has, no doubt, been derived from the church, as supposed by Chalmers, and not from any natural feature, as some have conjectured, connected with the place. The church was called, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, *Kirk-Colmanel*, from the patron saint, Colmanel. The parish is bounded on the north by the Frith of Clyde; on the east by Girvan and Barr; on the south by Minnigaff, Penningham, and Kirkcowan; and on the west by Ballantrae. It is nineteen and a half miles in length, and about six, on an average, in breadth. The coast is somewhat bold, but the rest of the parish is comparatively level. The highest eminence is not more than seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. The hill of Knockdolian is a conspicuous object, both from its conical shape and prominence. Abercrombie, in his description of Carrick, says:—"It is the highest of all the country: about the top whereof, when any mist is seen, 'tis the forerunner of foul weather, and is the country-man's almanack." The soil, chiefly thin and light, is best adapted for sheep pasture; still there is a considerable quantity of rich alluvial land on the banks of the streams which intersect the parish. The principal of these are the Stinchar, Duisk, and Lendal, the declivities on each side of which are "beautifully clothed with a mixture of oak, ash, elm, larch, alder, and birch." Where arable, the lands are well enclosed and highly cultivated. The Stinchar winds through the parish, in a westerly direction, nearly nine miles. It is joined in its course by the Duisk, another pretty large stream. There are three stone and three wooden bridges across the river. "The oldest stone bridge," says the New Statistical Account, "and at that time the only one between this district and Galloway, was built in 1731.* It fell at first, and the contractors were assisted in

* According to a minute of the Commissioners of Supply, a bridge over the Stinchar at Colmonell was ordered to be built in 1722.

the second erection by collections made in the parish churches throughout Ayrshire and Galloway. There are also several fresh-water lochs in the parish. The largest, and most beautiful and romantic, are Loch Dornal and Loch Mabeiry." There is no coal in the parish, but plenty of limestone.

The village of Colmonell is built on a gently rising ground, about the centre of Glenstinchar—the river, the sweeps of which are here most romantic, flowing through rich holm land beneath it. While it is protected from the east and north by the hills of Bardrochwood and Clachanton—the former of which is beautifully wooded—it stands commanded by the frowning tower of Craignell, that crowns a rocky eminence to the south. Immediately in rear of the village appear the picturesque ruins of the old house of Kirkhill, once the seat of a branch of the ancient family of Kennedy of Bargany. To the west the mountain of Knockdolian rises abruptly from the river, to a height of seven hundred feet—obstructing, indeed, the view of the sea from Colmonell, but almost compensating for this by the beauty of its own remarkable shape. It is perfectly green to its summit; and at its base is seen from the village the old castle, peeping out from its venerable woods. To the far north-east the view is magnificently bounded by the lofty hills of Darlae, in the Barr, and by the Mirrac, and Minnigaff mountains. We do not hesitate to assert that the situation of Colmonell, as a village, is unequalled in beauty by any other in the county. The manse and the schoolhouse are both well placed, and good and substantial edifices; but the church is a disgrace to the parish and to the heritors. It is decidedly by far the worst in Ayrshire. The village now consists of two rows of houses, which form the angle of a square. Formerly it covered, in a straggling manner, with mean hovels, the falling ground towards the holm land, which was approached by the Kirk Wynd, then forming the only access to the place from the ford over Stinchar,

where now the bridge stands. The houses are chiefly one story high, built of blue stone, and slated. A great improvement has lately been effected in the comfort and appearance of the place—the houses having been almost wholly rebuilt, and the old thatch covering substituted by slates. Four fairs are annually held in Colmonell. It contains about 300 inhabitants. The population of the entire parish is about 3000. Another village, called Barhill, on the banks of the Duisk, has lately sprung up in the parish. Three cattle markets are annually held at it.

About two miles from Colmonell, and in the same parish, stands the Bennane Head, bounding, on the north side, the Bay of Ballantrae. It is a bold and rocky headland, the precipice rising two hundred feet above the level of the sea, which it overhangs, and which, at that point, during westerly gales, rages and boils in a fearful manner. It is directly opposed to the Garron Head, on the Irish coast, and has, in consequence, to bear the whole force of the tides from the Atlantic. The high road passes immediately beneath the cliff, which has on its face an eyrie of the game hawk, long celebrated, during the days of falconry, for the flights of its terrels; while at its base there is a remarkable cavern. It extends into the rock more than a hundred feet, and is thirty feet high by twenty feet wide. This cave has been, in old times, strongly defended by a wall of rude masonry, five feet thick, portions of which still remain at its mouth, attached to the rock both above and below; and, in addition to this, the entrance has been further protected by a breastwork in front, which, it would appear, has been flanked by various smaller buildings. It is impossible to form any opinion as to the purpose for which this rude place of strength has been intended. We find that the lands of Trowkes, of Cragnaw, of Leffinclery, of Balcreuchan, and of Bennane, all in this parish, "*cum caverna carundem*," have been held under a crown charter from the Bruce, together with the office of Sergeantry of Carrick, by the ancestors of the present proprietor; and some suppose that this cave was used by the deputies of the heritable Sergeants for securing prisoners taken by them, in following out the duties of their office, a portion of which was to pursue all persons guilty of stouthrief in their jurisdiction. It may also have occasionally formed a place of refuge for the family in troublous times, their mansion-house having been possibly incapable of being defended. It is not our province here to repeat the genealogy of the Bennane family, an account having been already furnished from 1560, under the head of Ballantrae, and a further discussion with regard to it, from 1150, having to be undertaken under the heads of Bargany and Dunure, in the parishes of

Daily and Maybole. We think it proper, however, to state that Captain Kennedy of Bennane is indisputably the lineal male representative of the baronial family of Bargany and Ardstinchar.

HISTORY.

Under this head there is little to note which does not equally concern the whole district. We learn from Chalmers that the church, *Kirk-Colmanell*, was granted to the Bishop of Glasgow in the twelfth century. The rectory and revenues were settled on the Chapter of Glasgow, and "were enjoyed by the canons, in common, till the Reformation. A vicarage was settled for serving the cure, the patronage whereof belonged to the Dean and Chapter, and the collation to the Bishops of Glasgow. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Colmonell, in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £4, being a tenth of its estimated value. The rental of the vicarage of Colmonell, which was returned, officially, soon after the Reformation, states that it produced £40 yearly, and was then held 'by Mr John Davidson, master of the pedagog of Glasgow.*' The rental of the rectory of Colmonell, which was returned by the Canons of Glasgow in 1562, states that it was let to the Laird of Bargany and 'the gudeman of Ardmillan,' for payment of 360 marks yearly; whereof the Canons had got no payment for four years past. There belonged to the church of Colmonell a large extent of lands, which appear to have been shared between the rectory and the vicarage. The half which belonged to the rectory extended to 50 shillings land of the old extent, and, after the Reformation, was granted, in fee-farm, by the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow, to David Kennedy of Knockdaw, who obtained a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, on the 2d of March, 1567–8. In the parish of Colmonell there were of old several chapels: one of these was dedicated to all saints, and called *Allhallow Chapel*, or *Hallow Chapel*. In the eastern part of this parish, about half a mile from Loch Duisk, there was a chapel which was dedicated to St Ninian, and which was called, in Gaelic, *Kil-an-Ringan*, signifying the chapel of St Ninian; and a piece of land adjacent was called *Chapel Croft*. At the place where the chapel stood there is now a gentleman's seat, which is called Kilsaint Ninian, or Kil-an-Ringan, the last

* This John Davidson was one of the Reformed antagonists of Quintin Kennedy, the Abbot of Crosraguel, who disputed at Maybole with Knox. This reverend gentleman was the author of three poems of considerable merit. The original edition having become extremely rare, a limited reprint was issued at Edinburgh a few years since, to which a biographical sketch of the life of the author was prefixed.

whereof was the ancient name of Celtic times. At *Kildonan*, in the valley of the *Duiak*, there was, probably, in early times, a chapel, which was dedicated to *St Donan*, as the name implies; yet no other evidence can be traced of the existence of such a chapel but the name. The patronage of the church of Colmonell was vested in the King, by the general annexation of 1587. In 1591, the King granted the patronage of the church, both parsonage and vicarage, with all pertinents thereof, to Sir Patrick Vans of Barnebarroch, who obtained the ratification of the grant by the Parliament of June, 1592. The patronage of this church belonged, in 1696, to William, Lord Bargany.* It is now exercised by the Duchess de Coigny. The lands of Ardmillan, extending three miles along the coast, and about two inland, were, in 1653, detached from Colmonell, and attached to the parish of Girvan. The old church, which was taken down in 1772, when the new one was built, had the date 1591 on a stone above the door. The church stands on the north bank of the Stinchar.

The parochial registers have not been preserved earlier than 1822. The kirk-session have been shamefully negligent of their records. A stray leaf from one of the books, containing minutes of proceedings in 1726-7, was handed to us the other day, the party having found it wrapped round some articles from a grocery establishment in Ayr. Owing to the absence of these documents, little can be said of the social condition of Colmonell in former times. It is likely, however, to have been little different from that of the adjacent parishes.

Thomas Fergusson, proprietor of Castlehill, was minister of Colmonell one hundred years ago. He was a man of great stature and uncommon strength. In passing from the Stinchar to Girvan, by the old track over the Nick of Daljarroch, he was waylaid and attacked by three robbers. They, by an unexpected assault, threw him to the ground, and attempted to strangle him. In the struggle which ensued, the buckle of the minister's collar broke, on which he immediately relieved himself, sprung to his feet, and in a short time thrashed to their hearts' content his three assailants, two of whom were secured by him and afterwards punished. The minister was the grandfather of Captain Hugh Fergusson of Midsands, who lived for many years in Ayr, where he was much liked and respected.

ANTIQUITIES.

Craigneil Castle, though a ruin, is still pretty entire. It is a massive, strong tower, similar in structure to Dundonald Castle, in Kyle-Stewart, three stories high, with walls six feet in thick-

ness. It stands upon a rock of mountain limestone, which originally rose in a conical form out of the valley, a short distance above Colmonell. Now, owing to the manner in which the rock has been quarried, the Castle seems as if it had been built upon a ravine. From its position, it commands a view of the whole valley of the Stinchar, from Penmore to Knockdolian. Seen from the bridge at Colmonell, the ruin is very imposing. The castle is supposed to have been built, in the thirteenth century, by Neil, Earl of Carrick—hence its designation, *Craigneil*. Of this Neil tradition says the *Neilsons of Craiggaffie**—an old family on the borders of Ayrshire, now extinct—were descended. *Craigneil* is said to have been one of the strong places resorted to by Robert the Bruce during his retreat in Ayrshire and Galloway. In the sixteenth century it was the occasional residence of John, fifth Earl of Cassillis; and, at all times, the half-way or halting-place of the family and their retinue when travelling between Cassillis and Castle-Kennedy, their principal stronghold on their Galloway property. The whole of this distance they could at one time travel upon their own lands, so extensive were their possessions. The Castle of *Craigneil* gives designation to a barony of land lying round it. This tower formed the scene of a cruel and bloody tragedy, at the commencement of the seventeenth century. It was here that the fifth Earl of Cassillis executed Thomas Dalrymple, brother to the Laird of Stair. Although Dalrymple was his own second cousin, this vindictive nobleman could not overlook his nearer relationship to his enemy, Kennedy of Bargany, and seized the opportunity of gratifying his feudal vengeance. It does not appear what was the crime alleged against Dalrymple, but to be of Bargany's faction would then be held sufficient. The old historian mentions Dalrymple as "ane pretty little manne, and wery kynd." "He was cruelly handlit, quha was ane manne that had never offenditt manne." Some little way from the castle is a spot called the Red Slap, supposed to have been the scene of some conflict. *Craigneil* and *Ardstinchar* are the only remains of ancient castles on the Stinchar, the others being ruins of more modern buildings, erected during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the model of the French country-house of that period was usually adopted in Scotland.

Carleton Castle stands midway between Girvan and Ballantrae. The castle is in ruins, but still, in its decay, maintains the character of a high and large building. It was anciently the seat of the Cathcarts of Carleton. The castle, in form, is much the same as *Craigneil*. The steps of the stair, which was a turnpike in the south-west cor-

* Chalmers' Caledonia.

* This property belongs to the Earl of Stair.

ner, were taken away, as well as other portions of the building, to erect a bridge over the Stinchar. This occurred upwards of a hundred years ago.

The *House of Knockdolian*, the remains of which stand on the east, at the foot of Knockdolian Hill, when Abercrombie wrote—shortly before the Revolution—was the seat of the *McCubbins*. Here, he says, “is shown what art and industrie can do, to render a place, to which nature hath not been favourable, very pleasant, by planting of gardens, orchards, walks, and rows of trees, that surprise the beholder with things so far beyond expectation, in a countrey so wild and mountainous.” Such was Knockdolian House at the close of the seventeenth century.

The *House, or Castle of Kirkhill*, is situated close to the village of Colmonell. It is in ruins, but pretty entire and in good preservation. It is a large building, and, like many others throughout the district, in every particular similar to the French country-house of the sixteenth century. The mounds of earth in the glebe, in front of the castle, were obviously intended to defend the ford across the river. The castle bears the inscription, “T. K., 1589, J. K.”—Thomas Kennedy and Janet Kennedy. The arms of the husband and wife, the builders of this structure, have been cut on a stone placed above the door, but are now so much obliterated that it is impossible to make them out, farther than that they have both been those of the Kennedys. Kirkhill gave the title to Sir Thomas Kennedy, provost of Edinburgh, about 1680.

Besides these remains of a former era, there are those of *Knockdaw, Penwherry, Kildonan, Daljarrock, and Pinmore*—ancient seats of the numerous branches of the family of Kennedy. There is an old rhyme connected with the former, but for its genealogical accuracy we cannot vouch. It is as follows:—

“There was a champion I knew,
Sprung of the great house of Knockdaw,
Wha by meikle wit and pains
Became the knight o’ Girvanmains.”

A son of the house of Knockdaw was celebrated as a swordsman.

The old seats of the Kennedys, in Colmonell, were Craignell, Kirkhill, Clachanton, Polgarnock, Tarnannoch, Bennane, Pinmore, Daljarrock, Penquhirrie, and, for a short period, Knockdolian. Kildonan was the seat of Eccles of Kildonan, a brother of Eklis of that ilk, in Berwickshire; Bardrochwood, the seat of Mungo Eccles, another brother; Dalreoch and Crosclays, of the MacAlexanders; Glenduisk, of the Cathcarts; Kilsantinian, of the McMeikins; Craig and Millenderdale, of the Fergussons, of the Kilkerran family.

In the parish of Colmonell, there are several mementos of the great struggle for civil and religious liberty. At Dalreoch, there is a cave on the hillside, in which the proprietors often found shelter from the soldiery. The circumstance gave rise to a belief amongst the peasantry that the hill was the abode of fairies. The cave has now been expanded into a quarry. Formerly there was a house or castle at Dalreoch, of old the property and seat of a family who held considerable possessions in this and the neighbouring parishes—the MacAlexanders. Now it is owned by James Kennedy. It was in existence when Abercrombie wrote, but has since disappeared, having been taken down, in all probability, for building purposes. The Houses of Glenduisk and Craig seem to have shared the same fate. There are the graves of three martyrs at Arnshewan. The following inscription is upon one of them:—

“I. Mathew McIlwraith, in parish of Colmonell,
By bloody Claverhouse I fell,
Who did command that I should die,
For owning Covenanted Presbytery.
My blood a witness still doth stand
‘Gainst all defections in this land.”

On the farm of Ammont, the property of Mr Thompson Kennedy of Daljarrock, there is an uncommon mound of earth, from which the farm has had its name, having been formerly written Auld Mount. Whether it has been in the olden time a place of strength, or one of those heights on which justice was administered, it is now impossible to say. The inhabitants of this valley, it is to be regretted, are void of traditional lore, which renders the account of the parish more meagre than the author could have wished.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF COLMONELL.

The property in the parish of Colmonell—save that which appertained to the Church, and which, we have seen, was pretty extensive—belonged chiefly, after the gradual breaking up of the Earl-

dom of Carrick, to the Kennedy family, who, from time to time, obtained large grants of land from the crown. The great divisions were those possessed by Cassillis, Bargany, and Kennedy of

Knockdaw, who, as formerly mentioned, obtained a grant of the Church lands after the Reformation. Apart from the Kennedies, the oldest and most extensive owners of land were the

CATHCARTS OF CARLETON.

The first of this family was undoubtedly nearly related to Allan, first Lord Cathcart.*

I. JOHN CATHKERT of Carleton, Knight, who had a charter from Alexander of Dalreoch, 14th November, 1485, of the office vulgarly called "Le Mare de Fee sive cliens Regis," within Carrick, confirmed by royal charter of 17th February, 1485-6. He was succeeded by his son,

II. Alan Cathcart of Carleton. He was a witness to an obligation by Huchon Wallace of Smithstown, in 1487, to the burgh of Prestwick, in which document he is designed "Allane Cathcart, sone & apparand ar to Sr. Johne Cathcart of Carleton, Knyt." He was alive in 1504-5, at which period he witnessed a charter of the lands of Killounquhane [Killochan], by John, Lord Cathcart, to his son, Robert. He died, leaving an only daughter,

III. Margaret Cathcart of Carleton. She married her relative, Robert Cathcart of Killochan, who was killed at Flodden, in 1513. He was the eldest son, by his second marriage with Margaret Douglas of Drumlanrig, of John, second Lord Cathcart. By him she had a son,

IV. Robert Cathcart of Carleton and Killochan. He had a charter of half the barony of Carleton, in 1538, from the words of which it would appear that his mother, then alive, had married a second

husband. The charter runs—"to Robert Cathcart, eldest son of Margaret Cathcart, wife of Hugh Campbell." It was in all probability this Robert, for the mutilation of whom Thomas Kennedy of Knockdaw, and his sons, David and Fergus, had, in 1548, to find security for themselves and accomplices, to "assyth, satefy, and pleise." The assault had taken place in January, 1546-7. He had been mutilated of his left hand, and hurt and wounded in the face.* He was alive in 1550.* He was succeeded by his son,

V. John Cathcart of Carleton. He was one of the assize, in 1564, on the trial of Fergusson of Kilkerran, and others, for attacking the Laird of Camlarg in a fenced court of the Sheriff of Ayr. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. John Cathcart of Carleton, who, in 1600, was, along with a great many others, "dilatit for abyding fra the Leutenentis Raid of Dumfreis." In 1601, he was, together with his son, John, jr. of Carleton, engaged on the side of Bargany at the fatal conflict with the Earl of Cassilis, near Maybole.* The young Laird of Carleton had the command of the second division of Bargany's forces upon that occasion. He died in October, 1612. His latter-will runs thus:—"At Killuquhan, the first day of October, 1612 zeiria. The qlk day Johnne Cathcart of Kairltoun, being sick in bodie, bot hail in mynd, nominatts Johnne Cathcart, his eldest sone & appeirand air, his onlie exr. & intror. wt. his guidis & geir, to execut his latterwill. Item, last he ordanes his wyf and his eldest sone to help and supplie his zoungest sone, Wm., in sic portioun of geir, his debts being payit, as God sal inabill yame. Subt. be ye said Jonn. Cathcart of Cairltoun, at Killuquhan, ye first day of October, ye zeir of God forsaid, befor thir witness, Jonn. Eccles of Kildonan," &c. It was this Laird of Carleton, we should suppose, of whom Wodrow, in his *Analecta*, has the following memorandum:—

December 5, 1709.

Mr James Stirling tells us that he had it from good hands, that the old Laird of Carleton was extraordinary at solving of cases of conscience. That Mr David Dickson, when a student, after he had conversed with most part of the Christians and ministers in that country, under his deep and perplexing exercise, at length came to Carleton, and told he could not get believing in Christ; when he essayed it, they wer, as it wer, ane army of devils between Christ and him. "You must," said Carleton, "break throu them; yea, if it [were] possible you could hear a voice from heaven, saying, 'Mr David Dickson, you must not believe on my son, Christ,' yet you are to goe over that; for though [an] angell from heaven should preach another gospel, let him be accursed!" This expression gave him more ease than anything he mett with from all he had conversed with. The said Laird of Carleton he was wonderfully holy and heavenly in his family, and he had this peculiar way: He retired awhile his alone, be with him who would, before family worship, which ordi-

* The peerage writers are evidently wrong in the degree of relationship which they trace between John Cathcart of Carleton and Allan, the first Lord Cathcart. The following note from a charter of the 14th May, 1495, shows that John, the second Lord, was the *nephew*, not the *son*, of Allan:—Allan, Lord Cathcart, grants a charter to his nephew, Allan Cathcart, son and heir of the deceased David Cathcart of Calinayth, with consent of Sir John Cathcart of Killuchan, Knight, of the three merk land of Colin-aight; the three merk and ten shilling land of Perfoddart, lying in the lordship of Cumnock; the nine merk land of Dallegis, within the barony of Dalmellington and shire of Ayr. There is a substitution to the heirs male of his body. Sir John Cathcart of Killuchan appends his seal as *nephew and heir apparent* of Allan, Lord Cathcart, the granter. Lord Cathcart was able to write, for he signs the charter—a rare accomplishment at the time. Hugh Cathkert of Kilzottane, witness to a charter in favour of Sir Alan de Cathcart, in 1477-8, was no doubt the father of Sir John Cathcart of Killuchan, nephew of Allan, Lord Cathcart. Sir Alan de Cathcart is said to have redeemed several lands, in 1447, from John Kennedy of the Coyff, which had been mortgaged by his grandfather. These lands were originally granted to the Cathcarts by Robert the Bruce. The present Sir John Cathcart of Carleton has in his possession a charter by that monarch in 1324, and another from Robert II., in 1386. Carleton Castle, it is said, belonged in very remote times, previous to the arrival of the Cathcarts in Carrick, to a family of the name of De Kieraly.

* Criminal Trials.

narily was before dinner, and came directly out of his closet to worship; and be in the family who would, he retired immediately after worship to his closet till the meal was set on the table, and then he came to dinner, and was extremely pleasant, for ordinary, to his conversation.

Besides the sons mentioned in his latter will, he had other two, as is shown in the list of "Debts awand be ye deid. "Item, thair was awand be the defunct to Mr Robert Cathcart, his son, jcc. thrie scoir sax li. xiiis. iiiid. Item, to James, his sone, two hundrith £xvi. xiiis. iiiid.," &c. His family would thus be—

1. John, his successor.
2. James, of Barnell.
3. Robert, who, from his being styled *Mr*, must have been a clergyman, or connected with some of the learned professions. He was one of the witnesses to the latter-will of Lady Bargany, who died in 1605, which document was signed at Edinburgh.*
4. William, probably of Glenduisk.

VII. John Cathcart succeeded his father in 1612. His name, "Johnne Cathcart of Kairloun," appears in the testament of "Johnne Sim in Dalie, quha deceist in Aprile, 1615."* He had issue, *John* and *Hew*. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. John Cathcart of Carleton, who married Helen Wallace, and had issue—

1. John, who died in November, 1628. He married Margaret Kennedy, and left a daughter, named *Marie*. The inventory of what pertained to him was "faytfullie maid and gevin vp be Mr Hew Cathcart, his fayr. brother, in name and behalf of *Mairie Cathcart*, laut.full dochter to ye defunct and exrix. dativ.*
2. Hew, who succeeded.
3. William.

In 1621, the name of John Cathcart, *younger* of Carleton, appears in the testament of Lady Culzean.* "Helein Wallace, Lady Carletoun,"* died in January, 1624. "Johnne Cathcart, elder of Cairletoune, died in April, 1633. The inventory of his property was "maid and gevin vp be Mr Hew Cathcart, his laut.full sone and exr. dativ." He was succeeded by

IX. Hew Cathcart of Carleton, who was created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia*, 20th June, 1702. He married, in 1695, Miss Brown, daughter of Sir Patrick Brown, Bart., of Colstoun, and was succeeded by his son,

X. Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, who married, first, in 1717, Catherine, daughter of Robert Dundas, a Senator of the College of Justice, titular Lord Arniston, but by her left no issue; and secondly, in 1729, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Culzean, Bart., by whom he had a numerous family. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, who died,

without issue, in 1785. The title devolved upon his next brother,

XII. Sir Andrew, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, who died in 1828, in the 87th year of his age. The title then passed to his grandnephew,

XIII. Sir John-Andrew Cathcart, of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, the present proprietor. He married, 5th July, 1836, Lady Eleanor Kennedy, granddaughter of the Marquis of Ailsa.

Arms—Azure, a Human Heart, Or, between three Cross Crosslets, fitchée, issuing out of as many Crescents, Ar.

Crest—A Dexter Hand holding up a Heart, Royally Crowned, all proper.

Supporters—Dexter, a Lion Rampant; Sinister, a Savage, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, all proper.

Motto—"By faith we are saved."

Seat—Killochan Castle.

GRAHAMS AND M'CUBBINS OF KNOCKDOLIAN.

The barony of Knockdolian—which consisted of the twenty pound land of Knockdolian, in the parish of Colmonell, the forty shilling land of Auchinsoull, in the parish of Ballantrae, and the four merk land of Little Shallochane, in Kirkcudbright Innertig—was acquired, towards the close of the fifteenth century, by a family of the name of Grahame. They were perhaps a branch of the house of Menteith, descended from Sir John Graham of Kilbride, called Sir John with the bright sword. He had a charter of the lands of Kilbride, in Strathern, from his father, Malice, Earl of Menteith, 7th April, 1464. He was the ancestor of the Grahams on both sides of the border. The first whom we find of Knockdolian was *Robert Graham*, who, in 1525, was concerned, as an ally of the Earl of Cassillis, in the slaughter of Kennedy of Lochland.* In 1554, *Robert Graham of Knockdolian* was on the assize at the trial of George Craufurd of Lefnorris, for intercommuning with Duncan Hunter of Ballagane, who was then at the horn. In 1584, Robert Grahame of Knockdolian was one of the assize on the trial of David Home of Argatie, for intercommuning with the Earl of Mar and other traitors. He, next year, officiated in a similar capacity on the trial of "Malcolme Dowglas of Mains," for being concerned in the Raid of Ruthven. The Lairds of Knockdolian seem to have been persons of considerable importance, both locally and politically. On the decline of the Kilmarnock family, who adhered steadfastly to the fortunes of the unhappy Mary, they obtained a grant of the barony of

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

* Criminal Trials.

Grougar, in the district of Cuninghame. Lord Boyd resolved to resist Knockdolian in taking possession of the lands, and for this purpose solicited the assistance of his friends. Amongst the Boyd papers is a letter from "my Lord Angus," dated 7th August, 1590, promising to send, for "ye ald standain kindnes betwix our houses," his friends of Douglas and Niddisdail, "agane the tent off yis instant, to Grougar," for the "court haldin" of Lord Boyd, that he might repel the invasion of Knockdolian. How the affair was arranged, or whether any bloodshed took place on the occasion, does not appear; but the lands of Grougar continued in possession of the Grahams for some time. In 1591, John, or rather Sir John Grahame of Knockdolian, was one of the assize on the trial of "Eufame Mackalrane," for witchcraft. In 1592-3, John Grahame of Knockdolian became security, along with others, for John, Earl of Menteith, not to pursue the feud against Walter Lekky of that ilk. In 1599, John Grahame of Knockdolian was charged before the supreme court with abiding from the raid of Stirling. He, however, produced the King's letters sanctioning his absence, and was acquitted. In 1604, John Grahame of Knockdolian was on the assize at the trial of parties engaged at the "Field of the Lennox." He married Helen, daughter of Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, and widow of Hugh, fourth Earl of Eglinton. He died before 1606, in which year he was succeeded by his brother, Robert Grahame of Grougar.* In 1628, Robert Grahame of Auchinbowie was retoured heir to his father, Robert Grahame of Knockdolian, in the "20 pund land" of Knockdolian, the other portions of the estate having apparently been parted with previously. Soon after this the property passed into the hands of the Kirkmichael family. Thomas Kennedy of Kirkmichael, heir of his father David, was retoured in the lands of Knockdolian, in 1653. When Abercrombie wrote his description of Carrick, the house of Knockdolian was "the seat of the M'Kubbens," the successors of the Kennedies of Kirkmichael. "Fergusius M'Cubein, filius Fergusii M'Cubein de Knockdoliiane, haeres masculus Fergusii M'Cubein junioris de Knockdolian, filii fratris," was retoured, August 29, 1677, in "20 libratibus terrarum de Knockdoliiane cum piscatione in aqua de Stincher, in parochia de Colmonell et balliatu de Carrick; 40 solidatis terrarum de Auchinsoull, in parochia de Ballentray; 4 mercatis terrarum de Little Shallochane, in parochia de Kirkcudbright Innertig, et balliatu de Carrick praedicto; unitis in baroniam de Knockdoliiane."* According to Abercrombie, the M'Cubbins had greatly improved the lands round Knockdolian. Fergus M'Cubbin, who was

alive in 1712, had a daughter, Margaret, from whom are descended the

CATHCARTS OF KNOCKDOLIAN,

Who, as well as the Cathcarts of Genoch, are a branch of the Carleton family.

I. JAMES CATHCART of Barneill, second son of John Cathcart of Carleton, and grandson of Robert Cathcart of Killochan, was married to Margaret Cathcart. He obtained a charter of the lands of Easter Barneill M'Lune from King James, in 1601, and purchased the estate of Genoch, in Wigtonshire, about 1618. He died about 1637, leaving two sons—

1. John, who succeeded him.*
2. Robert, married to Elizabeth Kennedy.

II. John,* his eldest son, was married on 8th February, 1632, to Rosina, daughter of Sir Peter Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart., by whom he had issue—

1. William, who succeeded him.
2. Robert, married, on 1st July, 1690, to Margaret, daughter of Fergus M'Cubbin of Knockdolian.

III. William, the eldest son, married, on 29th December, 1671, Janet, eldest daughter of Quentin Kennedy of Drummellan, by whom there was one only child, Agnes, who married the Rev. William Wilson, minister of Inch; and in 1698, with consent of her husband, disposed the estate of Genoch to her uncle, Robert, who had married the heiress of Knockdolian.

IV. Robert Cathcart of Genoch, and his wife, Margaret M'Cubbin of Knockdolian, had issue—

1. John, who succeeded about 1737.
2. Fergus, said to have gone to America.
3. Jean, who died unmarried.

V. John Cathcart of Genoch and Knockdolian married, 9th June, 1719, Agnes, eldest daughter of Alexander Cochrane of Craigmuir.† He died in 1779,‡ and left an only son,

VI. Robert, born in 1721, and died in 1784. He was married, 12th May, 1763, to Marion, only daughter of John Buchan of Letham, Haddingtonshire, and Elizabeth Hepburn of Smeaton. Marion died at Drum, Mid-Lothian, on 10th August, 1810, aged 70 years. Their issue were—

* John Cathcart of Genoch, in Wigtonshire, was fined, in 1662, in £2000 Scots, for art and part with Oliver Cromwell in his usurpation.—*Wodrow, folio edition, Appendix, vol. I, p. 66.*

† This Alexander Cochrane of Craigmuir, in the parish of Paisley, and borders of Lochwinnoch parish, was the nephew of the first Earl of Dundonald. His father, Captain Gavin Cochrane of Craigmuir, was the seventh son of Alexander Blair, younger son of Blair of that ilk, and Elizabeth Cochrane, heiress of Cochrane. Blair changed his name to Cochrane. The said Alexander of Craigmuir married a daughter of Kennedy of Kirkmichael.

‡ *Sempie's Roxburghshire, p. 265.*

* *Ayrshire Returns.*

1. Elizabeth, born 25th December, 1766, and died at Edinburgh, unmarried, 3d January, 1812.
2. John, born 14th May, 1768, and succeeded on the death of his father in 1784.
3. Robert Cathcart of Drum, W.S., born June 22, 1773; married, 16th October, 1797, Ann, eldest daughter of John Cadell of Cockenzie, by whom he had one son and seven daughters, and died on the 18th November, 1812, at the early age of 39. Of this excellent man, the following notice appeared in the public prints of the day:—"If the regret of friends and acquaintances be generally accounted a fair standard of departed merit, the character of Mr Cathcart has a just claim to lasting esteem, for we may safely affirm that no man's death ever called forth from those who knew him a more general expression of unfeigned sorrow." His only son, Robert, of a character equally amiable and excellent, gave promise of a life of usefulness and distinction; but having received a civil appointment to India, he was suddenly carried off, after a residence of eight years there, on the 26th May, 1834, at the early age of 27.

VII. John Cathcart of Genoch and Knockdolian was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1791; but in a few years retired to the country; where he spent a long life on his estates. His character, shortly after his decease, was thus depicted at an agricultural meeting at Stranraer, by an old friend:—"Mr Cathcart was long known and well known as a resident proprietor in this district, and he will be long remembered and regretted, for he held a high place in the affections of the community, won to him by a life of unswerving rectitude and of unceasing benevolence. Mr Cathcart was a distinguished agriculturist. His agricultural operations were enlightened by science; his science was instructed by experience. Ever in pursuit of useful information and knowledge, he courted and cultivated the society of practical men. When he settled down in Galloway, some forty years ago, to follow his favourite pursuit, there then seemed to be a barrier, all but impassable, separating the landlord and tenant. These two classes never met—they were little known to each other; and the only intercourse that took place betwixt them was through the chilling channel of the factor. The union of these two classes now shows that those days are happily gone by; and we were indebted to Genoch for introducing the change. He soon saw that two parties, whose interests are so intimately and so inseparably connected, might occasionally meet on equal terms. Mr Cathcart was an upright and intelligent magistrate; he hated dishonesty and he abhorred oppression. He was acute in discovering what was right, and firm and fearless in pronouncing it. Harkening to no private representation—swayed neither by friendship nor prejudice—dismissing every inferior motive—he was moved solely by a love for justice, and an unbending resolution to promote it. From his station—from his connections—from his own high character and talents—Mr Cathcart enjoyed considerable influence, and he employed that influence

for the godlike purpose of helping the friendless and promoting the deserving. Mr Cathcart's manners were polished but yet sincere. Calculated to sustain the timid, capable of restraining the presumptuous, he was the ornament of the highest circles, and the delight of every society he mixed with. In his own private sphere he gave employment to the poor; he fed the hungry, he clothed the naked; and I have access to know that he contributed to mitigate the sufferings of the prison." Mr Cathcart died at Genoch, on 5th October, 1835, aged 67. He married, on 17th June, 1795, Ann Gordon, eldest daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon of Rockville, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who was third son of William, second Lord Aberdeen, by Lady Ann Gordon, daughter of Alexander, second Duke of Gordon. Mrs Cathcart died at Genoch on 27th March, 1837. Of this marriage there was issue—

1. Ann, born April, 1796; married, November, 1839, to Samuel Berger, jun., Esq. of Homerton, Middlesex.
2. Robert, born March, 1797.
3. George, died young, at Bath, in 1811.
4. Alexander, born 6th March, 1800.
5. Marion, born in 1809, and died at Genoch in March, 1824, aged 15 years.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Robert Cathcart of Genoch and Knockdolian. He entered the civil service of the East India Company, and died at Agra, Bengal, unmarried, on 14th July, 1840, having survived his father scarcely five years.

X. Alexander Cathcart of Genoch and Knockdolian succeeded, in 1840, on the death of his brother, Robert. Having sold Genoch, he acquired the property of Craigneel, adjoining his Ayrshire estate, and built a commodious and elegant mansion, after a design by Mr Rhind, near the ruins of the old Castle of Knockdolian. He married, 13th July, 1841, Margaret, fourth daughter of James Murdoch, Esq.

Arms of Cathcart—On a Field, Azure, three Cross Crosslets, fitchée, issuing out of as many Crescents, Argent; and in a chief, a Man's Heart, Gules, ensigned with an Imperial Crown, proper, for Douglas.

Crest—A Dexter Hand, couped at the wrist, issuing out of a wreath, holding up a Crescent, Argent.

Motto—"I hope to speed."

Arms of M'Cubbin—On a Field, Azure, a Castle, Argent, on a rock, proper.

Crest—A Swallow, proper, Close.

Motto—"Nulli Præda."

COLONEL BARTON OF KIRKHILL AND BALLAIRD.

The Kirkhill, or Glebeland, of Colmonell was acquired, shortly after the Reformation, by *Gilbert*

Kennedy, third son of Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, ancestor of T. F. Kennedy of Dunure, whose genealogy will fall to be given elsewhere. It remained in his possession until 1843, when the property was purchased by Lieut.-Colonel Barton of Ballaird, who also purchased Clachanton about the same time. It was in the possession of Fergus Paterson in 1667. This appears from a receipt granted by him in that year to the Laird of Benane for twenty-three rix dollars, which he was to forward to Cathcart of Carleton, then in Edinburgh. Benjamin, the son of this Fergus Paterson of Ballaird, succeeded him in the inheritance of Ballaird, Altikane, Boghouse, and Glentig, properties which still remain with the family. Ballaird belonged to the Grahames of Knockdolian in 1606. In 1618, *Mr Gilbert Ross*, heir of *Oliver Ross of Ballaird*, was retoured in the twenty shilling land of Ballaird. He seems to have disposed of it immediately afterwards: for, in the testament of Dame Elizabeth M'Gill, Lady Culzean, who died in 1621, *Alexander Kennedy of Balvaird* [Ballaird] is mentioned as a debtor.* This gentleman died in 1631. From his latter-will it appears that he was married to Isobel Kennedy, whom he appointed executrix to his daughter, *Jonet*. Thomas Kennedy of Balvaird, no doubt his son, was cautioner. The property must have, soon after this, been acquired by the ancestor of Benjamin Paterson, merchant in London. In 1764, Fergus Paterson, second son of Benjamin Paterson of Ballaird, had sasine of the twenty shilling land of Ballaird, twenty shilling land of Altikane, lands of Boghouse (*alias* Lochmageachan), and Glentig, on an extract of disposition granted by the said Benjamin Paterson, dated December 27, 1758. It was to one of this family—the Patersons of Ballaird—that the old ditty of

“ Paterson's filly gae foremost ”

has reference. The Covenanters of Carrick were on their way to Bothwell Brig, and the ballad describes the leading parties as they passed along the old and narrow bridge of Ayr.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BARTON, the present proprietor of Kirkhill and Ballaird, is the lineal representative of *Booth de Barton*, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and settled in Lancashire.† Having taken part in the civil war, on the royal side, during the reign of Charles I., the family of De Barton lost their possessions, and passed into Yorkshire and Scotland. *Benjamin Barton*, Colonel Barton's father, was Commissary Clerk of Glasgow. He married *Jane*, only daughter and heiress

of *Benjamin Paterson* of Ballaird, through whom the Colonel inherits the property. Lieut.-Colonel Barton served nearly forty years in the 12th Lancers, and distinguished himself in various engagements. He was present at nearly all the battles in the Peninsula, under Wellington, and fought in the last great struggle at Waterloo. He had the command of a squadron of his regiment in three general engagements—Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo—and thirty-three minor affairs in the Peninsula. On the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, he was promoted to the rank of brevet Major, in January, 1819, for distinguished service in the field during the Peninsular war and at Waterloo. He rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1837. He is also a Knight of Hanover. Lieut.-Colonel Barton married *Sarah*, youngest daughter of John Devison of Sandwich, Kent, but has no issue.

Arms—On a Shield, three Boars' Heads, coupéd.

Crest—Boar's Head, coupéd.

Motto—That of a Knight of Hanover.

M'ADAMS OF BALLOCHMORRIE,

ORIGINALLY OF WATERHEAD.

This family claim a descent from the clan Gregor. It is said that Gregor, the second son of the chief, Gregor M'Gregor, fled, along with his cousin, the ancestor of the Griersons or Gregorsons of Lagg, to the south, “in consequence of an edict of fire and sword issued against the clan for a raid upon the M'Nabs.” Gregor, after committing various aggressive acts, was executed at Edinburgh. His son, *Adam M'Gregor*, was thus under the necessity of changing his name, which he did to *Adam M'Adam*. Such is apparently the family tradition. It is, however, questionable. There were no edicts of unusual severity issued against the clan Gregor till after the well-known raid called the “Conflict of Glenfruine,” in 1603, which gave rise to all the acts of extirpation so unrelentingly passed against the M'Gregors by James the Sixth. It seems, therefore, rather improbable that any member of the clan should change his name before any legal necessity existed for his doing so. Acts of aggression, in those days, were neither so few, nor regarded as so discreditable, as to make a son ashamed of his patronymic, because his father fell beneath the royal stroke. The *M'Adams*, wherever they came from, seem to have been firmly established in Carrick and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright long before their denunciation by James. “*Willame M'Adame of Craiggullane*” [Craigengillan], said to have been an offshoot of the Waterhead family, is mentioned amongst those who remained by license from the

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Colonel Barton has in his possession a silver flagon, which belonged to his ancestor, Booth de Barton.

raid of the Isles under Lord Ochiltree, in 1611; and, in 1613, *Peter M'Adam of Glenhead* appears in the list of debtors to the deceased "William Broune, merchand burges in Air." It would thus appear that the M'Adams were more numerous and better planted than could have been expected had their progenitor so recently settled in the district as is represented. A difference in descent is also sought to be drawn between the *Adams*, or *Adamsons*, and the *M'Adams*,* because of the difference in their armorial bearings; but no great weight is to be attached to distinctions of this kind. The arms of the M'Adams, at the same time, bear no resemblance to those of the M'Gregors—a circumstance accounted for by a vague tradition that one of their ancestors had saved the life of the King by shooting a stag when driven to bay. The first of the M'Adams of Waterhead was

I. ANDREW M'ADAM, who obtained a charter of the lands of Waterhead from James VI., dated 31st July, 1596. His father, *John M'Adam*, had occupied the lands as a tenant some time previously. Andrew married Ellinor, of the family of Cuninghame of Caprington, in Ayrshire, by whom he had a son and heir,

II. Quintin M'Adam of Waterhead, who was twice summoned to Parliament in 1581, and was succeeded by his son,

III. Gilbert M'Adam of Waterhead, who was served heir to his father, 5th February, 1591. His son,

IV. William M'Adam of Waterhead, was served heir to him thirty years afterwards. He was summoned as "Baillie," together with other barons of the Stewartry, to form a committee for the defence of the country in case of war, A.D. 1648. His brothers, John and Christian M'Adam, are spoken of by the celebrated John Livingstone, in a letter dated 1626, as "worth and experienced Christians rendering him much assistance in his wanderings." Mr M'Adam married Bessie Fullarton, and was succeeded by his son,

V. Gilbert M'Adam, who was served heir to his father, 2d August, 1662. This gentleman was a strenuous supporter of the reformed religion in Scotland, and consequently became involved in the political disputes of that time. He was tried and banished the country for harbouring the famous John Welsh and other leaders of the insurrection who fled from Bothwell field. Having been ransomed by his father-in-law, James Dun of Benwhatt (who was afterwards shot by Claverhouse), he returned, and whilst at prayer in a cottage, in the village of Kirkmichael, was surprised and shot by a party of soldiers under the command of the

Lairds of Culzean and Ballochmyer, A.D. 1685.* A stone was erected at the time to commemorate the event; and the names of the two leaders having been subsequently erased from it, were restored by the hands of *Old Mortality*, whose singular occupation is recorded in the pages of Sir Walter Scott. This ancient stone is now inserted into a neat monument in the churchyard of Kirkmichael. Gilbert M'Adam married a daughter of James Dun of Benwhatt, and had a son and successor,

VI. James M'Adam, who was served heir in 1686. He married a lady of the Cuninghame family, and appears to have died in 1687. He inherited his father's regard for religious freedom, as on the reverse side of his tombstone, in the family burying ground at Carsphairn, are found the following lines:—

"Reader, behold in death so cold
Two Waterheads here ly,
Who in our night yt. give us light
Truth's champions in their day,
Protectors brave lo here yr. grave
In of day
Their souls above the
With saints do sing for ay."

His life, also, was attempted by Crawford of Camlarg, and Crawford of Boreland, who followed him along the road, and missing him in the dusk of the evening, overtook and shot Roger Dun, his uncle, in mistake for the laird. The tombstone of the murdered man lies beside that of the intended victim. This James was succeeded by his son,

VII. James M'Adam, who married Janet Craufurd (of the Loudoun family), by whom he had

VIII. James M'Adam, his heir, who married late in life, A.D. 1715, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Reid of Mid Helliar, and had issue—

1. James, his heir.
2. Gilbert, who inherited his mother's property. He married Mrs Cunningham, a widow, daughter of Christopher Kilby, and had issue—
 1. Kilby, married and had issue.
 2. James, married Miss Nicoll, and had issue.
 3. John, died unmarried.
 4. William, married and had issue.
 5. Martha, married to John Logan of Knockshinnock, and had issue.
3. William, settled in America, where he married Miss Dey-Anne-Dey, and died without issue.

The eldest son,

IX. James M'Adam, succeeded his father, and was one of the founders of the first bank in the town of Ayr. He married Susanna, daughter of John Cochrane of Waterside and Hannah De Witt, of the illustrious family of De Witt, in Holland. Miss Cochrane was niece to the heroic Grissel Cochrane, and cousin-german to the eighth Earl of Dundonald. They had issue—

* See *Burke's Landed Gentry*.

* Wodrow.

1. James, a captain in the army, died, unmarried, in 1763.
2. John-Loudon, of whom presently.
1. Margaret, who married William Logan, a near relation of the facetious "*Laird of Logan*," and had issue—
 1. Susan, died unmarried.
 2. William, major in the army, died unmarried.
 3. Anne, married to Capt. Wilson.
 4. Jane, married to Lieut. Louis M'Kenzie, and their only child, now deceased, married the Rev. Dr Stair M'Quhae.
 5. Quintin, died unmarried.
2. Clara, died unmarried.
3. Jacobina, died unmarried.
4. Grissel, who married Adam Steuart, Esq., and was mother of William-M'Adam Steuart, Esq. of Glenormiston, county of Peebles.
5. Elizabeth, died unmarried.
6. Catherine, died unmarried.
7. William-Hannah, who married Capt. Shaw, and had issue—
 1. John-Shaw, died unmarried.
 2. James Shaw, lieutenant-colonel in the army, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of David Kennedy of Kirkmichael, and took the name of Kennedy. They have issue—
 1. John.
 2. Harriet, married to William Kennedy of Drummellan.
 3. Helen, married to David Ramsay, and has issue, John, David, Thomas, and Whilemina.
 4. Alexander, died unmarried.
 5. David, died unmarried.
8. Sarah, died unmarried.

The second son,

John Loudon M'Adam, born September 23, 1756, celebrated for the reformation of the public roads of the kingdom, became, by the death of his elder brother, James, the representative of the family, but did not inherit the estate of Waterhead, it having been disposed of by his father, and purchased by the M'Adams of Craigengillan, whose heiress married the Hon. Col. M'Adam Cathcart. Mr M'Adam went to New York, in America, when only fourteen years of age, where his uncle had been settled for some time. There he realised a large fortune, and married Gloriana-Margaretta Nicoll, daughter of William Nicoll, of Islop, Suffolk county, Long Island, America, lineally descended from Colonel Nicoll, equerry to the Duke of York (James II.) at the taking of New York. At the close of the American revolutionary war, in which Mr M'Adam served as a loyal volunteer, he returned to Scotland, with the loss of nearly all his property. He purchased Sauchrie, where he resided many years, being in the commission of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant. At the commencement of the war with France, he raised a volunteer corps of artillery, for the protection of the coast of Ayrshire, and received from George III. a commission as major. It was in the course of his active services as a magistrate and trustee of roads, that Mr M'Adam's attention was first attracted to the want of scientific principle in the formation of roads. From that time to an advanced age this subject

continued to occupy all the leisure of an active life, and the result was freely given to the country. Perhaps it is not generally known that Mr M'Adam was in his sixtieth year when he commenced his public career as a "reformer of roads;" thus effecting a great national measure at a period of life which men of common minds devote to shelter and repose. In introducing his system of road-making throughout the United Kingdom, Mr M'Adam expended several thousand pounds of his own private fortune. In 1825 he proved this expenditure before a committee of the House, when an equivalent sum was agreed upon, and an honorary sum of two thousand pounds voted, as a consideration for the benefit the public had derived from his labours, and the free gift of his invention. Although the inadequacy of this remuneration is very striking, and never was wholly paid, Mr M'Adam was the last to complain of it; never having made money his object, but, on the contrary, rejecting, from principle, many opportunities of gathering wealth which were open to him, and refusing even honours when offered to him: he therefore died a poor, but, as he often expressed himself, "at least an honest man," in the year 1836, in the 81st year of his age. He had issue—

1. William, his heir.
2. James, died an infant.
3. James-Nicoll (Sir), knighted in 1834.
4. John-Loudon, married Marianne, daughter of Joseph-Hellicar and Henrietta Gresley, and has issue, Charles-Loudon, Alice-Mary, and Selina-Henrietta.
1. Anne, married to Capt. James Sanders, R.N. and C.B., and has issue, John-Loudon-James and Gloriana-Margaretta.
2. Gloriana-Margaretta, died unmarried.
3. Georgina-Keith.

Mr M'Adam was married a second time, at an advanced age, to Miss De Lancy, by whom he had no issue. His eldest son,

William M'Adam, died a few months before his father. He married Jane, daughter of Capt. Pickard, of the 13th Light Dragoons, and left issue—

1. William, present representative of the family.
2. Christopher, who married Helen, daughter of Edward-Stephens Trelawney, Esq. of Coldrinnick, Cornwall, and has issue, Ellen-Jane, Agnes-Henrietta, and Emily-Darell.
3. George, who married Theresa, daughter of William Eccles, and has issue, Annio-Selina-Campbell.
1. Selina.
2. Susan-Cochrane-Craufurd, married to George Natham, and has issue.
3. Jane.

XI. William M'Adam of Ballochmorrie, in the county of Ayr, (Sauchrie being sold,) succeeded his grandfather in 1836, and is at present the representative of the family. He is Surveyor-General of Turnpike Roads in England.

Arms—Vert, three Arrows, Paleways, Barbed and Feathered, Argent.

Crest—A Stag's Head, Erased, proper.

Supporters—Two Saracens, naked, proper.

Mottoes—Above the Crest, "Calm;" under the Arms, "Crux mihi grata quies."

KNOCKDAW.

The twenty-six shilling land of Knockdaw was possessed, in 1547, by *Thomas Kennedy*, who, along with his sons, David and Fergus, had to find caution, for themselves and accomplices, to satisfy Robert Cathcart of Carleton for the mutilation of his hand, and other injuries inflicted by them. He was probably a cadet of the Bargany family. He married a *Janet Kennedy*, but of what house does not appear. He died at Knockdaw, 26th April, 1549. In his testament, he appointed his body to be buried at Colmonell, and constituted David Kennedy, his eldest son, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse, his executors. He left to his wife certain lands, which he held in tack from William Edzare of Kynhill. He also left a legacy of 40s. to his son *Thomas*, and made provision for his two daughters, *Issobell* and *Cristyn*. He was succeeded by his son, *David Kennedy of Knockdaw*, who, in 1567–8, obtained half of the church lands of Colmonell, belonging to the rectory, in fee-firm, from the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow. His successor, apparently his brother, *Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw*, was "dilait," in 1600, for "abyding fra the Leutenentis Raid of Dumfries." Fergus must have died soon afterwards. In 1601, *Gilbert Kennedy of Knockdaw* was at the skirmish of Pennyglen, between Cassillis and Bargany, where the latter, his chief, was slain. The next we find on record was "Fergus Kennedy of Knockda," whose name appears, in 1616, in the testament of Mr James Ker, minister of Colmonell, as debtor for "ye teyndis of Colmonell possess be him in anno 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615 zeirs, and tak deutie yrof, vpliftit be him, his factors, doaris, and chalmerlanes in his name, iijc lb." A daughter of this laird of Knockdaw, *Jonet Kennedy*, was married to James Dalrymple of Stair, and became mother of the first Viscount Stair. Her husband died in early life, in January, 1625. In his testament, "ffergus Kennedy of Knockdaw, guidr. [grandfather] to James Dalrymple, lautfull sone to ye defunct, procreat betuixt him and Jonet Kennedy, his relic," is appointed "in name and behalf of ye said James executor dative.* Fergus Kennedy appears to have been succeeded by David Kennedy, who died before 1632. In that year Catharina Kennedy, heiress of "the late David Kennedy of Knockdaw," was returned in the superiority and lands of Cunray.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

David was succeeded by John Kennedy of Knockdaw, whose son, David Kennedy, was returned in the lands of Cunray, Knockdaw, &c., in 1650. Knockdaw, soon after this, passed into the hands of Bargany, who was the proprietor when *Abercrombie* wrote his account of Carrick. It still forms part of the Bargany estate. Tradition says that one of the family of Knockdaw, *Gilbert* (the same, no doubt, who succeeded to the property in 1601), was so good a swordsman that he was induced to go to Smithfield, London, to meet the challenge of a celebrated Italian fencer. They fought, and the foreigner was slain. It is to this circumstance, no doubt, that the rhyme refers—

"There was a champion I knew,
Sprung of the great house of Knockdaw."

PINQUIRRIE.

The two merk land of Pinquhirrie belonged, in the sixteenth century, to one of the numerous branches of the Kennedies, but whether of the Cassillis or Bargany stock does not appear. The first we find of the family is *Johnne Kennedie of Banquhirrie* (Pinquhirrie), who, in 1596–7, was objected to on the assize of Robert Hamiltoun of Inchmauchan and others, because he was "nocht a baronne." This John took an active part in the feuds that prevailed at the time. Crawford of Kerse, in Kyle, having invaded Carrick, and slain a person of the name of George Kennedy, Pinquhirrie was the chief leader in a retaliatory raid across the Doon, when two Crawfurds, John and Rodger, were slaughtered. To save himself from the vengeance of Kerse, he went under the protection of Bargany, and was taken into the household. Notwithstanding this, he fought on the side of Cassillis against Bargany at Pennyglen, in 1601, from which circumstance it may be inferred that Pinquhirrie was a dependent of the former. He was included in the list of persons "absolved," along with Cassillis, in 1602, for appearing in arms on the occasion. His son and successor was *Hew Kennedie of Pinquhirrie*. His name occurs, as a witness, in the latter-will of Margaret Hamilton, spouse to "Antonie Kennedy of boigend," who died in 1613. He is again mentioned in similar documents in 1614 and 1620.* He was succeeded by *Johnne Kennedy of Pinquhirrie*, who must have died before 1637, in which year his widow, *Jonet Kennedy*, died. From her latter-will it appears she left a daughter. The inventory was "gevin vp be Anthonie Kennedy, in name and behalf of Jonet Kennedy, lauchtfull dochter to the defunct, and execrix. dative," &c. The successor of John seems to have been

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

Thomas Kennedy of Pinguhirrie, who "decessit Oct., 1644." The inventory of "guids and geir" was "gevin vp be Robt. Chalmeris, son of John Chalmeris of Sachrie, lawfull creditor," &c. Thomas having thus died without issue, the property soon afterwards passed into the hands of the Earls of Cassillis. John, Earl of Cassillis, was retoured in the lands of Pinguhirrie, in 1668. Subsequently they were acquired by the Kennedies of Kirkhill, and were sold by their descendant, T. F. Kennedy of Dunure, about ten years ago, to Mr Thomas Sloan, one of the most respectable farmers in his district. He dying, in 1844, without issue, they fell to his nephew, Mr GILBERT M'CLUNG, the present proprietor.

DALREOCH.

The three merk land of Dalreoch, with the fishing in the water of Ardstinchar, and other lands in the parish, belonged, at an early period, to a branch of the *M'Alexanders*, who possessed, at one time, considerable property in Carrick. The first of whom we find any notice is *John M'Alexander of Dalreoch*, who, along with a great many others, was dilaitit—but discharged—for not attending the Raid at Dumfries, in 1600. He was on Bargany's side at the feud fight with the Earl of Cassillis at Pennyglen, in 1601. His name occurs in the list of persons denounced by the Privy Council for appearing in arms on the occasion. He was again denounced for the same cause in 1607. In 1613, — *M'Alexander of Dalreoch* is mentioned in the testamentary list of debtors to the deceased "William Broune, merchand burges of Air."* The next successor appears to have been *Andrew M'Alexander of Dalreoch*, who must have died before 1647, in which year his son, *John M'Alexander of Dalreoch*, was retoured his heir. He died before 1685, and was succeeded by his son, *Hugo M'Alexander of Dalreoch*. William M'Ilwraith, of Balclaitchie, purchased Dalreoch from the last of the MacAlexanders, and left it to his grandson, William Leggatt, of Balockhart, who again left it to the present proprietor, JAMES KENNEDY, his second cousin, brother to Primrose William Kennedy of Drumellan.

THE CRAIG.

The ten pound land of *the Craig*—the old mansion-house of which stood below the influx of the *Duisk* into the Stinchar—belonged, in 1602, to *David Grahame of Craig*, who, along with Alexander Kennedy of Daljarrock, was "dilaitit" before the High Court of Justiciary for the slaughter of Richard Spens, servitor to the Earl of Cassillis, at

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

the feud gathering at Pennyglen in December, 1601. *Gilbert Grahame, younger of Craig*, was "dilaitit," for the same offence, in 1605. Soon after this the property fell to the Grougar branch of the Grahames of Knockdolian. Robert Grahame of Grougar, heir male of his uncle, John Grahame of Knockdolian, was retoured in the lands of Craig in 1606. *David Grahame of Craig* is mentioned in the list of debtors to "Michael Dalrumpel, merchand burges of Air,"* who died in 1613. *Gilbert Grahame of Craig* appears as one of the debtors in the latter-will of John Muir, cordiner, Maybole,* who died in 1614. In 1616, *David Kennedy of Kirkhill*, heir male of his uncle, Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, was retoured in the property of *Craig*. From the Kennedies of Kirkhill the lands were acquired by a branch of the Fergussons. *John Fergusson of Craig* died 1st October, 1667, aged 55. He was married to Janet Lynn, who died 1st November, 1689, aged 69. James Fergusson, their son, died 1st September, 1701, aged 49. His spouse was Marion Gemmel. The tablet, on the outer wall of the churchyard of Colmonell, bearing this inscription, was erected by *Robert Fergusson*, probably the grandson of John Fergusson of Craig. From the Fergussons, the lands passed to a family of the name of Hutchison, from whom they were acquired by the great-grandfather of the present proprietor. A headstone in the churchyard of Colmonell, on which the arms of the family are inscribed, records that *David Kennedy of Craig* died 15th January, 1782, aged 68;† also his spouse, Mary Douglas, who died 4th August, 1767, aged 45. John, James, and Robert are mentioned as their children. From the same evidence it appears that he was succeeded by his son, *David Kennedy of Craig*, who died 12th February, 1825, aged 71. He was married to Mary M'Millan, whose death occurred on the 9th March, 1829, in the 78th year of her age. They had several children. David, their eldest son, married Miss Dalton, heiress of Crosbie, near Carlisle. He was unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse; and was succeeded by his son, DAVID DALTON KENNEDY, now of Craig, who, by his marriage with Marguerretta Craufurd, second daughter of A. C. B. Craufurd of Ardmillan, has one son, Archibald.

Arms—On a Shield, three Cross Crosslets.

Motto—"Avisé la Fin."

GLENDUISK.

The lands of *Glenduisck* belonged, from an early

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† James Montgomerie of Langshaw married Barbara, daughter of John Kennedy of Craig, or Barclanachan, in Carrick, by a daughter of Hunterston, but had no issue.—*Ayrshire Families*, vol. iii., p. 191.

period, to the Cathcarts of Carleton. There was a mansion-house on the property when Abercrombie wrote, which he describes as standing on the rising ground a little up Duisk. The lands continued in the Cathcart family till after 1636, in August of which year "Williame Cathcart of Glendowak" died. In his latter-will he nominated Margaret Kennedy, his spouse, his only executrix; and his debts "being payit," continues the document, "he levis the superplus of his frie geir to his said spous, and *Williame, Jonet, Margaret, and Agnes Cathcartis, ye bairnis.*"* In 1758 (10th Oct.), John Cathcart of Glendusk gave furth a certain sum from the lands of Killup, on an heritable security granted by Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, Bart., dated September 19, 1758. The property was acquired by the grandfather of the present proprietor, in 1776. *John M'Culloch of Glendusk* died 17th September, 1792, aged 42. He was descended of the M'Cullochs of Bar. William M'Culloch was proprietor of Chang, and some other lands in the same parish; but being descended from John M'Culloch, a younger branch of the family, proprietor of Black Clanchrie and Clanchrie, who lived and died at Meikle Shalloch, these properties fell into the hands of John M'Culloch, whose curator sold them during his minority, and bought Glendusk. He married Margaret M'Cracken, who died on the 2d April, 1827, aged 66. He was succeeded by his son, *William M'Culloch of Glendusk*, who died 6th May, 1830, aged 42. His brother, John M'Culloch, died 9th July, 1836, also aged 42; and his wife, *Elizabeth M'Kie*, died 24th January, 1843, aged 41. Their son, WILLIAM M'CULLOCH of Glendusk, succeeded to the property on the death of his father.

KILDONAN.

The old *House of Kildonan* stood upon the east bank of the Duisk, about a mile from the junction of that stream with the Stinchar. The lands were possessed, in the fifteenth century, by a branch of the border family of Eccles of that Ilk. *Johnne Eccles of Kildonane* was concerned, along with Bargany's party, at the affair of Pennyglen, in 1601. One of his ancestors, *Mungo Eccles of that Ilk*, took part in the Carrick feuds as early as 1528. He was, along with the Bargany Kennedies, at the slaughter of Robert Campbell in Lochfergus, Alexander Kirkwood, and Patrick Wilsone, in that year. "Johnne eccles of Kildonnell" is mentioned in the testament of "Nathane Inglis, minister of Rickertoun," who died in 1612, as his debtor to the amount of "thriescoir six pund." The same individual was also a witness to the tes-

tament of John Cathcart of Carleton, in 1612. "Johnne Eccles, Laird of Kildonnan," is amongst the list of debtors to "George Wat, merchand burges of Air," who died in 1618. *Johnne Eccles, younger of Kildonane*, was cautioner for Margaret Eccles—no doubt his sister—spouse of Hew Kennedy of Glencorse, in 1636. The children of deceased were Agnes, Margaret, Janet, and Elizabeth Kennedy. The young Laird of Kildonan was a ruling elder in Straiton parish, in 1645. Shortly after this the property seems to have passed to the Carleton family. In 1662, Hugh Cathcart of Carleton was retoured in the lands of Kildonan; so was John Cathcart of Carleton, in 1680, and also Hugh Cathcart of Carleton, in 1683. Sometime after this Kildonan must have been re-acquired by a descendant of the former proprietors. *Robert Eccles of Kildonan* was a Commissioner of Supply from 1712 till 1726. *Mr William Eccles*, doctor of medicine—mentioned by Nisbet as the possessor of *Kildonan*, and representative of that "ancient family"—must have been the successor of *Robert*. The *Arms of Eccles of Kildonan* were, according to Nisbet, Argent, two Halberts, crossing each other Saltier ways, Azure; *Crest*, a broken Halbert; with the *Motto*, "Se defendendo." The next proprietor of Kildonan was *James Chalmers*, whose name occurs in the sederunt of Commissioners of Supply in 1749 and 1755. It now belongs to Dr HAMILTON.

DALJARROCK.

According to Abercrombie, Daljarrock House stood on the north side of the Stinchar, "at the head of a pleasant plaine, looking westward, below which Stinchar receives *Dusk*." The Kennedies of Daljarrock were no doubt a branch of the Bargany family. The first of them of whom we have any notice is *Patrik Kennedy, younger of Dalgerrok*, who took part with Kilkerran and others in the "invasion of the Laird of Camlarg," in the fenced court of Air, in 1564. Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, was amerced for not entering him to underly the law for the offence. The whole of the Kennedies would thus appear to have countenanced the attack. *Alexander Kennedy of Daljarrock*, probably the immediate successor of Patrick, was engaged in the slaughter of Spens, servant to the Earl of Cassillis, in 1601. The same Alexander occurs in the list of debtors to the deceased "Williame Broune, merchand burges of Air,"* in 1613. He was succeeded by his son, "Patrik Kennedy, sone to Alexr. Kennedy of Daljarrok," whose name

* This "Williame Broune" appears to have been a very extensive dealer. There was scarcely a person of note in the district who was not in his books. The whole inventar and debts amounted to iiii.c. iiii. xx/b. xviii. liii.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

is mentioned in the testament of William Ferguson, Mayboil, February, 1622.* His son appears to have been "Johne Kennedy, younger of Daljarroke," who occurs in the testament of a person of the name of Kennedy, in Ballantrae, in 1643.* William Kennedy, yr. of Daljarroch, probably the grandson of John, appears as a ruling elder in the Ayr Presbytery Records in 1696. The same name, *William Kennedy of Daljarroch*, is to be found pretty regularly in the list of Commissioners of Supply for Ayrshire, from 1711 till 1740. In 1763 (8th November), Hugh M'Ilwraith of Auch-enflour obtained sasine of the forty shilling land of Auch-enflour, upon a charter of adjudication by *Captain Robert Kennedy of Daljarroch*, dated 12th August, 1763. William Kennedy of Daljarroch married Janet Cathcart, daughter of Sir John Cathcart of Carleton and Killochan, and had the misfortune, late in life, to be drowned in the river Ayr, between the Old and New Bridges. He had been for some time factor over the estates of the Earl of Cassillis, to whom, it is believed, he was related. His second daughter and heiress married Robert Thompson, father of the present proprietor, **ROBERT THOMPSON KENNEDY**.

Arms—First and fourth, those of Kennedy; second and third, those of Cathcart of Carleton.

CORSECLAYS.

The old house of Corseclays stood at the junction of the Muck and the Stinchar. The property originally was of small extent, being only a two merk land; but the M'Alexanders, to whom it belonged from an early period, acquired large possessions in the vicinity. The first of the family we meet with was *Thomas M'Alexander of Corsclays*, who must have died before 1603, in which year his son, *George M'Alexander of Corsclays*, was retoured in the lands of Pinmore and others. *George* died before 1619, and was succeeded by his son, *Robert M'Alexander of Corsclays*, who, in 1649, was appointed curator and overseer to the son of the Rev. Andro Millar, deceased minister of Ayr.* He had a son, *George*, whose name occurs in the testament of "George Wat, merchand burges of Air," as one of his debtors.* *George*, however, seems to have predeceased his father. *Robert M'Alexander of Corsclays*, heir of *Robert M'Alexander of Corsclays*, his father, was retoured in the property in 1658. The possessions of the family at this period consisted of the three pound land of Kirkdominie and Ballibeg, the two merk land of Viccartoun, the forty shilling land of Lommochie, the merk land of Laggangill, the merk land of Drummoloug, the two merk land of

Corseclays, the forty shilling land of Drummoir, the forty shilling land of Pinmoir and Lagan-saroch, the two merk land of Cairnquhin, the corn miln of Pennieclontie, with the salmon-fishing in the Stinchar, the merk land of Pennieclontie, the sixteen shilling eight penny land called *Nether Milntoun of Assil*, and milnstead of the same—acquired from the Kennedies of Bennane—part of the five merk ten shilling land of M'Murriestoune or Ballig, "extending to ane sixteen shilling eight penneye land of old extent in Glensticher, within the earledome of Carrick," part of the "Maynes of Daljarroch, commonlie callit the Yle of Daljarroch, upon the south side of the watter of Stinchar." The M'Alexanders of Corseclays had thus considerable property. They were connected with the Dalreoch and Drummochrine families, all of whom have long since been extinct.

BARDROCHAT,

A small property situated farther down the Stinchar than Dalreoch, belonged, in the sixteenth century, to a brother of Eccles of Kildonan. In 1616, David Kennedy of Kirkhill was retoured, as heir of his uncle, *Thomas*, in the two merk land of Over Bardrochat.

PINMORE.

The forty shilling land of Pinmore belonged, towards the close of the sixteenth century, to the Blairs of Adamton, in the parish of Monkton. In 1576-7 (February 15), David Blair of Adamtoun gave sasine to his son, James Blair, and his heirs, "of all and hail the xls. land of Pynmoir, of auld extent, with the pertinentis, liand wtin. the erledome of Carrick and shrefdome of Air." This proceeded on a charter, dated March 6, 1574-5, "reservand his fateris lifrent of the samin."* In 1603, Pinmore was possessed by the *M'Alexanders of Corsclays*. It continued in their possession till about 1660, when it was acquired by John Cathcart of Carleton, with whose family it remained till it fell into the hands of one of the numerous branches of the Kennedies. Robert Kennedy of Pinmore, the last proprietor of the name, suffered severely, with many others, by the failure of Douglas, Heron, and Company's Bank, and was necessitated to sell his estate. His family were descended of the Kennedies of Bennane. He married a daughter of Vans of Barnbarrow, an old family in Wigtonshire, and left a son, now General Vans Kennedy, of the Indian army—an officer highly distinguished for his literary acquirements—and three daughters, one of

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

* Mason's Notes.

whom is well known as the authoress of "Father Clement," "Dunallan," and several religious works. Hugh Hamilton, son to the minister of Girvan, became the purchaser of Pinnore. He married Miss Ritchie of Busbie, but died without issue. The present proprietor, H. HAMILTON, is the son of his second cousin.

CLACHANTOUNE.

This was also another possession of the Kennedies. In the testament of Mr James Ker, minister of Colmonell, who died in 1616, David Kennedy, son to *Hew Kennedy of Clachantoune*, is mentioned as indebted to him in the sum of iiijc. lb., as "takisman of ye half teynd of Colmonell, for ye zeirs of God 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615."* Clachantoune is now the property of A. F. GRAY.

KILSANCTINIANE.

As early as 1609, *Thomas Kennedy of Ardmil-lan* was retoured, as heir of his father, in the three merk land of *Kilaniniane*. The property remained with the Ardmillan family till it passed, by marriage, to the M'Meikins, with whom it continued for four generations. In 1814, the heiress, Marion M'Meikin, widow of George Buchan, married George Torrance, then a H. P. Lieutenant of Infantry, now proprietor of Cultyzeone, near Maybole. On Mrs Torrance's death, without issue, the lands came into the market, and were purchased by RIGBY WASON, a native of Liverpool, and at one time M.P. for Ipswich. This gentleman also purchased the lands of Corwar, for many generations the property and shooting ground of the Kennedies of Kirkmichael. Mr Wason has built a large mansion on Corwar, which had been previously embellished by plantations laid down about thirty years ago by the late Dr Hamilton of Edinburgh.

MILLENDERDAILL.

The five shilling land of Millenderdail belonged to the Grahames of Knockdolian in 1606. It was subsequently acquired by a branch of the Fergussons of Kilkerran. *James Fergusone of Millenderdail*, heir of his father, *John*, was retoured in the lands in 1677. It is now the property of DAVID DALTON KENNEDY of Craig.

ARNESCHENE

Was the property of the Earl of Cassillis, in 1668. It now belongs to the trustees of the late SIR WILLIAM FETTES, Bart. It was purchased, about twenty years ago, from Snodgrass Buchanan, Esq. of Cuninghamehead, by Sir William Fettes,

Bart., of Edinburgh. On the farm of Alticamoch, a portion of this estate, will be found the graves of two persons killed during the religious troubles in Charles II.'s reign. They were natives of Wigtonshire; their names MacIlrick and MacMurchie; and had been hunted from New Luce, and shot on the spot where they were buried. A subscription was lately raised amongst all sects in the neighbourhood, and a monument raised on the ground.

DRUMLONGFUIRD.

The three pound land of Ballochebroik, Drum-longfuird, and Corwardow (now Corwar) belonged, in 1631, to John Campbell of Kinganeleuch. The property was subsequently acquired by the Kennedies of Kirkmichael, in whose hands it remained for some generations—the last laird, David Kennedy of Kirkmichael (brother to Mrs Shaw Kennedy of Kirkmichael), disposing of it to Dr Hamilton of Edinburgh. It now, with other lands, forms the estate of THOMAS DICKENSON ROTCH, Esq., who has been at great expense in improving them. His house, which was lately built, and of granite, stands surrounded by several mountain tarns, and to the south has Lochmaberry in view; while to the east and north it is surrounded by the magnificent mountain of Shallach-a-Minach, which is 2700 feet above the sea. In its own peculiar style of beauty, Drumlongfuird is unrivalled in the county; and we can safely say that the lovers of wild scenery will be fully satisfied by paying it a visit, while the agriculturist or stock breeder will be delighted with a survey of Mr Rotch's farm. Mr Rotch—third son of Benjamin Rotch, from Massachusetts, in America, the introducer of the southern whale fishery into Britain—married Miss Katherine Wason, and has one son and three daughters.

Arms—Quarterly: Argent and Gules, in the first and fourth quarters, a Lion, rampant, Azure, crowned, Or; in the second and third, Fetters, of the last; over all, a Maltese Cross, of the first.

Crest—On a Rock, proper, an Eagle, Argent, wings elevated.

Motto—"Dieu est ma roche."

DORMAL

Was possessed by the Cathcarts of Carelton during the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth centuries. It now belongs to D. M'WHITER M'KIE.

FARDINBOCH

Belonged to Thomas Boyd of Penkill in 1616. In 1668, John, Earl of Cassillis, was retoured in the property. It is now possessed by A. DUNLOP.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

PARISH OF COYLTON.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THE universal and immemorial tradition is that this parish derives its name from Coilus, whose death in battle, at an early period of our history, gave the designation of *Kyle* to the whole centre division of the three districts of Ayrshire. In flying from his opponents to the eastward, Coilus is said to have crossed the Coyl, which flows through the parish, at a ford on the farm of Knockmurrin, and the stream being flooded at the time, his life was saved by getting upon a large stone in the midst of the channel. From this circumstance it is alleged that the Coyl received its name, and the ford is called "the King's Steps" to this day. It is possible, however, that the river may have been called Coyl, from the Celtic *Coill*, which means a wood; or, as Chalmers conjectures, from the British *Coll*—the plural of which is *Kyll*—signifying hazlewood, or a grove. All our ancient names of places, it may be observed, were conferred because of some characteristic feature, such as the *wooded stream*, or great natural event, such as the overthrow of Coilus. Whether derived from *Coill* or *Coilus*, the addition of the Saxon *ton* would give the name of the parish, *Coylton*. In old writings it is spelled differently—Quiltoun, Cuiltoun, Cowltoun (in 1674), Coiltoune, and Coyl-toune.

The parish averages nearly two miles in breadth, and is about twelve miles in length. It is bounded by the parishes of Tarbolton and St Quivox on the north; Ochiltree and Stair on the east; Dalmellington and Dalrymple on the south; and Dalrymple and Ayr on the west. It was not originally so large. "About the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century, that portion of it lying on the north and east side of this stream [Coyl] was taken from Ochiltree, and annexed *quoad sacra* to Coylton. The district annexed was part of the estate of Gadgirth."*

* Statistical Account.

The parish is watered by the river Ayr for nearly four miles on its north-west side. From thence the land rises gently, though somewhat irregularly, in a south-eastern direction, till it forms the heights called the "Craigs of Kyle," which rise about 750 feet above the level of the sea. These craigs are interesting in themselves, but have been rendered more so as the scene of Jeanie Glover's song—

"Coming through the Craigs o' Kyle,
Among the bonnie blooming heather."

The reclaiming of land and the progress of cultivation have encroached very considerably on the extent of the craigs. They consist only of a few hills, rising gradually into comparatively insignificant elevations, covered to the top with very sickly-looking heather. In various places, however, they are still luxuriant with pristine whin and the "yellow-tasseled broom." From the summit of the craigs the view is delightful. The whole lowlands of Ayrshire lie spread around like a map unrolled. Far and near, mountain and valley, dusky wood, and green and brown field, appear in wild but lovely variety. Ayr shoots up its tall spires as if from the bosom of the deep, with Arran, and Ailsa, and the Clyde bounding the western horizon. Towards the east, high and still higher, green hill and brown moss tower successively over each other; while on the north and south the Highland and Gallovidian hills show themselves dark and distant. From the craigs, the parish "stretches farther in the same line, and terminates in a loftier ridge, which bounds it and Dalmellington, and forms part of the uplands of the valley that is watered by the river Doon. The summit of this ridge is upwards of 1100 feet above the sea-level, and commands, almost on all sides, most extensive, varied, and, in some aspects, very magnificent views."* The soil, except the holms or flat ground on the banks of the river, is chiefly a retentive clay, and of course naturally moist; but much has been done by furrow-drain-

* Statistical Account.

ing, with stones and tiles, in ameliorating both the soil and climate; and, by the liberality of the proprietors—Oswald of Auchincruive, Hamilton of Sundrum, and Burnett of Gadgirth—still greater advances are being made in improvement. The higher part of the parish has a somewhat bleak and bare appearance; but the lower is well wooded, the plantations consisting chiefly of larch and Scotch fir. There are, however, a considerable sprinkling of “oak, beech, ash, elm, sycamore, horse-chesnut, lime, silver and spruce fir, osier, birch, &c.,” some of the trees being of “great size and beauty.” In Craighall, or rather Leglane wood, on Auchincruive property, there is a place called “Wallace’s Seat,” where, according to tradition, the Scottish patriot and his followers twined hazel “woodies” to fasten the doors of the Barns of Ayr before firing and attacking the building. Ayr cannot be seen from the seat. Wallace, if Blind Harry is to be trusted, often found a hiding place in Leglane wood.

The river Ayr, as already mentioned, bounds the parish for nearly four miles; and the Coyl, the only stream which passes through it, “rises in the upper end of the parish, and, after a winding course of nearly ten miles, empties itself into the Ayr. The banks and holms of these rivers possess great natural beauty, which, in most parts, especially on the Sundrum, Gadgirth, and Auchincruive estates, is rendered enchanting by the richness of the wooding.” The windings of the Coyl, as it now creeps through deep and narrow channels, and anon spreads out in expansive and picturesque valleys, are particularly beautiful. It is, too, a classic stream, rendered famous by the genius of Burns. The Mill of Mannoeh, the scene of the “Soldier’s Return,” is on the south bank, not far from the “Craigs o’ Kyle,” and a more lovely spot never inspired a poet’s fancy. The Coyl winds round the mill in an angular form, in a dark, deep, and rather narrow stream, over which the ash and elm throw their gigantic arms, and in summer, with their thick waving foliage, almost entirely prevent the sun’s beams from playing upon its waters. At the bend, where stands the mill, which is driven by water conveyed from a considerable distance above, the stream is spanned by a rustic bridge for foot passengers, beneath which the waters run in a deep channel, peculiarly pleasing to the eye of the angler.

“There are,” says the Statistical Account, “three lakes—Martnaham, Fergus, and Snipe—partly in this parish. Loch Fergus is a beautiful sheet of water, covering about twenty Scotch acres, and has a wooded island in the middle of it, nearly an acre in extent. Loch Snipe spreads over about five acres; and Martnaham, half of which is in Dalrymple, is about a mile and a half in length,

and at an average a furlong broad. Its greatest width is two furlongs, and it is twenty-six feet deep at the deepest part. In the centre of the parish, on the estate of Sundrum, there is a little lake called Lochend, which covers from two to three acres, and is about fourteen feet at its greatest depth. Loch Martnaham is the haunt of wild duck, geese, widgeon, teal, and other water fowl, and abounds in pike, perch, and eel. These are likewise found in some of the other lochs mentioned.”

The parish may be strictly characterised as agricultural. Great attention is paid to the dairy, nearly one-half of the rental being realised from this source. A good many sheep are also pastured in the higher districts, as well as a number of West Highland and Galloway cattle. Green cropping, and other improvements in cultivation, are gradually spreading as tile-draining progresses.

There are two tile-works in the parish—one on the estate of Gadgirth, erected by the proprietor, Mr Burnett; the other on the lands of Mr Oswald, commenced by Mr Boyle in 1833. Both bricks and tiles are made at the latter work. There are three freestone quarries on the estate of Sundrum—one a red, another white, and the third a grey-blue stone. On Drumsay property there is a blue whinstone quarry, which is wrought for road-metal. On this latter property there is also a limestone quarry. There are three coal mines in the parish, on the properties respectively of Sundrum, Gadgirth, and Craighall; and a fourth is being sunk near Joppa, on the lands belonging to the Marquis of Ailsa, which consist of a few fields in the middle of Sundrum estate.

The inhabitants of the parish of Coynton, numbering about 1600, are in general a healthy, stout race of people. The names, as they appear in the parochial records, are peculiarly Scottish, consisting chiefly of Duncans, Thoms, Hannahs, Dicks, Caldwelles, Downies, Mairs, Hunters, Lennoxes, Patersons, Roses, Campbells, Gourlies, Murrays, Huds (Hoods), Osburnes, Buies, Sloans, Sitons (Seatons), &c. The greater proportion of the names of places are Celtic.

“The great line of road from Ayr to Dumfries passes through the centre of the parish; and from the same point, roads branch off in all directions to the adjoining towns and villages in the county.”*

The village of *Coynton* consists only of a few small houses, adjacent to the remains of the old church, on the road to Dalrymple. It of course had its origin with the church. There is, however, another and a larger village in the parish, named *Joppa*. It took its rise within memory. The land upon which the houses now stand was

* Statistical Account.

rented by a person of the name of Hendry, who kept an alehouse. He called his place *Joppa*, by way of burlesque. It was customary with him to treat his customers to a salt herring, upon the principle, no doubt, of the *gudewife* in the old song—

“Fairfa’ the gudewife and send her gude ale,
She gies us gude bannocks to drink her brown ale;”

and, from this practice, salt herrings were, and still are, locally known as *Joppa hams*. As the village increased, the inhabitants became anxious to name it *New Hamilton*, in honour of the Sundrum family, whose property it is; but the parishioners obstinately adhered to the original designation; and *Joppa* it is likely to be called in all time coming. Hendry, the founder of the village, failed with a rent of £5. The same land now yields from £70 to £80 of feu-duty yearly.

The Glasgow and Ayr branch of the proposed line of railway from Auchinleck to Ayr will pass close to *Joppa*.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

There is little interesting in the civil, and the ecclesiastical history of the parish of Coylton is but imperfectly known. It formed part of what was, and still is, called “King’s Kyle,” in contradistinction to “Kyle Stewart,” which district was conferred upon the first of the Stewarts, or Stewards, about the middle of the twelfth century; and the Chamberlain Rolls show, from the collection of the rental, that much of the district remained in possession of the crown. From the account of Duncan Wallace, Sheriff of Ayr in 1359, Loch-martnaham, the farthing land of Gadgirth, Ochiltree, Drumferne, Drumcarber, &c., formed part of the royal domains. With respect to the ecclesiastical state of the parish of Coylton, Chalmers in his *Caledonia* says—“of the early history of the Church of Coylton nothing has been discovered by research. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, when James II. refounded, and greatly enlarged the establishment of the chapel royal of Stirling, he founded two of the prebends from the revenues of the church of Coylton in equal divisions. These prebends were sometimes called *Ayr prima* and *Ayr secunda*, and sometimes *Coyltoun prima* and *Coyltoun secunda*, the patronage whereof both belonged to the king. At the Reformation, these two prebends were held by John Ross and William Angus, two of the canons of the chapel royal of Stirling. The whole tithes and revenues of the church of Coyltoun were let, on lease, by them, for £80 yearly, which they shared equally, and out of which each of them paid £6 to the chaplain, or vicar, who served the cure of the church of Coyltoun. When the church of

Coyltoun ceased to be connected with the chapel royal of Stirling, the patronage was vested in the king.” When Episcopacy afterwards prevailed in this country, Coylton formed a portion of the see of Dumblane; and upon its abolition, in the reign of Charles I., “that king executed a charter upon the 3d November 1647, by which he transferred the revenues of several parishes in Ayrshire (and Coylton seems to have been one of them) to their respective Presbyterian ministers.”* The patronage belongs to the crown.

When Episcopacy was abolished, a Mr William Scott was minister of the parish of Coylton. Although professedly a Presbyterian, he seems to have been deeply imbued with Episcopalianism, and to have been withal rather loose in his manners. He was brought before the presbytery in 1649, charged with various derelictions—amongst others, with having given a discharge upon the Sabbath day for victual; that he said “shame fa’ them that had the wyte of thair incoming (Kallender’s Dragoons) for if all would have done as I would have done, the leavie suld have been sent to hell.” Upon the Monday after the first communion Sabbath, he said to his flock—“Sirs, I pray you be godly this week, because there will be strangers here next Sabbath.” He was also accused of having used indelicate language to a gentlewoman who had offered him a drink and some bread. He meant to be jocular, but his levity was rather unbecoming his cloth. He must have been well up in years at the time, for he said to the lady—“what would you think to marie such ane *old man* as I?” Scott was deposed in 1651.

It was in the kirk of Coylton that the “Laird of Laiglands” and the “gudemane of Carbiston” quarrelled upon a Sabbath day, in 1643, about the right to a particular seat.

With reference to the antiquities, the oldest building in the parish is the ancient portion of *Sundrum House*. It is of unknown antiquity.

Of *Gadgirth* and *Drumsay* castles scarcely a vestige now remains, nor yet of the “strong tower,” which, according to the “Chronicles of Scotland,” published in 1624, then existed on the island in Loch Martnaham.

The old church, of which little now remains save a small piece of wall opposite the doorway, which is arched, facing the south, and the belfrey towards the west—was taken down fifteen years ago. It had the form of a cross, and is believed to have been built before the Reformation, though the oldest date upon it—and there were several—did not carry it back farther than 1648. This, and the other dates, however, may have had reference only to repairs. It underwent considerable repair

* Statistical Account.

about 1773. In that year, according to the parochial record, £6, 18s. were collected, by subscription, to build the church-yard dyke. The church was of small dimensions, though the walls were four feet thick. There was a niche, supposed for the patron saint, not far from the door in the south aisle. The font was broken in taking down the building. It is somewhat remarkable that the foundation consisted entirely of old tombstones—large flat flags—believed, from the figure of a sword upon them, to have belonged to the priesthood. The *pluith*, at the top of the walls, was composed of the same material. The situation of the church is very picturesque. It stands on a level, at the foot of a small hill; and the Coyl flows past, on the other side of a meadow, about fifty or sixty yards distant. There are few monumental remains of any antiquity in the churchyard. The oldest legible—and two are not—is in memory of “Dines Gibson and Agnes Rid, 1693,” who “lived in Rethhill of Gatgirt.”

Coylton parish, as remarked to us, “seems to have been a perfect nest of priests.” Besides the church at Coylton, there was a chapel, called *St Bride's*, on the top of the Craigs of Kyle, the only vestige of which now remaining is the well, which

is still called *St Bride's well*. Another chapel is said to have existed on the Drumsay estate, called the Carnell, a well near the spot being still known as the Chapel or Carnell well. A third chapel stood on the farm of Raith-hill, near the village—the property of the Marquis of Ailsa—the foundation of which was only removed about thirty years ago,* to build the offices at the manse. On the island of Loch Fergus—said to have derived its name from Fergus, one of the Scottish kings who defeated Coilus—a monastery is said to have existed in former times. This is mentioned in “the Chronicles of Scotland,” formerly alluded to. Speaking of “Loch Fergus, with an isle with many growing trees, where great plenty of herons resort with the loch-seal,” it says, “there is a decayed monastery in it.”

According to the Statistical Account, “several years ago, a number of silver coins, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James VI., and Charles I., were dug up on the farm of Bargunnoch; and more recently, four stone coffins were found in a field on Barcleuch, near the banks of Ayr.” We have been informed, however, that these supposed coffins were more probably receptacles for brandy, during the palmy days of smuggling.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF COYLTON.

HAMILTONS OF SUNDRUM.

Sundrum, one of the oldest of our baronial residences, is delightfully situated about four miles east of Ayr, on the ridge of a hill, at the base of which, on the north, sweeps past the small but rapid water of Coyl. At the head of the bend of the stream, above the mansion, there is a *linn*, or cascade, called the Ness, which gives a picturesque beauty to the scene; and in summer, when everything is verdant, it would be difficult to conceive a more enchanting residence. The green sloping lawns, the steep banks of the rivulet, studded with flowers, and the voice of the feathered songsters, all unite to woo the lover of nature from the crowded haunts of business or of fashion. The name of Sundrum—spelled in old writings *Sondrom*—was no doubt given to the place when our forefathers spoke Gaelic. It signifies the ridge of trees—from *Sonn*, a tree, and *druim*, the backbone or ridge of a hill—which is precisely charac-

teristic of the situation. The mansion has a modern appearance, the greater part of it having been built within the last fifty years. But the old, oblong square tower, which originally constituted the Castle of Sundrum, and which has been incorporated with the new building, is still easily distinguishable from the rest of the edifice, notwithstanding the rough-cast coating under which it is disguised, and the modern fashion of the windows that have been broken out in its massive walls. A rent, extending from the top to the bottom of the house, marks the boundary of the old structure, as if it disdained alliance with the new. The rent, however, is not of such a nature as to weaken the fabric. The antiquity of the castle may be inferred from its construction and the thickness of the walls, which, even on the second floor, are upwards of eleven feet. The old hall, with a taste which we greatly admire, is still used as the dining-

* Statistical Account.

room, and a very fine one it is. The roof is arched in the Gothic style; and notwithstanding the modern improvements it has undergone, the apartment wears an air of antiquity which contrasts refreshingly with the rest of the premises. There is no appearance of any outward gateway or fosse having surrounded the castle, as in most other strengths; and tradition affirms, that, like the tower of Hawthornden, it was ascended by a ladder, which was drawn up and let down as occasion required. Of course, there was a small, narrow stair inside, remains of which still exist, that led to the various apartments. Tradition will have it that the castle belonged to the Pictish era. Burns, in a suppressed stanza of *The Vision*, thus alludes to the popular belief:—

“Where, hid behind a spreading wood,
An ancient, *Pict-built* mansion stood,
I spy'd, among an angel brood,
A female pair;
Sweet shone their high, maternal blood,
And Father's air.”

The earliest proprietor of the barony of Sundrum, of whom we have any record, was *Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum*, who, in 1373, had, amongst other grants to himself and Eleanor Bruce, Countess of Carrick,* a charter of “the baronies of Sondrom and Dalmelyntoun.” Sir Duncan was, in all probability, the same Duncan Wallace who was sheriff of Ayr in 1359. In his account, rendered from the festival of St Martin, 1357, till the 6th of April, 1359, he charges himself with £5 of the assessed rent of *Lochmertenam* for three terms, part of which loch is situated in the parish of Coylton, and adjacent to the barony of Sundrum. Sir Duncan Wallace was no doubt connected with the Wallaces of Riccarton. His sister married Sir Alan Cathcart of Cathcart, great-grandfather of the first Lord Cathcart; and, dying without issue, he was succeeded in the Sundrum and other properties by his nephew, *Alan de Cathkert*, who also inherited, through his mother, the barony of Auchincruive, which property belonged, in 1208, to *Richard Wallace of Hackencrow*. Alan, first Lord Cathcart, had a charter of it, 2d July, 1465. It is to the Cathcart family that the old rhyme refers:—

“Sundrum's hall sink,
Auchincruive shall fa',
And the name o' Cathcart
Shall in time wear awa'!”

Chambers, in his “Popular Rhymes of Scotland,” remarks that Sundrum, “being placed on the top of a high brae of very ill-compacted material, has really an insecure appearance.” This is in so far correct. The foundation of the modern part of the mansion, built by the Cathcart family, actually

gave way, and the fabric came to the ground. It had been erected too near the brow of the ridge—an error again committed when the present additions were built. The old tower, however, situated farther back, stands, as it has stood for ages, perfectly secure. There is little danger, therefore, of the *sinking* of the original castle of Sundrum; and though the prophecy may have come to pass so far, that neither Sundrum nor Auchincruive now belong to the Cathcarts, it is to be hoped that it will never be wholly fulfilled by the wearing away of that ancient and respected patronymic. Sundrum, which was originally a very extensive barony, continued in possession of the Cathcarts till towards the middle of last century. Before this period, however, a considerable portion of it had from time to time been alienated. The purchasers, about 1750, were the trustees of *John Hamilton*, only son of John Hamilton, merchant, who was at the time a minor. 23d March, 1762, John Hamilton of Sundrum had sasine of the lands of Highpark, Laighpark, Gallowhill, Gateside, Lochend, Barcleugh, Barweys, Caldross, Woodend, Milnmannoch, Bankhead, and the four merk land of Corbieston, all in Coylton parish, on a precept from Chancery, dated 23d February, 1762.*

Lineage of the Hamiltons.

In the “Supplement to the Memoirs of the House of Hamilton,” the ancestor of the Hamiltons of Sundrum is said to have been

Claud Hamilton, fourth son of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, and brother of John, first Lord Belhaven. He was actively engaged on the side of Charles II. during the civil wars; was at the battles of Preston and Worcester, from both of which disastrous affairs he escaped unhurt. He married Jean Hamilton, heiress of Parkhead, by whom he had issue—

1. James, of Parkhead.
2. Claud, who carried on the line of this family; and other children.

Claud Hamilton, who, being in infancy at his father's death, was brought up by the noble family at Hamilton. When a young man, he was sent, under the patronage of the Dundonald family, into Ayrshire, where he settled, and acquired the Kirklands of Maybole, &c. He married a daughter of Vere of Stonebyres, by whom he had issue.

Such is the account of the origin of the Hamiltons of Sundrum given by Mr Anderson, author of the “Memoirs of the House of Hamilton.” The issue of *Claud, Hugh* Hamilton, is said to have married a daughter of Robert Blackwood, merchant in Ayr, &c.; but this could not have been the case if his grandfather, as is represented, had

* Widow of Alexander, eighth Earl of Carrick.

* Sasine Books of Ayr.

been at the battle of Worcester. We know from authentic records—the town books of Ayr—that

I. *Robert* (not Hugh) Hamilton, Bailie Clerk of Carrick, and *Janet Blackwood*,* his spouse, were, on the resignation of Hew Kennedy, in 1670, admitted to the lands of Clongall, Clongall Muir, Clongall Montgomerie, Nether Clongall, Dupillburn, &c. Between the battle of Worcester, fought in 1651, and the admission of Robert Hamilton to these lands, only *nineteen* years had elapsed; consequently the Bailie Clerk of Carrick could not possibly be the grandson of *Claud*. The descent of the family must therefore have been from a different source, otherwise the author is in error when he states that *Claud* was at the battle of Worcester.

II. Hugh Hamilton of Clongall—now called Glengall—merchant in Ayr, married Jean Ferguson, daughter of John Ferguson of Castlehill, by whom he had issue—

1. Janet, born August 21, 1692. Amongst the witnesses at the baptism were "Robert Hamilton, Clerk of Carrick, and John Ferguson of Castlehill, writer in Ayr, grandfathers to the child."†
2. Janet, born November 16, 1693.
3. Agnes, born March 27, 1695.
4. Marion, born June 21, 1695.
5. Robert, of Bourtreehill, born January 5, 1698.
6. Jean, born February 6, 1699.
7. Mary, born December 22, 1700.
8. John, from whom the Sundrum family is descended, born March 24, 1702.
9. Jean, born April 25, 1703.
10. Hugh, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Pinmore, born 6th January, 1707.

III. John Hamilton, the second son, served in the Royal Navy, and afterwards settled in Jamaica, where he and his elder brother, Robert, possessed the estate of Pemberton Valley. He married, in 1730, Margaret, eldest daughter of Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield (by his second marriage with Catharine Arbuckle, widow of Claud Hamilton of Lethame), and sister of Alexander Montgomerie of Coilsfield, father of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton. He was drowned in returning from the West Indies, leaving an only son, then in infancy—

John, born 4th November, 1739.

Margaret, his spouse, died at London, 6th July, 1759.

IV. John Hamilton of Sundrum, who, through the medium of his trustees, acquired that property in 1750. He married, in April, 1762, his cousin Lillias, second daughter of Alexander Montgomerie of Coilsfield, and sister of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton, by whom he had issue—

1. John, his successor.
2. Alexander West, deceased.

* Daughter of Robert Blackwood, merchant in Ayr, ancestor of Sir Robert Blackwood of Pitreavie.

† Ayr Register of Baptisms.

3. Robert, deceased.
4. Lieut.-Col. Hugh.
5. Archibald, of Carluie and Rozelle, Captain, Naval Service, East India Company.
6. Thomas Bargany.
7. Montgomerie, Captain in the East India Company's Naval Service, now retired.
8. Lillias, died, unmarried, in 1832.
9. Margaret.
10. Frances, died unmarried, November, 1820.
11. Hamilla, died young.
12. Jane.
13. Hamilla, married to the late Lieut.-General Hughes.

It was to this family that the lines by Burns, previously quoted, refer—

"I spy'd among an angel brood," &c.

John Hamilton of Sundrum was for several years Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Ayr, and thirty-six years Convener. He died in January, 1821. So much was he respected, that the county gentlemen were at the expense of having his portrait painted to hang in the County Hall. He was succeeded by his son,

V. John Hamilton of Sundrum, who spent a number of his earlier years in the naval service of the East India Company. While in command of the *Bombay Castle*, he, together with Captain Henry Meriton, of the *Exeter*, performed a distinguished feat in the capture of *La Médée*, a French frigate of 36 guns, on the 5th August, 1800. The *Bombay Castle*, *Exeter*, *Coutts*, *Neptune*, and *Dorsetshire*, East India merchantmen, were on their way direct to China, under the convoy of the *Belligueux*, of 64 guns, Captain Buttrel. When in lat. 17. 21., long. 30. 25., 4th August, four strange sail were descried, which, upon chase being given, turned out to be three French men-of-war, and an American schooner they had captured. On the afternoon of next day, the *Belligueux* being well up with the Frenchmen, one of the largest ships of the latter hoisted the national colours, and showed a commodore's broad pendant. A fight immediately ensued between the two vessels, and in less than an hour the French commodore's ship—which turned out to be the *La Concorde*, of 44 guns—was the prize of Captain Buttrel. The *Bombay Castle* and *Exeter* were despatched in chase of one of the French ships, and the *Neptune* and *Coutts* of the other. After a smart run, and when night had set in, the *Bombay Castle* and *Exeter* came up with the object of their pursuit. The *Exeter* was the first to bring the enemy into action; but, soon afterwards, the *Bombay Castle*, being well up on her lee quarter, fired a broadside into her, when she instantly surrendered. She proved to be the *La Médée*, of 36 guns, 12-pounders, and 330 men, last from Monte Video. The following account of this gallant affair is from the journal of the *Bombay Castle*:—

"Monday, August 4 [1800], at seven, A.M., the

Neptune made the signal for four strange sails in the N.W. At eight, do., the Commodore made the *Dorsetshire's* signal for her opinion of the strangers. She answered, suspicious. Do. do., he made the signal for our opinion. At half-past eight, the signal for ships to windward to bear down. The general signal to chase, at nine, A.M., the ships in view, and to denote our opinion of them and their motions, by appropriate signal, and to be careful not to part company. At half-past nine to make all possible sail. At half-past [ten] to prepare to engage. At ten minutes before eleven our signal to carry all possible sail. Do. do. for the *Exeter*, *Coutts*, *Neptune*, and *Dorsetshire*.

"Tuesday, August 5, 1800.—At a quarter past one, P.M., we made the signal that we thought the chase were Spaniards. At fifty minutes past two, P.M., the Commodore made our signal and the *Exeter's* to chase N. by W. Do. for the *Coutts* to chase N. At twenty minutes before four, the Commodore fired a gun and showed colours. At four, P.M., the stranger the Commodore chased fired a gun and showed French national colours, and a Commodore's broad pendant. At twenty minutes past four she commenced firing stern chasers at the Commodore, which was returned by his bow chasers. At five, P.M., she struck her colours to the *Belliqueux*. At ten minutes past five, the Commodore made the signal to attend to his position and motions during the night, as he did not intend to carry a light. Lat. obsd., 16. 20. S. At half-past five, drawing up with our chase, fired a gun at her, which she immediately returned with her stern chasers. At seven, the *Exeter* brought the enemy to action. At a quarter past do., being well up on the enemy's lee quarter, we fired a broadside into her, upon which she immediately struck, by hauling down the light at the mizen peak. Hoisted out the boats, and sent the second officer, with eighteen men, to take charge of the prize, which proved to be the *La Medée*, French national frigate of 36 guns and 330 men, commanded by Citizen Condin, Capt. de vaisseau. Having received about ninety prisoners from the prize, hoisted in our boats, and laid too till morning."

The *Neptune* and *Coutts* were not successful—the French ship, the *Francaise*, 38 guns, with the American prize, having out-sailed them. The second officer, who took charge of the *La Medée*, was the brother of Captain John Hamilton—Archibald Hamilton, now of Carcluie. He was in command of her for nearly two months. On taking possession of the vessel, Mr Hamilton found that the anchors had been cut away from the bows in the chase, as "also four of their 12-pounders on the main deck, two of the 6-pounders

on the quarter deck, and four 36-pound *carro-nades*," thrown overboard. Four of the *laniards* had been carried away. The prisoners having been distributed among the fleet—120 remaining in the *La Medée*—Mr Hamilton, with a complement of 78 men, draughted from the fleet, made sail from Rio de Janeiro, and afterwards for the Cape of Good Hope, where the prisoners were to be landed. The vessel becoming leaky, however, the fleet returned to Rio Janeiro, where the *La Medée* was disposed of to the Portuguese. Montgomerie Hamilton, another brother of John Hamilton of Sundrum, was an officer in the fleet at the same time. At Sundrum House are preserved four of the small brass cannons taken on the occasion. Mr Hamilton married, 4th June, 1804, Christian, eldest daughter of George Dundas of Dundas. He died 31st January, 1837. He had issue—

1. John, his successor.
2. George Dundas.
3. Alexander, died in Jamaica.
4. Archibald, died 5th June, 1846, East India Company's Civil Service, Madras Establishment.
5. James.
6. Hugh.
7. Christian, married to Charles Herly, Esq., of Gargunohan.
8. Lillias, who died young.
9. Margaret, who died young.
10. Lillias.
11. Anna Maria.
12. Margaret, married to the Hon. Thomas Preston.
13. Mary.
14. Jane Hamilla, married to Henry Spencer, Esq.

VI. John Hamilton, now of Sundrum, married, on the 7th May, 1845, Catharine Barbara, eldest daughter of the late William Stobart, Esq. of Picketree, in England. Has issue, a son, *John*.

Arms—Gules, three Cinquefoils Ermine, two in chief and one in base, with three *Fleurs-de-lis* between.

Crest—The Hamilton crest.

Motto—"Through."

In connection with the Hamiltons of Sundrum, we cannot omit giving some particulars of a gentleman, a native of this county, and related by marriage to the family, who well deserves a place amongst "Eminent Scotsmen." We allude to *Dr Garvine*, a celebrated practitioner in his day. *Dr Garvine* is said to have been a native of Kilmarnock.* He was physician to the Court of Peter the Great about 1724, and much valued by the Emperor. His fame travelled far. The favourite wife of the Emperor of China being very ill, and her complaint baffling the skill of the native doctors, his Celestial Majesty applied to the Emperor of Russia, requesting him to send his

* There was a Thomas Garven, of Cambuscahan, Provost of Ayr in 1726. He was again Provost in 1747.

English physician. Dr Garvine accordingly proceeded to Pekin, by the caravan, through Siberia. When brought before the Emperor, he was desired to prescribe for the illustrious lady without seeing her, as admission to the presence of the wife of the Emperor was a degree of familiarity unheard of. Dr Garvine declared it useless to prescribe without permission to consult the pulse of the patient; and with much difficulty the etiquette of the Court was overcome. He had the good fortune to effect a cure; and nothing could exceed the gratitude of the Emperor, who loaded him with honours and presents. When he expressed a wish to return to his native country, he was surprised to find the favour refused. He, however, urged for leave on the score of filial piety—reckoned one of the greatest virtues in China—representing that his father was very ill, and longed to see him before his death. Permission to depart was then granted, on his promising to repair again to the Celestial Empire; but all the favours of the Emperor were withdrawn, and Dr Garvine returned to Ayrshire nothing enriched, it is believed, by his mission to the Imperial Court of Pekin. Dr Garvine settled and practised in Ayr. He married the second daughter of Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield. The marriage is thus stated in Douglas's Peerage:—"Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield succeeded his brother, and married, first, 29th April, 1693, Jean, second daughter of Sir William Primrose of Carrington, Baronet, sister of James, first Viscount Primrose, and by her had three daughters: the eldest married to Hamilton of Latham, the second to Thomas Girvan, Esq., without issue," &c. Dr Garvine's widow long survived him, and several friends and relations well remember her. He was amongst the first, if not the very first, to establish the fame of our Scottish medical practitioners abroad, especially in Russia, where they are still preferred to this day. As such, the memory of Dr Garvine ought to be held in high estimation. At Sundrum, there is a splendid full-length portrait of him in the library. He is attired in the Chinese dress of the period. The picture contains the following inscription:—

Robertas Areskino Thomæ Garvine in nosocomio Petriburgi Chyrurgo-medico S.

Camhi Sinensium Imporator, per procuratores suos, a Cesare Petro Magno Alexionitz Russorum Imperatore, medicum peritum et acutum ad se millendum facile Impetravit, Imperis itaque Augustissimæ Czaris obsecundans, huic tanto officio utpote idoneus, spretis longinqui itineris periculis, illico tenet æcingas velim, Multum interest te hocce munere, uti desit per fungi. Deus bene vetat; vale.

An: œr Chr MDCCXV.

Læteris hujus viri mihi anticeissimi celeberrimi, et doctissimi Czari a secretis consiliis et—Russia—perfectis, a Petriburgo Kal. Septemb. profectus sum inscius; ac primo progressus Muscum totius imperii Russiensis inde Tobolskie Regni Sebericæ caput, dein Jeneeskoï, oppidum celebre, ad amnem Jency nitum, hinc Teribskoi, propo-

flumen Trait, emporium majoris Tartaricæ opulentissimum, deinde per amnis Angaræ ripas ad lacum Baycal in extremis Imperii finibus perveni. Quo trajecto, Fuldum mandarinum Senensem conveni, qui me per regnum Mongulicæ Imperatori Sinarum subditum ad vallum Sincense, altoꝝ molis, ac Deorum non hominum opus crederes inde per medias urbes practarus ad Pekinam Imperii Sinensis caput septentrionale et Imperatoris Camhi sedem Kal. Novembris me incolumem perduxit, Ubi apud ipsum Imperatorem magno honore et gracia medici et procerum munere indutus Aliquot post menses honorificis et amicissimis ad Haniensem literis Kalend. Junii dimissus Pekina Muscum attingi Kalend. Febr. MDCCXVIII. Post duorum mensium Moram per Petriburgum patriam recepi.

The foregoing is a literal copy of the inscription. It will be observed that the Latin is very incorrect; but this is accounted for by the fact of a painter from Ayr, who was employed to clean the picture, having rubbed out a considerable part of the original lettering, and, being no scholar, made sad havoc of the language in restoring it.

CHALMERS OF GADGIRTH.

The modern mansion of Gadgirth was built by Colonel Burnett, in the year 1808, upon the same site on which the old castle stood. Wishing to keep it up, he commenced adding to it; but the walls, although upwards of six feet thick, were found to be so rotten that he was obliged to pull the whole down, and substituted the present house. The castle was that in which John Knox dispensed the sacrament, and Queen Mary spent a night.* The older castle, of which some remains now exist, commonly called "The old Ha'," is situated about a quarter of a mile lower down the river, built upon a whinstone rock, jutting out upon the river, which surrounded it on two sides; the fosse, over which was a draw-bridge, surrounded it on the other two sides, which rendered it a place of great strength in those days.

The origin of the *Chalmerses*, early possessors of Gadgirth, is remote. Whether they were of native growth, or of Saxon or Norman descent, it is impossible to say; for they seem to have assumed their surname from the office which they anciently held. If a "birth-brieve," passed under the great seal in the reign of James VI. to Sir James Boyd of Trochrig, dated August 16, 1609, can be relied upon, the family had ranked as barons of Gaitgirth 500 years previously; thus carrying back their antiquity till the beginning of the twelfth century.† It is well known, however, that little attention was paid to accuracy, in tracing either national or family antiquity during the reign of James; and therefore no great reliance can be placed on the document. It seems probable, at the same time, that the family held the office of *Camerarius Regii*, or great Chamberlain of Scotland, be-

* See Buchanan's History of Scotland.

† Nisbet.

fore they became proprietors of Gadgirth. *Herbert de Camera*—supposed to be derived from *Camerarius*—is witness to several deeds in the reign of David I. He had also held the same office in the previous reign, and subsequently for some time during the reign of William the Lion, in one of whose grants to the Abbey of Paisley his name appears as a witness. Robertson, quoting a charter by David II. to Sir David Hamilton of the lands of Kinneil, shows that they had previously been held by *Herbertus Camerarius Regis*, who, in his old age, is said to have become Abbot of Kelso. According to Robertson, he had a son, *Reginaldus de Camera*, who had possession of Gadgirth in the reign of William the Lion, and who “is a frequent witness to the donations by Walter the High Steward, from his lands in the neighbourhood of Gadgirth, to the monastery of Paisley in 1160.” In the account of Duncan Wallace, Sheriff of Ayr, in 1359, the lands of Gadgirth are entered as follows:—“For the said three terms [from the festival of Saint Martin, 1357, till the 6th day of April, 1359] of the Farthing Land, with the tithe of Gadgard, which used to pay 50s. for the assessed rent, and now held in *Tack* by the Sheriff; and of 50s. for the Farthing Land of Gadgard [which *Reginald of the Chamber* holds *hereditarily*] for the three aforesaid last terms; and of 12s. 6d. for the assessed rent of the mill of the said Reginald of Gadgard for the same terms.”* According to Robertson, Reginald de Camera had a charter of the lands of Gadgirth, after the battle of Bannockburn, from Robert the Bruce. It does not, however, appear among the published charters of that monarch’s reign. The first charter quoted by Nisbet was obtained by *Joannis Chalmer*, under the great seal, erecting the lands of Gaitgirth and Culreath into one barony, in 1468. There were *Cameras* or *Chalmerses* in Aberdeenshire, who had various grants at an earlier period. It may nevertheless be true that the Gadgirth Chalmerses are the main branch; and it is possible, at the same time, as elsewhere stated by Nisbet, that they had charters of the land from the Stewarts, who were Lords of Kyle before the days of Bruce. It seems equally probable that the family took its rise, as already mentioned, in the beginning of the twelfth century. If *Reginald of the Chalmer* held the lands of Gadgard *hereditarily*, it may be inferred that the family had been for some considerable time in possession of them. It would be useless, however, to attempt to trace their lineage farther back than *Symon de la Chambre* (Simon of the Chamber), and *Robert de la Chambre*,† whose

names occur in the Ragman-Roll, between 1292 and 1297. If we suppose them to have been father and son, the lineage might be set down thus—

I. SYMON DE LA CHAMBRE, father of

II. Robert de la Chambre, the father, in all probability, of

III. “Reginald of the Chamber,” who was *hereditarily* in possession of the “Farthing Land of Gagard,” in 1359. Reginald is said to have obtained a charter of Gadgirth from Robert the Bruce, but of this we can find no evidence.

William Camera de Gadgirth, according to Robertson, succeeded *Reginald*, and was rewarded for his adherence to the party of David Bruce, with the “high and important office of Clerk Register and Justice Clerk of the kingdom *beneath the Forth*,” which was conferred upon him in 1369. We rather apprehend, however, that this commission applied to the Aberdeenshire branch of the Chalmerses. The next in succession we should take to be—

IV. Reginald Chalmer of Gadgirth, who, in 1375, acquired the lands of Aucheneoch, in Renfrewshire. These lands, afterwards called Craigenfeoch-Chalmer, remained with the family till 1507, when they were alienated to Lord Sempill, and have since been called Craigenfeoch-Sempill.* He was succeeded by his son,

V. John Chalmer, dominus de Gadgirth; so designated in a deed of mortification by Dame Margaret Stewart, lady Craigie, to the convent of Blackfriars of Glasgow, in 1399. His successor was

VI. John Chalmer of Gadgirth. He appears first in the list of barons and others empaneled as a jury, in the cause betwixt Godfrey de Ross and the burgh of Irvine, in 1417; and he was one of the brave band of Scots auxiliaries who, under the Earls of Douglas and Buchan, passed over to France, to assist Charles VII. against the English, in 1419. At the battle of Vernuie, 17th August, 1424, in which the English were overthrown, he behaved with great gallantry; and, as a lasting testimony of the favour of the crown of France, he had a *Fleur de Lis* added to his arms, held by a Lion in his dexter paw, which the family, for some time after, carried in a *Crest*. Previously the *Crest* had been a *Hawk volant*, which latter has been again revived. According to tradition, this laird of Gadgirth was killed at the *battle of the Herrings*, in 1429. He was succeeded by

VII. Sir John Chalmer of Gadgirth, who was young at the time, but who lived to a considerable

having signed the Ragman-Roll; but this must be a mistake, as no such name occurs in that document.

* Robertson’s Ayrshire Families.

* Chamberlain Rolls.

† In Robertson, *Willielmus de Camera* is mentioned as

age, for we find him sitting as "Dominus Gaitgirth" in the first Parliament of James IV. in 1484. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, and sister to the first Lord Hamilton, by whom he had his successor, and a daughter, *Marion*, who was married to William Dalrymple of Stair. From this marriage is descended the present noble family of Stair. "She was," says *Wood's Peerage*, "a lady of excellent worth and virtue, and was one of the Lollards of Kyle, summoned, in 1494, before the King's Council, on account of their heretical doctrines. The magnanimity of James IV. treated the charges with contempt, and the accused persons were dismissed." His successor was

VIII. John Chalmer of Gadgirth, who married, in 1491, *Marian*, daughter of Peter Hay of Menzean, brother to John, Lord Hay, of Yester, ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale. He had issue—

1. James, his successor.
2. Margaret, married to George Campbell of Cessnock.
3. Helen, married to Robert Muir of Polkelle.
4. Martha, married to Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead.

His son,

IX. James Chalmer of Gadgirth, who succeeded, was infest in the estate by a precept from Chancery, 1st October, 1501. He married a daughter of Alexander Steuart of Galstoun, brother to John, first Earl of Lennox, by whom he had issue—

1. Robert, who succeeded him.
2. Margaret, married to Robert Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead.

X. Robert Chalmer of Gadgirth, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, by Dame Isabel, his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Wallace of Craigie. He had issue—

1. James, his successor.
2. Andrew, of Nether Burntshiels.
3. Margaret, married to Allan Cathcart of Carleton.

XI. James Chalmer of Gadgirth. He was an enthusiastic and fearless Reformer. He signed the famous *Band* in 1562, and was throughout a warm friend and protector of Knox. He had several charters, under the Great Seal, of lands in the counties of Ayr and Wigton, in 1548. In 1563, "James Chalmer of Gaitgirth" was one of the assize at the trial of the Bishop of St Andrew's and others, for attempting to restore Popery at Kirkoswald. He married Annabella, daughter of John Cuninghame of Caprington, by whom he had—

1. James, his successor.
2. Marian, married to James Craufurd of Auchnames.
3. Margaret, married to James Boyd of Trochrig, Archbishop of Glasgow.
4. Annabella, married to John Kennedy of Ardmillan.

XII. James Chalmer of Gadgirth. He is men-

tioned as James "Chalmer de Gaitgirth," as a witness to a band, in 1564, by John Adame in Monkton, obliging himself to pay to "George Watt, in Gaitgirth, his sone-in-law, the sowne of ane hundred merks."* In 1579 (May 29), "James Chalmer of Gaitgirth grants an annual rent of *xxli*s. money out of his *xxx*s. lands of Dalmoir of auld extent (&c.), lyand within King's Kyle (&c.), to *Annabell Chalmer*, relict of *vmqle* John Kennedy,† (&c.) He was duly confirmed "executor testamantar" to "*vmqle* Andro Chalmer of Corraith, his broder, November 30, 1594."* He married *Marian*, daughter of John Fullarton of Dreghorn, by Janet, daughter of Mungo Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had—

1. James, his successor.
2. Andro, of Corraith.
 1. Annabella, married to William Dunbar of Enterkin.
 2. Mary, married to John Gordon of Earliston.
 3. Isabel, married to George Corrie of Kelwood.
 4. Agnes, married to William Stuart of Halrig.

XIII. James Chalmer of Gadgirth was infest as heir to his father in 1580. He was witness to an infestment, July 11, 1586.* He was a party to a contract of marriage between *Margaret Chalmer*, daughter of *vmqle* Robert Chalmer, a near relation, and *Jonet Lockhart* of Boghall, and "*William Herbert*, mariner, sone and apperand air to *Johne Herbert*, burges of Air." On the 26th November, 1594, William Herbert freely discharged his father of two sums—one of two hundred merks, and the other of six hundred merks—which he was bound to pay him in virtue of the contract of marriage. In 1597, his name appears as a creditor in the "Testament of *vmqle* John Ligat, in Corraith."‡ He was alive in 1600, in which year he resigned certain lands, as superior and "heir of Mr John Chalmer of Corothe," to whom they had been set in tack, in favour of Patrick Craufurd of Auchinames.§ He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Patrick Houstoun of that ilk, by whom he had—

1. James, who succeeded him.
2. Jean, married to John Brisbane of Bishopton.
3. Helen, married to John Craufurd of Craufurdiand.
4. Janet, married to William Wallace of Ellerslie.

XIV. James Chalmer of Gadgirth, who was retoured heir to his father, "*Jacobi Chalmer*," in 1608, succeeded to the estate when a minor. "Mr James Chalmeris tutor of Gadgirth" occurs in the testament of "*Malie hannay*, in Trabeoche, in vchiltrie," in 1612; and he is again mentioned in a similar document as "*Mr James Chalmer of Cor-*

* Mason's Notes.

† In Robertson's Ayrshire Families, *Marian* is said to have married *Thomas Kennedy* of Ardmillan; but from this grant it would appear that the names were *Annabella* and *John*.

‡ Glasgow Commissary Records.

§ Charter dated Irvine, 2d May, 1600.

rayt., tutor of Gathgirth," in 1613, and August, 1616.* Chalmer of Gadgirth seems to have come of age in the month of October following, when his name—"James Chalmeris of Gathzaird"—occurs, as a proprietor of certain lands, in the Testament of John Greinley in Fowisbar, Paslay, Oct., 1616. In 1621, James Chalmer of Gartgirth, his maister," is mentioned in the Testament of "John Reid in Hilheid in Gartgirth." He was admitted a burges of Ayr in 1618. In 1624 he was appointed one of the executors of George Campbell of Cessnock. In 1632, he was made Bailie of Kyle Stewart; and in 1640 was one of the Commissioners of the Scots Parliament appointed to treat with the English Commissioners at Ripon and London. He married Isobel, daughter of John Blair of that ilk, by whom he had—

1. John, his successor.
2. Reginald, of Polquhairn.
3. David, of Elack.
4. Bryce.
5. Robert.
6. Margaret, married, first, to David Craufurd of Kerse; secondly, to Fergusson of Craigdarroch.
7. Jean, married to William Gordon of Craighlaw.
8. Elizabeth, married to M'Cubin of Knockdolian.
9. Janet, married to Wallace of Cairnhill.
10. Anabella, married to Schaw of Drumrange.

XV. John Chalmer of Gadgirth was retoured heir to his father in 1646. In 1656, he was infest in the Lochermoes, a small property in the burrowfield of Ayr, on the resignation of James Chalmers, one of the bailies of the burgh of Ayr—no doubt a relation.* He married Mary, daughter of Sir Dugald Campbell of Auchinbreck, and by her had three sons—

1. William, of Blackraig.
2. John, who succeeded him.
3. Allan, according to Robertson, of Sauchrie; but this, we should think, must be a mistake, because there was a Mr James Chalmers of Sauchrie, in 1618, and a John Chalmers of Sauchrie so late as 1636. The Sauchrie branch of the Chalmerses would thus appear to have arisen before Allan's time.

Robertson seems also to be in error in reference to John and William. He makes the former the successor of John, No. XV., whereas it appears from the parochial records of Ayr that

XVI. "William Chalmer of Gaitgirth" witnessed the baptism of Robert Chalmer, son of Ronald Chalmer of Polquhairn, in 1675. He may have been the elder son; and, dying without issue, the property would devolve upon his next brother,

XVII. John Chalmers of Gadgirth, who married Margaret, eldest daughter of Col. James Montgomerie of Coilsfield, by whom he had three sons—

1. John, his successor.
2. James.
3. Hugh, who, when scarcely seventeen years of age, was killed at the battle of Malplaquet, in September, 1709.

4. Mary.
5. Anna.
6. Elizabeth.
7. Jean.

XVIII. John Chalmers of Gadgirth succeeded when a minor. At the age of sixteen, he volunteered into the service of the States-General of the United Provinces, in the regiment commanded by Lieut.-General George Hamilton, in which he afterwards obtained a Captain's commission, with the command of a company. He remained in it till November, 1714, when, by the general reduction of the army, his regiment was disbanded. He was, however, continued on the establishment of British half-pay till December, 1726, when he obtained a commission in the 7th Regiment of Foot, then commanded by the Earl of Deloraine. By this time the barony had become almost wholly alienated, in consequence of debts incurred in the reign of Charles I., the family having warmly espoused the side of royalty. In 1695, Hugh, Earl of Loudoun, James, Viscount Stair, and David Cuninghams of Milncraig (afterwards Sir David), having been left curators during the minority of Captain Chalmers, entered into a contract among themselves, by which, after allotting certain proportions of the estate to each other, at sixteen years' purchase, they became bound to pay the preferable debts affecting it. A small part of the property only was reserved to Captain Chalmers. Returning home at length from service, and settling down upon the small remnant of the once extensive barony of Gadgirth, he entered into a lawsuit against the curators, and succeeded in obtaining from them two years' additional purchase of the lands which they had appropriated. He died, unmarried, about the year 1750;* and was succeeded in what remained of the Gadgirth property by his surviving sisters, *Mary*, *Anna*, and *Elizabeth*.

Mary, the eldest sister, married, in 1748, *Mr John Steele*, minister of Stair. She had no issue; and, dying at an advanced age, left her proportion of the estate to her husband, who was styled "of Gadgirth." He married a second time, in 1762, Miss Christian Steuart of Dalguise, in the parish of Dunkeld,† by whom he had two daughters—

1. Julia, married, in 1796, to Francis Beilfearn, H.E.I.C. Civil Service.
2. Margaret, married, in 1800, to Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Burnett, of whom afterwards.

Anna married, in 1748, *Robert Farquhar of Townhead of Catrine*, ancestor of Farquhar Gray of Gilmlinscroft, and had no issue.

Elizabeth married *Mr John Muir*, master of

* He sat as one of the Commissioners of Supply for the county, 17th May, 1744.

† Coylton Parish Records.

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

the English School, and session-clerk of Ayr. They had issue—

1. James, born 21st February, 1725.
2. John, born 24th July, 1726.
3. Thomas, born 16th June, 1729.
4. Ronald, born 7th July, 1730.
5. Allan, born 2d April, 1732.
6. Anna, born 21st October, 1735.

Their second eldest son, *John*, who succeeded to his brother's property—James having died young—assumed the name of *Chalmers*, at the desire of his aunt, Mrs Farquhar, who made over her portion of the Gadgirth estate to him. He studied for the law, and was admitted a Writer to the Signet. He married Miss E. Farquhar, of Edinburgh, and, besides other children, had a son,

George Chalmers, who served as a Lieutenant in the navy during the old American war. He afterwards proceeded to India, where, having applied himself to the profession of the law, he was admitted an advocate in the courts of judicature, at Madras. After realising a very competent fortune, he returned home, and settled at Cheltenham. He married, at Madras, a daughter of the late Francis Latour, Esq., of that Presidency, by whom he had a son and daughter—*Francis*, a Captain in the 7th Dragoon Guards, and *Anna*, married to John Jenkens, Esq., solicitor, London.

Mrs Redfearn, eldest daughter of Mr Steele, sold her portion of Gadgirth property to the husband of the younger sister,

I. LIEUT.-COLONEL JOSEPH BURNETT, of Gadgirth. He held his commission in the H.E.I.C.S.—Bengal Artillery. He died, 10th October, 1833, at the advanced age of 80, and was buried in the churchyard of Coylton, where his widow, who survives, erected a monument to his memory. He had issue—

1. Margaret.
2. Isabella Christina.
3. James, a Lieutenant in H.E.L.O.S., 44th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry. He died at Bareilly, 3d Sept., 1832.
4. Julia, who died 4th June, 1822.
5. John-Joseph.
6. Jane-Agnes.
7. Francis-Claude.
8. Catharine.

He was succeeded by his second eldest son,

II. John-Joseph Burnett of Gadgirth, the present proprietor.

Arms of the Chalmerses of Gadgirth, according to Nisbet—Argent, a demi-Lion rampant, Sable, issuing out of a Fess, and in base, a Fleur-de-Lis; all within a border, Gules. *Crest*—a Falcon, belled, proper. *Motto*—"Non Præda sed Victoria.

Arms of Francis D. Chalmers—Quarterly, Azure, first and fourth, a Star Argent; second and third, Azure, a Fess Chequy, Gules and Ar-

gent. *Supporters*—On the Dexter, a Marmalid, on the Sinister, a Sagitarius. *Crest*—A demi-Lion erect, with a Fleur-de-Lis in his right paw. *Motto*—"Quid non Deo Juvante."

Arms of Burnett of Gadgirth—Argent. *Crest*—A Holly Branch, green, with red berries. *Shield*—Three Holly Leaves on a white ground in the upper division; on the lower, a Hunting Horn. *Motto*—"Nec fluctu, nec flatu."*

[It is said that Dr. Chalmers traces his descent from the ancient family of Gadgirth.]

CRAUFURD OF DRUMSOY.

The two merk land of Drumsoy, or Drumsoyis, as it is spelled in the Retours, anciently formed part of the barony of Sundrum. The remains of the old tower—which was of considerable size—were only removed a short time ago. The site is still visible. The first of the Craufurds who possessed the property was

I. WILLIAM CRAUFURD of Drumsoy, second son of Duncan Craufurd of Cumlargo, by Janet Fergusone, of the house of Kilkerran. In 1564 he was engaged, along with his brother David, in the attack on the Laird of Camlargo, in the fenced court at Ayr, by Kilkerran and his adherents. In a writ, under the Great Seal, in 1567, he is designed of Drumsoy. He was succeeded, before 1576, by his son,

II. William Craufurd of Drumsoy, who married *Margaret*, eldest daughter of David Fairlie of that ilk, near Larga, by Catharine Craufurd, daughter of Laurence Craufurd of Kilbirny. He was, in 1576-7, one of the pursuers against Blair and others, for shooting at and pursuing Thomas Craufurd and servants, for their slaughter.† He had two sons—*Robert*, who assumed the name of Fairlie, and *William*—the former of whom succeeded him.

III. Sir Robert Craufurd Fairlie of Drumsoy and Fairlie. In 1596, he was retoured heir of his father in the fifty-three shilling and fourpenny lands of Over and Nether Drumsoy, &c. By his lady *Agnes* (according to Craufurd) though some call her *Margaret*, he had several daughters, two of whom were named *Agnes* and *Janet*. The latter was married to William Cathcart of Carbieston. He was succeeded in Drumsoy, according to Craufurd, by his eldest daughter, *Agnes*, who is said to have married her cousin, Robert Craufurd, son of William Craufurd, her father's brother; and Robertson supposes that the next in succession was the son of this marriage. This, however, is some-

* See Nisbet's Heraldry—Burnett of Erya, Aberdeen-shire.

† Criminal Trials.

what doubtful; for, if Sir Robert was only retoured in the lands in 1596, his grandson could scarcely have succeeded to the property only fourteen years afterwards. The next in succession, whatever the degree of relationship, we should be inclined to regard as

IV. Duncan Craufuird of Drumsoy, who was in possession of the property in 1610. His name occurs in the Testament of *William Craufuird* in *Silliehoill*, who died in that year.* In a similar document of the same date, he is mentioned as having "ane wadset vpon ye maynes of Newark be dispositiouns of the Laird of Barganie."† He is said by Craufurd to have married, in 1621, *Jane*, daughter of Sir Robert Fairlie of that ilk. This was probably the case, though, perhaps, the date is wrong; for, in 1619, we find *Margaret fairlie*—a relative, in all likelihood, of his wife—in the list of debtors to the deceased "George Wat, merchand burges in Air," and "Duncane Craufuird of Drumsoy, car. [cautioner] for hir." *Margaret Craufuird*, relict of vngle *Quentin Craufuird* of *Camlaarge*, who died in 1616, leaves, in her latterwill, "to *Jeane Craufuird*, guidwyf of *Drumsuy*, ane blak sylk cloik." *Duncan Craufuird* of *Drumsoy* appears in various testamentary documents down till 1623.

[A part of the estate seems to have been disposed of about this period, or previously. In 1627, *John Campbell* of *Kingancleuch* was retoured heir of his mother in the "2 merk land of *Drumsoy*, in the barony of *Sundrum*, in *Kingis Kyle*."] He was succeeded by

V. *William Craufuird* of *Drumsoy*—not *David*, as *Robertson* and others aver. He is mentioned as a debtor in the testament of *Mr Gavine Stewart*, minister of *Dalmellington*, who died in 1646. "Item—Be *Wm. Craufurd* of *Drumsouie*, as air and exr. to umgle. *Duncane Craufurd* of *Drumsowie*, his fathr., £xxxv."* To whom he was married, or whether he was married at all, does not appear. He was succeeded, however, by

VI. *David Craufuird* of *Drumsoy*. He married a daughter of *Gordon* of *Craighlaw*, maternally descended from *Craufurd* of *Kerse*, by whom he had three sons—

1. *David*.
2. *Espiin*, a Captain in the army.
3. *Patrick*.

In 1648, he was one of those appointed in the latterwill of *William Gemmill* of *Tempilland*, to overlook the affairs of his family. His name again occurs in a testamentary document in 1650.* He was succeeded by his son,

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Testament of *Jonet Neving*, spous to *Martain Wilson* in *Maynes* of *New-work*, mayboile, quha deceist in *Mail*, 1610.—*Commissary Records of Glasgow*.

VII. *David Craufuird* of *Drumsoy*, who married a daughter of *James Craufuird* of *Baidland*, (afterwards of *Ardmillian*.) He had issue—

1. *David*,
2. *Marion*, married to *Stewart* of *Fintulloch*; and
3. *Margaret*.

His successor,

VIII. *David Craufuird* of *Drumsoy*, was *Historiographer* for *Scotland* in the reign of *Queen Anne*. He was born in 1665, and educated for the bar. He soon, however, abandoned his professional pursuits for the study of *Scottish history* and antiquities. He was a zealous *Jacobite*, and a keen defender of *Queen Mary*, of whom he wrote a historical defence, which was highly estimated at the time by those who espoused her cause. In 1706, he published, at *London*, his well-known work, entitled "Memoirs of the Affairs of *Scotland*, containing a full and impartial account of the Revolution in that Kingdom, began in 1567, faithfully compiled from an authentic MS." His object, in this work, was to publish an antidote to the tendency of *Buchanan's history*. By reference to the MS. from which his memoirs were compiled, it has been found that he did not adhere strictly to the facts recorded; and some abuse has been heaped upon him by modern inquirers in consequence. It ought to be remembered, however, says a biographical writer,* that "the work comes forth with the character of a special pleading avowed upon the face of it; and those who depended upon such a *refacciamento* as a faithful contemporary chronicle, after the account given of it in the editor's preface, had only to blame their own simplicity. The truth is, *Crawford's memoirs*, when fully considered with regard to the ideas prevalent respecting the purity of historical narrative at the beginning of the last century, will only appear an imposture to an opposite partizan." *Craufuird* was a dramatic writer, and produced two comedies: "*Courtship a-la-Mode*" (*London*, 1700), and "*Love at First Sight*" (*London*, 1704)—both in quarto. He favoured the public with a volume of love epistles, in imitation of *Ovid*, entitled "*Ovidius Britannicus*" (*London*, 1703, octavo), dedicated to *David, Lord Boyle*, of *Kelburn*—afterwards created *Earl of Glasgow*—which, although somewhat free, are not without poetical merit. He was also the author of three novels, published in one volume octavo. He died in 1726, leaving an only child,

IX. *Emilia Craufuird* of *Drumsoy*, who died unmarried, in 1731. She was buried in the old churchyard of *Coylton*. Amongst the villagers, who still speak of her, she is remembered as *Lady Margaret*, the last of the main branch of the family.

* *Lives of Eminent Scotsmen*.

The representation of the family then devolved upon her father's uncle,

X. Patrick Craufuird of Drumsoy, third son of David, No. VI. He was a merchant in Edinburgh; and had previously purchased Drumsoy, which was sold at the instance of Emilia, as apparent heir.* He had also, some time before, bought the barony of Auchnames. He married, first, a daughter of Gordon of Turnberry, by whom he had—

1. Thomas, who died at Paris in 1724, being at that time Envoy extraordinary from the British Court to that of France.
2. Robert, drowned, in coming from France, in 1732. He was the author of some excellent songs, published in the *Tea-Table Miscellany*.
3. Ann, married to William Hogg, merchant, Edinburgh. No issue.
4. Margaret, married to John Cochrane of Ravelrig.

He married, secondly, Jane, second daughter of Archibald Craufuird of Auchnames, whose estates of Auchnames and Crosbie he had purchased. By this lady he had seven sons—

5. Patrick, of Auchnames.
6. George, Lt.-Colonel of the 53d Regiment, married Anne, daughter of Edward Randal of Salisbury, by whom he had issue. He died in 1758.
7. Ronald Craufuird of Restalrig, W.S.

[The continuation of the lineage of this family will be given under the parish of Kilbride.]

Drumsoy was alienated by Auchnames, about forty years ago, when it was purchased by Thomas Coutts, Esq., the well-known banker. The estate, at that time, might yield a rental of £800 a-year. He afterwards gave it in life-rent to his daughter, Frances, the dowager Marchioness of Bute,† who died 12th November, 1832. By the direction of her father, Drumsoy fell to her son, LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART, the present proprietor. His Lordship married *Christiana-Alexandrine-Egypta*, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canine, and has issue.

CATHCART OF CARBISTON.

The Cathcarts of Carbiston, says Nisbet, are an "old branch of the family of Cathcart, as far back as the time of Robert III.;" but we suspect that a still greater antiquity can be claimed for them. They had a gift of the wardship of the lands of Carbiston, during the reign of David II., in 1368. The oldest charter of the property in their possession is dated 1464. The last male representative of this branch was *William Cathcart*

de Carbiston, who died in 1547. He is mentioned as one of the heirs of entail of John, fourth Lord Cathcart, of certain lands in Ayrshire, in a charter dated 8th July, 1541. He was married to *Elizabeth Maxwell*, whom, in his latter-will, he appointed sole executor and tuteur to his daughters, *Margaret* and *Jonet*. In consequence of the death of Margaret, Janet became the sole heir of her father. She married *Allan Cathcart of Duchray*, another cadet of the family of Cathcart. His father, the first of the branch, was, according to Nisbet,

I. DAVID CATHCART of Duchray, third son of John, Lord Cathcart, by Margaret, daughter of William Douglas of Drumlanrig, his second lady. He obtained the four merk land of Duchray, in Coylton parish, from his father. He had a remission for being concerned, along with the sheriff of Ayr, in the slaughter of the Earl of Cassillis. He married *Agnes*, daughter of Sir George Craufurd of Liffnoris, by whom he had his heir,

II. Allan Cathcart of Duchray, who married, as already stated, *Agnes*, daughter and heir of William Cathcart of Carbiston.

III. "Allane Cathcart of Carbelstoun," the son, we presume, of this marriage, is mentioned—June 4, 1576—as "cautioner to deliver over the titles" of certain lands in Kingis Kyle, redeemed by James Cuninghame of Polquharne from "Hew Campbell in Patterstoun, as liferenter, and James Bannatyne, burges of Air, heretabill feur of the landis."* He was one of the assize on the trial of John Craufurd of the Schaw, and others, for "the treasonabill fyir-ryssing and burning of ane byir pertening to Johnne Boiswall of Auchinleck," &c., 1577.† His name occurs in the justiciary records in the case of William Gilmour, accused of witchcraft, in 1585. The next of the family was

IV. William Cathcart of Carbiston. He was a witness—April 14, 1574—together with his brother, "Gilbert Cathcart, filio secundo genito" to a sasine of the xls. land of Mosblowane, barony of Auchincruive, from Adame Cathcart of Bardor-rach, in favour of his "sone and apperand air," William Cathcart, and "Margaret Fullertoun, Lady Fergushill, his spous."‡ He married Janet, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Robert Fairlie of that ilk. He must, however, have been twice married: for, in 1580 (August 27), "William Cathcart, zounger of Carbastoun, and *Margaret Lokhart, his spous*, bayth personalie present, and to the langer lever of thame, in conjunct fe," &c., had sasine from Robert Stewart of Gass "of all and hail his eist equall half of the aucht merk land of Carbestoun of auld extent,

* Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

† John, fourth Earl of Bute, who died 16th November, 1814, was twice married—first, to Charlotte Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Herbert, Viscount Windsor; second, to Frances, second daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., banker.

* Mason's Notes.

† Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

‡ Mason's Notes.

within Kingis Kyle," &c.* Besides his successor, he had a son, *James*,† "who," says Nisbet, "went to Germany, and, for his merit, was advanced to honourable offices, by which he acquired a considerable fortune. He married the daughter and heir of *Balthasar-Schemet*, *Schemet-Felt*, chancellor to the Duke of Deux-Ponts, in Germany. He was made one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, master of the horse, and one of his counsellors; in which offices he continued till his death, and was solemnly interred in the great church of *Heidelbergh*, where a noble monument was erected over him, with his arms; which last I have seen on his seals, affixed to his missive-letters to his cousin, the present Laird of Carbiston, whereupon were two oval shields accolee; that on the hand, containing the arms of Carbiston, as above; but the heart was not ensigned with an imperial crown; and that on the left hand, a deer springing, the arms of his wife; and both these oval shields accolee, under a large coronet. Their grandson, *William de Cathcart*, is one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to Prince Palatine, and Duke of Deux Ponts, and enjoys his grandfather's estate, near Deux Ponts." *William Cathcart* of Carbiston was succeeded by his son,

V. John Cathcart of Carbiston, whose name occurs, together with that of his son, *Robert*, in a legal document dated October 22, 1586.‡ Nothing farther is known of him. He was probably succeeded by his son,

VI. Robert Cathcart of Carbiston, who was the father of

VII. Francis Cathcart of Carbiston, who is mentioned in the Ayr Presbytery Books as having quarrelled with the Laird of Laiglands, in the church of Coylton, on a Sabbath day, in 1643, about the right to a seat. His name occurs in the testament of David Cuninghame of Milncraig, as one of his debtors, in 1659. His son was

* *Mason's Notes.*

† He had probably another son, *William*, to whom the following pass, which we copy from the original, refers:—

"Alexander Earle of Leven, Lord Balgonie, Lord Generall of the Scottish armies.

"Whereas this bearer, *William Cathcart* of Carbistoun, is to repair into Scotland, about his lawfull and vrgent affaires: These are to will and command all officers and soldiers vnder my command, or others whom it may concern, to suffer him to passe with his servant, four horses, and equippage, and to repasse, without any lett, hinderance, or molestation. Given at Elswick, before Newcastle, the 19 of August, 1644.

"LEVEN."

The MS. of the foregoing is docketed "Pass be Generall Lesly to Carbistoun." He was styled "of Carbistoun," possibly from his succeeding, by right of his mother, to the "eist equal half of the aucht merk land of Carbestoun," in which his father and mother were seised in 1580.

‡ "Mr Robert Cathcart of Nether Pinmoor, son of John Cathcart of Carbastoun," had sasine of the lands of Dupilburne, &c., in the Burrowfield of Ayr.—*Mason's Notes.*

VIII. James Cathcart of Carbiston, who married *Magdalen*, eldest daughter of Sir James Rothead of Inverleith, Baronet, by whom he had *Colonel James Cathcart* and *Captain Thomas Cathcart*, the latter of whom was killed in the Spanish wars. Both the elder and younger of Carbiston are mentioned in the town's books of Ayr, as having given the magistrates a charge of horning for the stipends of Alloway, in 1704. He was succeeded by his son,

IX. Colonel James Cathcart, who took the name of Colonel James Rothead Cathcart of Inverleith and Carbiston. He obtained a private act of Parliament for selling one-fourth of the lands of Inverleith and one-fourth of the lands of Darnchester, in Berwickshire, which had been entailed by his father, who had succeeded to his mother, one of the four heiresses of their deceased brother. He got £7000, in 1782, for his share of Inverleith. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his grandnephew,

X. James Cathcart of Carbiston, who—11th August, 1760—was seised in the lands of Carbiston, Little Thriepland, Duchray, Kirkton, and Rughall, in the barony of Dalmellington. He at the same time succeeded to the entailed paternal estate of Pitcairle, in Fifeshire. He married, in 1764, *Lucretia*, eldest daughter of Robert Colquhoun of St Christopher's and Santa Cruz. He died in 1795, and was succeeded by his son,

XI. James Cathcart, Major in the 19th Dragoons, many years on active service in India. He was engaged in the storming of Bangalore and Seringapatam, and severely wounded at the battle of Assaye. He died, unmarried, in 1810, and was succeeded by his brother,

XII. Robert Cathcart, Captain in the Royal Navy, an officer of distinguished merit. In the memorable battle of the Nile, he served as Fifth Lieutenant; and his Captain having been wounded early in the action, and the four senior Lieutenants killed, he had the glory of continuing the contest in the *Bellerophon* with the *L'Orient* till the latter blew up. For the prudence and skill displayed by him on this occasion, he received the approbation of Admiral Nelson, and was promoted to the rank of Master and Commander. In 1808, for a most gallant attack in H.M. sloop *Seagull*, against a vastly superior force in the Baltic, he was posted to the *Ganymede*. In 1813, while in the *Alexandria*, 32 guns, he gave chase for eighty hours (H.M. sloop *Spitfire*, 18 guns, in company) to the American ship *President*, 50 guns, Captain Rogers—the latter only escaping by superiority of sailing. Captain Cathcart married, in 1814, *Catherine Scrymgeour*, daughter of Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill. He

died in 1833, leaving no issue. He was succeeded by his brother,

XII. Taylor Cathcart, many years resident in Jamaica. He married there, in 1823, Frances, eldest daughter of George Marcy of Geneva and Kepp, by whom he has issue, three sons and one daughter.

The Cathcarts of Carbiston at one time held considerable possessions in the county; but a small part only of Carbiston now remains to them. The forty shilling land of Duchray, and others, were in the possession of the Chalmers family by the end of the sixteenth century; and on the breaking up of the estate of Gadgirth, in 1695, they fell into the hands of Viscount Stair. Campbell of Shankston and Lord Cathcart also acquired part of the lands.

Arms, according to Nisbet—Azure, three Cross Crosslets fitchee, issuing out of as many Crescents, Argent, 2 and 1; and in the Collar Point a Man's Heart ensigned with an Imperial Crown, proper, as a maternal difference from other descendants of the family of Cathcart.

Crest—A Hand, issuing out of a wreath, holding up a Crescent, Argent.

Motto—"I hope to speed."

RANKINSTON.

This small property has passed through various hands within a short time. *Ivie Hair of Rankinstone* was the proprietor in 1749.* He and his

* He was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Ayr at the time.

spous, M. M. Hair, had a child, *Mary*, baptized 13th November of that year. The same family appear to have previously occupied the lands as tenants.* In 1765 (16th November), he gave a discharge and renunciation of the lands to William Fergusson of Doonholm.† In 1791, *John Campbell* rented the lands, which he subsequently purchased, and they now remain in the family. He married, in 1792, *Jean Gillespie*, by whom he had several sons and daughters—amongst others, *John* and *Andrew*, the latter of whom succeeded him. *Andrew Campbell*, now of Rankinston, married *Janet Campbell*, and has issue.

CRAIGHALL.

This property was originally called the *Laiglands* or *Leglane*. Part of it is situated in the parish of Ayr, under which head we have already given some account of it. It belonged at an early period to a branch of the Cuninghames of Caprington. It was acquired by James Murray of Broughton, in 1759, from Lord Cathcart, on a resignation granted by Charles Shaw of Sauchrie.‡ It was shortly afterwards purchased by Richard Oswald of Auchincruive.

* One Ivie Hair settled at Largs as a farmer. Probably he was some connection of the Rankinston Hairs. He married Jean Cochran, relict of Alexander Cochran of Shillingworth, Kilbarchan parish, and has issue—1. Ivie Hair, farmer at the Bulloch, in the Island of Cumbraes. 2. Agnes Hair, married John Watson, Kilbarchan. She died, without issue, at the Knock, Largs parish.

† Sasine Books of Ayr.

‡ Sasine Books of Ayr.

PARISH OF CRAIGIE.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &C.

Craigie, or *Cragyn* as it was written in the twelfth century, is evidently derived from the Celtic *Creagan*, a rocky place, which is precisely descriptive of the little rocks that constitute the chief feature of the parish. Craigie lies north-west of Ayr, and is somewhat of a triangular form. It is bounded on the north-west by the parishes of Dundonald and Riccarton; on the east by the parishes of Galston and Mauchline; on the south-east by the parish of Tarbolton; and on the west by the parishes of Monkton and Symington. It is about seven miles long, and one and one-fourth broad. The surface is generally level, with gentle undulations here and there, save those rocks or crags which have given the name to the parish. The highest of these rises about five hundred feet above the level of the sea; and commands a view of more than a hundred miles square of a beautifully varied and highly cultivated country. The thriving town of Kilmarnock lies as if spread out at its feet; while far beyond may be seen "the lofty Benlomon" and the distant Grampians raising their summits towards the north; the ridges of Jura on the west, and the hills of Ireland on the south; the bay of Ayr, Arran, and the coasts of Carrick and Galloway, with the numerous towns and seaports that dot the landscape, filling up the picture between. The parish is entirely rural, no small attention being paid to agriculture. Great improvements have recently been made by furrow-draining, and the introduction of the most approved modes of farming. The population, in 1841, amounted to 779; and the rental is about £8000 sterling. There are both coal and limestone in the parish, the latter of which is wrought to considerable advantage. There is a lime-work on the lands of Cairnhill, and another at Knockmarloch, which, though entered in Riccarton parish, is nevertheless wrought in Craigie. The coal, owing to its stratification,

cannot be raised with profit. Many years ago, a pit was sunk at Cairnhill, and wrought for some time by the late Colonel Wallace; but, as it did not yield a profitable return, he gave it up. The foreman offered to rent it; but the Colonel, angry at the idea of his presuming to do so, when it would not cover the outlay, refused to let it. Some time ago, Oswald of Auchincruive expended upwards of £2000 in the attempt to work coal on his property of Adamhill, in the parish; but he found it useless. There is only one corn-mill in the parish, the loch attached to which covers about twenty acres of meadow land. There are parts of other two lochs—Fail Loch, and Loch Brown—in the parish.

The village of Craigie, in the immediate vicinity of the church, consists only of twelve houses; and, curious enough, there is no public road through it. It is, in every respect, a rural village. A library was established in it about a year ago, which now consists of 120 volumes.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Craigie lies in Kyle-Stewart; and, of course, formed part of the extensive district conferred upon the first of the Stewarts. Coeval with this grant, which was conferred about the middle of the twelfth century, the manor of Craigie was possessed by a family of the name of Hose, who were patrons of the church, which was then a rectory. In 1177, Walter Hose of Cragyn, whose father had previously granted half a carucate of land, gave to it another half carucate, gifting the whole—church and lands—in pure alms, for the salvation of the souls of his father and mother, to the monks of Paisley, on condition that John Hose, his brother, the parson of Craigie, should hold the church and lands freely as long as he lived, or did not wish to change his mode of life, in which latter case they were bound to make him a monk, and then, or at his death, the church, with all its ap-

purtenances, was freely to belong to the monks of Paisley. In recognition of this gift, John, the parson, was to give yearly to the monks of Paisley *three iron coins*. This grant was repeatedly confirmed afterwards by the successor of Walter Hose, but it was not till 1276 that the monks of Paisley were put into corporeal possession of the church, with its pertinents. This was done by the mandate of Robert, Bishop of Glasgow. "The church of Craigie," says Chalmers, "continued to belong to the monks of Paisley till the Reformation. The cure was served by a vicar pensioner, who had an established income, which was settled by Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1227. By that settlement, the vicar was to have the alterages, with three chalders of meal, or one hundred shillings yearly. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Craigie was taxed at £2, 13s. 4d., being a tenth of its estimated value. To the vicarage of Craigie there belonged a glebe, two and a-half mark lands of the old extent, which, after the Reformation, passed into lay hands. At the epoch of the Reformation, Wallace of Craigie held the office of Bailie in Kyle, for the monks of Paisley; and he received, as his fee, six chalders and fifteen bolls of meal yearly, out of the tithes of Craigie church. In 1587, the patronage and tithes of the parish church of Craigie, which then belonged to Lord Cláud Hamilton for life, as Com-mendator of Paisley, were granted to him, in fee, with the other property of the monks of Paisley. He was succeeded in the whole, during 1621, by his grandson James, Earl of Abercorn. Long afterwards, the patronage passed to Wallace of Craigie;* and, about the year 1790, was transferred to Campbell of Craigie, to whom it now belongs. After the Reformation, the parish of Richardtoun was united to that of Craigie, and both were placed under the charge of one minister, but they were again disunited in 1648.† In 1653, when the old parish of Barnweill was suppressed, a part of it was annexed to the parish of Craigie, and the remainder to the parish of Tarbolton." Chalmers must be in error in stating that Barnweill was suppressed in 1653; so also the Statistical Account, which makes the date 1673. The suppression took place in order to the erection of the parish of Stair, for the accommodation of the noble family of Dalrymple; and this did not occur, ac-

ording to the Presbytery Books, till 1701. The parish church of Stair was not built till 1706, in which year intimation was made by the Presbytery to the parish of Barnweill that the settlement of Stair must be proceeded with. Still the final suppression did not take place till 1714. The settlement met with great opposition from the heritors and parishioners of Barnweill. Wodrow, writing April 1, 1712, says—"I hear the reluctance of the people in the old parish of Barnweel continues very great against their being annexed to New Stair, Ochiltree and Craigie; and that, besides their attempt to burn the new erected Kirk of Stair, *vide supra*, they are now resolving to rebuild the old kirk of Barnweel, and have gathered a considerable contribution for that end; and several gentlemen, some from one principle, some from another, doe encourage them in this, and they are like to through* it." At what time the old church of Craigie was built is not known; but it probably underwent some alteration towards the close of the seventeenth century, for we find a minute in the Presbytery Books, 4th March, 1692, to the effect that Robert Wallace of Cairnhill, John Wallace of Camcescan, and John Hamilton of Inchgothrick, had consented to an alteration of the Kirk of Craigie. The present church was built in 1776. The parochial registers, though not regularly kept, commence as far back as 1679.

Craigie, like other districts in Scotland, during the reign of superstition, was not without its local witches and spirits of evil genius. Wodrow, in his own familiar way, records a curious instance of the prevailing belief of the period. "My wife," he says, "tells me that she heard her mother frequently tell that Mr John Campbell of Craigie, minister, whom I knew when young, frequently told her that he had been abroad preaching, and generally at that time ther wer many hints of witches, and several persons in process for witchcraft; (it was some years before the Restoration) and, in his preaching, he cautioned his hearers from hearkening to Satan, or credulity in believing him, insisting that no regard was to be had to him or to his creatures, he being a lyar from the beginning. When riding home alone to his own house, he heard one calling him by his name in the highway; and Mr Campbell looked about and saw nobody. This was repeated a second or third time. At the third time he said nothing, but heard a hideous laughter, and a voice saying, "The minister himself must hearken to the Devil!" He rode on without any return. In a little he was called again by his name, which he did not notice, but rode on; then the spirit cried to him that he had better hearken to him, for he had a matter

* In 1665, the church lands of Craigie were possessed by the Gilmilnesroft family. In 1646, Robert Farquhar, heir of his father, was retoured in "Terris ecclesiasticis vicaræ ecclesiæ parochialis de Cragy in Kyle, extendentibus ad 33 soldatas et 4 denariatas terrarum antiqui extentus, infra parochiam de Cragy et balliatum de Kyle-stewart." In 1700, James, son of Robert, was retoured in the same.

† A division of the parishes of Riccarton and Craigie was supplicated for in 1639.—*Acts of Parliament*.

* To complete or go through with it.

that very nearly concerned him to impart. Mr C [ampbell] still rode on, not seeming to mind what was said. The voice continued, "Well, believe me or not, it's time, I tell you, and you ought to take heed to it! When you go home, your wife is expecting you to supper; and ther is a hen roosting at the fire for you, but do not taste it, for it is poisoned." He rode home, and when he entered his house he saw a hen roosting. He was then in some perplexity, and asked his wife wher she had the hen? She told him the beast was brought in dead, though warm, and sold by a woman under a very ill fame for witchcraft. He went to prayer, and asked light from God. He was in a great strait betwixt a just care for his own health, and taking a warning from an evil spirit. However, at supper, he cut up the hen, which looked well, and no way discoloured, which made him incline to eat her. Just at that instant a little dog came into the room, and it struck him in the mind to try an experiment on the dog; and he cast a piece of the hen to the dog, who had no sooner eat it but he swelled and dyed! This cleared his way, and he eat none of the hen. There are some evil spirits," very sagely continues Wodrow, "that, when permitted, seem to delight in freaks; and yet, it seems this devil has been forced to tell Mr Campbell his hazard, and used as an instrument for preserving this good man. The fact is sufficiently vouched, and may be depended on." A large stone, popularly called the "Witches' Stone," stood upright, near the church, in a field on Lodgehouse farm. The tradition is that a witch flying with it, to demolish Craigie Kirk, her apron strings gave way, and it fell down on the spot which it afterwards occupied. It was in all probability a druidical remain; probably a rocking-stone. It stood upon three stones, so high that a man could crawl under. It was destroyed in 1819, to build houses. The farmer's wife, it is said, took some antipathy to it, and would not give her husband rest until he consented to have it removed. A person of the name of Jamieson, and an assistant, were employed to blast it, which was accordingly done. When broken up, it filled twenty-four carts. Such was the feeling of sacrilege occasioned by the removal of the stone, that it was observed the farmer's wife became blind, and continued so for eight years, when she died. Jamieson, who blasted it, never did well afterwards. He drank and went to ruin.

During the era of smuggling, Craigie hills are known to have been the depository of a large share of the contraband goods landed at Troon and other parts of the coast. The broken nature of the crags afforded many secure places of secrecy. The old worthies who took part in this exciting trade have scarcely yet all died out.

ANTIQUITIES.

There are the remains of at least two encampments in this parish—one on Barnweill hill and another at Camp-castle. The former, about one and a-half miles south-west of Craigie Kirk, is of a square form, and on that account it would appear to have been of Roman construction. The Romans are known to have penetrated Cuninghame and Kyle along the source of the river Irvine to its outlet to the sea. The camp at Barnweill may have therefore been one of their stations, as it commands a most extensive range of country. Camp, or Kemp-castle, is situated upon one of the hills near the village. It consists of a heap of rocks, or stones rolled together, and affords an excellent view of the district of Cuninghame. It is supposed to have formed an out-look connected with Craigie Castle. There are also several law or moat hills in the parish—one on the farm of Highlangside-Craigie. The upper part having been removed, the plough now goes over it. Another on Cairnhill property, now enclosed in a plantation. A third immediately above the village, and a fourth on Knockmarloch estate, within the parish of Craigie.

The ruins of *Craigie Castle* are the most prominent object of antiquity in the parish. Little is said of this stronghold in any of our topographical works;* and judging from its appearance at a distance, one is not prepared to expect anything very peculiar or striking in its character. The visitor, however, is most agreeably disappointed. If not so massive as some of the other strengths, of which remains exist in the country, it is by far the most magnificent, while the general design displays a degree of military science in vain to be sought for in any part of Ayrshire, if not in Scotland. The only fortalice with which we are acquainted at all comparable, is that of Auchincass, in Annandale, supposed to have been built by the celebrated Randolph. The same judiciously defensive principle is obvious in the works of both. The very choice of the sites bespeaks superior military talent. That of Craigie Castle is particularly excellent, considering the munitions of war in use at the time of its erection. The building stands on a gentle rising ground, facing the west, between two morasses, which, prior to their being drained, must have presented an insuperable barrier to attack on either side; while deep ditches, cut in front and rear between the two bogs, or rather lochs, completely isolated it from the solid land. There is, besides, no eminence near enough from which any implement of destruction then known

* It is not noticed in Grose's "Antiquities of Scotland."

could have been propelled against the walls, or thrown into the castle, with effect. The area within the moat may extend to about two acres. The main building or castle occupies the centre, and consists of an oblong square, four stories in height. The principal apartment, or ground hall, which seems to have occupied the entire of the second floor, still retains the evidences of superior, if not magnificent architecture. The columns of the arched roof, rising from the floor, appear to have converged towards the top pretty much in the style of the celebrated chapter-house of Crossraguel. The outer walls, judging from the remains that are left, would reach to about half the height of the castle. The drawbridge stood at the north-west corner, and was defended by a tower, which thoroughly commanded the approach, south-west as well as west and north; while, from the circuitous nature of the passage to the castle, the besiegers, even after they had gained an entrance, would be exposed to a raking cross-fire, both from the walls of the castle and the courtyard in the rear. In short, wherever the assault might be attempted, the building is so constructed that the enemy would be completely outflanked on all sides, save, perhaps, the east, where the breadth of the ditch seems to have been mainly depended upon. The two large vaults on the south and east, which appear to be entirely independent of the keep, were designed, in all probability, as places of safety for the families of the defenders. The premises must have been capable of accommodating between two and three hundred retainers. At what time the castle was built is perhaps beyond the possibility of being ascertained. We are inclined to think, however, that it was either wholly or partially erected towards the close of the fourteenth century, subsequently to the marriage of Wallace of Riccarton with the heiress of Craigie in 1371. It was in consequence of this marriage that the descendants of the family of the "Saviour of Scotland" came into the possession of the property of Craigie. What seems to strengthen our conjecture, is the circumstance of a stone, bearing

the arms of the Wallaces and Lindsays quartered, having been found among the ruins of the castle. The relic still is, or was, preserved in the garden of the Mains of Craigie adjacent, and is regarded with no small curiosity by the neighbourhood, the peasant, unacquainted with heraldry, believing it to represent wild men playing at draughts. The original arms of the Lindsays was, Gules, a Fess Cheque Argent and Azure; that of Wallace, Gules, a Lion rampant, Azure, to which two supporters, savages, were afterwards added. The arms of the first Wallace of Craigie, upon his union with the heiress of that property, is a Fess Cheque, with a Lion rampant in the centre, upon a tablet supported by two savages in a sitting posture. The colour of the cheque and lion, if ever painted on the stone, does not now appear. The tablet is worthy of preservation, and ought to be placed beyond the chance of accident. The Wallace family continued to occupy the castle of Craigie till about 1588, when they acquired the castle of Newton-upon-Ayr, which afterwards became their chief residence. Craigie Castle seems to have been so much neglected that, when undergoing some repairs towards the close of the seventeenth century, a portion of the roof fell in, after which it was allowed to go to ruin. There are some stories told of "Wallace wight," in connection with this castle; but from the facts already stated it will be seen that his family had no concern with it in his day.

The ancient portion of *Cairnhill Mansion*, which consists of a square tower, is the next oldest building in the parish; but it is so incorporated with the modern as to be scarcely distinguishable without close inspection.

Part of the old church of Barnweill still remains. The two gables are pretty entire. Like most of the old parish churches, it had no gallery. The situation is truly picturesque. It stands on the north-west side of Barnweill Hill. The walls are overgrown with ivy; and the churchyard, which is pretty large, is surrounded by a belt of trees. The oldest tombstone legible in it is dated 1661; but there are several others evidently much older.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF CRAIGIE.

HOSES, LINDSAYS, WALLACES, AND CAMPBELLS OF CRAIGIE.

As previously stated, *Walter Hose of Cragyn*, in 1177, made a free gift of the church of Cragyn, of his "estate in Kyle," to the monks of Paisley.

Walter succeeded his father, who had previously given half a carucate of land to the church. The father had probably been one of the followers of the first Steward, and thus the first possessor of the Craigie lands under the new order of things then introduced. Walter Hose, whose younger

brother, John, as formerly mentioned, was parson of the church of Cragyn, seems to have been succeeded by a son of the name of *John*. This is known from the fact that, in 1272, *Thomas of Cragyn, son and heir of John Hose*, confirmed the gift of Walter to the monks of Paisley in the usual form. From the charter we learn that, as the seal of *Thomas de Cragyn* was not generally known, he got the seal of Alexander the Steward of Scotland, along with his own, appended to the document. Thomas appears to have died unmarried, or, at all events, without issue, for in the same year we find another confirmation granted by "*Walter de Lyndesay, Knight, son and heir to the deceased Christiana Hose, and Matilda, sister to the said Christiana, heirs to the deceased John Hose, Knight.*"* Christiana and Matilda seem to have been sisters of Thomas of Cragyn. Christiana married Sir William Lyndesay, a younger son of Sir David Lyndesay of Crawford, by whom she had *Walter de Lyndesay*, her son and heir. In the Ragman Roll there is a *Sir Alexander de Lindsay*, whom Nisbet supposes to have been "the ancestor of the Lindsays of Barnweil and Craigie, or a branch of them." Be this as it may—and he was probably a brother or a son of Walter—the descendants of Sir William Lyndesay continued to represent the family till the line ended with an heiress, daughter of John de Lyndesay, who married *John Wallace of Riccarton*, the first of

THE WALLACES OF CRAIGIE,

whose ancestors fall to be traced under the parish of Riccarton.

I. JOHN WALLACE of Riccarton† appears to have been twice married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph de Eglinton and Elizabeth de Ardrosan, but apparently without issue‡ secondly, about 1371,§ to the heiress of the Lyndesays, upon which he assumed Craigie as his designation. He is said to have had three sons||—*Adam*, who succeeded him; *Sir Duncan*, of Sundrum; and *John*, who married the heiress of Wallace of Ellerslie; and a daughter, married to Sir Alan Cathcart. That Sir Duncan of Sundrum was a son of John, the

* Because their seals were not well known, they procured the seal of Randolph, Vicar of Ayr, then Deacon of Kyle, to be appended to the document with their own.

† He had a charter of certain superiorities in Forfarshire, &c., from David II., dated Edinburgh, 29th January, 1370, scarcely a month before the death of that monarch.

‡ *History of the Montgomeries*, in which it is said that the lady in question "married John Wallace, a powerful baron of Ayrshire, whose house had been at feudal war with Eglinton."

§ In the second year of the reign of Robert II., he had charters under the Great Seal, confirming him in various lands possessed by John Lindsay of Craigie.

|| Robertson's "Ayrshire Families," on the authority of a MS. account of the family.

first of Craigie, seems extremely improbable; because, if the latter did not marry the heiress of Craigie before the reign of Robert II., about 1371, it is impossible that the son of this marriage, Sir Duncan of Sundrum, could have had a charter of lands to himself and Eleanora Bruys, Countess of Carrick, from the same monarch, in 1373! We are more inclined to think that he was a descendant of Richard Wallace of Hackencrow (Auchincruive), mentioned in a charter to the canons and nuns of Dalmulin-upon-Ayr, in 1208, and whose family Nisbet regards as a second branch of the Wallace stock. His possessing both Auchincruive and Sundrum seems corroborative of this supposition. We shall therefore consider him altogether apart from the Wallaces of Craigie.

II. Adam Wallace, the eldest son, succeeded his father. He married Lady Margaret Stuart;* and besides his successor, *John*, and *Adam*—who is mentioned in the records of Prestwick, in 1446, as "*frater domini de Cragyn*"—he had a daughter, *Marion*, who was married to Rankine Fullarton of that ilk, about the year 1400. He was succeeded by his son,

III. Sir John Wallace of Craigie. In December, 1413, there was a John Wallace joined in commission with others to treat about the redemption of King James the First, then a prisoner in England. He was probably of Craigie. If so, and if the supposition is correct that Sir John Wallace was the famed Knight of Craigie, to whose valour the decisive victory over the English, gained at the battle of Sark, in 1448, was chiefly owing, he must have been at least about sixty years of age at the time. He died of his wounds a short time afterwards, at Craigie Castle. It is not known to whom he was married; but it is stated that he had three sons, *William*, *Adam*, and *Robert*, the last of whom is said to have gone abroad and died without issue in France. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. William Wallace of Craigie. Whom he married is unknown; but he had a son, *John*, his heir apparent, who was contracted in marriage to Mariot Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert, Lord Kennedy. The letter which passed the Great Seal, approving of the marriage, is dated 12th April, 1459. The contract, however, was not implemented, in consequence, apparently, of the death of his son. The next proprietor was very probably his brother,

V. Adam Wallace of Craigie, who was Comptroller of the Household of James III., in 1468. Amongst the records of the Fullarton family, there is a back band from Adam Wallace, dated 1464,

* Lady Margaret Stuart, Lady Craigie, gave to the Predicant Friars of Glasgow two *marks* sterling out of her estate, April 6, 1399.—*M'Ure's Glasgow*.

in reference to a contemplated marriage between his daughter, *Janet*, and Paul de Fullarton, son and apparent heir of George Fullarton of Corsbie, which shows from its date that Adam could not have been the son of William Wallace. Adam Wallace was one of the representatives of Ayr in Parliament in 1468. He married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, fourth daughter of James, seventh Earl of Douglas, by whom he had a son, who succeeded him.

VI. Sir William Wallace of Craigie, who, from a sasine amongst the Fullarton writs, given by him as Baillie of Kyle-Stewart, appears to have succeeded to the property early in 1471. He was killed at the siege of Sauchrie, in 1478. In the same year, "Wallace, dominus de Cragy," sat as one of the Barons in Parliament. He married Margaret Johnston, daughter of the Laird of Johnston, ancestor of the Marquis of Annandale, by whom he had a son, who succeeded him.

VII. John Wallace of Craigie, who sat in Parliament as one of the Barons in 1489. There was a Matthew Wallace among the Commissioners in 1496. Nothing farther is known of him. He was succeeded probably by a brother,

VIII. Adam Wallace of Craigie. In *Douglas's Peerage*, he is called *Sir Thomas*; and in *Crawfurd's, Hutcheon* or *Hugh*; but as it is known that there was an *Adam Wallace of Craigie* killed at Flodden in 1513, the probability is that neither Douglas nor Crawfurd is right. But whether Hugh, Thomas, or Adam, he appears to have married, first, Dame Catherine Douglas, without issue; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Alan, Lord Cathcart, by whom it is said he had two sons, *John, Hugh*; and a daughter, *Isabel*, married to Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun.* *Hugh* is said to have been the ancestor of the Cairnhill Wallaces, but, we should think, erroneously: for there was a *William Wallace of Carnell* who was slain at Flodden in 1513, and a *James Wallace of Carnale*, or Cairnhill, in 1527, who was americiated for intercommuning with the sheriff of Ayr, then at the horn for the slaughter of the Earl of Cassillis. Taking the order and time of succession into account, *Adam*, the father of *Hugh*, having succeeded in 1478, it can scarcely be supposed that *Hugh* was the father of *William* or *James of Carnale*. But still farther. Adam was succeeded by his eldest son,†

IX. John Wallace of Craigie, styled the "good laird," who is said to have married *Mary** Rutherford, of the ancient family of Rutherford. He had issue, four sons and two daughters—

1. John, his successor.
2. Alexander, who married the heiress of Bonallie, in Yorkshire.
3. Robert, who was a Colonel in Germany, but died without issue.
4. Thomas, a Professor in one of the Universities. He left a son, Thomas, who took part with Queen Mary, and, being expatriated, died at Antwerp.

The daughters were married respectively to Hepburn of Wauchton and Crichton of Clunie. Their father died early in life, leaving his family in a state of nonage: for there was a *William Wallace*, TUTOR of *Craigie*, americiated, along with James of Carnale, in 1527; and, from the Register of the Privy Seal, it would seem that he had either been twice married, or that the genealogists of the family are wrong in stating that he married Mary Rutherford. On the 29th December, 1538, there is recorded a "Letter of gift [from James V., at Linlithgow] to *Jonet Logan*, relict of *vmqle. Johnne Wallace of Cragy*, in consideration that scho is of our kin and blude, and hea nocht to leif vpoune, howbeit scho wes dotit substantiouslie be *vmqle. our derrest fader of gude mynd, quham God assoilze*, be payment of large sowmes of money for hir tocher: thairfoir seing now that the landis and lordschip of Cragy ar fallin in our hands be resoune of warde, We, willing that the said *Jonet* be nocht alluterlie destitute of hir leving, hes gevin, &c., the sowme of forty merkis of pensioune zeirlie," &c.

X. Sir John Wallace of Craigie succeeded his father. He would appear to have been that *Laird of Craigie* who, in 1543, was opposed to the schemes of Henry of England;† and who accompanied the Earl of Glencairn, the Lords Boyd and Ochiltree, the Sheriff of Ayr, the Lairds of Cessnock, Carnall, Bar, and Gadgirth, with 2500 men, to reinforce the Covenanters, or Reformers, at Perth, in 1559. He married *Isabella*, daughter of Sir Mathew Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had four sons—*John, Robert* (mentioned as the brother of John Wallace, in a sasine dated February 18, 1583–4), *Thomas*, and *Michael*, who acquired the lands of Cuningpark. Sir John Wallace of Craigie was succeeded by his eldest son,‡

* In the History of the House of Rowallane, this lady is said to have been "of the house of Carnell." Be this as it may, the acts of Parliament show that, in 1527, infestment was made to Dame *Isabell Wallace* of the lands and barony of Loudoun and others, according to the charter.

† The family MS. here interposes a *William Wallace of Craigie* as the father of the "good laird," by "Dame Catherine Douglas, daughter to the Earl of Angus." But the accuracy of the statement cannot be relied upon without evidence.

* Margaret in the family MS.

† He was to have been the executor of vengeance on Sir George Douglas, at St Andrews.

‡ The family MS. states that Sir John was succeeded by *William Wallace of Craigie*, who married *Margaret Kennedy*, daughter to the Laird of Bargany, and by her had his successor, *John*, and a daughter, married to Allan, Lord Cathcart. "The said *Margaret Kennedy*," continues the MS., "was thereafter married to Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, by whom she had two sons—1st, Gilbert, the Earl;

XI. John Wallace of Craigie, who was one of the Commissioners from Ayr and Irvine in 1560. He married *Lady Mary Cuninghame*, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had five sons, *John*, his successor, *William*, *Robert*, *Michael*, and *Allan*; and a daughter, *Annabella*, who was married to Sir William Hamilton of Sorn. From the younger portion of the sons are descended more than one family of the name in the north of Ireland, and one in the Netherlands, of whom was Field-Marshal Oliver Count Wallis, who accompanied the Imperialists, in the campaign of 1739, against the Turks. The eldest son succeeded.

XII. John Wallace of Craigie. In 1577, he acquired the 10s. land of Gallisholmes from A. Fergushill, burges of Ayr, and his heirs.* He was alive in 1586, in which year he acquired a field from the town of Ayr, called the *Faulds*. He had also "heretabill stait and sasing" of "the croft of land callit Freris-fauld, sumtyme possessit be William Wallace in Quhithous," "liand wtin. the said burt., besyd the place quhair the Blackfreris sumtyme stood," &c.* In the same year he took instruments at Monkton, against "ane letre of baillierie, maid be Dame Margaret Setoun, Lady Halsyde, and Lord Claud Hammiltoun, commendatour of Paisley, hir spous," constituting "Andro Craufurd, sone to the Lard of Ferme," and certain others, "thair baillies of the landis and lordschip of Monkton and Dalmelling." The same day "comperit Michaiill Wallace, brother to Johnne Wallace of Cragy, and in name and behalf of Johnne Wallace, sone and appeirand air of the said Johnne Wallace of Cragy," declared the determination of the latter to hold his right to the baillierie of Monkton until "ordourlie put thairfra be the [law].** Wallace afterwards disponed and gave over to his son his right to the bailliarie of Monkton. He appears to have fallen under the displeasure of some of the dominant factions which prevailed about this time—probably that of Captain Stewart, afterwards Earl of Arran; for, in 1587, we find William Wallace, "minister of Failfuid, donatour to the escheit guidis of the said Johnne Wallace of Cragy," making over the whole to his brother, Michael Wallace.* John Wallace

and Sir Thomas, tutor of Cassillis, of whom is descended the family of Colvin; and three daughters, the eldest whereof was married to the Earl of Orkney, the second to the Lord Grey, and the youngest to the Laird of Barnbarrow." As the MS. gives no dates or authorities, it is impossible to say in how far it is correct, save when corroborated by contemporary circumstances. *Wood's Peerage*, on the authority of a charter, says that Alan, fourth Lord Cathcart, married Margaret, daughter of John (not William) Wallace of Craigie. In the absence of direct proof to the contrary, *Margaret Kennedy*, who married the Earl of Cassillis, as described, may have been the second wife of John, No. X., of Craigie.

* Mason's Note-Book.

married "Dame Margaret Campbell, daughter to the Lord Loudoun," and had five sons—*John*, *William*, *Mr Thomas*, *James*, and *Robert*. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir John Wallace of Craigie. He is mentioned as "Johnne Wallace of Craigie hir mr.," in the testament of "Katherine Jamiesone in Goldring," in 1596; and as "Sir John Wallace of Craigie" in that of "Marioun Cathcart, spous to Andro Craufurd of Dringis," in 1612. He married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, second daughter of David, seventh Earl of Angus, and relict of John, sixth Lord Maxwell,* by whom he had *Hugh*, his successor; *William*, of Prestickshaws;† and *Robert*.‡ He had also a daughter, *Isobell*, whose existence is proved by the following document:—September 10, 1594. The qlk day (&c.) James Layng, servitour to the ryt. honoll. Johnne Wallace of Cragy, past to the duelling hous of Williame Makkerrell, shref clerk of Airshire, within the burgh therof, and ther, in name and behalf of Issobell Wallace, dochter laull. to the said Johnne Wallace of Cragy, and hir said father as administratour to hir for his enteres, presented or. soueraneis levs," &c.§ He died before July, 1614, in a testament of which date he is mentioned as "vmqle. Johnne Wallace of Craigie." He was succeeded by his son,

XIV. Sir Hew Wallace of Craigie. He had a charter of the whole lands of Craigie in 1620. In 1622, there appears a renunciation by William Wallace, his brother, in which is related a contract entered into by John Wallace, late of Craigie, their father, and Sir John Wallace of Cairnhill, by which, for purposes therein stated, he resigns his lands: part of which was to be disponed to William; which he again renounced by this deed to his brother, Hugh. In 1631, he is styled Sir Hew,|| in a sasine of his whole lands. In 1648, there is a disposition in favour of William Wallace of Craigie, followed by a sasine, of the whole lands of the barony of Craigie. This might have been a precautionary measure to preserve the lands in the family, in the revolutionary times in which they lived. Sir Hew was a zealous supporter of the Royal cause. He raised a regiment of foot at his own expense, and thereby incurred so much debt that he had to part with a considerable por-

* Charter dated 5th August, 1598. The family MS. says she was Lady Margaret Maxwell, daughter of the Earl of Nithsdale.

† He is so designed in the list of debtors appended to the testament of William Brown, merchant in Ayr, who died in 1613—"Wm. Wallace of Prestickshaws, sone to ye Laird of Craigie."

‡ Also stated to be a son of the Laird of Craigie in the same document.

§ This matter regarded the teinds of the parish of Galston, to which Wallace seems to have had some right.

|| He is also styled Sir Hew Wallace of Craigie, Knyt., in the testament of Hew Glassfuid in Mossyd, in 1631.

tion of his property.* In 1626, he disposed of his right as heritable bailie of Kyle, to the Crown, for £10,000 Scots. He fought with Montrose, and was in the vanquished army at Philliphaugh in 1645, where he was taken prisoner. His name occurs in the list of disaffected persons made up by the Presbytery in that year, with a view to their being summoned before the reverend court. Sir Hew feigned sickness, and did not attend upon the first call; but he afterwards conformed to their behests, for, in 1650, we find that "Hew Wallace of Craigie, guilty in the late unlawful rising," was "received." There was a commission issued for his apprehension in 1649. He soon, however, obtained a protection. Wodrow tells the following curious story of this Laird of Craigie. He says—writing January 20, 1713—"the same person informs him [Mr Robert Miller] that his predecessor, minister of Craigie, Mr English (whether Nathan or not I forget), had this remarkable prediction in the hearing of many who told it Mr Campbell: The Lairds of Craigie wer none of the best affected to the gospell, and between the 16[40] and 16[50], when the ministers wer very strict in discipline, the Laird of Craigie had either some tenants or servants who brought some horses laden with carriages† from some distant place, and travelled openly upon the Sabbath day, throw many parishes. The ministers of the places wrote to Mr English about such ane open and scandalouse breach of the Sabbath. He spoke to the Laird of Craigie, and he huffed, and told it was done by his orders, and he would support them in what they had done! The minister caused cite the persons guilty to the session; but being supported by their master, they would not compear. When noe other way was left, Mr English took occasion to bear testimony against it very plainly in a sermon. The Laird was in the church, sitting in his seat before the pulpite, and the minister fell upon it soe flatly that Craigie's malice and spite was soe raised that he rose up, and took up his whinger, and threw it at him, when in the pulpite! Mr English, when he perceived him draw it and going to cast it, gote down in the pulpite and escaped it. The whinger went over his head, and stuck in the back side of the pulpite. After he had risen and composed himself a little, he addressed himself to Craigie, and said—"Sir, you have put ane open affront upon God and his ordinances, in what you have aimed at me; and now, I will tell you what

God will doe to you. Your great house, in this place, shall be reduced to a heap of stones, and he that offers to repair it shall lose his pains; and your son now, whom you have so great hopes of, shall die a fool!" And none of Mr English words fell to the ground. His son was then in England, in the army, and was at that time a youth of great parts and expectation. Whether by a fall, or sickness, within a little time turned fatuouse and silly, and died soe. His great house of Cragy fell to be some way out of order, and either he or his son went to repair it; and when the workmen were at it, a great part of it fell down and had almost buried them all; and it's now, indeed, a ruinouse heap!" Sir Hew Wallace had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by Charles I.; and the dignity of a Baronety was conferred on his successor by Charles II., in 1669. In the family annals he is said to have married *Hester Ker*, daughter of the Laird of Littledean, by whom he had an only son, *Hugh*, who became fatuous. There must, however, be a mistake in this: for, in 1650, during the life of Sir Hew, we find a minute in the Ayr Presbytery books to the effect that "*William Wallace, son to the Laird of Craigie*," should be received. He had, with his father, been concerned in the Royal cause. There is also a "*John Wallace, son to the Laird of Craigie*," mentioned in these records about the same period. All his sons, however, appear to have predeceased him; and he was succeeded by a grandnephew, son of William Wallace of Failfuir and Agnes Boyd, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd of Bonshaw, uncle to Lord Boyd, afterwards Earl of Kilmarnock.

XV. Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, the second Baronet, who studied for the law, and became a Senator of the College of Justice. He appears, says Robertson, to have had the honour of Knighthood previous to his succession to the Baronety: for, under the title of Sir Thomas, his name occurs in the records of Parliament, first, in 1665, when he, along with Mr John Cuninghame of Lambruchton—afterwards Sir John of Caprington—represented Ayrshire; and again, in 1667, when he appears under that designation as a Commissioner of Supply. The fact is, Sir Thomas must have succeeded before 1665, on the 29th January of which year the Session books of Ayr show that his son, *Thomas*, was baptised. In that record he is styled simply "Thomas Wallace of Craigie." In 1667, however, on the baptism of his daughter, *Grizall*, he is styled "Sir Thomas Wallace, Laird of Craigie;" and amongst the witnesses is "William Wallace, Laird of Failfourd, grandfather to the said child." He was appointed a Lord of Session in 1671. He is mentioned in the Town books of Ayr as having

* In the testament of Walter Cleland, brother-german of James Cleland of that ilk, Sir Hew Wallace appears as debtor in the sum of £20,000 Scots, "awand for the ward of his marriage, qrvnto. the defunct had richt."

† At that period all heavy carriages were effected by pack-horses. The state of the roads, and the practice of the times, did not admit of the use of carts or waggon for such purposes.

obtained, on the resignation of John Wallace, son of Edward Wallace of Shewalton—25th February, 1675—the “tenements within the yards, commonly called Craigie House,* and lands of Whitehill.” Sir Thomas died in 1680, being then Lord Justice Clerk. He married Eupheme, daughter of William Gemmell of Templeland and Garrive,† by whom he had two sons and four daughters—

1. William.
2. Thomas, born 27th January, 1665.
1. Grizall.
2. Agnes, married to Adam Blair of Carberrie.
3. Elizabeth, married to the Laird of Halyards, and had issue.
4. Eupheme, married to the well-known Hon. John Drummond, second son of James, third Earl of Perth, by whom she had a numerous family, all of whom attained considerable distinction abroad.

Sir Thomas was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. Sir William Wallace of Craigie, the third Baronet. He was provost of Ayr in 1688–9. He was twice married: first, in 1682, to Eupheme Fullarton, daughter of William Fullarton of that ilk, who brought with her a marriage portion of £20,000 Scots; but by her had no surviving issue. They had a son, “Thomas Wallace, son to Sir William Wallace of Craigie and Lady Euphan Fullartone, his spouse, born 4th July, 1684, baptised on Thursday, the tenth of that month, be Mr Alex. Gregorie, parson of Ayr, in Newton Castle. Witness, the Lo. Crichton, the Lo. Cathcart, the Mr of Cathcart, and the Laird of Corsbie, grandfather to the child.”‡ He married, secondly, a daughter of Menzies of Pitfodds, in Aberdeenshire, by whom he had a daughter, who predeceased him. Sir William Wallace maintained the family adherence to the Royal cause, though much more tolerant in his religious views than his opponents. In 1698, when a commission was appointed to inquire whether Newton Castle belonged to Monkton or St Quivox parish, a deputation was also appointed to wait on the Laird of Craigie, with the view of persuading him to conform to the Presbyterian establishment. At next meeting of Presbytery—4th May, 1698—the report of the deputation is thus minuted:—“Mr James Gilchrist reports he spoke with Craigie, and that he had given orders and allowance that all his servants who were Protestants should attend on ordinances dispensed by ministers, and be sub-

* The old *Grey Friars*, now occupied by the premises of Watson and Brown, brewers.

† “This William’s predecessors left England upon account of a quarrel, and settled in Scotland, where they purchased the lands above mentioned, which the said Dame Eupheme (being only child and heiress to her father) brought into the family of Craigie.”—*Family MS.* [The only brother of William Gemmell of Garrive and Templeland was great-grandfather of John Gemmell, present tenant in Garpell, Muirkirk, who now represents that family.]

‡ Session Records of Ayr.

ject to them, and that he would take care that there should be no prophanity, or prophane person, in his family, quither Protestant or Popish.” “He had the honour to command a regiment of cavalerie under King James the Seventh; and when that prince retired into France, Sir William followed him, and constantly adhered to his service as long as he lived, whereby his estate suffered not a little.”* Sir William died before 1700. He was succeeded by his brother,

XVII. Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, the fourth Baronet, who married Rachel Wallace, daughter of Sir Hew Wallace of Woolmet. He had a daughter, *Euphan*, born November 18, 1700; and in the register of baptisms he is styled *Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie*. Besides Euphan, who probably died young, the register shows that he had two sons—*Thomas*, born February, 1702; and *William*, born January 27, 1704—both of whom were presented for baptism in “absence of the parent,” who probably kept out of the way from religious scruples. He appears, according to the family statement, to have had other two sons, *John* and *Hew*—all of whom, save the eldest, died without issue. Sir Thomas was bred to the same profession as his father. In 1703, he craved allowance to take the oath of allegiance to qualify himself as an advocate, which was granted.† In a sasine, dated 24th October, 1711, in favour of William Fullarton of Bartonholme, by Alan, Lord Cathcart, he is styled *Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, advocate*. He died before 1730, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, the fifth Baronet. He also studied for the bar. In the register of baptisms for Ayr, the birth of his first born is thus recorded:—“*Francis Anna Wallace*, daughter to Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, *advocate*, and Dame *Eleanora Agnew*, his lady, born April 16, 1730,” &c. The lady of Sir Thomas was a daughter of Colonel Agnew of Lochryan. They had only one son, who, as the family history states, was a Captain in the Guards, but died before his father, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. According to the Presbytery books of Ayr, Sir Thomas (23d November, 1743), in proof of his right to the presentation of Craigie, produced “an extract of a disposition to the patronage of Craigie, granted by William, Lord Cochrane, of Paisley and Dundonald, in favour of Sir William Wallace of Craigie, the King’s advocate, the 27th Feb., 1665, registered in books of Council and Session, 12th August, 1734.” Sir Thomas, who died about 1760, was succeeded by his daughter,

* Family MS.

† Acts of Parliament.

XIX. Frances Anne Wallace of Craigie, who was married to John Dunlop of that Ilk, and by him had seven sons and six daughters. Of these, five sons came to maturity: *Thomas*; *Andrew*, a Brigadier-General in the army, succeeded his father in Dunlop; *James*, a Lieut.-General in the army, succeeded his brother in Dunlop; *John*, a Lieutenant in the army; *Antony*, a Lieutenant in the navy. Of the daughters, *Agnes Eleanora* was married to Joseph Elias Perochon, a London merchant; *Susan*, to James Henry, Esq.; *Francoes*, married to Robert Vans Agnew of Barnbarrow; *Rachel*, married to Robert Glasgow of Mountgreenan.

XX. Sir Thomas Dunlop Wallace, the eldest surviving son, succeeded his mother in Craigie, about 1774. He married Eglinton, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart., and by her had two sons: *Thomas*, who died in infancy; and *John Alexander Wallace*. The estate of Craigie having been long encumbered, it was sold judicially—at least so much of it as remained—in 1783.* Sir Thomas Dunlop Wallace, the last of Craigie, resided afterwards in England, and died within three years. His son, *John Alexander Wallace*, entered the army at an early period. He joined his regiment in India, and fought under his maternal uncle, Col. Hamilton Maxwell, at the first siege of Seringapatam, where he greatly distinguished himself. In Egypt he commanded the Grenadiers of the 58th Regiment, in all the actions under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. In Spain, at the head of the 88th Regiment, he fought under the Duke of Wellington in such a manner as to call forth repeated encomiums in the despatches of the noble Duke. After the battle of Salamanca, at which he was present, he was seized with a malady which for a long time threatened his life. He so far recovered, however, as to be in command of a brigade in the army of occupation in France, under the Duke of Wellington. *Sir John Alexander Wallace* has the rank of Major-General in the army, Lieut.-Colonel of the 88th Regiment, and K.C.B., and resides at Lochryan, a property inherited through his grandmother.

Arms—Quarterly: first and fourth, Gules, a Lion rampant, Or, within an Orle; second and third, Gules, a fesse Checque of three, Argent and Azure.

Supporters—Two Savages, proper, with Clubs erect. Surmounted in a Canton on the centre, Argent, within a border, Gules, a Cheveron of the same, betwixt a Saltire, Azure, in base, and two Cinque-foils proper in chief, as arms of pretence, being those of Agnew of Lochryan.

* According to the retour of William Wallace, in 1680, the property must have been very extensive.

Crest—An Ostrich Neck and Head erect, issuing out of an open Crown, with a Horse-shoe in the mouth, all proper.

Motto—"Esperanza."

CAMPBELLS OF CRAIGIE.

The principal portion of the Craigie estate was purchased at the judicial sale of the property, in 1783, by *William Campbell*, who, we believe, was the architect of his own fortune, which he acquired chiefly in India. He died, without issue, at London, on the 27th August, 1823, aged 74. He was succeeded by his brother, *Richard Campbell of Craigie*, W.S., who died 15th December, 1835. His wife, *Mary Currie*, by whom he had issue, predeceased him, having died 1st September, 1832. Richard was succeeded by his eldest son, *James Campbell of Craigie* (formerly of Bardarroch), advocate, who has been twice married, and has issue.

Craigie House, the residence of the family, was built by the fifth Baronet—Newton Castle having become untenantable. A portion of it was blown down about the year 1700. Craigie House is beautifully situated on the north banks of the river Ayr, a short way above the town.

WALLACES OF CAIRNHILL.

There can be no doubt that this family originally sprung from that of Craigie, but at what time is not quite certain. As we have shown in the foregoing account of the latter, the first of the Wallaces of Cairnhill could not well be *Hugh*, the son of *Adam* (No. VIII.), as stated in Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*; still, as he elsewhere puts it down, apparently by mistake, he may very possibly have been a son of Sir John Wallace of Craigie (No. III.), who died of his wounds shortly after the battle of Sark, which was fought in 1448. In fact, the documents at Cairnhill render it certain that this Sir John Wallace of Craigie* had three sons. The family account says he married "Dame Elizabeth Cathcart, daughter to Allan, Lord Cathcart, by whom he had three sons, *John*, the eldest, the second *Adam*, who was Laird of Cairnhill, the third *Hugh*, who married the heritrix of Ellerslie, that estate being at the time fallen into the family for the want of heirs male." We must therefore assume

* The family MS., to which we have previously referred, states that he was Lieutenant-General to King James at the battle of Sark, and that he killed Magnus, the English general, with his own hand. He was "wounded in the field, whereof he died at Craigie about three months after the battle. The standard which he carried at the fight, and the signet ring which he wore upon his hand, are ever since kept in the family as monuments of him."

I. ADAM WALLACE of Carnel, whose existence is proven by a minute in the records of Prestwick, to be afterwards quoted, wherein he is stated to be the grandfather of James, No. IV., to have been the first of Cairnhill. Crawford, in his History of Renfrewshire, mentions a

II. John Wallace of Cairnhill, as alive in 1510. If this was the case, he must have been an elder brother of

III. William Wallace of Carnell, who fell at Flodden in 1513, and who was succeeded by his son,

IV. James Wallace of Carnall, who, as previously mentioned, was, in 1527, americiated for intercommuning with the Sheriff of Ayr, then at the horn for the slaughter of the Earl of Cassillis. In the records of Prestwick, he is mentioned in the following minute:—"July 17, 1531. Quo die, James Wallace, Lard of Carnell, comperand in jugement, askyt to be enterit be ane breve of fawore, as use of burght ys, to vij akervis of medow, lyand wtin. ye boundis & fredome of ye said burght, as nerest & lauchful ayr to wmqyul *Adame Wallace of Carnel, his grandsr.*, to be halidin of ye said burght in feu ferme, payand zerly" [left blank]. From original papers in the possession of Lieutenant Fullarton of Overton, he appears to have married *Janet Montgomerie*, probably of Giffen, by whom he had his successor:—"June 6, 1538, "Jonet Montgomerie, *relict of vmqle James Wallace of Carnall,*" grants a discharge to "ane honorable man, Mungo Mure of Rowallane," of a certain sum, "for ye completing of ye marriage of *Hew Wallace of ye Carnell, my soun, wt. Isabel Mure, dochter to the said Mungo,*" &c. To this document, *Troilus Montgomerie*, second son of Adam Montgomerie of Giffen, is a witness. From this document we learn that *James Wallace of Carnale* died before 1538, and that his son and successor was

V. Hew Wallace of the Carnell. He married, as the discharge already quoted implies, *Isabel Mure*, daughter of Mungo Mure of Rowallane.* This is corroborated by the existence of a tabular stone, which was placed outside the square staircase of the oldest portion of the castle or house of Cairnhill. This part having become untenantable, the present proprietor, Col. J. F. Hamilton, in building the new and elegant addition to the residence, preserved the old staircase, and had the tablet carefully replaced in the wall. It contains the arms of the Wallaces of Craigie in one shield,

* In the History of the House of Rowallan, the daughters of Mungo Mure are said to have been "the Lady Enterkine, Lady Carnall, Lady Mochrum, Lady Barrochane, and Lady Dreghorne;" and in a deed (October, 1550) by Dame Margaret Boyd, in favour of John Mure of Rowallane, "Isabell Mure, spous of Hew Wallace of Carnell," is expressly mentioned.

and those of the Mures of Rowallan in another, with the initials of the parties and the date above, thus—"H. V., 1569, I. M.;" and the following inscription below:—"Wt.out the lord be maister of the wark, he bigis in vain the ever so strong." The date, "1569," must be regarded as the year in which that portion of the house of Cairnhill was either built or repaired. By this marriage there was at least one child, *Helen*, married to John Schaw of Sornbeg. This we learn from the testament of "Helene Ross, spouse of Andrew Schaw of Sornbeg," who died in 1551, in which Hugo Wallace de Carnell is mentioned as "quingquaginta tres libras sex solidos octo denarios restans," of the marriage contract between John Schaw, her son and heir apparent, and "Helena Wallace, filia dicti Hugonis." Robertson conjectures that it was this "Wallace of Cairnhill whose daughter, Margaret Wallace, was married, prior to the 12th February, 1530-1, to William Dalrymple of Stair (ancestor to the present Earl of Stair), as appears from a charter quoted in *Wood's Peerage* of that date." From the dates, however, it would seem more probable that she was his sister. He is probably equally incorrect in supposing him "the same Hugh Wallace of Cairnhill who, in 1557, alienated the lands of Blackwood-Yards, Rypeside, Dormontside, &c., to James Weir of Blackwood, and his spouse, Euphema Hamilton, and which was confirmed to them by William, Commandator of Kelso, in 1561, as stated in *Douglas's Baronage.*" The Hugh here alluded to must have been the successor of

VI. John Wallace of Carnell, whose name appears in the *Criminal Trials*, but of whom no particulars are known. He was succeeded by

VII. Hew Wallace of Carnell, who, in 1563, was one of the assize on the trial of John, Archbishop of St Andrew's, and forty-seven others, for attempting to restore the mass at Kirkoswald. This, and not the previous Hew Wallace of Carnell, as Robertson conjectures, must have been "among the number of those Ayrshire lords and lesser barons who were component parts of the famed convention or Parliament, in 1560, which gave the first appearance of legality to the establishment of Presbytery in Scotland, during the reign of Francis and Mary, though with an implied rather than a direct consent of the sovereign." In 1566, Hew Wallace of Carnell was surety for "Maister Andro Hay, Persoun of Renfrew, that he sall remane in free ward within the burcht of Dunbar, and twa miles round about the same, &c. His name frequently appears in the list of assize in the books of adjournal: amongst other occasions, at the trial, in 1567-8, of parties accused of being concerned in the murder of Darnley. In 1572, he became security for certain individuals

"delatit for airt and pairt in the murder of the Kingis twa Regents. Hew Wallace of Carnell, together with "Robert, his son and apparent heir," gave sasine (February 21, 1581-2) of "the v. lib. land of Fowtoun and four lib. land of Symontoun," in liferent to "Jonet Campbell, Lady Barskimming," who seems to have been the wife of Hew, the father.* In 1582, he and his son Robert gave a charter of alienation to George Hamilton, burges of Ayr, of an annual rent of l. merks, "to be zeirliche vplefit furth of all and hailt the ten merk land of auld extent of Drumley, or any part thereof," &c.† Robertson supposes him to be "the same Wallace of Cairnhill who had a daughter married to Gavin Hamilton of Orbiestoun, as appears in the history of that family in *Douglas's Baronage*." His son, Robert, who is mentioned as "Robert Wallace, younger of Carnell," a witness in the legal case at Monkton, in 1586, alluded to in the foregoing account of the Craigie family, appears to have predeceased him. He was succeeded by his grandson,

VIII. John Wallace of Carnell, who appears in the testament of "Mareoun Sawer in Tempilhous, wtin. the parochin of Torbolton," in 1591. In a retour, dated 12th May, 1596, he is designed heir to Robert Wallace, *younger* of Carnell; "whilst in another of the same date, he is retoured heir to his great-grandfather, William Wallace of Carnell [killed at Flodden], in the ten merk land of Cashogil, in the barony of Drumlanrick and shire of Dumfries; also, as heir in the same to his grandfather, Hugh."‡ If Robertson is correct in quoting these charters, it follows that both John, No. VI., and Hew, No. VII., were brothers of Hew, No. V., in which case John, No. VIII., would be the great-grandson of William, No. II., who fell at Flodden. In 1600, he was security for "William Crawford of Lochnores," for abiding from the raid of Dumfries.§ He is mentioned in a document, dated June 29, 1602, as indebted, along with "Cornell David Boyd of Turgill," in the sum of 6,000 merks, to the assignees of Thomas, Lord Boyd.† In 1610, he was succeeded, according to Robertson, by

IX. James Wallace of Cairnhill, whose existence, he says, "is identified from a charter, followed by a sasine, granted by him, of dates 26th March and 26th April, 1602, of the lands of Over Barnweil, to Andrew Craufurd in Drings, representative then of the Craufurds of Thirdpart, in Renfrewshire." If we can trust to Robertson, James must have died very soon after obtaining possession of the property; for we find another

X. Sir John Wallace of Carnell,* who appears as a creditor, being one of the "wardatouris" for the Lordship of Boyd, in the testament of "vmqle Marione Andro in Cruikis Mylne, in the parish of Kilmarnock," in 1603. He was provost of Prestwick in 1611. He appears, says Robertson, "several times in the records of Parliament, as in 1608, when he, along with Campbell of Cessnock, were members for the burgh of Ayr; and, in the same year, they both are conjoined, with the Laird of Blair and Mowat of Busbie, members for Irvine, as commissioners, along with the magistrates of these burghs, to see "that butis and shoone are made in conformity with the price of leather." This was deemed necessary, in consequence of "the grite and extraordinair derth and pryces rasit vpon the butis and shoone through all pairtis of this country." In 1609, "Sir John Wallace of Carnell, Knyt.," was cautioner for the entry of "James Mure in Mynniehagen, dilaitit of airt and pairt of bewitching of Margaret Wicht in Dalmelington." Sir John appears in various testamentary and other documents, down till 1622. In 1617, and in 1621, he and the Laird of Blair were members for the county of Ayr. He married *Jeane* (not *Helen*, as Robertson has it) Stewart, a daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, who died in 1618. Her latter-will runs thus—"The testament and inventar of vmqle Jeane Stewart, Lady Carnell, the tyme of hir deceis, quha deceist in ye monethe of October, 1618, fayfullie maid and gevin vp be Sir Johnne Wallace of Carnell, Knyt. In name and behalf of *Hew, Williame, Mathew, Jeane, and Margaret* Wallace, bairnis lauffull to ye defunct excrs. dative." In the testament of Jonet Stewart, Lady Castlemilk, her mother, who died the same year, the following legacies occur:—*Item*, I leif to Jonet Wallace, my oe's dochter, Mathew Wallace, Carskaddane, fyve hundrith mks. Mair, I leif to Margaret Wallace, dochter to Sir Johnne Wallace of Cairnehill, the sowme of fyve hundrith mks." *Mathew*, the third son, thus appears to have been the first of Carscadden, and to have had a daughter, named *Jonet*, after her great-grandmother, Lady Castlemilk. Sir John was alive in 1630.†

The estate of Cairnhill about this period, or shortly after, passed from the family altogether. Robertson traces two successors; but he is evidently in error. It came for a time into the hands of a branch of the Cathcart family, who were related by marriage. The first we meet with is *Allane Cathcart of Carnehill*, whose name

* She is styled "Lady Carnell" on the margin.

† Mason's Notes.

‡ Robertson.

§ Criminal Trials.

* Sir John had a brother, *Adam*, who is mentioned as a cautioner in the testament of Adame Stewart of Barskimming.

† Charter Chest at Cairnhill.

appears, in 1630, in the Testament of James Norwall, merchant, Kilmarnock.* In 1631, *Allane Cathcart of Carnell* is a creditor "of ferme ye crop 1631 zeira, sax bolls twa ps. meill," &c., in the testament of "Margaret Wilsoun in Bromehill, Barnweill."* In 1640, *Allane Cathcart, younger of Carnell*, and *John Cathcart, his brother*, appear as debtors in the testament of Hew Campbell of Netherplace.* In 1643, *Allane Cathcart, elder of Carnell*, is in the list of debtors in the testament of Sibilla Wallace, relict of Mr Alexander Wallace, minister of Galston.* From the testament of his wife he appears to have died before 1643. It runs as follows:—"Testament, &c, of *Ether Fullartoune*," spous to Allane Cathcart of Cairnhill, within the parochin of Riccartoune, the tyme of hir deceis, Quha deceist in the monethe of Aprill, 1643 zeiris, ffaytfullie maid and gevin vp be *Allane Cathcart, now of Cairnhill*, lautfull sone procreat betwixt thame, and exr. dative," &c. The fact of the lands of Cairnhill having belonged to the Cathcarts at this period is farther proved by documents in the charter chest at Cairnhill.

Not long afterwards, the property was acquired by *Robert Wallace of Cairnhill*, whose name occurs as a debtor in the testament of Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzean, in 1653. In 1655, he had a disposition granted by John Wallace, son of Mathew Wallace of Underwood, in which he is styled *Robert Wallace of Cairnhill, his brother-german*. He was thus the son, probably the second, of Mathew Wallace of Underwood.† He did not long retain the estate, for in 1680 *William Wallace of Craigie*, as heir of his father, was retoured, amongst other properties, in the sixteen shilling land of Cairnhill. Robertson states that *Thomas*, brother of John Wallace of Ellerslie, the last of the Wallaces that possessed that property, "acquired the lands of Cairnhill about the year 1711, from a family of the same name who had for about more than 200 years been possessed of that fine property. This may be, but he was preceded by other Wallaces, who possessed the property. In 1690, we find

Robert Wallace of Cairnhill, heir of *Robert Wallace of Cairnhill, patrui*—his uncle by the father's side, "in 10 mercatis terrarum de Cairnhill, *alias* Craigo et Poknaiff cum manerii loco de Cairnhill," &c. Robert Wallace of Cairnhill is mentioned in the Town Books of Ayr in 1692. In 1698 he was made a burgess of Ayr.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Katherine Wallace (15th June, 1655) had a resignation, or rather infertment, from her spouse, John Harvie, of the half of the four merk land of Braidlie (in Dalry parish), in life-rent. Robert Wallace of Cairnhill was a witness to the document; and *John Wallace*, baillie in these parts, was his brother german. Katherine Wallace is not designed, but she was, in all likelihood, a near relation of Cairnhill.

He had a brother, James Wallace, merchant in Ayr, who was for some time a bailie of that burgh. He married Jean M'Kerrell, a daughter of M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, and had issue. The baptism, apparently of their first child, is thus recorded in the session books—"William Wallace, son to James Wallace, merchant, and Jean M'Kerrell, born November 28, 1696; witness, William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, and Robert Wallace of Carnell, *uncles** to the child." The same parties had another child, *Robert*, born 16th October, 1699.

Robert Wallace of Cairnhill married "Mrs Jane Young," April 1698, and had a son, *Robert*, baptized 9th Feb., 1693; also, *George*, baptized 14th March, 1694; *William*, baptized 8th Oct., 1695; *John*, baptized 15th Sept., 1697. He died in 1712.

Sir *Thomas Wallace of Cairnhill*, whose name occurs in the Presbytery Records, 13th June, 1728, was the *Thomas Wallace* whom Robertson says "acquired the lands of Cairnhill about the year 1711."‡ John Wallace of Ellerslie died without male issue, and left that estate to his daughter, *Helen*, who was married to Archibald Campbell of Succoth; consequently the representation of the ancient family of Ellerslie, by the female line, now devolves upon Sir Archibald Campbell of Garscube, Bart. *Thomas*, brother of John of Ellerslie, purchased the estate of Cairnhill from Robert Wallace, as already stated, in 1711. Robert left a son, *Robert*, who continued to reside for some time at Cairnhill after it had been sold. As Robert had no family, and his brother's daughter having died young, the estate of Cairnhill would have fallen to Sir Thomas Wallace, even although he had not bought it. Sir Thomas married, in 1710, *Lilias*, daughter of William Cuninghame of Craighens and his spouse, a daughter of Sir J. Colquhoun of Luas. He had four sons: *William*, *John*, who acquired the estate of Ceesnock, *Hugh*,§ and *James*; and three daughters: *Margaret*, who

* In the Presbytery Records, 18th April, 1723, James Wallace, late baillie in Ayr, is styled "brother of Robert Wallace of Cairnhill."

† This was the year of the sale.—*Charter Chest at Cairnhill*.

‡ Hugh, the third son, married and had issue. His eldest son, Hugh, possessed the estate of Biscany, in Jamaica, whose eldest son again, Hugh Ritchie Wallace, was a Lieutenant in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, in which regiment he served in the Peninsular war from 1810 till 1814. He was at all the principal engagements during that period—Busaco, Albuera, Clarena, Rodrigo, and Badajoz; at the latter of which he was one of the leading party who stormed the great breach of Trinidad. He was also at Salamanca, battle of the Pyrenees, Arthos, and Toulouse. He afterwards served in America, where he received three wounds. Falling Robert Wallace, late of Kelly, and his brother, Hugh Ritchie Wallace will be the representative of the Wallace family.

was married to John Nelson, merchant in Glasgow;* *Magdalene*, and *Elizabeth*.† He died in 1748. His name occurs in the list of Commissioners of Supply for the last time in 1747. He was succeeded by his son,

William Wallace of Cairnhill, whose name appears amongst the Commissioners of Supply in June, 1749. He studied for the Scottish bar, and was admitted an advocate in 1734. He was the author of "Strephon and Lydia," a song first printed in Johnson's Musical Museum; also of a parody beginning—

"Two toasts at every public place are seen—
God-like Elizabeth and gentle Jean."‡

He married his cousin, *Jean*, daughter of Archibald Campbell of Succoth, by whom he had four sons—

Thomas, who succeeded.

Archibald, died in Jamaica, 8th Nov., 1779.

William, Lieut.-Colonel of the 80th regiment, who, after a long career of military duty, died at Scoor, East Indies, 11th May, 1809. He was present at the taking of Seringatam, and several other engagements. His memory is still revered in India, the natives having raised a handsome monument to his memory.

John, Captain 16th Regiment N.I., who also served in the army, was killed, whilst leading on his company to the attack of the fortress of Bhutpore, East Indies, 11th January, 1805.

Lilias.

In 1757—12th October—Sir William had an assignation of a disposition of the 20s. land of Ashyeard, by John Smith of Ashyeard, in favour of Robert Paterson Wallace of Holmston, dated the 7th of June before.§ In this document he is styled Sir William Wallace. He died at Glasgow, 16th Nov., 1763. His lady died at Edinburgh, 9th March, 1781. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Thomas Wallace of Cairnhill, who also was in the army—Captain in the 1st Royals—and was for some time a prisoner in France. He died at Cairnhill, 26th August, 1812, without issue; and as all his brothers had predeceased him, he was succeeded by his only sister, *Lilias*, who married Walter Ferrier of Sommerford, Stirlingshire, by whom she had—

John, who succeeded her.

Archibald, died Major of the 92d Highlanders, having served with that gallant corps at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

William, also in the army.

Jane, married to Thomas Riddell of Cammistoun.

Margaret.

Lilias Wallace died in 1840, and was succeeded by her son,

Colonel J. Ferrier Hamilton, who served through the greater part of the Peninsular war,

* A daughter of this union, *Lilias*, married William Campbell of Netherplace.

† Craigie Parochial Records.

‡ See "Ballads of Ayrshire"—first series.

§ Sasine Books of Ayr.

and, having retired from the army in 1817, married the Hon. Georgina Vericker, second daughter of Charles, second Viscount Gort and Baron Killar-ton, and has issue, *Walter* and *Charles Vericker*, both in the army, besides several other sons and daughters. Colonel Hamilton represents, through his mother, the Wallaces of Cairnhill, and, through his grandmother, the Cuninghames of Cuninghamehead, both old Ayrshire families.

Arms—Gules, three Cinquefoils Ermine within a Border, Argent, charged with eight Martlets of the first, for "Hamilton." Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Gules, a Lion rampant, Argent, within a Border, Argent and Azure; 2d and 3d, Gules, a Fesse Checque of three, Argent and Azure, for "Wallace."

Crests—Two Branches of Oak crossing one another, en saltier; *Motto*, "Addunt robur stirpi," for "Hamilton." An Arm and Dagger; *Motto*, "Pro libertate," for "Wallace."

Residence—Cairnhill mansion is pleasantly situated in a sheltered spot, near a bend of the Cessnock water, amid some fine old trees. It is about four miles south-east of Kilmarnock. The old square tower forms part of the fabric.

BARNWEILL—HAMILTONS AND WALLACES.

The barony of Barnweill belonged, in the sixteenth century, to Lord John Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothock, from whom it was acquired by Sir William Hamilton of Sorne and Sanquhar, in 1567. It had previously, however, belonged to a family of the name of Wallace. In 1531, *George Wallace* of Barnweill was witness to a bequest to the choristers of St John's Church, Ayr.* The charter from Sir William Hamilton was "to William Hamilton of Sanquhar, Knight, and Dame Janet Campbell, his spouse, of the barony of Berne-weill and Symontown, in the baillery of Kyle-stewart and co. of Ayr," confirmed under the great seal, 12th January, 1567. The property was given to his only son: October 16, 1578—"Johns Hamilton of Barnweill" grants sasing "of all and hail the xxs. land, in Townheid of Barnweill, occupit be *William Wallace* of Gariggis, [&c.] and of the four li. land of Barnweill-Heries, [&c.] in warrandice of the said xxs. land, to William Wallace, sone and heir apperand to William Wallace, in Gariggis, [&c.] conforme to the said precept, [&c.] maid therpoun [&c.] Befoir William Wallace, zounger, of Barnweill."†‡ From this we learn

* Requiem-Book of St John's, in archives of Ayr.

† Mason's Note-Book.

‡ There were also the xxs. land of Ovir-Barnweill, which—Nov. 17, 1578—William Wallace in Auchindonane gair heretabill stait and sasing to George Douglas, zounger, of Pennyland, and Margaret Douglas, his spouse, personalle present.—*Mason's Note-book.*

that the first of the second Wallaces of Barnweill was *William Wallace*, eldest son of William Wallace of Galriggis or Garrix, in the parish of Dundonald. John Hamilton, however, still continued to possess a portion of the barony, and was styled of Barnweill. He was witness to a monetary transaction, October 11, 1583. The name of William Wallace, younger of Barnweill, occurs about the same time in various documents as having, in virtue of his office of bailie of the district, given "heretabill stait and sasing" to parties. Again, his name occurs, in the same capacity, in 1586. His father died about this time, for, in the same year, certain legal steps are said to have been taken "before William Wallace of Barnweill."* In 1609 he is mentioned in the Testament of Issobell Wilsoune in Barnweill. To whom he was married does not appear; but *Lady Wallace of Barnweill* occurs among the list of debtors in the Testament of "Adam baird, flescheor in Kilmarnock, quha deceist in August, 1609."* They had two sons, *Robert Wallace* and *Mr William Wallace*.† Robert appears as *younger* of Barnweill in several testamentary documents—amongst others, in that of "Adame Levingstoun in Fail," January, 1622. His father, however, must have died previous to 1628, in which year we find him styled of *Barnweill*.‡ From this period we lose sight of the Barnweill Wallaces. Part of the barony continued to be held by the Galriggis or Garrix Wallaces; but the whole—including Herries, Barnweill, and Symountoune—fell ultimately into the Craigie and Carnell families—the latter possessing Nether Barnweill,§ and the former the rest of the barony, in which William Wallace of Craigie, as heir of his father, was retoured in 1680.

NEILL OF BARNWEILL.

The property of Barnweill was acquired by the father of the present proprietor on the breaking up of the Craigie estate in 1783. The family claim to be descended of the MacNeills of Barra, a cadet of whom is said to have settled in Ayrshire about the middle of the sixteenth century, and acquired the lands of Townhead of Monkton, and others in the vicinity of Prestwick, part of which still remain in the family. The name frequently occurs in the records of Prestwick. There was a "Schyr David Neill," chaplain, clerk of the burgh

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

† They are witnesses to "the Notar's subscription," in the Testament of Isobel Wilsoune, already alluded to.

‡ Some of the family of Wallace were ministers of Barnweill. "Maister Robert Wallace, minister at Barnweill," is mentioned in testamentary documents in 1643 and 1600.

§ Robert Wallace of Cairnhill, heir of his uncle, Robert Wallace, was retoured in Nether Barnweill in 1690.

in 1554-5; and various others at a much earlier period. The first of the family condescended upon is

I. WILLIAM NEILL, who married *Janet*, daughter of James Blair, Ayr, and a niece of David Blair of Adamton, and by her was father of

II. James Neill of Schaw—a property not far from Prestwick—who married, in 1721, Jean, daughter of John Smith of Drongan. They had a numerous family, most of whom, however, died early in life. Mr Neill was a merchant in Ayr, and for some time a bailie of the burgh. He died, at the great age of 88, 28th October, 1774. He was succeeded by his son,

III. James Neill of Schaw and Barnweill, who was also a merchant in Ayr, and a magistrate. He married Margaret Smith, daughter of Andrew Smith of Swindrigemuir, and by her had issue—besides a son, *James*, and two daughters, *Jean* and *Marion-Jane*, who all died young—

William.

Andrew, Captain in the 90th Regiment. He married Louisa, daughter of Sir James Patey, of Reading, and died at Mallow, in Ireland, in 1813, leaving a son (posthumous), Andrew-Charles-Brisbane, in the medical service of the E.I.C.

James Neill of Schaw, as formerly stated, acquired the property of Barnweill in 1783. He died in January, 1797. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. Colonel William Smith Neill of Barnweill and Swindrigemuir, the present proprietor. He assumed the name of Smith on succeeding, on the death of his maternal uncle, in 1838, to the latter property. He is Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Ayrshire Militia, Deputy-Lieutenant for Ayrshire, a Magistrate, and Commissioner of Supply. He married, in November, 1807, Caroline, daughter of George Price Spilles, Esq., Commissary-General, and has had issue—

1. James-George, Captain E.I.C. Service, and Assistant Adjutant-General in the ceded districts, Madras; married, in 1835, Isabella, daughter of Major William Warde, and granddaughter of General George Warde, of Woodlands Castle, county of Glamorgan, and has issue—

1. William-James.
2. Charles-Bladen.
3. George-Fraser-Eric.

2. John-Martin-Bladen, Captain 40th Regiment, served during the entire of the second campaign in Afghanistan, was present in every action with the Candahar division of the army, and received the medal of Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, 1842. He is also the author of a narrative of the campaign.

3. William-Francis, Lieutenant Royal Artillery.

1. Caroline.
2. Margaret-Smith.
3. Sarah.
4. Henrietta-Jane-Helen.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st, Azure, a Lion, rampant, Argent; 2d, Or, a Hand, fesse-ways, couped, Gules, holding a Cross-Crosslet, fitchee, Azure, in pale; 3d, Or, a Lymphad (or Galley), Sa.; 4th,

per fesse, Argent and Azure, to represent the sea, out of which issueth a rock, Gules.

Crests—1st, a Sinister Arm, in armour, holding a Dagger, back-handed; a Dexter Hand, proper, holding a Sword.

Mottoes—"Vincere vel mori. Steady."

Seats—Barnweill and Swindrigemuir.

Barnweill House is a neat mansion, built about sixty years ago.

CAMCESCAN OR CAMBUSCESCAN.

This property belonged to a branch of the Wallaces of Craigie.* *Hew Wallace of Camcescane* died in 1674.† Robert Wallace of Cairnhill, heir of his uncle, was retoured in the ten merk land of Cambuscescan in 1690. In 1692, we find a *John Wallace of Camcescane*‡ among the heritors who agree to an alteration of the kirk of Craigie. He had a son, *John*, baptized 13th May, 1691; § also, *Hugh* and *Robert*, twins, baptized 2d November, 1692; *William*, baptized 15th November, 1694; *George*, baptized 14th August, 1698; *Agnes*, baptized 2d Feb., 1701; *Rachael*, baptized 20th January, 1704. From the Wallaces the property was acquired by *Thomas Garvine*, Provost of Ayr, who is styled of *Cambusceskin*, in 1727. In 1746, *Thomas Garvine*, then Provost, and *Baillie Sloan*, were deputed by the Council to congratulate the Duke of Cumberland on his victory at Culloden. Provost *Garvine* died without issue about the middle of last century.

UNDERWOOD.

The five pound land of Underwood of Barnweill was possessed by *Mathew Wallace of Underwood*—also of the Craigie family—in 1617. His name occurs in the testament of "James Lowdown, Richertoune," who died in September of that year. In 1619 he is cautioner in the testament of "Lady Carnell."|| From a disposition, dated 1655, in favour of Robert Wallace of Cairnhill, he appears to have been the father of *John Wallace of Underwood*, by whom he was succeeded. The property afterwards, like most other possessions belonging to the Wallaces in the vicinity, fell into that of Craigie. *William Wallace of Craigie* was retoured in the five pound land of Underwood of Barnweill in 1680. In 1697 we find it in the hands of *James Hutchison of Underwood*, merchant in Ayr, who died about

that time. He bequeathed to the poor of Ayr £11, 13s. 4d. *John Hutchison of Underwood* is witness to the baptism of a child, Nov. 24, 1700. He was married to *Agnes Fergusson*, and had a son, *James*, born Jan. 15, 1701; *John*, born July 8, 1702; *Duncan*, born February 7, 1704; *George*, born 20th February, 1708; *James*, born 8th January, 1712. In the baptismal record of this child the father is styled *late* of Underwood. He appears to have married a second time, for, in 1720, we find *John Hutchison of Underwood* (so styled perhaps from courtesy), and his spouse, *Agnes Kennedy*, mentioned as publicans in the records of Ayr. Their house was much frequented by the authorities, who ate and drank at stated periods for the "honour and dignity" of the burgh. *James Hutchison of Underwood* frequently appears in the Town Books between 1723 and 1749. He married *Margaret Watt*, and had several children. *John Hutchison, late of Underwood*, "grandfather of the child," is a witness to the baptism of their daughter, *Jane*, born Nov. 11, 1749. They had four sons, *Charles, John, Duncan, and James*; and another daughter, *Agnes*, married to Mr *John How*, limner in Ayr. *James Hutchison* was some time provost of Ayr. The Town Books record that he was "robbed of his saddle bags and pocket-book, on the 21st May, betwixt five and six afternoon, on the highway between Colmonell and Girvan, in the muir of Aldowers, containing several hundred pounds in bank notes, bills, accompts, and other valuable papers." A reward of thirty guineas was offered by the town for the apprehension of the parties. Shortly after this period the property passed from the Hutchisons. In 1785 it was purchased from the creditors of the late Messrs *Alexander*, merchants, Edinburgh, by the late *John Kennedy of Underwood*, the only surviving son of *Robert Kennedy of Greenan*, near Ayr, who was a descendant of the Cassillis family. He was succeeded, in 1836, by his son, the present proprietor, JOHN KENNEDY, W.S.

When the estate of Underwood was purchased by Mr *Kennedy*, in 1785, the remains of an old baronial castle, with a moat, stood upon it; but in such a state of decay as to be irreparable. He therefore took it down, and erected on the same site the present mansion-house, which is commodious and comfortable. It is delightfully situated in a green holm, bordered with chesnut and other trees; and a small stream flows past it about twenty yards in front. The house commands a fine view of the Heads of Ayr, the Rock of Ailsa, and the Island of Arran. Mr *Kennedy* also laid off and planted the various plantations and belts of wood on the property, which are now very ornamental, and give that part of the country, formerly bare, a rich and clothed appearance.

* Family MS.

† Here lies the body of Hew Wallace of Camcescane, who departed this life 28 of March, 1674, &c.—*Tombstone in Barnweill Churchyard.*

‡ Session Records. § Craigie Parochial Records.
|| Glasgow Commissary Records.

MOSSIDE.

The forty shilling land of Mosside belonged to the Wallaces of Brighthouse, and afterwards to the Cairnhill family. The proprietor, in 1713, was *Alexander Thomson of Mosside*, in whose family it continued till the beginning of the present century. It lately belonged to *John Anderson of Mosside*, and now to *Hamilton Rose, Esq.*, Cumnock.

There were several other small properties in the parish, most of which have now merged into

others, such as *Underhills*, originally called *Under-the-Hill of Barnweill*,* belonging to the *Lamonts*, who possessed it from about the middle of the seventeenth till the latter half of the last century; *Crofthead*, possessed by the *Hunters* during the greater part of last century; *Townhead of Barnweill*, *Browns*; *Hightee*, *Mortons*; *Hillhouse*, *Campbells*; and the *Fentons*, which belonged to the late *Rev. Dr Stirling*.

* It is so called in a sasine, 18th October, 1755.

PARISHES OF OLD AND NEW CUMNOCK.

PARISH OF CUMNOCK (OLD).

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THE name of this parish may have been derived from the British *Cum*, a hollow, and *Cnoc*, a hill; or, which is essentially the same, the Celtic *Com*, a cavity, and *Cnoc*, an eminence. *Comenoc*, or *Cumnock* as it is now pronounced, would therefore signify the hollow, or bosom of the hill, which is precisely characteristic of the locality. The village stands—about sixteen miles from Ayr—in the valley formed by the junction of the Glasnock and Lugar waters. The parish is bounded on the north by Auchinleck and Muirkirk; on the east by Dumfries-shire; on the south by New Cumnock; and on the west by Ochiltree and Auchinleck. It is about ten miles in extreme length, and two in average breadth, forming in shape a sort of oblong square. The surface is of an undulating character. None of the heights are very abrupt or prominent. The highest, Knockdon, bounds the south-west; and the rise is gradual from the north to the south sides of the parish. The soil in general is clay upon a strong till; but in some places bog, and in the holms light and dry mixture of sand and gravel. Adorned and sheltered by numerous belts of wood, the district presents a variegated and cultivated appearance. There are about 13,000 Scotch acres in the parish, 2000 of which are moorland, 200 under plantation, and the remainder arable. Much of the moorland, however, has recently been reclaimed; and agricultural improvements, by tile-draining and otherwise, have made rapid progress within these few years. The rental is about £8000 sterling. The parish is well watered: The Lugar, formed by the junction of the Bella and Glenmore rivulets, about two miles above the town of Cumnock, rises on the east of the parish, and, joined by the Glasnock, enters the Ayr at Barskimming, after coursing a distance of about ten miles. "The scenery

on the banks of the Lugar is of the most romantic and picturesque description; sometimes bold, projecting, naked crags overhang its course; at other places is seen a perpendicular wall of rock, more than a hundred feet in height, rising out of the water; while again you are called to admire the deep ravines through which it flows, wooded on both sides from top to bottom; the trees now waving their foliage in the pure stream below, and again intertwining their branches on the heights above. A little above the town it almost forms a circle, by winding its course nearly round a small hill, called the Moat, which is finely wooded from the top to the bottom on all sides. The high and finely wooded banks, together with the beautiful meanderings of the stream, as seen from this peninsular hill, present an extremely picturesque appearance. There is also another rivulet called the Glasnock water, that intersects the town of Cumnock, and flows into the Lugar at the lower end of the town. This stream has its source in a lake that lies on the south boundary of the parish. It is worthy of notice that this lake flows out at both ends. At its southern extremity, it sends its waters into two other small lakes in New Cumnock parish, that flows into the river Nith; and at its northern extremity it forms the Glasnock water, which, as we have already said, empties itself into the Lugar at Cumnock. From these facts it is evident that this lake stands on the summit level between Ayrshire and Dumfries-shire; while it also forms an inland link of communication between the friths of Clyde and Solway."* The whole parish abounds in minerals, coal, limestone, freestone, ironstone; and recently a rich seam of black-band has been discovered. A vein of lead runs through the limestone. Coal is wrought in the upper part of the parish; and the limestone is much celebrated for its hardening quality under water: hence the demand for it in building bridges

* New Statistical Account.

and other aqueous structures. A good mine of antimony has been found in the Nipes Hills, the property of the Marquis of Bute, west of the village. It also exists in the old lead mines at Dallengles. There are three corn mills and a wheat mill in the parish; also a carding-mill and dye-work. The great business of the parish is, of course, agriculture; but there are one or two branches of industry carried on in Cumnock which add considerably to the income of the district. One of these is the manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, upon the principle of the invisible hinge, and other fancy articles of the same material. This ingenious device, now no longer a secret, was discovered, as stated in the account of Auchinleck, by a clever mechanic of the name of Crawford. "There is a pottery in the town, where brown ware of very superior quality is made. There is also a manufactory of thrashing-machines, cheese-presses, &c. The thrashing mills made in it are of the very best construction, and are held in high repute in the west of Scotland. A considerable number are sent to Ireland."* The chief dependence of the inhabitants is weaving. Cumnock parish was originally much larger than it is now, that portion of it called New Cumnock having been separated from it in 1650.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The village of Cumnock, which gradually sprung up round the church, was created a burgh of barony, by James IV., in 1509. It consists chiefly of a square, formed round the church, the area having anciently been the burying ground. Besides this there are various narrow lanes; "and, on the whole," says the *Gazetteer of Scotland*, "it is irregularly built. Yet it occupies a picturesque site, is clean and healthful, overlooks some beautiful woodlands in the parish, is romantically interspersed with fine old trees, and altogether presents a picture on which the eye of the traveller may delight to rest. The village contains good shops in all departments, a gas-work, and branch offices of two banking companies; and, owing to its advantageous position in relation to the surrounding country, transacts much retail business. Of the sixteen bridges in the parish, three are in the village. Four annual fairs are held here, respectively in February, in May, and July, and in October o.s. Here, also, are two public libraries, three friendly societies, and a savings-bank." If the memoirs of John Welsh are to be implicitly relied upon, it would appear that Cumnock suffered dreadfully from the plague about the year 1600. Two travelling merchants, each with a horse and pack,

came to Ayr, but were denied admittance by the magistrates, on the assurance of Mr Welsh, who was minister of Ayr at the time, that the plague was in their packs. The merchants proceeded to Cumnock, and having there sold their goods, such a plague, it is said, broke out in the town that "the living could hardly bury the dead." The Rev. Mr Bannatyne, in the *Statistical Account*, says— "There are still traditions of this melancholy event to be found among the people; and the place is pointed out where those who died of the plague are reported to have been buried, at a short distance from what was then the churchyard. But I have not heard of any remains of human bones having been found there."

Of the ecclesiastical state of the parish, Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, gives the following account:— "Cumnock was of old a rectory, the patronage whereof belonged to the proprietors of the barony of Cumnock. In the reign of David II., the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, belonged to Patrick Dunbar, the Earl of March, who resigned them, in 1368, to his eldest son and heir, George, to whom at the same time he resigned the earldom of March. George, Earl of March, resigned the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, to David Dunbar, who obtained charter thereupon, from the king, in March 1374-5. In the fifteenth century the rectory of Cumnock was converted into a prebend of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, with the consent of the patron, who continued to hold the patronage of the rectory and prebend. After that event, the church of Cumnock was served by a vicar, who had a fixed stipend; and the remainder of the revenues of the church went to the rector, who was a canon or prebendary of Glasgow. There belonged to the church of Cumnock lands, extending to two merk lands of old extent, upon which stands the village of Cumnock. In September, 1509, James Dunbar, of Cumnock, the proprietor of the barony, and patron of the parish, obtained a charter from James IV., creating the church lands of Cumnock into a free burgh of barony, and granting license to Sir Thomas Campbell, the prebendary of Cumnock, and his successors, to let the lands of his glebe, in burgh roods, for building. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the rectory of Cumnock, a prebend of Glasgow, was taxed £16, being a tenth of its estimated value. About the year 1562, Mr John Dunbar, parson of Cumnock, made a return to the Reformed rulers, that the parsonage and vicarage of Cumnock, which was held by him, was by common estimation worth 500 merks yearly, but that the whole was let on lease, by him, to Patrick Dunbar, friar of Cumnock, for the payment of £40 yearly, which was less than an eighth part of the real value, and even of this small

* *Statistical Account*.

rent he could not get payment; for the two half years past then remained unpaid. This official return he subscribed thus:—'Mr John Dunbar, parson of Cumnock, with *small profit*.'* Before the Reformation there was a chapel on the lands of Borland, in this parish, the vestiges of which are still extant, and the farm on which it stood bears the name of *Chapel-house*. About the year 1612, the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, was sold by John Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield; and after passing through several hands, it came, in the reign of Charles II., into the possession of the Earl of Dumfries. The barony and the patronage have continued since in that family, and belong to the Marquis of Bute, who, as Earl of Dumfries, is patron of both the parishes of Old and New Cumnock. * * The old church remained till 1754, when a new church was built for the parish of Old Cumnock, which stands at the burgh of barony of Cumnock." The parochial records have not been preserved, or perhaps never existed, before 1704; and, even then, not regularly.

MEMORABILIA CONNECTED WITH THE PARISH.

The remains of Alexander Peden, well known as one of the "Scots Worthies," rest within the new churchyard of Cumnock. They were thrice interred: first in the Laird of Auchinleck's aisle at Auchinleck, from whence they were brought, in a putrid state, by a troop of dragoons, to be hung in chains at Cumnock. At "the earnest intercession, however, of the Countess of Dumfries, and the Lady Affleck, the Earl of Dumfries interfered, and told Murray that he had erected the gibbet for murderers and malefactors, and not for such men as Peden. The body was therefore re-interred at Cumnock gallows foot, beside other martyrs."† When the churchyard was removed from the square, they were again exhumed, along with the bones of the other martyrs, and deposited in the new burying ground adjacent to the town. There are several other martyrs' graves in the parish. "One of the name of MacGeahan lies in the farm of Stonepark, on the estate of Logan; and there are three others whose dust reposes out in the moor that forms the south-west boundary of the parish. New monuments have recently been erected over both of these, as the former ones had become very much dilapidated."†

The celebrated "Laird of Logan" belonged to this parish. "There is a stone near to the house of Logan, which goes by the name of *Logan's Pillar*, where, it is said, he was much in the habit of sitting, and cracking his jokes with those

around him."* Mr James Taylor, who for many years superintended the Dumfries mines in this parish, was the original inventor of the application of steam to the purposes of navigation. It was originally tried on the lake of Dalswinton, in 1787, Mr Taylor being then tutor to the family of Mr Millar of Dalswinton.

ANTIQUITIES.

The ruins of *Terringzean Castle* stand on the banks of the Lugar, within the pleasure grounds of Dumfries House. It seems to have been a small building, consisting chiefly of a single tower, built on a gentle eminence, and surrounded by a moat, at a bend of the river. It belonged at one time to the family of Loudoun, and still gives them the title of Baron Terringzean. The remains of *Boreland Castle* are traceable on the south side of the parish, and not far from them the vestiges of the small chapel which gives the name of *Chapel-house* to the lands upon which it is situated. This farm "has been occupied by the same family as tenants, in regular succession, for several hundred years."*

CUMNOCK (NEW).

As previously mentioned, the parish of New Cumnock was erected in 1650. It forms, in outline, nearly an oblong square, being twelve miles in length, and nearly eight in breadth. It is bounded on the east by Dumfriesshire; on the south by Galloway; on the west by Dalmellington; and on the north by Auchinleck and Old Cumnock. The surface is hilly, if not mountainous. The lowest ground in it is about 500 feet above the level of the sea. Black-Craig, the highest of the eminences, rises more than 1600 feet above the level of the Nith. The next in height are the Knipe and Corsancone. "The lowest ground is the valley of the Nith---a river which, rising in the south-west extremity of the parish, intersects it from west to east, and, on leaving the parish to irrigate Dumfriesshire, begins to form, in that county, the district of Nithsdale. The Nith is here shallow and sluggish, highly tintured with moss, and about fifteen feet broad. Flowing northwards, of local origin, and falling into the Nith, the small stream called the Afton forms a beautiful valley, and is overlooked by richly sylvan banks. There are, on the northern confines of the parish, three small lakes, averaging about half a mile in circumference, but abounding in perch, pike, and water-fowl. Carboniferous limestone occurs in abundance, lies in beds twelve feet thick,

* MS. Rental Book.

† New Statistical Account.

* Statistical Account.

and is wrought at Benstone, Mansfield, and Polquhorthor. * * * Freestone, for the most part of a dingy white colour, and coarse in the grain, is plenteous. Ironstone is found in bands and balls, but has never been wrought. Alternate seams of smith's coal and cannel coal appear to pavement the eastern district, and are in considerable request: the former for making gas in Dumfries and Catrine, and the latter for chemical purposes, in Ayr, Kilmarnock, and other places. Plumbago, or black-lead, is found in the coal formation, and has, for a considerable period, been wrought. There are, in the parish, three villages or hamlets: Pathhead, Afton Bridge-end, and New Cumnock. Two great roads traverse the district, both through New Cumnock: the one from north to south, along the valley of the Afton; and the other—the great road from Glasgow to Dumfries—a short way due south, and then from east to west, making an extraordinary debouche in consequence of the hilly configuration of the surface.* Considerable progress has been made in agricultural improvement in the parish, and a great portion of meadow land has been reclaimed. There are three villages in the parish, all spread over a large plain—population between two and three thousand; and two corn mills and a carding mill. The gross rental of the parish is about £13,000.

The civil history of the parish possesses little interest apart from that of the district. It is said that Sir William Wallace frequently found a refuge in it; and, if Barbour is to be relied upon, the more mountainous part of it was in all probability the scene of Bruce's encounter with the overwhelming force of "Walence Schyr Amer," who

"With a full gret chevalry,
Baith off Scottis and Inglis men,
With gret felny war redy then
Assembly for to sek the King,
That wes that tyme with his gadring,
In Cumnock, quhar it straitest was."

As related in the introductory part of this work, Bruce and his little army, outflanked by John of Lorn, were compelled to disband, and retreat into Galloway. During the disturbances consequent on the Reformation, many of the inhabitants suffered for their attachment to the Presbyterian mode of worship. At the south-west corner of the parish, a small monument marks the spot where three persons were put to death by the king's soldiers. About the beginning of the present century, the inhabitants suffered much from the scarcity and high price of grain. At a meeting of the heritors (22d May, 1800), the minute says:—"Mr Logan [of Knock] represented to the meeting that he had been obliged, within

this fortnight, to procure grain from Edinburgh, to answer the exigencies of this parish, particularly the poorer sort, some of whom were next to starving; that the cost and expense of which amounted to thirty-two pounds seventeen shillings and fourpence sterling, by vouchers now produced; that he did this upon the faith and in the belief that the parish funds ought to be applied to such a purpose, and therefore craves to be reimbursed of the said sum advanced by him." The meeting approved of what Mr Logan had done, and ordered the amount to be paid. They also granted £20, on the report of the minister that the common contributions for the poor were not sufficient for their support, the price of grain being so high. At another meeting, in July, a committee were appointed to import grain, and manage it till prices fell.

An association of the store-farmers of the parish was instituted on the 14th August, 1787. They met annually, and reported all sheep which had been found straying, with the marks. The animals were kept for a time, and, if no claimant appeared, they were sold, the proceeds going to the poor.

The old place of worship, built something in the form of a cross, in 1659, soon after the parish was erected, was superseded by an elegant new church in 1832. The churchyard contains a number of illegible headstones. A large and substantial school-house was built in 1838.

The parish records extend no farther back than 1706, and they were not regularly kept until within these few years.

ANTIQUITIES.

There are some remains of an ancient encampment in the parish; and recently a tumulus, on the farm of Polquhaise, was removed. The *Statistical Account* says "it was found to consist of stones, intermixed with fragments of human bones; and in the centre of it, close to the surface of the natural soil, was a sarcophagus of large stones, containing fragments of human bones, with a small quantity of black earth."

The site of the Castle of Blackcraig, the seat of the Dunbars of Mochrum, was visible, especially the moat by which it was surrounded, until very recently. It occupied the summit of the knoll on which the castle village stands. The stones of the ancient fabric were long ago removed for building purposes; and those walls which are said to have frequently sheltered the saviour of Scotland, have now been replaced by a Free Church, the ground having been given for that purpose by the present proprietor. The castle, however, must have been pretty entire in 1784, on the 2d of September of

* Gazetteer of Scotland.

which year the proprietors of the parish met at it to ascertain the march betwixt the glebe and the grounds of Little Mains, or Castle. In the minutes of the meeting, the old byre hole of the castle byre is mentioned.

Near the source of the Nith, some remains of an old baronial residence exist on the property of Sir John Cathcart of Carleton.

About sixteen years ago, "a large number of small coins of Edward I. of England, and Alexan-

der of Scotland, enclosed in a small earthen jar, and in a high state of preservation, were dug up on the farm of Whitehill. They are about the value of fivepence each. Some of them are in the possession of George Ranken of Whitehill, the owner of the lands; the remainder, with the jar in which they were found, are in possession of the labourer who dug them up."*

* Statistical Account.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISHES OF OLD AND NEW CUMNOCK.

DUNBARS OF CUMNOCK AND MOCHRUM.

The Dunbars of Cumnock and Mochrum are, according to Douglas's Baronage, descended of the Dunbars, Earls of March and Murray, whose origin the Peerage writers trace to the Princes and Earls of Northumberland, "sprung from the Saxon kings of England." Be this as it may, it is certain enough that the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, belonged, in the reign of David II., to Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, who resigned both, together with the title of Earl, to his eldest son and heir, George, in 1368. He had a charter, dated the 25th of July of that year, from David II., of the lands of Cumnock, Blantyre in Lanarkshire, and Glenken and Mochrum in Dumfriesshire. Douglas states, on the authority of the writs of Rowallane, that he married "Alicia, daughter of Sir Gilchrist Mure of Rowallane, by Isabel, his wife, daughter and heiress of Walter Cummin, then a considerable family in the west of Scotland." There seems to be some dubiety about this. In "The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane," Anicia, daughter of Sir Gilchrist, is supposed to have married "Ritchard a Boyle del Culliburne" (Kelburne), an ancestor of the Earl of Glasgow. In the same work it is stated, however, that *Margaret*, a daughter of *Archibald*, son and successor of Sir Gilchrist, was married to *George Dunbar of Cumnock*. This is probably the more correct of the two statements. George resigned the barony and patronage of Cumnock to

I. DAVID DUNBAR of Cumnock, in 1375. Douglas makes David the eldest son of George, Earl of March; but there is nothing in the charter, which is dated February 3, to warrant this. Had

he been the eldest son, he would have had the title also. He had the lands of Blantyre and Cumnock. He is said to have died without issue, and to have been succeeded by his brother of Mochrum, afterwards

II. Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum. He was appointed one of the hostages for James I. in 1423. His estate at this time "was valued at 500 merks sterling per annum, which was a very great one in those days."* His lady had a safe conduct to visit him in England in 1426. Soon afterwards he obtained his liberty, for he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the Court of England in 1428. In 1435 he obtained a safe conduct to that kingdom for himself and twenty persons in his retinue, to negotiate affairs of State.* He died not long after, leaving issue—

1. Sir John, his heir.
2. Patrick, who had a grant from his father of the lands of Park, Auchentibber, Drumlocherinoch, which were confirmed to him by three charters under the great seal in 1426.

Sir Patrick was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum, of which latter property he was put in possession during the lifetime of his father. He was designed of Mochrum in a charter of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in 1432. In another charter, after his father's death, in 1437, he is designed *Johannes de Dunbar, miles, dominus de Cumnock, Mochrum, &c.* He left issue two sons—

1. Patrick.
2. Cuthbert, who obtained from his brother the estate of Blantyre.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

* Douglas's Baronage.

IV. Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum. He married *Margaret*, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, by whom he had three daughters, his co-heiresses—

1. Euphemia.
2. Margaret, married to Sir John Dunbar, second son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray, who got with her the greater part of the lands of Mochrum, which, for distinction, was called Mochrum's Park.
3. Janet, married to Patrick Dunbar, who got with her part of the barony of Mochrum, called Mochrum-Loch, the superiority of which lands Andrew Dunbar, descended of this Patrick—having no issue—disponed to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, in the year 1550.*

V. Euphemia Dunbar of Cumnock, the eldest daughter, married Sir James Dunbar, son and heir of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield. They had a charter from James III., dated 23d June, 1474. The lands and barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the Kirk, fell to the share of Euphemia. After the death of his father, Sir James, on succeeding to Westfield, retained Cumnock as his chief title. He had other two charters of confirmation in 1477 and 1479. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by James IV., who also constituted him Sheriff of Elgin and Forres, with the mansion-house commonly called the Castle-hill of Forres, to him and his heirs for ever. The charter confirming the grant is dated at Stirling, the 26th May, 1498. About this time he entered into a bond of mutual aid with the Captain of the Clan-Chattan. The lands gifted to him by royal charter in Murray and Aberdeenshire were very extensive. He died in 1505, leaving by his lady one son and three daughters—

1. Sir James, his heir.
2. Janet, married to Sir William Keith of Innerrugle.
3. Christian, married to Alexander Innes of that ilk.
3. Elizabeth, married to John Ogilvie of Strathern.

VI. Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield, heritable Sheriff of Murray, was served heir to his father in 1505; and, upon the resignation of his mother, he had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the Kirk, dated 12th September, 1507. He had also another charter—27th September, 1509—erecting the kirk lands of Cumnock into a burgh of barony. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Ogilvie of Desford, by whom he had two sons—

1. Sir Alexander, his heir.
2. James, who died without issue.

VII. Sir Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield succeeded his father in 1535. He was called the Bold Sheriff, from his valour and intrepidity. In 1550, he and Patrick Dunbar, his son and heir apparent, were sureties for Alexander

Brodie of that ilk, and a number of others, for "umbesetting" the way of Alexander Cummyng of Altyre, and americiated in consequence of the non-appearance of the parties to underly the law. In 1551 he was denounced as a rebel, for "intercommuning, resetting, and supplying Norman Leslie, formerly master of Leslie, the queen's convicted traitor and rebel." "James Dunbar of Cumnok," probably his second son, was one of his securities. The family seem to have entered deeply into the feuds of the district. In 1554, "Patrick Dunbar, young laird of Cumnok," along with several others, was denounced rebel, and put to the horn, for the slaughter of Thomas Russell, committed in the house of Balnageiche. One of his securities was "George Dunbar of Cumnok," probably his relative, the parson of that parish. In the same year, both the old and young Lairds of Cumnock were put to the horn, along with thirty-four others, for the slaughter of James Cummyng in Dollacebrachty, son of Alexander Cummyng of Altyre. In 1555, the young Laird was in turn beset by the Cummings, and he and several of his servants wounded. The Cummings had to find surety to underly the law. In 1556 Sir Alexander Dunbar was one of the grand jury of Elgin; and in the same year he had to find security, "under the pain of 1000 merks, to appear before the queen at Aberdeen, on 26th September." The nature of his offence is not mentioned. He was twice married, and by his first lady, whose name is unknown, had—

1. Sir Patrick, his heir.
2. Norman, who died without succession.

He married, secondly, *Janet*, daughter of John Leslie of Parkhill, by whom he had another son and a daughter—

3. John, of Moyness.
Margaret, married to Robert Munro, fourteenth Baron of Foulis.

Sir Alexander had a charter of certain lands in 1561, and another in 1564. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield. On his father's resignation, he had a charter, dated 24th June, 1547, "of the office of Sheriff of Elgin and Forres, with the manor-place and mansion of the Castle-hill; also of the barony of Cumnock," &c. He married *Jean*, daughter of Alexander, Master of Sutherland, sister of John, the fourteenth Earl, by a dispensation of the Pope, dated 1557; and by her he had issue two sons—

1. Sir James, his heir.
2. Patrick of Boghall. While acting as Sheriff, during the nonage of his nephew, Sir Alexander, he was unfortunately slain, with the Earl of Murray, at Dunibristle, in 1592. This feud, which created a great sensation at the time, is thus related in *Birrell's Diary*:—" (Feb. 7, 1591-2.)—The Earl of

* Douglas's Baronage.

Huntly came to the house of Dumbristole in Fyffe, quher the Earl of Murray, with a few noubber, wcs for the tyme, being his auen houff. The chieffe mane that wes with him wes Dumbar shriffe of Murray. The Earl of Huntley sett the said house in fyre: The Earl of Murray being vithin, vist not quhither to come out and be slaine, or be burned quicke; yet, after advysment, this Dumbar says to my Lord of Murray, 'I will goe out at the gaitt befor your lordshipe, and I am sour the peopell will chairge one me, thinkeing me to be your lerdship; sua, it being mirke vnder night, ye sall come out after me, and looke if that ye cans fend for your selue.' In the meine tyme, this Dumbar, Tutor to the shriffe of Murray, came furth, and rane disperatly amonge the Earle of Huntlies folks, and thay all rane vpon him and presently slew him. During this broyle vith Dumbar, the Earl of Murray cam running out at the gaitt of Dunebrissell, quhilik stands besyde the sea, and ther sate him doune amonge the rocks, thinking to have beine saue; bot unfortunatly the said Lord's cnapescull-tippet, quherone wee a silk stringe, had taken fyre, vich bewrayed him to hes enimies in the darknes of the night, himselue not knowing the same; they came doune one him on a suddaine, and ther most crenelly, without mercey, marthered him."

Sir Patrick died in 1577, having survived his father only one year. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield, hereditary Sheriff of Murray, &c. He was served heir to his father and grandfather in the years 1577 and 1582. He married Janet Carmichael, by whom he had one son and three daughters—

1. Sir Alexander, his heir.
1. Dorothea, married to her cousin, Alexander of Boghall, afterwards of Westfield.
2. Janet, married to William, brother of James Dunbar of Tarbat.
3. Marjory, married to Robert, son of John Dunbar of Moynes.

Sir James dispoined his whole estate, except the Sheriffship, to his three daughters, failing his son's issue. He died in 1588, and was succeeded by his son,

X. Sir Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield, who, dying without issue, in 1603, the representation devolved upon his cousin,

XI. Alexander Dunbar of Boghall, who succeeded as hereditary Sheriff. The three sisters served themselves heirs to their father and brother, while Alexander served himself heir to his grandfather and great-grandfather. By his marriage with the elder sister, *Dorothea*, he got possession of her share of the lands; and, by his prudence and economy, recovered a considerable portion of the estate from the other sisters and their husbands. He was accused, in 1608, along with his step-father, Alexander Tulloch of Tannachies, of maltreating one of the king's messengers, and taking from him the summonses of horning with which he was charged against certain parties. He was unhappily slain by Alexander Dunbar of Kilbuiak, and a party, at Forres, in June 1611. Having no issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

XII. John Dunbar, designed of Cumnock and Westfield, hereditary Sheriff of Murray. He sold the barony of Cumnock, together with the patronage of the parish, about 1612; and from that period Cumnock ceased to be one of the titles of the family. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Hugh, sixth Lord Lovat, by whom he had a son, *Alexander*, who succeeded him in 1622, and carried on the line of the family until it ended in a female.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, Gules, a Lion rampant, Argent, within a border of the last, charged with eight Roses of the first, for Dunbar; second, and third, Or, three Cushions within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, Gules, for Randolph.

Crest—A Right Hand, Pamme, proper, reaching to two Earl's Coronets tied together.

Motto—"Sub Spe."

Supporters—Two Lions, Argent, standing on a compartment, whereon are these words, "Præcipitatus attamen tutus."

The ancient seat of this family was Cumnock Castle, in the parish of New Cumnock. No vestige of it now remains. It stood on the site occupied by the Free Church. Surrounded by a fosse, it was a place of considerable strength of old.

CRAUFURDS OF LEFNOREIS OR LOCHNOREIS, NOW DUMFRIES-HOUSE.

The Craufurd family is divided into two great distinctive branches—those who have for arms, Gules, a Fess Ermine; and those who wear, Argent, a Stag's Head, erased, Gules. The Craufurds of Loudoun, who were heritable Sheriffs of, and possessed extensive lands in Kyle, were distinguished by the former. If Nisbet is correct, the Craufurds of Lefnoreis, whose arms were, Gules, a Fess Ermine, with two Stars, Or, in chief, must have been descended from the Loudoun family. At what time they branched off is unknown; but it must have been at a pretty early period. The first we find any notice of is—

I. — CRAUFURD of Lochorris, whose daughter, Elizabeth, was married, probably about 1440, to Sir Robert Hamilton of Brentwood.*

II. William Craufurd of Lefnoryis, probably his son. He is mentioned in *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials* as the father of

III. William Craufurd, in all likelihood his successor, who, in 1510, was concerned in the taking of Loch Doon Castle from the Kennedies. He was also engaged in the slaughter of the Laird of Corsintoune, at the Kirk of Cumnock, in 1512.† He had a confirmation of a charter from James

* Douglas's Baronage.

† Criminal Records.

IV., in 1511, in favour of his son and *appeirand* heir,

IV. George Craufurd, afterwards of Lefnoreis. The charter comprehended the four merk land of Lefnoreis, the ten shilling land of Blackettle, and eight merk land of Beauch, together with an annual rent of ten shillings out of the barony of Dalmellington.* George was in the array of the Campbells of Loudoun, who slew the Earl of Cassillis at Prestwick, in 1527. His daughter, or perhaps sister, *Agnes*, married David Cathcart of Duchray about 1520 or 1525.† He was succeeded by

V. William Craufurd of Lefnoreis, who, in 1533, 16th April, had a charter from James V., to him and Agnes Craufurd, his spouse, of the two merk land of Nather Beaux, and the two merk land of Craigmain.* This lady was in all likelihood the "Agnes Craufurd, lady of Lefnoreis," whose abduction was effected by a party of Craufurds and others, in 1550, when she was carried away and confined for some time. If so, the probability is that her husband died in early life, without leaving any issue; for the next successor was

VI. George Craufurd of Lefnoreis, who became security for the aggressors, which he would not have done had he not been cognizant of her removal. He may be presumed to have been a brother of William, and to have succeeded accordingly. He had a charter from the king—May 17, 1539—of the two merk land of Nether-Garraive, and the two merk land of Dalhannay, the house and yard, and half a merk land of Garcleuch, on an appraising against Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock. In 1554 he was charged with intercommuning with the Laird of Ballagane, then at the horn. In 1557 he had a charter, on an appraising, of the barony of Ochiltree.* He had a daughter, *Isobel*, married to John Dalrymple of Stair. He appears to have been succeeded by a

VII. William Craufurd of Lefnoreis, who married Isobel, fifth daughter of Sir Mathew Campbell of Loudoun, which event, according to the *Peerage*, might occur about 1560. If this statement is to be depended upon, he must have died not long afterwards, without issue, for we find

VIII. George, afterwards Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis, security—December 9, 1561—for certain parties accused of convocating the lieges in Kirkwall. He was appointed by Parliament, in 1572, along with Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, John Lockhart of Bar, and John Blair of that ilk, *astiturent*; and again, in 1574, along with Mathew Campbell of Loudoun, and John Wallace of Craigie, to regulate the weapon-shawing in

Kyle. He married, some time after this, *Mary Stewart*, fifth daughter of Andrew, master of Ochiltree. He was succeeded by

IX. William Craufurd of Lefnoreis, most likely a brother. He is mentioned in the testament of "vmqle Andro patersoun in burnehous, wt. in the parochine of Tarbolton, Quha deceist, vntestit, Apryle tent, 1601," as one of his creditors. "Item, * * * To Williame Craufurd of Lefnoreis, his maister, for the fermes of his landis in burnehous, of the sex hundreth zairis crop sevin bollis meill and sevin bollis beir," &c. He appears to have been twice married. His first lady's name is unknown to us. That of his second was *Jeane Houstoun*, daughter of Patrick Houstoun of that ilk.* The following extracts from her latterwill are not only interesting in themselves, but important in a genealogical sense:—

"Testament, &c., of vmqle Jeane Houstoun, spous to Williame Craufurd, elder of Lefnoreis, within the parochie of Cumnock, the tyme of hir deceis, quha deceist in the month of September, the zeir of God 1608, faitfullie maid, &c., be ye said Williame Craufurd, hir spous, in name and behalf of Patrik Craufurd, onlie lautfull sone procreat betuix the said vmqle Jeane and the said Williame, executor, &c. * * *

Debtis awand to ye deid.

Item, thair was awand, &c., be ye tenants of the fyve pund land of Lagland Fullertoun, for ye fermes of ye saids lands, &c. Item, be ye tennantis of ye four mark land of Drumdow, ye said crop, &c. Item, be tennantis of ye tua mark land, of the said crop, &c. Item, be Jeane Fullertoun, spous to Robert Wallace in Galgrigis, ane taiblet of gold, pryce thriescoir sax pund xliii. liid. Mair, be the said Robert Wallace, ane arabie ducket, pryce fiftie pund. Item, ane harie nobill, pryce ten li. Item, ane dowbill souerane, pryce tuentie pund. Item, ane ryder croune, pryce sax pund. Item, ane Spanies peice, pryce sax pund. Item, mair be ye said Jeane, twentie ells of small bor-claithes, pryce of ye elne saxtein schillings. * * * Mair be hir, saxtein elnes servitor. lynyng, pryce of ye elne viiij.

Debtis awand be ye deid.

Item, thair was awand be the said vmqle Jeane and hir said spous, ye tyme of hir deceis foirsaid, to *George Craufurd, fear of Lefnoreis*, addetit be thame to him, conforme to ane contract of mariage maid betuix ye said Wm. and ye said George, his son, on the ane pairt, and Andro Stewart, Lord Vchiltrie, and Margaret Stewart, his dochter, on the vther pairt, out of the saidis landis of Knokdones, threttein scoir rugh scheip, pryce of ye peice or heid fortie schilling; sama, fyve hundrith twentie pund. Item, mair to ye said George, seven ky out of the lands of —, pryce of ye peice xliiij. vis. viiij." &c.

From this it is evident that George Craufurd, *fear* of Lefnoreis, was the elder son of William Craufurd of Lefnoreis, by a former marriage—his only lawful son by *Jeane Houstoun* being Patrick. He had also, by his first marriage, *Hugh*, the second son (who got Templand in 1603), and *Matthew*, of Drongan.

X. George, afterwards Sir George Craufurd of

* Robertson supposes that *Janet Houston*, daughter of Patrick Houstoun of that ilk, married Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis; but this, it will be seen from the Commissary Records of Glasgow, could not be the case.

* Lord Auchinleck's Notes.

† Douglas and Nisbet.

Lefnoreis, seems to have succeeded before the death of his father. He is styled "of Lochnoreis" in the testament of Isobell Moir, in Brunstoun, one of his tenants, who died in 1607. In 1613, he is designated "*fear* of Lefnoreis," in a similar document; and simply "of Lefnoreis" in 1616. "*Patric Craufurd*, some laut.full to ye Laird of Lefnoreis, elder," occurs in a testamentary document in 1616. The old man seems to have been alive in 1621, when "Lefnoreis and his cautioners" are mentioned in the will of the deceit Henrie Stewart of Barskyming, as owing his son, Adam Stewart, one thousand merks. Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis also occurs in the same document. He had, the same year, a charter of the barony of Drongan, in which he is styled *younger* of Lefnoreis. During the lifetime of the elder Lefnoreis, that property had become greatly alienated, and the remainder so much burdened that it had soon afterwards to be almost wholly parted with. In 1622, there is a charter confirming to Mr Andrew Dalrymple, Notar, servant to Hugh, Lord Loudoun, a charter granted by him to Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis, in special warrandice, of the merk land of Heidmark, in the parish of Ochiltree, and the thirty shilling land of the Mains of Lefnoreis, until the said lands be redeemed by Mr Hugh Craufurd, brother to Sir George; as also the lands of Nether-Beaux, under reversion to Sir George himself, on payment of £2420 Scots. In the same year there is a charter to Mr Matthew Craufurd, "*now of Drongan*," of the barony of Drongan, extending to £10, 6s. 8d., A. E., and of the four merk land of Drumdow, on the resignation of Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis, his brother. There is also in the same year a charter to David Dunbar of Enterkin, of the four merk land of Beauchs, two merk land of Brunstoun, which are part of the eight merk land of Beauchs, the thirty shilling land of Lefnoris, and the ten shilling land of Blackwoodhill, all on the resignation of Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis.* Lefnoreis itself, or part of it, passed about this time from Sir George to his brother, *Mathew Craufurd of Drongan*. This appears from the testament of his wife, from which the following is an extract:—"Testament, &c., of Jeane Ros, spous to Mr Mathew Craufurd, *now of Lefnoreis*, and bailze of Munktoun, the tyme of hir deceis, quha deceist in the monethe of —, the zeir of God 1620, ffayt.fullie maid and gevin vp be Johnne Ros, hir brother-germane and exr. dative, dewlie decernit to hir guidis and geir be decret, &c., Nov., 1624."† In 1649, "*Mr Mathew Craufurd, brother-germain to Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis, Knyt.*," is mentioned as

one of her debtors in the testament of "*Lady Armillane, elder*," so that Sir George appears to have continued to be styled of Lefnoreis, although the greater portion of the lands had previously been disposed of. In 1635, William, Earl of Dumfries, had a charter of the four merk land of Lefnoreis, with the Ward, and ten shilling land of Blackwoodhill, on the resignation of Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland, Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis, Mr Mathew, his brother, and *William, his eldest son*.* From this period we lose sight of the Craufurds of Lefnoreis. The *Retours* lead to some confusion as to the subsequent descent of the property. In 1649, John Porterfield of Hapland, heir of Gabriel Porterfield, his father, was retoured in "*4 mercatis terrarum de Lefnoreis*." In 1653, his brother Alexander was retoured in the same lands. In 1654, James Creighton of Castlemains was retoured, as heir to his father, in the four merk land of Lefnoreis. In 1695, Thomas Dauling, son of John Dauling in Leith, heir special of Thomas Dauling in Edinburgh, was retoured in the same lands; and, in 1697, John was retoured heir to his brother; while, in 1696, Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, was retoured as heir of entail to William, Master of Crichton, in the lands of Lefnoreis.

The *Arms* of the Lefnoreis Craufurds, as formerly stated, were—Gules, a Fess Ermine, and in chief, two Stars, Or.

Lefnoreis was situated on the banks of the Lugar, not far from Cumnock. It consisted of a tower, as described in the charters, called the Ward. No part of it now exists.

CRICHTONS AND STUARTS, EARLS OF DUMFRIES, &c.

Lefnoreis, as we have seen, was acquired by

I. WILLIAM, EARL OF DUMFRIES, in 1635. He was the seventh Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, descended from a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Edinburgh. He was created Viscount of Air in 1622, and Earl of Dumfries in 1633. He married Eupheme, daughter of James Seton of Touch, and had issue—

1. William, second Earl of Dumfries.
2. Hon. Sir James Crichton of St Leonard's.
3. Hon. John Crichton, a Colonel in the German wars.
1. Lady Mary, married to Edward Swift, Viscount of Carlingford, in Ireland, and had issue.
2. Lady Catherine, married to Sir John Charteris of Amisfield.

II. William, second Earl of Dumfries, was a privy councillor to Charles II., during whose reign he acquired the barony of Cumnock. Having re-

* Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

† Glasgow Commissary Records.

* He had also a daughter, *Margaret*, married to John Campbell of Shankston.

signed his honours into the hands of William III., he obtained a new patent of them, in 1690, to himself, for life, and after his death to his grandson, William, Lord Crichton, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Penelope, eldest daughter of his son, Charles, Lord Crichton, deceased, and the heirs of her body to be legitimately procreated, succeeding to the family estates; which failing, &c. He died in 1691. By his wife, Penelope, daughter of Sir Robert Swift, of the county of York, Knight, he had issue—

1. Robert, Lord Crichton, died young.
2. Charles, Lord Crichton.
1. Lady Elizabeth, married to Alexander, eighth Earl of Eglinton.
2. Lady Penelope, died unmarried.
3. Lady Mary, died unmarried.

III. Charles, Lord Crichton, the only surviving son, died before his father. By disposition, dated 4th October, 1686, he settled his estates on his son and the heirs male of his body; which failing, on his four daughters successively. He married the Hon. Sarah Dalrymple, third daughter of James, first Viscount of Stair, and had a son,

William, third Earl of Dumfries;

and four daughters—

1. Penelope, Countess of Dumfries.
2. Margaret.
3. Mary.
4. Elizabeth.

IV. William, third Earl of Dumfries, succeeded his grandfather in 1691, and died, unmarried, in 1694.

V. Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, inherited the title in virtue of the patent of 1690. She married, in 1698, her cousin, the Hon. William Dalrymple of Glenmure, second son of John, first Earl of Stair. She died at Clackmannan, 6th March, 1742, having had issue by him, who survived till 3d December, 1744—

1. William, Earl of Dumfries and Stair.
2. Hon. John Dalrymple, a Captain of Cadogan's Dragoons, the favourite nephew of John, Earl of Stair, who died, unmarried, at Newliston, 23d February, 1742.
3. James, third Earl of Stair.
4. Hon. Charles Dalrymple, died unmarried.
5. Hon. Hugh Dalrymple, died unmarried.
6. Hon. George Dalrymple, died unmarried.
1. Lady Elizabeth, of whom afterwards.
2. Lady Penelope Crichton Dalrymple, died unmarried.

VI. William, fourth Earl of Dumfries, the eldest son, had a Cornet's commission in his uncle the Earl of Stair's regiment (the 6th) of Dragoons, 1721; served in that regiment, and in the Third Foot Guards, twenty-six years; had a troop of the 6th Dragoons, 1723; succeeded his mother as Earl of Dumfries, 1742; served as aide-de-camp to the Earl of Stair at the battle of Dettingen, 26th June, 1743; was appointed Captain-Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, 1744; and,

on the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, 1747, got, for the sheriffship of Clackmannan, £2000, and for the regality of Cumnock and Glenmure, £400; in all £2400, in full of his claim of £17,000. He was invested with the order of the Thistle, 1752; succeeded his brother, James, as fourth Earl of Stair, 1760; and was thenceforward styled Earl of Dumfries and Stair. He died at Dumfries House, on the 27th July, 1768, without surviving issue, and was succeeded in the title of Dumfries by his nephew, Patrick Macdowall of Freugh; and in that of Stair by his cousin, John Dalrymple. His Lordship married, first, Lady Anne Gordon, eldest daughter of William, second Earl of Aberdeen, and by her, who died at Edinburgh, 15th April, 1755, had one son,

William, Lord Crichton, who died in his tenth year.

His Lordship married, secondly, in 1762, Anne, daughter of William Duff of Crombie, advocate, but had no issue.

VII. Patrick Macdowall of Freugh succeeded his uncle as fifth Earl of Dumfries, in 1768. He was an officer in the army, and had a company in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, 1762. He was chosen one of the representatives of the Scottish Peerage, at the general election, 1790; re-chosen 1796 and 1802; and died in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on the 7th of April, 1803, in the 77th year of age. His Lordship married, 12th September, 1771, Margaret, daughter of Ronald Crauford of Restalrig, in the county of Edinburgh, and by her, who died 5th May, 1799, had two daughters. The youngest died an infant; the eldest,

IX. Lady Elizabeth Penelope Crichton, born at Dumfries House, 25th November, 1772, was married there, 12th October, 1792, to John, Viscount Mountstuart, eldest son of John, then Earl, afterwards Marquis of Bute. He died 22d January, 1794; and she, dying in the lifetime of her father, at Southampton, 25th July, 1797, in the 25th year of her age, was buried on the 16th of August, at Cumnock, leaving two sons—

1. John, sixth Earl of Dumfries.
2. Hon. Patrick James Herbert Stuart, a posthumous son, born at Brompton Park House, 20th August, 1794.

X. John, sixth Earl of Dumfries, the eldest son, born 13th August, 1793, succeeded his grandfather, Patrick, the fifth Earl, in 1803. On the 26th August, 1805, he obtained the king's licence to assume the surname of Crichton, in addition to and before that of Stuart, and bear the arms of Crichton quarterly with the arms of Stuart, pursuant to the proviso and condition expressed in a deed of tailzie of his great-uncle, William, some time Earl of Dumfries and Stair, deceased. His Lordship inherited the Marquisate of Bute and

Earldom of Bute, with minor titles, at the decease of his paternal grandfather, 16th November, 1814. He married, first, 28th July, 1818, Maria, eldest daughter of George-Augustus, third Earl of Guilford, who died without issue; secondly, Lady Sophia Hastings, second daughter of the late Earl of Moira.

Titles—Earl of Windsor; Viscount Mountjoy, of the Isle of Wight; Baron Mountstuart of Wortley, county York; Baron Cardiff, of Castle Cardiff—all in the peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Dumfries, Viscount Air, and Lord Crichton, of Sanquhar and Cumnock; Lord Crichton of Sanquhar; Earl of Bute, Viscount Kingarth, Lord Mountstuart, Cumra, and Inchmarnock, in the peerage of Scotland; a Baronet of Nova Scotia, hereditary Sheriff and Coroner of the county Bute, Lord-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, Recorder of Banbury, and Keeper of Rothsay Castle.

Creations—Lord Crichton, 1488; Viscount Ayr, 1622; Earl of Dumfries, &c., 1633; Baronetcy of Nova Scotia, 1627; Earl of Bute, &c., 1703, in Scotland. Baron Mountstuart, 1661; Baron Cardiff, 1776; Marquis of Bute, &c., 1796, in Great Britain.

Arms—Quarterly: first, quarterly, first and fourth, Or, a Fess, chequy, Azure and Argent, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory Gules, for Stuart; second and third, Argent, a Lion, rampant, Azure, for Crichton; second, Stuart; third, Winsor; fourth, Herbert.

Crests—First, a Demi-Lion, rampant, Gules, and over it the motto "Nobilis ira," for Stuart; second, a Wivern, wings elevated and endorsed, fire issuant from the mouth, all proper, for Crichton.

Supporters—Dexter, a Horse, Argent, bridled, Gules; Sinister, a Stag proper, attired Or.

Motto—"Avito viret honore."

Seats—Dumfries House, Ayrshire; Mountstuart, Isle of Bute; and Cardiff Castle, Glamorganshire.

CAMPBELL OF SKERRINGTON.

This family claims to be descended from the same stock as the Campbells of Argyll and Loudoun. Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, grandfather of Sir Duncan, who married the heiress of Loudoun, possessed lands in Kyle considerably earlier than that event. This is known from the chartulary of Newbattle, which states that "Sir Colin Campbell, son to Gillespick Campbell, made a donation of twenty merks out of his lands of Symonston, in Kyle, to the abbacy of Newbattle, in the year 1290." The early part of the genealogy of the family is somewhat imperfect. The

first who is distinctly ascertained, by writs in their possession, is

I. DAVID CAMPBELL of Skerrington, or Skellington, who, in 1348, surrendered his lands for a new infefment. He was succeeded by his son,

II. Andrew Campbell of Skerrington, who, in a deed in his favour from the Baron of Cumnock, dated 1360, is styled "son to umquhile David Campbell."* He is supposed to have been the Andrew Campbell mentioned as having been taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, in 1346, when King David Bruce was defeated and captured. To Andrew, says Nisbet, succeeded David Campbell of Skerrington, the second of that name, as appears by a charter granted by him to his son, in 1460, running in these terms:—"Omnibus, &c. David Campbell Dominus de Skerrington salutem in domino sempiternam," &c.; but as this includes a period of one hundred years, it may be supposed that *Andrew*, the father of *David*, was the successor of the preceding Andrew. The descent would then run thus:—

III. Andrew Campbell of Skerrington, who granted, as already stated, a charter, in 1460, to his son,

IV. David Campbell of Skerrington, who, in the charter, is said to have married a sister of Stewart of Haining. He was succeeded by his son,

V. Andrew Campbell of Skerrington, as appears from a charter granted him by Hodgison of Barshare, of the lands of Craigen, in 1490, running in these terms:—"Omnibus, &c. Joannes Hodgison de Barshare, &c., noveritis me titulo venditionis alienasse honorabili viro Andree Campbell de Skerringtone," &c.,* and several others granted about that time. He is said, in some of these documents, to have been married to a daughter of the family of Kilmarnock. He was succeeded by

VI. Alexander Campbell of Skerrington, who had a charter of the estate granted to him in 1509. In 1512, "Alexander Campbell of Skellingtone" obtained remission, along with William Craufurd of Lefnores, for being concerned in the slaughter of the Laird of Corsintoune, at the kirk of Cumnock.† He married a sister of John Campbell of Cesnock, and daughter of the first Baron of Cesnock, of the Loudoun family, by the Lady Janet Montgomery, his wife, daughter of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton. He was the father of

VII. Andrew Campbell of Skerrington. He had several charters of lands after 1534, and possessed the barony of Bargour. He died, without issue, before 1550. He was succeeded by his nephew, son of his sister,

VIII. Charles Campbell of Skerrington, who, in

* Nisbet.

† Criminal Trials.

1550, was concerned in the breaking of Hamilton Castle for the release of "Mr, *alias* Sir John McBriar, formerly cannon of Glenluce," charged with heresy. He appears to have taken an active part in the cause of the Reformation. Both Nisbet and Burke must be in error in reference to this Laird of Skerrington. The former makes him assume the designation of Horsecleuch, and die about the year 1590 or 1600; and the latter conjectures his death to have occurred "before 1630." Now, as we see that he succeeded before 1550, and as he was then at least twenty, though more likely of maturer age, his death in 1630 would carry him to an unusually advanced period of life. We know that there was a *Charles Campbell of Skerrington* in 1603; so that he could not in 1600, as Nisbet states, have been succeeded by his son *George*. The probability is that it was not himself who succeeded, as Nisbet says, "about the year 1560—1570," but another

IX. *Charles Campbell of Skerrington*, his son, or next heir. It was this *Charles of Skerrington*, if any of them, we should suppose, who changed his designation to *Horsecleuche*—a property held apparently by a distinct family, though very possibly nearly connected. In 1600 there was a *Charles Campbell of Horsecleuche*. He was in that year pursuer against Adam Schaw of Glenmure "for berring, wering, and schuting of pistolettis, and hurting and wounding him in the arme."* And in 1603 both *Charles of Skerrington* and *Charles of Horsecleuche* sat on the assize on the trial of John Johnston of Lochhouse, charged with slaughter and houghing of cattle. Whether by purchase or succession, however, the two properties, very soon after this, seem to have been united;† and *Horsecleuche* adopted as the family designation. In 1604, "*Charles Campbell of Horsecleuche*, and *Hew Campbell*, his brother," are mentioned in the testament of *George Lockhart of Bar*. In 1609 *Charles Campbell of Horsecleuche* is one of the pursuers of *Thomas Jardane of Birnok*, and others, for the slaughter of *William Campbell of Walwoid*. His name occurs in various testamentary documents down till 1622, in which year we find his own latter will recorded in the *Commissary Court Books of Glasgow* :—

Testament, &c., of "*Charles Campbell of Horseleuch*," Cumnock, "Quha deceist in the moneths of December, 1622 zeirs," &c.

"Legacie—At Horseleuch the third day of December, 1622 zeirs, The quhilk day *George [Charles] Campbell of Horseleuch* maks his test. as followis, *Qubairin I mak and constitute Christiane Campbell*, my spous, onlie executrix, &c., with my guidis and geir. Item, I leve to *John Campbell*, son to *Wm. Campbell* in *Ovir Glasnok*, yt. xxi. yt. is awand be the Laird of *Glenmur*, and this my testat. maid

* Criminal Trials.

† A question might here arise as to whether *Horseleuch* merged into *Skerrington* or vice versa.

and gevin vp as said is, and subt. wt. my hand as follows, &c. Befoir yir witness, *Johne Campbell of Schankistown*, *Charles Campbell of Glasnok*, *Robert Farqr. of Gilmilscroft*, &c. "*Hew Campbell*, brother to vnaque *George [Charles] Campbell of Horseleuch*, cauz."

"*Christiane Campbell*, guidwyf of *Horseleuch*," is mentioned in a testamentary document in 1624. Whether this *Christian Campbell* was a daughter of *Campbell of Shankston*, as the wife of *Charles Campbell of Skerrington* (No. IX.) is said by *Nisbet* to have been, is a matter of doubt, though very probable. He left issue—

1. *George*, who succeeded, and
2. *William*, whose grandson acquired *Little Cumnock*. He died 18th December, 1623, leaving his wife, *Margaret Campbell*, his sole executor, and his "brother, *Horseleuch* and *Glasnok*, and *Mr James Cuninghame*, or *searis*." In his testament he is designed, "*Mr William Campbell*, Cumnock."
3. *Hugh*.

Elizabeth, mentioned in the testament of *George Dunbar of Knokechinnoch*—"Item, to *Eliz. Campbell*, dochter to vnaque *Horseleuche*, flour scoir aucht." She died 1628. In her testament she is stated to be *Elizabeth Campbell*, dochter laistfull to vnaque *Charles Campbell of Horseleuch*, Cumnok, *Quha* deceist in the month of August, 1628, flaytfullie maid and gevin vp be *Hew Campbell*, hir brother and execr. dative, dewlie decernit to his guidis and geir, &c. Inventar, Item, the defunct being ane zoung woman vnmarrit, had na movabill guidis, except twa schiep and ane lamb, pryce of all flour pund. Item, the abridrement of hir body estimat to viii.

Sarah, married *Hugh Campbell*, younger of *Garrahan*.

X. *George Campbell of Horseleuch* was retoured heir of his father, *Charles Campbell of Horseleuch*, in 1629, seven years after his decease. The property included the lands of *Skillingtoun* and two merk land of *Horseleuch*. He married *Mary Gordon*, of the family of *Viscount Kenmure*. He died in 1640, and was succeeded by

XI. *John Campbell of Horseleuch*, in 1643, and infest by a charter, under the great seal, in the remains of the estates of *Skerrington* and *Horseleuch*, in 1644. He was twice married: first, to a daughter of *Gordon of Skirmers*; and secondly, to *Jean*, daughter of *Thomas Nicholson*, merchant in *Ayr*, and was succeeded, before 1705, by his eldest son,

XII. *John Campbell of Horseleuch*, who spent most of his life in the army. He was twice married: first, to *Jean*, eldest daughter of *David Boswell of Auchinleck*; and secondly, to *Abigail*, daughter and heiress of *William Rankin of Bankhead*. He had issue, only by the latter, according to *Burke*, two sons, *John* and *James*. The parish records of *Cumnock*, however, show that he had another son, *William*, baptized February 2, 1705, who probably died in infancy.

XIII. *John Campbell*, advocate, succeeded his father in 1725, and resumed the designation of *Skerrington*. He was admitted a burgess of *Ayr* in 1739.* He was at this time styled "advocate."

* Town of *Ayr* Records.

He married Wilhelmina, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. of Lochnaw, Governor of Tinnmouth Castle, by whom he had one son, *John*, and five daughters, *Eleanor*, *Abigail*, *Grizel*, *Jean*, and *Anne*. In 1763 Mr Campbell went to Little Cessnock to reside, and changed its name to Skerrington, the original seat of the family. He was succeeded by his son,

XIV. John Campbell of Skerrington, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his sister,

XV. Eleanora Campbell of Skerrington, who married Charles Maxwell of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire, and had, with a daughter—the late Miss Wilhelmina Maxwell of Cowhill—a son,

XVI. Dugald-John Campbell of Skerrington, who married, 25th August, 1804, Janet, fourth daughter of the Hon. William Baillie of Polkemet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland, and had issue—

1. Charles, } both deceased.
2. William, }
3. Robert, present representative.
4. Dugald, born 15th August, 1816.
1. Margaret-Colquhoun, married to Thomas-Durham Weir of Boghead, county of Linlithgow.
2. Susan-Dalrymple.
3. Caroline.
4. Jessy, married to Patrick-George Skene of Hallyards, county of Fife.
5. Isabella, deceased.
6. Mary.

XVII. Robert Campbell of Skerrington, born 19th December, 1814; married, 25th January, 1843, Anne, only surviving daughter of the late John Carr, Esq. of Dunston Hall, county of Durham. Mr Campbell is a magistrate for Ayrshire.

Arms—Quarterly: first, Gyronny of eight, Or and Sa.; second, Azure, three Crosslets fitched, issuing out of as many Crescents, Argent; third, Azure, three Boars' Heads, erased, Argent, between a Lance, issuing out of the dexter base, and a Lochaber Axe issuing out of the Sinister, both erect, in pale, of the second; fourth, Gyronny of eight, Gules and Ermine.

Crest—A Dexter Hand and Arm in armour, holding a garland of Laurels, all proper.

Mottoes—Above the Crest, "Campi fero præmia belli." Under the Arms, "Wisdom's beginning is God's fear."

SCHANKISTON.

This property, which now belongs to the Marquis of Bute, is situated about a mile from Cumnock. It was possessed from an early period by a branch of the Loudoun family, the first of whom we find mentioned was

I. JOHN CAMPBELL of Schankistone, whose name

occurs in the Books of Adjournal in 1488.* In that year he was one of the witnesses to the summons of John Ross of Montgreenan to appear before Parliament.† He was succeeded by

II. Robert Campbell of Schankistone, who was concerned in the slaughter of Patrick Dunbar of Corsintoune, at the kirk of Cumnock, in 1512. For this crime he was denounced rebel, and put to the horn, and all his goods escheated. His brothers, *George* and *John*, were also denounced.* The next we find is

III. John Campbell of Schankistone, whose name occurs as one of the assize on the trial of John Garden in Penbrek, Glenmuir, for the slaughter of James Reid in Halfpenny Land, in 1558.*

IV. James Campbell of Schankistone was on the assize on the trial of John Hepburn, "callit of Bolton," and others, for high treason, in 1567-8.* In 1577 he had sasine of the 40s. lands of "Mains of Scheillis, with the pertinentis, mansioun place, houss, and zairdis tharof," from William Rankine of Scheillis. In this document he is styled "James Campbell, sone and air apperand to John Campbell of Schankistoun."‡

V. John Campbell of Schankistone was accused, along with a number of others, of abiding from the Raid of Dumfries, in 1600. They showed, however, that they had permission to remain at home.* In 1602 "Hugh Campbell, lawful son of John Campbell of Schankistoun," had sasine in the 20s. land of the south side of the 40s. land of Pinclouy, of old extent, barony of Cumnock, &c., on charter from George Campbell, younger of Schankstoun, and Marion Kennedie, his spouse. John Campbell of Schankistone married "Isobell Campbell," but of what family does not appear. In 1618 she had charter of liferent from her husband of the two merk land of Dennasken, in the barony of Mertnam, Kyle-regis. He appears to have died about this period. He had, as we have seen, two sons—

1. George, his heir, who predeceased his father. He was married to a daughter of John Kennedie of Baltersan, from whom he and his spouse, Marjoun Kennedie, had a charter of the lands of Kylestoun, Over Burntoun, &c., in Carrick, in 1603. Kylestoun, however, was restored to Kennedie of Baltersan in 1604, "in consideration of 600 merks." George Campbell, yr., of Schankistone, was accused of being concerned, along with Muir of Auchindraine and others, in the slaughter of Richard Spens, servitour to John, Earl of Cassillis, at the feud fight between Cassillis and Bargany, at Pennyglen, in 1601. He had sasine of the half merk land of Kinmein, "on contract and precept," from John Mure of Auchindraine, in 1604. His name, as well as that of his father, occurs in various testamentary documents connected with the district. He seems to have died in 1608, or the beginning of 1609. In the latter year, John Campbell, younger of Schankistone, a grandson of the old laird, and no doubt his son, is mentioned in the testament of John Donald,

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

† Records of Parliament.

‡ Mason's Notes.

smith in Air. George had another son, and a daughter, *Margaret*, who had sasine of the lands of Tardiers in liferent, in implement of contract, 25th April, 1608, with Durie of Garpoll. The witnesses to the sasine are "Magro. *Carolo* Campbell suo filio legitimo, dicto Georgio Campbell juniore de Schankstoun," &c.
2. Hugh, who had part of the lands of Pinclou.

VI. John Campbell of Schankstoun succeeded his grandfather, who died at Over Glasnok on the 29th December, 1612. The following is from the "Inventar" of the old laird:—"Item, the said vmqle John, ye tyme of his deceis foirsaid, being ane aidget man not havinge ony rowmes nor possessiounis in his awin handis, had na Inventar of guidis nor geir perteing to him in his awin handis or possessioun, except the insicht of his hous, wt. ye abuilzement of his bodie, estimat to xvij. xiiis. & iiijd. * * * Debtis awand be ye deid * * * Item, to John muir, zounger of Hallowchapell, my oy, ane hundreth mks. money, to be payit at mer-times nixt to cum.—Legacie, At Onir Glassok ye xxix day of December, 1612 zeiris, The quihlk day Johnne Campbell of Schankistoun nominats, maks, & constituts John Campbell of Montgariswod, his oy & appeirand air, Charles Campbell of horscleuch, Johnne Mr. of Hallowchappell, & hew Campbell in wudsaid, his sone, exris., vniversall Intrors. wt. his wisdis and geir, &c. ; and ordanes and appoynts ane nobill & potent Lord, Hew, Lord of Lowdown, to be or.searis to all thingis—that he caus all thingis to be performit and done conforme to this testament and latterwill, as they will ansr. to God. Item, I gif and levis to Johnne Campbell & hew Campbell, my oyes, & sones to the said Charles Campbell of Horscleuch, Twa to the said Charles Campbell of Horscleuch, Twa hundrith markis equalle betuix thame. Item, I leif to ye said Johnne muir, zounger of hallowchapell, ane hundrith marks. Item, I leif to Issobell Campbell, spous to Andro Creichtoun in R . . ., ane hundrith mks. Item, to Rot. Creichtoun, ye sone, ane hundrith mks. Item, I leif to George Campbell, my oy, & sone of vmqle John Campbell in bordland, Twa hundrith mks. money. Item, I leif to George Craufuird, my oy, callit brockloche, ane hundrith mks., to be gevin to him qn. he salbe relaxt fra ye horne; and failzeand of him be deceis without lautfull successioun of his awin bodie, I ordane ye samyn to return to ye saids exrs., equalle amangis thame. Item, I leif to ye saids hew Campbell in wodsyd ane hundrith marks. Item, I leif to Reid, zouggest dochter of ye said vmqle Wm. Reid in Craistoun, xx mks. Item, I leif to Mr Charles Campbell, my oy, ane hundrith mks. Item, to George reid, my oy, xl. Item, I leif ye remanent of my frie geir, baith of fermes & utheris, pertaining to me, Debts and Legacie beand first payit, To the said John Campbell of Montgarriswod, my oy and appeirand air. And yrfor. I ordane ye said John to

big and repair ye mansioun place of Schankistoun, and eftir my deceis to duell yr.intill himself, leving all vrs. his roumes and duelling places, and to remane onlie in Schankistoun, becaus it is ye maist ancient duelling place. And farder, I leif to ye said John Campbell of Montgarriswod, yt he may have ye bettir occasioun to repair ye said place of Shankistoun, my ryt kyndnes tak & possessioun qlk I have of ye corne mylne of Craufuirdstoun; and yis is my Larwill, gevin vp & subscriyvit wt. my hand, day, yeir, & place, Befoir yir wits., Mr James Cuninghame, psone. of Cumnok, & Robert Lockhart, notar, wter. of ye bodie heiroy. Sic subscribitur," &c. We have here considerable insight into the relationship of the various families in the district of Cumnock. John Campbell of Schankistoun, as heir of his grandfather, had sasine of the following lands in 1618:—The 40s. lands of Clonginoch and Nedder Auchingilchie, of old extent, with their pertinents, lying in lordship of Terringzean, Kyle-regis; the 4 merk lands, of said extent, of Benquhat, Dennasken, and Mackubenesyd, commonly called Hingen-kailzaird, with their pertinents, lying in the barony of Mertnam, Kyle-regis; the merkland of said extent of Drumquhill, with its pertinents, lying in the lordship of Kilmarnock and barony of Sundrum, on precept of clare constat by Hugh, Dominus Lowdon, the superior, 29th August, 1617. John Campbell of Schankistoun was admitted a burgess of Air in 1618. He had a brother, *Hew*, married to Marie Boss, whom he infest "in the lands and maynes of Schankistoun, extending to ane four merk land of auld extent, with the mansioun place, houses, biggings, woddis, fishingis, partis, pendicles, and pertinentis thairof," &c. The deed declares the lands re-deemable at any Whitsunday or Martinmas, on payment of 3000 merks Scots. John Campbell of Schankistoun appears to have married *Margaret*, daughter of Sir George Craufurd of Leifnoreis, knight. She had a sasine registered 3d February, 1625, of the 40s. lands of the maynes of Schankstoun, "in warrandice of her life-rent of the lands of Montgarswode," as "future spouse of John Campbell of Schankstoun." The Laird of Schankstoun appears in various charters and testamentary documents from this period downwards. In 1631 he is mentioned in the testament of Jeane Boill, Ladie Perstoun, in the parish of Dalmellington, as having in his possession, belonging to her at the time of her death, "twa feddir beddis, twa feddir bowsteris, &c., ane gounne, and ane skirt of figourit velvitt, ane doublat, and ane vaskein of raisit flourit velvot, ane satin schaproune, ane blew scarff of taffatie, ane scarlott wylliecoit, ffour sylvir spones, &c.—all in cumulo estimat to ane hundirthe threthe pund, vis. viiid." In 1632, Hugh Campbell, brother of John Campbell of Schanks-

toun, had sasine of the Maynes of Schankstoun, in implement of a contract between them, with consent of John Campbell, "eldest son and apparent heir" of John Campbell of Schankstoun. This John of Schankstoun acquired the lands of Ovir Glasnok in contract of wadset from Hew Campbell of Horseleuch, as heir of his sister, in 1633, on payment of 5000 merks. John Campbell, senior, of Schankstoun, appears to have died between 1634 and 1636; and to have been succeeded by his son,

VII. John Campbell of Schankstoun, who, in 1646, is mentioned as a debtor in the testament of Mr Gavine Stewart, minister of Dalmellington. His name occurs in the testaments of Logan of Logan, and Janet McClellane, spouse of John Campbell of Pollosch, in 1647.

The property of Schankston seems to have passed, soon after this, into the hands of the Dumfries family.

GARRALLAN.

This property formerly belonged to the Campbell family.

I. HEW CAMPBELL, brother of John Campbell of Shankston, was infeft in the lands of Bogcoroch (now called Boig) in 1556, and obtained a charter of the lands of Garrallane from Sir Mathew Campbell of Loudoun in 1562. He died in 1602. He married a Katherine Baird, but of what family does not appear. From his testament, which was made "the thretein day of December, the zeir of God Jai. vic. and twa zeirs," and "quharin he nominatis and constitutis Katherine Baird, his spous, his onlie executor." By way of legacy, he left "to Hew Campbell, his eldest sone, the hail stand beddis wthin. the hous of tymbir." The testament was subscribed "befoir thir witness, Thomas Campbell of Middilwelwoode," &c.,* from which it would seem that the Campbells of Garallan and Wellwood were nearly related. The testator was succeeded by his eldest and only surviving son,

II. Hew Campbell of Garrallane, who, in 1609, was one of the prosecutors of Thomas Jardane of Birnok, and son, notorious rievvers, for the slaughter of William Campbell of Wellwood, whom, with their accomplices, they attacked at the kirk of Douglas, in 1597, and injured so severely that, after a lingering illness, he died in 1606. Hew Campbell of Garrallane is mentioned in various testamentary documents connected with the families of the district—Dalhanna, Glasnok, Logan, &c. In 1605, he had sasine of the 40s. lands of Garrallan, on precept of clare constat by Hugh, Dominus de Lowdon ac baro Baronie de Taringzeane. He was then styled "Hugh Campbell of

Bogcorroche, son and nearest and lawful heir of Hugh Campbell of Garallan." One of the witnesses to the document was "William Campbell, brother-german to the said Hugh." He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Dunbar of Barmuir,* and had two sons—

1. Hugh, who married Sarah, daughter of Charles Campbell of Horseleuch, but died, without issue, before his father.
2. John, married to Margaret Campbell. He died before his father, and had a son and daughter, Hugh, who died before succeeding. Margaret, who succeeded.

III. Margaret Campbell of Garrallane succeeded in 1648. She married *George Douglas*, son of George Douglas of Waterside, a descendant of Douglas of Parkhead, and had two sons and one daughter—

1. Hugh, who succeeded.
2. Robert.
3. Margaret, married to John Chalmers of Bonneton.

IV. Hugh Douglas of Garrallan succeeded in 1676. He married Margaret, only daughter of Craufurd of Cumlarg, and had three sons—

1. John, who died at Darien.
2. Hugh.
3. Alexander.

V. Hugh Douglas of Garallan, the second son, succeeded in 1719. He married Katherine, daughter of the Rev. Patrick Hume, minister of Kirk-michael, in Dumfriesshire. He had five sons and four daughters—

1. Elizabeth, married to R. Neilson.
2. Hugh, a Captain in the Dutch service, who died before his father, without issue.
3. Patrick, his heir.
4. Margaret, married to — Reid.
5. William, who emigrated to America, and settled in Virginia, where his descendants still remain.
6. Penelope, married to R. Nasmith.
7. Charles, who went to Jamaica, and died unmarried. On his estate a situation had been provided for the Poet Burns, when he intended going to the West Indies.
8. Katherine, married to Alex. M'William.
9. Archibald, who died young.

VI. Patrick Douglas of Garrallan succeeded in 1776. He was surgeon in the West Lowland Fencible Regiment. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of — Campbell of Skerrington; secondly, Janet, daughter of — Stewart; and had one daughter,

Jane.

VII. Jane Douglas of Garrallan succeeded in 1819. She married Hamilton Boswell, Collector of Taxes for Ayrshire, only son of John Boswell of Knockroon, and had two sons and six daughters—

* Contract of marriage, dated the 7th February, 1588. By this contract *Hugh*, junior of Garallan, was to have the property of Bogcorroch.

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

1. Jessie, who died young.
2. Christian, married to Alexander Dunlop of Clober.
3. John Douglas, married to Christian, daughter of Capt. William Hamilton of Downan.
4. Katherine.
5. Patrick Charles, now in New South Wales.
6. Jane.
7. Margaret.
8. Janet.

Arms—Argent, a Heart ensigned, with an Imperial Crown, proper, between two Buckles, Azure, within a Bordure, Gules; on a chief of the third, three Stars of the Field.

Crest—A Heart, proper.

Motto—"Fortis et Fidelis."

GLASNOCK.

The modern mansion of Glasnock is delightfully situated among trees, south of the Dalmellington road, about a mile from Cumnock. No remains of the old house of *Glaisnok* exist. On the authority of a MS. at Gilmilscroft, Robertson states that the Campbells of Glasnock were the last in the entail of Lord Loudoun, in 1613; but how descended from that family he could not discover. The property originally belonged to the Dunbars of Cumnock. *James Dunbar of Glasnock* died, without issue, before the middle of the sixteenth century. The first of the Campbells mentioned is

I. WILLIAM CAMPBELL of Glasnock, who had a daughter married to Alexander Farquhar of Gilmilscroft. The marriage contract is dated at Cumnock, 17th December, 1586. He was succeeded probably by his son,

II. William Campbell of Glasnock. His name occurs, in 1603, in the testament of Margaret Baird, spouse to John Wilson in Mr. dykes, and is described as their master.* Little is known of him farther than that he was married and left a son,

III. Charles Campbell of Glasnock, who succeeded in 1608. In the retour he is styled "Carolus Campbell de Glasnock, *haeris* Willielmi Campbell de Glasnock, *patris*." He appears to have been twice married: first, to a daughter of Gilmilscroft, the marriage contract, mentioned among the Gilmilscroft writs, being dated at Mauchline, 18th July, 1615;† secondly, to Helen Lockhart, but of what family does not appear. This lady died on the 9th of June, 1626. In her testament she is styled "Helein Lockhart, spous to Charles Campbell of Glasnock." It proceeds thus:—"At the place of Glasnock, the twentieth ane day of Merche, 1625, the qlk day Helein Lockhart, spous to Charles Campbell of Glasnok, maid hir testament as follows: In the first I nominat, &c., the said Charles Campbell, my husband, onlie exr., &c.

Item, in ye first, I geve and leif to be wairit and bestowit vpon the school of Cumnock, twentie punds money. Item, I geve and leive to ye said Mr James Cvnynggame, minister, fourtie mks.," &c.* Charles Campbell of Glasnock died, without leaving any male issue, in August, 1629. The following is from his latterwill:—"Legacie.—At Glasnok, ye twentieth day of August, 1629 zrs. The quihlk day I, Charles Campbell, nominat, mak, and co'stitute Robert Farquhair of Gilmilscroft and William Campbell of Vnderwelwod, excoers. and vnirsall. intrors. wt. my hail guidis, &c. Item, I ordane and appoynt Johne, Lord of Lowdoune, and Sir Williame Cvnynggame of Capringtoun, Knyt., and Mr James Cvnynggame, minister at Cumnok, to be orsears. in all things. Item, I give and leive to Williame Campbell of Welwod, ane of the excoers. foirsaidis, the baill insyt. vtincills and domicills of my hous as it stands. Item, I give and leive to Robert Farquhair, zounger of Gilmilscroft, twa hundrith punds. Item, I leive to Mgrat. Campbell, my dochter, and Johnne Beg, my oy, twa hundrith punds eqly. betuixt yame. Item, to Hew Campbell in Quhythauch, fiftie mks. To Williame Campbell of Midlewellwod fiftie mks. To Sara Campbell, his sister, ten dollors restand awand to me be Mgrat. Campbell, hir mother. Item, to Jonet, Margaret, and Kathrein Campbells, my sisters, ilk ane of thame, twa bolls meill and ane boll beir. * * * Item, to Cristien Beg, my oy, fiftie mks. money. Item, to Hew Farquhair, my sister's sone, twa hundrith fiftie mks. Item, I leive the remanent of ye frie geir above wrtin. to ye said Robert Farquhair of Gilmilscroft. And this testat., wryttin be the said Robert Lockhart," &c. Johne Beg of Weltries is one of the witnesses; and Johnne Farquhair, zounger of Gilmilscroft, cautioner. From this latterwill it appears that Charles Campbell of Glasnock left a daughter, married, as we should infer, to John Beg of Welltrees; and that he had several sisters, one of whom, who married Mungo Farquhar of Lightshaw, was the mother of Hew Farquhar, mentioned in the will. There was thus a double connection between the families of Glasnock and Gilmilscroft, which afterwards gave rise to considerable litigation.

IV. William Campbell of Underwellwood succeeded his uncle, Charles Campbell, in the property of Glasnock. His retour is dated 1629, and he is styled "Willielmus Campbell de Underwelwode, *haeris* Caroli Campbell de Glaisnock *patris*." He was succeeded by

V. William Campbell of Glasnock, who does not appear to have ever been married. He died on the 3d of October, 1683. Robertson states,

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

† Robertson.

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

from the MS. formerly alluded to, that "a few years before he died he made a settlement of his whole property: the moveables, undivided, to his full cousin, Robert Farquhar of Gilmilnscoft; and the lands, under trust to him, to be given up to Campbell of Middlewellwood, who, at this time, was under a cloud, as expressed in the writs—in all probability, being concerned in the Bothwell Brig insurrection. But while on his death-bed, he altered this arrangement into what he conceived to be a less challengeable form, constituting Gilmilnscoft sole heir of the whole, heritable as well as moveable, but taking him bound to give Middlewellwood the sum of forty thousand pounds Scots instead of the estate. He soon after died. These different deeds, however, having been both purloined, gave rise to a law-suit that lasted for more than thirty years—viz., from 1684 till 1717—betwixt Gilmilnscoft on the one side, and Charles, Lord Crichton, the superior of the lands, and his representatives, conjoined with George Campbell of Garcleuch, and his wife, Sarah, on the other side; which ended in favour of the latter party, who divided the estate betwixt them. * * * It appears farther from it (the MS.) that the rental of Glasnock was 2600 merks (fully equal to £1000 sterling, in modern times), and that the funeral expenses, &c., of the last Glasnock amounted to more than £1000 Scots. That Garcleugh was one of his own tenants, and his wife, Sarah, a very distant relation of the family. She, however, is retoured heir in the following extract from the printed records:—'1683—Sarah Campbell, the wife of George Campbell of Garcleuch, heir to William Campbell of Glasnock, *filiu fratris avi.*'"

The property of Glasnock was acquired, previous to 1730, by John Dick, afterwards styled of Glasnock. He sat as a Commissioner of Supply in 1737. He was married to Sarah, daughter of John Reid of Ballochmyle. They had a daughter, Sarah, born 7th September, 1733, and baptised on the 15th November. There were present at the ceremony John Reid of Ballochmyle, Mr George Reid, minister of St Quivox, Adam Reid, merchant, Glasgow, and Robert Foord at Sornbeg.*

The estate passed into the hands of the late ALEXANDER ALLASON of Glasnock—who died 30th June, 1833—about 1797. He was succeeded by his brother, JAMES ALLASON of Glasnock.

DALLEAGLES.

The Craufurds of Daleglis were an ancient family—probably the oldest of all the lesser branches of the Craufurds. There are, however, very few

* Parochial Books of Cumnock.

records of them extant; and it would be useless to attempt drawing up anything like a regular genealogy of the family. The first of whom there is any record is

I. ROGER DE CRAUFURD of Daleglis, who obtained a charter of part of the barony of Dalmelington from Alan de Cathkert, in 1384. "He" (Alan de Cathkert), says Wood's Peerage, "entered into an indenture with Roger de Crawford of Daleglis, at Sundrum, the Thursday after Christmas-day, 1384, by which part of the barony of Dalmelyntoun was pledged to Rodger, for £46, 3s. 4d. sterling, paid by him to Alan de Cathcart in his great necessity." Robert III. confirms a charter by Robert II.—*Rogero de Craufurd et Elizabeth spouse sui terrarum de Chevylle*, which Lord Auchinleck, in his notes, supposes to be Sheel, part of the estate of Drongan. The charter confirmed is on the resignation of Reginald de Awbine, and is dated 4th August, 1390.

II. John Craufurd of Daleglis, son to Roger Craufurd of Daleglis, had a charter from Robert, Duke of Albany, dated 24th July, 1406, of the lands of Scheyvll.

It may thus be presumed that Roger of Daleglis was the progenitor of the Craufurds of Drongan. The next of the family mentioned is

III. William Craufurd of Daleglis, who married, probably, as Robertson supposes, about 1660, Janet, daughter of John Craufurd of Craufurdlund, by whom he had five sons and two daughters.

IV. William Craufurd of Daleglis was amongst the number of gentlemen of Ayrshire who, in 1701, petitioned parliament in reference to certain grievances under which the nation laboured.

V. John Craufurd of Dalleagles is mentioned in the Presbytery books of Ayr in 1727.

VI. Adam Craufurd of Dalleagles was seised in the eight merk land of Eastern Polquhairn, with the manor place, and the 33s. 4d. land of old extent of Knockguldeon, in Ochiltree parish, on precept from Chancery, dated 23d February, 1756.* He sat as one of the Commissioners of Supply for Ayrshire in 1755. He was the last of the Craufurds of Dalleagles.

CUTHBERT OF DALLEAGLES.

This family is apparently the only existing branch in Scotland of the ancient house of Castlehill, Inverness-shire, from which it derived its descent in the reign of Charles I. Previous to this, the family of Castlehill is said to have given off that of Colbert, the great minister of Louis XIV. of France. His family were peers of France—Marquis de Seg-

* Sasine Books of Ayr.

nelai, de Croissy, &c. The arms are the same as Castlehill.

I. WALTER CUTHBERT of Towcorsburne lived in the time of Charles I., and is mentioned as a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Lanark during that reign. His son,

II. James Cuthbert of Towcorsburn, married Margaret, only daughter of Lyon of Auchentiber, Renfrewshire, and had issue—

1. James, who was lame.
2. William, married Agnes Burnhill.

III. James Cuthbert, born at Auchentiber in 1672, married Marion, daughter of Henderson of Over Johnstone, by Marion, daughter of Andrew Miller of Temple, in Ayrshire, and had issue—

1. Samuel, of whom after.
2. James, a Virginian merchant, married his cousin, Margaret Lyon.
3. Margaret, married John, son of Speir of Warehouse.
4. Janet.
5. Agnes.

IV. Samuel Cuthbert, a Virginian merchant, married, at Ayr, in 1749, Agnes, daughter of William Reid, formerly of Rudeland, by Elizabeth Lindsay, from Forfarshire, of the family of Balcarres, and had issue thirteen children, of whom survived—

1. William, who died in Virginia.
2. James, of whom after.
3. Samuel, died in St Lucia.
4. Elizabeth, died in 1787.
5. Susannah, died in 1819.
6. Agnes, married, in 1795, the late William Cowan of Corsehill, managing partner of the Ayr Bank, Provost of Ayr, and has issue—
 1. William, married Anne Jane, daughter of Colonel James M'Haffie of Torhousemuir, Wigtonshire.
 2. Hugh, W.S., died in Edinburgh.
 3. David, of Messrs Hunter, Blair, & Cowan, W.S., Edinburgh.
 4. Cuthbert, married Eliza, daughter of ——— Tingcombe.
 5. Agnes, married to C. D. Gairdner, son of the late Captain Gairdner of Mountcharles.
7. Janet.
8. Marion, died.

Mr Cuthbert died in 1777.

V. James Cuthbert of Dalleagles succeeded his uncle, William Reid, to the premises of the Ayr Wine Company. He had the honour of supplying his late Majesty with sherry. He married, in 1805, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch. Issue, twelve children, of whom survive—

1. James.
2. John.
3. Robert.
4. Arthur Andrew.
5. Burella.
6. Jane.

Mr Cuthbert died 8th January, 1836.

VI. James Cuthbert of Dalleagles is in Australia. He sold the lands, retaining the superiority, in June, 1836, to Mr George Campbell.

VII. Adam Craufurd Newall, son of David Newall of Knockreoch, by Mary Craufurd of Dalleagles, succeeded his uncle about this period. He sold the property, in 1791, to Hugh Ross of Kerse, and was thereafter designed of Polquhairn.

Ross of Kerse sold Dalleagles to James Cuthbert, wine merchant, Ayr, in 1805.

Arms—Or, a Fesse, Gules; in chief, a Serpent, gliding, proper.

Crest—A Dexter Hand, holding an ancient Spear.

Motto—"Nec minus fortiter."

KNOCKSCHINNOCH.

This property belonged to a branch of the Dunbars of Cumnock; but at what period the family branched off from the main stock is uncertain. The first of them we have met with is

I. John Dunbar of Knockschinnoch, who died in 1551. In his testament he constitutes, as his executors, "Patricium Dunbar meum filium and heredem apparentem, William Hamiltoun de Blantyrferme," &c. He left his son Patrick *viii*li. by way of reward, to be uplifted from the lands of Makalaxastone; to his son William Hamiltoun, by appointment, *viii*li.; and to John Dunbar, his son, "vnam vaccam," a cow. He, no doubt, was succeeded by his son,

II. Patrick Dunbar of Knockschinnoch; but of whom we know nothing farther. The next we meet with is

III. John Dunbar of Knockschinnoch, whose existence is ascertained from the fact that his successor,

IV. George Dunbar of Knockschinnoch, was retoured, in 1611, as "heir of John Dunbar of Knockschnoch, *patris*, in 20 solidatis terrarum de Knockschnoch antiqui extentus in baronia de Cumnock." He had, however, succeeded his father several years before this; for, in 1605, he had sasine of the lands of Pincoe from George Craufurd of Schankistoun. In 1609 he was on the assize at the trial of Jardane of Birnok; and from that period his name appears in various testamentary documents down till 1618. He died in 1628. In his latterwill he appoints "Johne Dunbar, his sone and appearair air, to be his execr. and onlie Intror.," under the surveillance of certain parties whom he nominates as "o'searis." "Item, I give and levis and ordanes my said execr. to pay to Sara Dunbar, my eldest vnprovydit dochter, *vi*o. mks. Item, to George Dunbar, my second sone, fyve hundrith punda, &c. Item, to Margaret Dunbar, my dochter, and her spous, twa ky, &c. And finallie, I declair the foirsaid twa thowsand mks. above namit, left to my said

wyf and bairnes, to be full satisfioun and contentioun of ye jajli. contein in ye contract of marriage maid betwixt me and my said spous," &c.

V. John Dunbar of Knockschnoch succeeded his father. He is mentioned in the Presbytery Books of Ayr in 1645.

VI. Hugh Dunbar of Knockshinnoch granted a precept of clare constat, with consent of Lord Crichton, to Hugh Douglas of Garrallane, in 1676, of these lands.

The property was soon afterwards acquired by — Logan, who married the widow of Campbell of Wellwood. His son,

James Logan of Knockshinnoch, was born 8th December, 1708.* He married *Margaret*, daughter of John Begg of Dornel, who was born 15th February, 1721, and who died in 1800. James Logan of Knockshinnoch is mentioned in the Ayr Presbytery Books in 1728. He died in 1790. He had several children—*John*; *Wilhelmina*; *Sarah*, married to Thomas Moffat of Muirbroch, died at Cumnock, 5th March, 1818; *Thomina*; *Grizel*; *Susan*; and *Janet*, married to George Rankin of Whitehill. He was succeeded by his son,

John Logan of Knockshinnoch. He married *Martha*, daughter of Gilbert M'Adam, son of M'Adam of Waterhead. His name occurs frequently in the sederunts of the heritors, down to the period of his death, which occurred on the 9th March, 1816. His eldest son, *James*, died on the banks of the Ganges, aged 22, in 1801; *Thomas*, on the banks of the St Lawrence, in 1813. Major *John*, C.S. Ayrshire Cavalry, who disposed of the property, died 27th March, 1828, aged 46. His daughters—

1. *Margaret*, married William Hyslop of Blackcraig.
2. *Catherine*, married Dr Campbell.
3. *Jane*, married Thomas Ranken.
4. *Sarah*.
5. *Martha*.

Knockshinnoch and Little Mains now belong to SNOGDHASS BUCHANAN, Esq., formerly of Cuninghamehead.

TORRINZEAN.

Torrinzean is situated on the banks of the Lugar, not far from Dumfries House, anciently called Lefnoreis. The ruins of the old tower still remain. They occupy a prominence overlooking the river, and had been defended by a moat, the outline of which can be distinctly traced. Torrinzean belonged to a branch of the Craufurd family, supposed, from their armorial bearing of the Stag's Head, to have been descended from the Craufurds of Dalma-gregan. Little is known of them beyond what is stated in Lord Auchinleck's Notes.† He says—

"Torrinzean, once Craufurd,* had ceased to be theirs before the year 1467, when it was granted, with many others, to Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, and Mary, sister to James III. On the forfeiture of the Boyds, it came to the king, in 1469.

"In 1488, it is granted to Thomas Turnbull, for his good services near Blackness in 1488. Extent, twenty merks, A.E."

In 1497, the life-rent of it is granted to Sir John Ramsay." He sat in Parliament, and was styled "de Trarizeane," in 1505. Sir John Ramsay, says Robertson, "was a great favourite with James III., and the only one whom the conspirators saved at the famed *Rede of Lauder*. He was the ancestor of the Balmain family, a family that has come down with respect to the present times. He was once Earl of Bothwell."

"In 1534, it is granted to William Ramsay of Balmain.

"In 1546, to Hugh, Earl of Loudoun, on the resignation of John Campbell of Bruntswood." Robertson adds that, "in 1587, Hew Campbell of Terringane, along with William Cuninghame of Caprington, and Robert, Lord Boyd, are appointed by Parliament to visie (inspect) the brig of Ayr, also of Irvine; and, in 1595, the same are appointed to inspect the port and harbour of Irvine. [*Parliamentary Records*.] This Hew Campbell may have been a cadet of the Campbell family; but nothing of it appears in the *Peerage*, nor of any other Campbells of this place, distinct from the Loudoun family itself." He possessed Torrinzean in 1577, in November of which year he had sasine of a house in Ayr from John Jameson, burgess.† In 1586, he gave sasine of 40*l.* of annual rent to Jonet Campbell, relict of David Cathcart, burgess of Ayr, from the two merk land of Chippillingane. Lord Auchinleck proceeds:—

"In 1621, it is, among a great many lands, granted to Margaret Campbell, daughter of the Master of Loudoun, and Sir John Campbell, her husband.

"In 1644, to John, Earl of Loudoun, and the same lady, his Countess. It was afterwards appraised from that family, and came to the Earl of Dumfries."‡

The property, however, had previously passed through various hands. In 1647, Hugh Montgomerie, heir of John Montgomerie of Bridgend, his father, was retoured "in petiis de lie comoune de Craufurdstone, alias Terringzeane, nuncupatis Knokdone in Browanstone, in parochia de Cum-nok," &c.

* It was called *Craufurdstone*; sometimes *Craufurdston*.

† Mason's Notes.

‡ In 1633, on the creation of the first Earl of Loudoun, Torrinzean became one of the titles.

* Headstone in New Cumnock Churchyard.

† Quoted by Robertson.

In 1666, James Reid, heir of William Reid, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, was retoured, amongst others, in the lands of Terringzeane. In 1691, Sir George Campbell of Cessnock, as heir of his father, was retoured in Terringzeane. In 1692 Sir James Carmichael, Bart., was retoured in the property, as heir male of his ancestor, Sir James Carmichael of Bonington.

In 1696, John, Viscount Stair, was retoured in the lands as heir of Viscount James, his father. After this they fell into the hands of the Earl of Dumfries; and now belong to the Marquis of Bute.

AVISYARD.

The Mitchells of Dalgain were an old family; and at the time Dalgain, or Sorn, was formed into a parish, Hugh Mitchell of Dalgain granted a free site for the church, manse, and glebe. But more immediately to our subject.

I. HUGH MITCHELL of Dalgain married Janet, only daughter of Campbell of Whitehaugh, or Fairfield, and had issue—

1. Hugh, W.S., who sold Dalgain.
2. Andrew, D.D., of Monkton, who acquired Avisyard and other lands, which he entailed.
3. Jean, married to Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch.
4. Janet, married to Hugh Logan of Logan.
5. Margaret, married to the Rev. W. Younger of Muirkirk.

II. Hugh Logan of Logan and Janet Mitchell, second daughter of Dalgain, had issue—

1. Hugh Logan of that Ilk, the last and witty Laird.
2. Margaret, married to — Black, Esq.
3. Janet, of whom after.
4. William.
5. —, married to Mackenzie of —, whose son, Colonel Mackenzie of the — Highlanders, has carried a large family to Australia.
6. Elizabeth.

III. Janet Logan, married Campbell of Auchline, in Perthshire, and had issue—

1. Hugh Goodlet, of whom after.
2. Williamina, who married Stewart of Clochfoldich, Perthshire, and has issue a daughter and heiress, married to W. Stewart Campbell, son of the late Major Campbell of Glenfalloch.

IV. Hugh Goodlet Campbell of Auchline and Avisyard succeeded, by Dr Mitchell's deed of entail, in 1819; but dying without issue, Avisyard reverted to

V. Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch and Avisyard, whose mother was Jean, the eldest daughter of Dalgain. At the death of Mr Campbell, Avisyard went by entail to his second surviving son,

VI. Andrew Campbell of Avisyard, late Colonel of the Bombay Artillery. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Charles Hay, Esq., of the family of Hopes, in East Lothian, and had issue an only son,

Arthur, who died.

He married, secondly, Nicola Anne, daughter of Colonel Maxwell of Birdstown, county Donegal, and had issue—

1. Arthur Maxwell, who died at Valance, on the Rhone.
2. Robert Mitchell, born at Paris, their only remaining son.

Colonel and Mrs Campbell reside at Cheltenham.

Arms—Gironry, Ermine and Gules, for Campbell of Loudoun, surcharged with the arms of Mure of Rowallane, in a Canton. A Silver Cup in chief, for Shaw of Hally, and a Bugle Horn in chief, for Hunter of Pisgah. The whole embattled, as a distinction from Auchmannoch.

Crest—A double-headed Eagle, issuing from flame, looking to the sun.

Motto—"I hyde my tyme."

LOGAN.

The mansion-house of Logan is beautifully situated on the left banks of the Lugar, about a mile and a half farther up than the village of Old Cumnock. Robertson, in his *Ayrshire Families*, says that "*William Logan*, a grandson of Robert [of Restalrig, near Edinburgh], who was forfeited in 1609, was bred a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and acquired property in that profession. He purchased, about the year 1660, a considerable part of the ancient barony of Cumnock, in Ayrshire. This he called *Logan*." In this statement Robertson must be greatly in error: as there were *Logans of Logan*, in Cumnock parish, long before the period he writes of. There were, besides, other places called Logan in Ayrshire. It is very possible, at the same time, that the *Logans of Logan* may have been connetted with the *Logans of Restalrig*. The first of the Logan family in Ayrshire of whom we find any mention was

I. GEORGE LOGAN of that Ilk, who, in 1600, was dilait, along with several other Ayrshire proprietors, for "abiding from the Raid of Dumfries."* This was nine years before the forfeiture of Robert of Restalrig, consequently it could not be a grandson of that Robert who was the first of Logan. The same George Logan of that Ilk is mentioned, in 1604, in the testament of George Guide of Barschrum.† His name occurs in a similar document in 1616; and, in 1619, he was on the assize at the trial of John Maxwell of Garrarie, &c., for treasonable murder.* He was succeeded some years afterwards by

II. William Logan of that Ilk, who may have been the W.S. referred to by Robertson. He had two daughters, *Agnes* and *Janet*, as appears from the following extract:—"Testament, &c., *Agnes*

* Criminal Trials.

† Glasgow Commissary Records.

Logane, dochter lawfull to *Wm. Logane* of yt. Ilk, wtin. ye parochin of Cumnok, gevin. vp be *Jonet Logane*, spous to Patrick Craufurd in Cumnock, and be him for his entres, lawfull sister to ye defunct and exeorix. dative, dewlie decernit to hir guidis and geir be decret of the comissr. of Glasgow vpon ye xxviii. day of Jar., 1626 zrs." Robertson says, apparently upon family data, that William was succeeded by his son, *Hugh*, who married a daughter of Mitchell of Dalgain;* but of this there is no evidence, and we suspect that the Hugh referred to lived at a later period. If such a Hugh actually existed, he must have died soon after succeeding; for we find

III. George Logan of that Ilk mentioned as a creditor in the testament of Isobell Campbell in Loganemaynes, in 1631.† He appears to have been succeeded by

IV. William Logan of that Ilk, whose name appears, in 1643, in the testament of Thomas Baxter, his servitour. According to his latter-will, he died in June, 1647,† apparently without children, as his testament was given up by the creditors. He seems to have been succeeded by

V. George Logan of that Ilk, whose name is attached to the petition of grievances presented to parliament in 1701. Robertson says he had two sons: *Alan*, who succeeded; and *James*, supposed to have been of Castle Cumnock, whose eldest son, *William*, purchased Camlarg, in Dalmellington parish, in 1741. There was, however, a

VI. William Logan of Logan, in 1713, probably the eldest son. He wrote a deed for Hugh Douglas in that year, to which he and Hugh Logan were witnesses. The deed was signed at Logan; and Hugh Logan is designed brother-german to William.

VII. Alan Logan of that Ilk was educated for the church, and was minister of Culross. Robertson says, "I have seen a discharge under that designation to his tenant, William Logan, for the rent of Nether Beoch, dated in 1731. He was succeeded in Logan by his son,"

VIII. Hugh Logan of that Ilk. He married *Agnes*, daughter of Hugh Mitchell of Dalgain. He had a daughter, *Janet*, baptized at Logan, 8th April, 1732; and a son, *William*, 15th January, 1736. He had, according to Robertson, "three sons and a daughter, which daughter was married to James Goodlet Campbell of Auchlyne, a cadet of the Breadalbane family." He had, however, four daughters and two sons. In 1756, Hugh Logan of that Ilk had sasine of Garlifin, the merk land of Holehouse, Netherborgorbreg, the latter on receipt of clare constat by the Earl of Dumfries, dated 25th

November, 1747; and, in 1759, of the 15s. lands of Barlonachan, 9s. lands of Nether Darmalloch, 10s. lands of Mains of Horsecleuch, on the disposition of James Wallace of Wallacetoun, with consent of his mother and George Allan of Castlebrook. He died about 1760; and his two eldest sons having predeceased him, his only remaining son,

IX. Hugh Logan of that Ilk, succeeded to the property. This was the celebrated "Laird of Logan," whose racy humour was wont to keep the festive table in a roar, and whose extreme hospitality is still spoken of with feelings of palliative respect. His numerous witty sayings gave rise to a collection of anecdotes, entitled "The Laird of Logan." The Laird was never married, but he had several children—as the parochial records of Cumnock testify—one of whom, a daughter, is still alive in Cumnock. The Laird's hospitality made a sad inroad upon his estate; and he sold the greater part of it to Mr Hamilton, a merchant in Glasgow, who subsequently disposed of it to William Allason, late proprietor of Logan. The Laird died in 1802.* He was succeeded in the unfinished mansion, and some detached farms he had reserved, by his nephew, *Hugh Goodlet Campbell*, who died, unmarried, in 1814. Robertson states that *Miss Black*, the eldest daughter of his eldest sister, now [1825] represents this branch (but without any part of the estate) of the Logans of Logan.

Arms, as recorded in the Lion Register in 1676†
—Or, three Piles in Point, piercing a man's heart, Gules.

Crest—A Passion Nail, piercing a man's heart, proper.

Motto—"Hoc majorum virtus."

Mr Allason, who purchased Logan estate from Mr Hamilton, was a brother of Allason of Glasgow, descended from the Allasons of Coodham, in Symington parish. He died, at the age of 65, in 1826.

BORELAND.

This property was for some time possessed by a branch of the Hamilton family. Anderson, in his "History of the House of Hamilton," says that the first of Boreland was

I. GEORGE HAMILTON of Boreland, second son of Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow, and Dame Janet, daughter of Keith of Galston; but he does not quote his authority.‡ If the statement is correct,

* A natural son of his was a stationer and music-seller in Paisley, about 1810. He died a bachelor, between that and 1820.

† Nisbet's Heraldry.

‡ Wood says he was the fourth son.

* The Mitchells and Logans were often intermarried.
† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

he must have acquired Boreland about the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century.

II. John Hamilton, "callit of Cumnock," slain by George Turnbull of Kelsis, in 1577,* was probably connected with the Hamiltons of Boreland. The next met with is

III. Patrick Hamilton of Boreland; whose son,

IV. William Hamilton of Boreland, was returned heir to his father, in 1611, "in 10 mercatis terrarum de Borland et Towlach, 2 mercatis terrarum de Gareffin, dimidia mercata terrarum de Sandokhill antiqui extentus, in baronia de Cumnok."

V. Hew Hamilton of Boreland appears in the testament of Janet Wilson in Bent, in 1616.†

VI. John Hamilton of Boreland is mentioned in the Ayr Presbytery Records in 1650.

VII. Hugh Hamilton of Boreland, on 29th June, 1669, executed a procuratory of resignation of his estate in favour of his granddaughter, Margaret Hamilton, only child of the deceased John Hamilton, only son of the said Hugh Hamilton.

In 1670, Margaret Hamilton married

I. Hugh Montgomerie of Prestwickshaws, descended of the Eglinton family; and, in 1673, they got a charter of the estate from the said Hugh Hamilton, her grandfather, in favour of them and their heirs. He sold Prestwickshaws to Robert Wallace. He had issue—

1. William, who succeeded.
2. Hugh.
3. John.
4. Alexander.
5. Margaret, } twins.
6. Elizabeth, }
7. Elizabeth.
8. Margaret.

II. William Montgomerie of Boreland married, August, 1708, Anne, eldest daughter of John Hamilton of Letham, Bailie of the Abbey of Holyrood House, who subsequently married Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, and was by him grandmother of Hugh, late Earl of Eglinton. The witnesses to the contract of marriage are Francis Montgomerie of Giffen, Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, James Hamilton of Olwestot, advocate, Robert Wallace of Holmstone, David Stewart of Physgill, Captain David Oglvie of the Foot Guards, Alexander Montgomerie, son of Hugh Montgomerie of Boreland, and John Hamilton, brother to the said Anne Hamilton. William Montgomerie of Boreland was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Ayrshire, in 1711. He had issue—

1. James, died, unmarried, 1743.
2. Hugh, died unmarried.
3. John, of whom after.

* Criminal Trials.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

4. William, Major in the army, died, unmarried, in 1818.
5. Katherine, married Mr Stewart, and had issue—
 1. Adam, merchant, Liverpool, married Grissel, daughter of James M'Adam of Waterhead, and had issue, *William M'Adam Stewart*, now of Glenormiston, in Peeblesshire.
 2. Susan, married Dr Currie of Liverpool.
 3. Katherine, married Robert Gladstone.
6. Sarah, married James Howatson, from Lanarkshire, and had issue.
7. Margaret, married Mr Anderson, and had issue.
8. A daughter, married Mr Alexander. Had no issue.

In 1751, Mr Montgomerie, with consent of his son, John, disposed the estate of Boreland to Mr Montgomerie of Coilsfield and Mr M'Adam of Waterhead, as trustees for their creditors, by whom it was sold to various parties.

III. John Montgomerie, eldest surviving son, was Collector of Taxes for the County of Ayr. He was four times married: first, to Mrs Colonel Maxwell, by whom he had no issue; secondly, to Miss Crosbie, from Dumfries, and had issue—

1. Alexander,
 2. William,
 3. Hugh,
 4. James,
 5. Katherine, who died in Edinburgh, unmarried, 1831.
 6. Jessie, who married James Kelton, of Annan, and left issue.
- } who all died young.

Mr Montgomerie married, thirdly, Jacobina, daughter of John Smith, of Greenock, by Margaret, third daughter of James Dalrymple, Sheriff-Clerk of Ayrshire, and had issue—

1. Hamilton Anne, of whom after.
2. Margaret, married Thomas Gairdner, W.S., second son of Captain Robert Gairdner of Mountcharles.

He married, fourthly, Marion, daughter of the Rev. Mr Campbell, minister of Barr, but had no issue by her. He died in 1811.

IV. Hamilton Anne Montgomerie of Arndean, in Perthshire, only surviving son, a Major in the service of the East India Company, married Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Dr Duncan of Ratho, who died, without issue, in 1839.

The property of Boreland now belongs to the **MARQUIS OF BUTE**.

WHITEHILL

This property was acquired, in 1760, by

I. **JAMES RANKEN**, a direct descendant and representative of the Rankins of Scheil, or Scheil-Rankin, in the parish of Ochiltree. The family trace themselves to a Flemish origin. He married Jean, daughter of William Hutchison in Dalgig, by a daughter of Mitchel of Dalgain, by whom he had a son, George; and a daughter, Agnes, who was married to James Paterson in Glentagart, and had issue—

1. James, who succeeded, in 1807, as heir of entail to his uncle, John Paterson of Carmacoup, in Lanarkshire.

2. Jean.
3. Mary.
4. John, who was a Captain in the Hon. the East India Company's Service.
5. Grace, who died in 1824.

James Ranken of Whitehill died in 1779, and his wife in 1790. He was succeeded by his only son,

II. George Ranken of Whitehill. He married Janet, the youngest daughter of James Logan of Knockshinnoch, by Margaret, daughter of John Beg of Dornal, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters—

1. James, M.D., in the E.I.C.S.
2. Thomas, writer in Ayr, who married Jane Campbell Logan, daughter of Mr Logan of Knockshinnoch. He died 25th December, 1831.
3. George, a settler in New South Wales.
4. William, M.D., who went to Demerara.
5. Hugh, M.D., resided at Burnhead.
6. Andrew, a settler in New South Wales.
7. John Campbell, a Lieutenant in the service of the E.I.C. He fell in battle, from three successive wounds, while leading his company—Madras N.L.—to the storming of Wattygoon stockade, near Porome, in the Burmese territory, on the 16th November, 1825.
1. Jane.
2. Margaret, born June 27, 1785.
3. Agnes, who died 13th February, 1825.

George Ranken of Whitehill purchased, in 1819, the lands of Burnhead, in the parish of Sorn, formerly the residence of his maternal ancestors, the Mitchels of Dalgain and Burnhead. He had previously held these lands in lease, for upwards of

thirty years, from his relative, the late Logan of Logan, and his heirs.

III. James Ranken of Glenlogan.

Arms—Gules, three Boars' Heads erased, Argent, betwixt a Lance issuing out of the dexter base, and a Lochaber Axe issuing out of the sinister; both erect.

Crest—A Right Hand and Arm in Armour, grasping a Battle Axe.

Motto—In a scroll above the Crest, "Fortitar et Recte."

There were several families in the parishes of Old and New Cumnock, connected with small properties, now extinct. The *Craufuirds of Auchincors*, the last, apparently, of whom, *George*, died in 1617; the *Dunbars of Corsencon*; the *Craufuirds of Palosch*; the *Gemmels of Garrive*;* *Browns of Polquhirter*, now possessed by Mr M'Turk; *Howatsons of Craigdarroch*, now held by Mr Forsyth, Oban; *Williamsons of Pencloe*, &c. Amongst the still existing, the oldest, perhaps, is *Campbell of Dalhanna*, who, according to family belief, have held their small possession since the days of Bruce.

* Tradition says that the ancestors of the *Gemmels* came from Rome, with a number of followers, at an early period of the Christian era.

PARISH OF DAILY.

ETYMOLOGY AND EXTENT.

"The parish of *Daily*," says Chalmers, "was anciently called *Dalmakeran*, or *Dalmaolkeran*. The ancient parish church was dedicated to Saint Michael; and it was called the Church of Saint Michael, of *Dalmaolkeran*, or *Dalmakeran*—the latter being plainly an abbreviation of the former. The name of *Dalmaolkeran* is Scoto-Irish, and signifies the meadow of Saint Keran." How the name of the parish came to be changed to *Daily* is not known: whether it was simply an abbreviation of the original, or arose from the place of worship having been removed from *Dalmaolkeran* to *Daily*, is matter of conjecture. *Daily* may be derived from the Gaelic *Dal* or *Dail*, a valley, which is peculiarly descriptive of the parish of *Daily*, intersected as it is throughout its whole length by the *Girvan* water.

The parish is about seven miles long, and varies from four to six in breadth. It is bounded on the east by the parish of *Kirkmichael*; on the south, by the parish of *Barr*, a great portion of which, previous to 1650, belonged to the parish of *Daily*; on the west and south-west by the parish of *Girvan*; and on the north and north-east by the parish of *Kirkoswald*. Although nearly two miles from the sea, the island of *Ailsa* is included in it, from its having formed part of the barony of *Knockgerran*, now the property of the Marquis of *Ailsa*. *Abercrombie*, in his description of *Carrick*, says—"They (the inhabitants) have plenty of poultry, hens, capons, ducks, geese, and turkeys, at easie rates; and for wild-fowl, partridge, moor-fowl, black-cocks, pliver, no place is better provided; besyde, store of solan-geese, in so great plenty, that the very poorest of the people eat of them in their season, at easie rates; besides other sea-fowles, which are brought from *Ailsa*, of the bigness of ducks, and of the taste of solan geese, and are called *alburnacs* or *Ailsa cocks*, and *tarnathans*, of which there is so great a multitude

about that isle, that when, by a shot of a piece, they are put upon the wing, they will darken the heavens above the spectators. This *Ailsa* is a rock in the sea, in which these solan-geese nestle and breed; in which also there be conies and wild doves. It is reckoned as a part of the parish of *Daylie*, and belongs to the *Earl of Cassillis*, and has the valuation of ten lib. land of old extent." The parish, in topographical appearance, is one of the finest in the county. The hills rise gently on each side of the valley, and the river has many beautiful windings in the course of its passage through it. In agriculture, great improvements have lately taken place in the parish; and, from the number of plantations in it, the surface is pleasantly varied and picturesque. It abounds in minerals—such as coal, limestone, and sandstone of the best quality—all of which are wrought to much advantage. Iron is also to be found; but at so great a depth as to neutralise its value. The nature of the soil is as varied as the different strata upon which it rests. On the banks of the river it is light, and capable of high cultivation. On the south it rests on a bottom of gravel, and on the north it consists of a deep clay. "It is supposed," says the *Statistical Account*, "that the parish contains 17,000 acres, and 8000 or 9000 are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage. Out of the uncultivated portions, there are probably not 200 acres to which the labour of cultivation could be profitably applied. There is no part of the parish in a state of undivided common. It is computed that 2500 acres are under wood, natural or planted. The trees planted are generally oak, ash, plane, and elm, with such proportion of Scotch larch, and spruce firs, as fills the ground for an early crop. The indigenous trees are chiefly oak, ash, and birch. The woods of the first and last are remarkably well pruned and thinned every year. The felling of the Scotch and larch firs takes place at fifteen years growth, to give room to the hard wood and spruce firs." The agricultural

improvements, introduced since 1805, have been carried to greatest perfection on the estates of Kilkerran, Bargany, and Dalquharran. These consist chiefly of tile and surface draining, irrigation, and green cropping. Considerable expense has been incurred, both by the proprietors of Kilkerran and Dalquharran, by cutting new courses and embanking the river, along the flat grounds, in an ingenious manner, so as to prevent the overflowing of the waters. In this way much valuable meadow land has been gained.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The parish may be said to have no political or civil history peculiar to itself. There is only one village, called New Dailly, which has grown up since the removal of the church from Old Dailly, in 1696. This was done because of the more central situation of the former. It consists of two short rows of houses, and contains about 300 inhabitants. The present church was built in 1776. The ruins of the old church, as well as the churchyard, still remain. The site is delightfully in keeping with the seclusion and quiet of a place of worship. Of the ecclesiastical state of the parish, we learn from Chalmers that "the church of Dalmakeran was granted by Duncan, the first [second; he was the son of Gilbert, Earl of Carrick] Earl of Carrick, to the monks of Paisley; and this was confirmed by Alexander II., in 1236. This church was afterwards transferred from the Monastery of Paisley to the Monastery of Crossragwell. The church was confirmed to the monks of Crossragwell by Robert I., and afterwards by Robert III., by a charter, wherein it is called *Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Dalmulkerane*. This church belonged to the monks of Crossragwell till the Reformation. * * * * The monks of Crossragwell enjoyed the revenues of the church of Dalmakeran, and provided a chaplain to serve the cure. In the rental of Crossragwell Abbey, which was given in officially soon after the epoch of the Reformation, it was stated that the church of Daylie yielded 260 marks a year. In this parish, which was anciently of much greater extent, there were several chapels. There was one dedicated to St Machar, and named from him Machri-kill, which stood on a rivulet, about half a mile north-west from the old Castle of Kilkerran, at a place which still bears the name of Machrikil, where the ruins of the chapel are extant. Another chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and from this circumstance was called Lady Chapel. This stood in the lower end of a romantic dell, which was called Lady Glen, and which is not far from the modern mansion of Kilkerran. In 1617, the patronage and tithes of the church of Dailly,

with the whole property of Crossragwell Abbey, was annexed, by act of Parliament, to the Bishoprick of Dunblane; reserving to Peter Hewet, the Commendator of the Abbey, the income during his life. On the final abolition of Episcopacy, in 1689, the patronage of the church of Dailly was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. In 1653, the whole south-east part of the parish of Dailly, comprehending a large extent of country on the upper branches of the river Stinchar, was detached from that parish, and formed a great part of the new parish of Barr, which was then created. On the other hand, the parish of Dailly, at the same time, received a small addition on the northern side, from the south part of the parish of Kirkoswald."

The parish records go back to 1691, but they have not, until a comparatively recent period, been regularly kept. The session minutes, as in most other parishes, refer chiefly to cases of Sabbath-breaking and immoral intercourse—presenting, in the latter respect, a sad picture of the times. "Oct. 26, 1701. The coaliers of Drummochrin compeired and confessed they had drawn water upon the Lord's day, in July last; but that they did so, thinking it was a work of necessity." The charge against them was, in consequence, not insisted upon. It appears that coal was wrought on the lands of Drummochrin at an early period. We have before us a contract, dated the 27th July, 1617, between John M'Alexander of Drummochrin and Hew Kennedy of Bennane, in which the former engages to furnish the latter with twenty loads of coals of his "colehewche of Drummochrine; or gif ye samyn be not gangane, as God forbid," he obliged himself to furnish the stipulated quantity out of "ye next gangane colehewche, durling ye space of aucht zeirs next." The contract was signed before "Johne Cathcart of Carloune, younger, wryter heiroy, and Robert M'Alexr., younger of Corsclayis, Thomas M'Alexr., brothergermane to the said Robert."

Amongst other delinquents, two elders are brought before the session for having purloined some of the poor's money lifted at the church. They had secreted the cash about the stair of Bargany House. The case was fully proved against them, and they were rebuked accordingly.

The change from old to new style is thus minuted in the session and other books connected with the parish:—

"Aug. 2, 1752.

"By act of Parliament, the Julian form of the year, or old stile, ends with the second day of September, one thousand seven hundred & fifty-two, and the Gregorian, or new stile, succeeds, whereby cloven days are taken out

of the month of September for-
said, current year. All follow-
ing dates are accordingly made
after the new stile."

The following is a list of the ministers of the parish as far back as the records extend:—1691, Mr Patrick Crawford ordained, died 1710; 1711, Mr Wm. Steel ordained, died 1723; 1724, Mr Wm. Paton ordained, died 1755; 1756, Mr Thos. Thomson ordained, died 1799; 1800, Mr John Thomson ordained, translated 1805; 1806, Mr Charles Cunningham inducted, died 1815; 1816, Mr Alex. Hill inducted, translated 1840.

ANTIQUITIES.

"At the western extremity of the ridge of hills on the south side of the parish, there are the remains of an encampment, 100 yards in length by 65 in breadth. It is of an oval form, and consists of two enclosures. The inner one is more entire than the outer. Neither of them extends the whole way round, the ground being particularly steep for about fifty yards on the face of the hill. The encampment commands a magnificent view, particularly of the Island of Arran; and Turnberry Castle, in the parish of Kirkoswald, lies directly before it, towards the north. It may therefore have been connected with the plans or movements of Robert Bruce."*

West of Pinkill, says Abercrombie—writing about 1686—"lyes a high hill, called the *Sanck-hill*, once memorable for the resort of people to conventicles, where they built a meeting-house of turfe and wood."

The same writer says—"Of late there was a discoverie made near to the House of Bargeny, and just opposite to the gate of the new avenue to this House, a sepulchre of square stone, covered over with flag stones, in which were found the bones of a man; and at the place where his head was laid, an earthen pott, in which the diggers of it found some small pieces of silver, whereof the impression bore no letters that could be known."

On the margin of a deep ravine amongst the hills which rise on the south side of the river, stand the ruins of the old tower of Kilkerran. It had been a place of great strength at one time. The houses of the proprietors, when Abercrombie wrote, were, as he enumerates them, "Pinkill, Killochan, Bargeny, Brunstoune, Dalquharran, Moorestoune, Drummochrin, Drumburle, Drummellan, and Bar-clanachan," all of which were inhabited, and in good repair. Of these, Pinkill, Killochan, Brunstoune, Dalquharran, and Drumburle still exist, though all in a ruinous state, save Killochan and Drumburle.

* Statistical Account.

The present young proprietor of Pinkill, with the genuine feeling of an antiquary, has set about repairing the old mansion of Pinkill—adhering strictly to its original construction—as a summer residence. Considerable progress has been made with the work, winter alone having interrupted the labours of the masons. The building had consisted of a tower, with a spiral stair at the one corner, from which all the apartments were entered. This stair, now entirely demolished, will be restored. There had been another range of lower buildings, adjacent to the tower, but nothing but one of the gables of these remain. A stone, which had probably been built in the wall of the turnpike, above the main door, and which is carefully preserved, with the view of being restored, contains the following inscription:—

"1642.

T. B. M. M."

The house stands on a promontory of the stream in Glenquhaple, a romantic gorge which stretches towards Old Daily. Though situated low, compared with the surrounding high lands, it commands a pleasant glimpse of the country down the glen. It appears that an old clock that stood in Penkill, when the house was inhabited, is in the possession of a family in Barr; and we understand that Mr Boyd, anxious to place it in its old position, has made very liberal offers to obtain it.

Killochan is in the same style, and was probably built about the same time, as Pinkill. It is, however, somewhat larger. Killochan was an ancient seat of the Cathcart family; and it still forms the principal residence, when in Scotland, of Sir John Cathcart of Carleton. It is in good repair, and stands on fine holm land, on the north side of the Girvan.

Brunstone occupies a gentle knoll on the north side of the Girvan, and has the appearance of having been defended by a moat. It is not a large building.

Dalquharran, though ruinous, is still very entire. It is a pretty extensive tower, and is situated on the margin of the Girvan. Abercrombie says—"Not far from this (Drummochrin), downe the water (Girvan), stands the stately Castle of Dalquharran, the building whereof is much improv'd by the additions lately made thereto, which make it by very far the best house of all that country; surrounded with vast enclosures of wood, that the countrey is not able to consume it, by their building and other instruments. And amongst them there be oak trees of a considerable size, both for hight and breadth, that will serve either for joist or rooffe of good houses. The new mansion of Dalquharran is in the immediate vicinity.

Drumburle is comparatively a modern house.

The *old church of Dailly* is delightfully situated in a corner formed by the new road between it and New Dailly, which the late John Hamilton of Bargany made almost wholly out of his own pocket, that he might carry the public thoroughfare farther away from Bargany House. It had been built before the Reformation. Both gables and the side walls are pretty entire. The belfry was surmounted by a cross; but the branch of a tree, which spreads over it, knocked down the stones in a storm. In the burying-ground there are several old tombstones: one of unhewn granite, shaped like a coffin, has the figure of a sword and a mallet, or bottle, upon it. There are three others, laid together, similar in form; but the emblems are not so distinct. There are two flat grave-stones, with an inscription and device of this description, the date only being different—

“I May.

“16 [three sand-glasses] 64.”

The churchyard contains the graves of two martyrs, to whose memory an upright square stone was erected by public subscription in 1825. It bears the following inscription:—“Here lies the corpse of John Semple, who was shot by Kilkerran, at command of Cornet James Douglas. Also, here lies Thomas M'Clorgan, who was shot, uncertain by whom, for their adherence to the word of God, and the covenanted work of Reformation. 1685.” Another grave is pointed out as the resting-place of a third martyr. It is covered by a rude flat whinstone, said to have formed the hearth of the cottage in which the victim dwelt. He was slain at his own fireside by the king's dragoons; and a small incision, as if made by the point of a broadsword, is asserted by tradition to have been cut out by the stroke of one of the soldiers. A reddish colour in the stone is also affirmed to be the shed blood of the martyr.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF DAILLY.

KENNEDIES OF BARGANY.

No vestige of the old Castle of Bargany now remains. Abercrombie, in his description of Carrick, gives a very distinct account of it. He says—“In the midst of a forest, rather than a wood, stands in a low ground, near the brink of the river, the old Castle of Bargany, on the south syde of Girvan; which is ane argument of the sometime greatness of that family; being a hudge, great, lofty tower, in the center of a quadrangular court, that had on each of three corners fyne well-built towers of freestone, four story high.” The last of these towers was only removed about twenty years ago. The castle stood quite close to the river. But the new house, lately built after the modern fashion, stands upon higher ground, southward of the old castle, which furnished materials both for “founding and finishing of the new house. It is a mighty commodious house; and if any make a greater show and appearance, yet it has the advantage of them for contrivance and accommodation. It is flanked to the south with gardens, very pretty; and has orchards lying westward of it.” This “mighty commodious house” bears, from an inscription upon a stone in front of it, to have been built in 1681 (16 H. B. 81), so that Abercrombie

must have written his account of Carrick very soon after this, while he held the incumbency at Maybole, previous to the Revolution. “H. B.” must stand for Hamilton of Bargany. The builder was John, second Lord Bargany, who made a considerable figure on the side of Presbyterianism, and died in 1693. Three additions have since been made to the house, which now forms a sort of square, and is both commodious and elegant. The woods and lawns can nowhere be surpassed.

At what time the Kennedies acquired the lands of Bargany has been matter of doubt. The account given of the origin of the once powerful house of Bargany by the author of “The Historie of the Kennedies,” written about 240 years ago, though it cannot be relied upon, is not unworthy of some notice, as embodying the belief of the times. He says—“Now, at this tyme (about 1373), thair wes ane Laird in Carrik quhillk wes callit Macktaise. The Laird of Donour (Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, Knight) makis this Maktaise his gossip; and the bairne being ane man-chyld, this Laird Maktaise wald neidis heff him to be his foster; and in end, be wantene childreyn of his awin, maid his foster-sonne his air, and gaiff him his landis efter him. And of that sonne cam the House of Bargany, quha had na benefitt of the Hous of Donour.” He farther

states that "the Hous of Bargany cam to thair preferment" by the valour of a second brother, *Hew*, who had been educated for a friar; but his courage, as the writer quaintly remarks, not being "agreeabill to sa base ane office," he passed with the "Laird of Blaquhane" to France, to aid Charles the Seventh against the English. This, according to the chronicler of the Kennedies, occurred "in the yeir of our Lord 1431"—an error, but probably a clerical or typographical one, as the battle of Bauge, in which Hew Kennedy so greatly distinguished himself, was fought in 1421. "He was callit Freir Hew," continues the writer, "and was, for his valour, so beluiffit of the King of France, that he remaynit with him mony yeiris thairefter; and went with him to the Holy Land. And at his returning, he resavitt word that his broder, the Laird of Bargany, was deid: Quhairupone he tuik leiff of the King of France, and gatt, in recompense of his service, mony gritt rewardis of gold and mony; and abuiff all, he gaiff him leiff to weir airmis quarterly in his airmis, to wit, fleur-de-lyse, quhilik that hous weiris to this day. He com to Scotland, and bocht the ten pund land of *Arstensar*, and buildit the house thairof, and conquest mony ma landis, be the benefeitt off the stipend of the King of France." Such is the old chronicler's account, written not two hundred years after the principal event of which he speaks.

In *Nisbet's Heraldry*, the origin of the Bargany Kennedies is thus stated:—"In the reign of King David the Bruce, John Kennedy of Dunure got several lands from that King, as by the *Rotula E. Davidis secundi*. He added to his patrimonial inheritance the barony of Cassils, by Mary, his wife.* He had two sons: Sir Gilbert, his successor, and Sir Hugh Kennedy of Ardstinshire, who, for his valour in the wars of France against the English, was honoured with the arms of France, &c., as I observed in my Essay on the Ancient and Modern Use of Armories. But there I was mistaken in saying that Kennedy of Bargany was descended of Sir Hugh, who was only uncle to the first Bargany." The first of Bargany, he subsequently states, was "Thomas Kennedy, second son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Denure, by his first wife, a daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder," and consequently a nephew of the alleged Sir Hugh of Ardstinchar. Sir Gilbert, he goes on to say, "married, secondly, Mary Stewart, daughter of Robert III., by whom he had a son, *James*, in con-

sequence of which great match he disinherited his two elder sons. This occasioned a quarrel between Gilbert, the eldest, and James, in which the latter lost his life. Gilbert fled, and died in the French service, it is supposed, without issue; upon which his next brother, *Thomas*, succeeded his uncle, Sir Hugh of Ardstinchar." By this account of the origin of the Bargany family, it would follow that they were the senior branch of the Kennedies.

In *Wood's Peerage* a different version of the first of the Bargany family is given. He is there said to have been Sir *Hugh Kennedy*, fourth son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, by his first wife, the daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder—both genealogists following the old chronicler as to the name, *Hew*, and the fact of his having gained distinction in the French wars.

The discrepancy between the statement of *Nisbet* and that of *Wood* involves questions which may be influenced by circumstantial, but can alone be settled by positive evidence. In the first place, if the first of Ardstinchar, as is said, "was *Hew Kennedy*, second son of Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, by his wife, the heiress of Cassillis, who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Bauge, in Anjou, in 1421," how does the fact accord with chronology? Gilbert, the elder brother of Sir Hugh, was named as one of the hostages for David II., in 1354. If Hugh was then born—and it is scarcely to be doubted—he would have been 67 years of age when he fought at the battle of Bauge, in 1421! It is not therefore at all probable that it was Sir Hugh, son of the heiress of Cassillis, who performed the warlike feats attributed to him in France, and who was the first of Ardstinchar. Then as to documentary evidence. *Wood*, referring to charters, states that Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure had four sons by his first wife, Marion Sandilands: 1. *Gilbert*, who was disinherited; 2. *James*, who married the Princess Mary; 3. *Alexander*; 4. *Sir Hugh*, of Ardstinchar; and by his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood—1. *John*; 2. *Thomas*; 3. *David*. There would thus have been only one son, Gilbert, disinherited; and *Thomas* is made the sixth in place of the second son. *Wood* is so far borne out by the evidence adduced in the Cassillis Peerage case in 1760–4, when the title was claimed by the Earl of March, in opposition to Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean.* To prove that the estates of Cassillis were anciently invested in heirs male, several charters and confirmations of charters were produced. One, in 1404, by Robert III., father of the Princess Mary already referred to, granting

* It does not appear that John Kennedy of Dunure married the heiress of Cassillis. He acquired the property by a charter of sale from Marjory de Mungomery, in her pure widowly, with consent of Margory de Mungomery, daughter of John de Montgomerie, her cousin, about 1360. The charter, however, is without date. The name of John Kennedy's wife was *Mary*.—*Papers in the Charter-chest at Culzean*.

* Reports of claims preferred to the House of Lords, in the cases of Cassillis, Sutherland, Spynie, and Glencairn Peerages. By James Maidment, Esq., advocate. Edinburgh: W. G. Stevenson, 87, Prince's Street.

the lands of Cassillis and others "to Sir Gilbert Kennedy, and to James Kennedy, his son, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to *Alexander Kennedy*, his brother, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to four other brothers successively, and to the heirs male of their bodies;* which all failing, to the heirs male whatsoever of Sir Gilbert, their father." The same "King Robert—28th Jan., 1406—made a grant in favour of the said *James Kennedy*, then married to *Mary Stuart*, his daughter, whereby he and his heirs male are appointed the Head of the whole Tribe in all questions, articles, and affairs that could pertain to the *Kenkynol*, or head of the tribe." This charter was evidently granted to set aside, if possible, the natural right of the disinherited son, *Gilbert*, and his heirs, to the *Kenkynolship*. He, however, appears to have died without issue; so that the posterity of *James*, if no elder branch existed, became the unquestioned heads of the clan. These two charters were confirmed by *James II.* in 1450; who also—13th February of that year—"granted a charter of the said lands and estate of Cassillis and others, in favour of *Gilbert Kennedy*, son of the said *James Kennedy*, and grandson of King *Robert III.*, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to *Thomas Kennedy* of *Kirkoswald*, and his heirs male; which failing, to *Gilbert Kennedy*, *David's* son, and his heirs male," &c.

There is nothing in these charters to prove that it was *Sir Hugh*, No. 4, who fought in France, and who acquired "the ten pund land of *Arstensar*;" nor does it follow, as *Wood* says, from anything the charters bear, that "from him descended the *Kennedys* of *Bargany*, *Kirkhill*, and *Bining*, in *Ayrshire*." In whatever way it arose, the question of *Kenkynol* seems to have been early entertained between the houses of *Cassillis* and *Bargany*. As shown by the *Lord Lyon*, in 1542, *Bargany* carried the plain coat armorial, without any mark of cadency. On the *Lyon* record, at a later period, *Bargany* is thus mentioned—"Kennedy of *Bargany*, held by some to be chief of the name, has for arms," &c. But the fact is still more clearly evidenced by a document before us, which, though somewhat torn and defaced, is intelligible enough. It is a submission entered into between *John*, Earl of *Cassillis*, and *Hew Kennedy* of *Bennane*, in 1604—three years after the feud-fight at *Pennyglen*, where the *Laird* of *Bargany* was mortally wounded. The arbiters were the *Earl of Mar*, *Lord Erskine*, *Lord Abercorn*, *Lord Loudoun*, *Mark Lord Newbottle*, and the *Commendator* of

Holyrood House. The point at issue was, whether *Bennane* should continue his adherence to the house of *Bargany*, of which he was descended, or acknowledge the *Earl of Cassillis* as his chief. It was, of course, the policy of the *Earl* to withdraw the adherents of *Bargany*, and destroy the power of a family which had proved itself so dangerous a rival. The arbiters decided that *Bennane* should resign his lands, which he held from the crown, "in faouris of ye said nobill lord, *John Erle of Cassillis*, his airs and successours, to the effect that he may dispone the same of new agane to the said *Hew Kennedy*, his said sone, and thair airis, be new infestment to be halden be thame of ye said *Erle* and his successours in tyme coming, be service of waird and releif," &c. *Bennane* and his heirs were also, in all time coming, to depend upon the *Earl* and his successors "as thair chiefs." The submission was subscribed, as the decret bears, by *Kennedy* of *Bennane*; and the document before us has the signature of "*John Erle off Cassillis*"—another copy having, no doubt, been signed by *Bennane* and given to *Cassillis*. But the "decret arbitrall" does not seem to have been fully carried out, as the lands of *Bennane* still hold from the crown.

Nisbet's account, for the reasons already assigned, must be regarded as apocryphal. *Wood's* statement is more in accordance with chronology, as well as probability; still it is not satisfactory; and it is certainly curious that the question of primogeniture should have been entertained so early as 1542—not much more than a hundred years after the supposed branching off of the family. If any reliance could be placed on the statement of the writer of the "*History of the Kennedys*"—supposed in another part of this work to have been, not the *Laird* of *Auchindraine*, but "*Mr Robert Mure*, scole-maister of *Air*," a kinsman of the *Laird*—the mystery might be easily cleared up. His statement is, that the first *Kennedy* of *Bargany* was a son of *Sir John Kennedy* of *Dunure*, whom "*Laird Maktaise*" adopted, having no children of his own. Then he says that "the *Hous of Bargany* cam to thair preferment" by the valour of a second brother, *Hew*, the brother of *Kennedy* of *Bargany*—not of *Dunure* be it observed, because it is the house of *Bargany* whose preferment is spoken of. This would agree perfectly with chronology, and also with the statement of the chronicler, that *Friar Hew* returned from France on bearing of the death of his brother, the *Laird* of *Bargany*, whom he succeeded, and purchased the "ten pund land of *Arstensar*."

But a search among the *Cassillis* papers has thrown additional light on the subject. The charter of 1404* mentions the children of *Sir*

* They are mentioned by name in the charter: "*Alexander*, brother of *James*; *Hugh*, brother of *James*; *John*, son of the said *Gilbert* and *Agnes* [*Maxwell*, his second lady], brother of *James*, *Thomas*, and *David*, brothers of *James*."

* In another charter, granted in 1400, previous to the
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Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure very accurately—James, Alexander, Hugh, John, Thomas, and David; all by his wife, Agnes Maxwell. By *Marion Sandilands*, Sir Gilbert's first wife, according to Nisbet, though there is no evidence in the charter-chest that they were married, he had three sons—*Gilbert, John, and Rolland*. This appears from a charter of confirmation on record dated 27th April, 1466, by James III., which confirms a charter of Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, dated 27th January, 1384–5, which again confirms a charter by John Kennedy of Dunure “to Sir Gilbert Kennedy, his eldest son, of the lands of Kirkintilloch, conveying these lands to Sir Gilbert Kennedy and Agnes Maxwell, his wife, and the longest liver of them, and the heirs male of his body to be lawfully procreated; whom failing, to Gilbert Kennedy, eldest son (primo genito) of Sir Gilbert and the heirs male of his body to be lawfully procreated; whom failing, to John Kennedy, brother-german of the said Gilbert, and the heirs male of his body to be lawfully procreated; whom failing, to Rolland Kennedy, brother-german to the said Gilbert and John, and the heirs male of his body to be lawfully procreated; whom all failing, the heirs whomsoever of the said John Kennedy of Dunure, father of Sir Gilbert.” These three sons of Sir Gilbert are only called failing the heirs male to be lawfully procreated of Sir Gilbert's body: but this, we think, does not infer that they were illegitimate. Had they been so, it would have been mentioned in the charter; whereas it is distinctly said, “whom failing, to Gilbert Kennedy, *eldest son* (primo genito) of Sir Gilbert.” The charter is conclusive of the fact that, from whatever cause, the elder branch of the family was set aside for the advancement of the younger.

There are no charters or other documents extant, so far as have been discovered, to prove that Sir Hugh Kennedy ever possessed Ardstinchar. The first on record is one from James I., dated 20th August, 1429, to *Thomas Kennedy*, of the lands of *Ardstynchell*, *Ballomoncastell*, *Dalfash*, *Kyrkoswald*, and “*dele Brigend*.” He seems to have acquired them from his elder brother, *Alexander*, who is designed of Ardstyncher in a charter to which he was a witness, dated 18th March, 1415. Alexander had a natural son, Sir Gilbert Kennedy, who got a charter of the lands of *Beoch* from John M'Douall of Quarterland, dated 31st December, 1456, in which he is called son of the deceased Alexander Kennedy of Ardstyncher. He was ancestor of the Kennedies of *Craigneil*, which they held till about 1540. In the charter, dated 13th February, 1450, formerly mentioned, granted

marriage of James Kennedy—which event did not occur before 1405—the same order as to the seniority of the family is maintained.

by James II. to Gilbert, afterwards first Lord Kennedy, the destination is, after Lord Kennedy and his family, “to Thomas Kennedy of *Kirkoswald* and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to Gilbert Kennedy, *David's son*, and the heirs male of his body.”* And in another charter (23d October, 1455) of the office of Bailie of *Carrick* and chief of the clan, it is granted, failing the family of Lord Kennedy, to Thomas Kennedy of *Bargany*, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to Gilbert Kennedy of *Kirkmichael*, and the heirs male of his body. It would thus appear that Thomas Kennedy acquired the barony of *Ardstyncher* and the lands of *Kirkoswald* in 1429, and the barony of *Bargany* between 1450 and 1455; and the fact of his being next to Lord Kennedy in the entail shows, clearly enough, his immediate relationship to the house of *Cassillis*. It is at the same time curious that the Kennedies of *Daltypen* were in some way connected, at a later period, with *Bargany*. On the 20th February, 1438, *Colin*, son of *Alexander* “*Dnæ. de Daltypen*,” grants a charter of the lands of *Achynleffing* to Thomas Kennedy of *Drummellane*; and in another charter of the same lands to *Fergus Kennedy* of *Drummellane*, January, 1498, the granter is “*Thomas Kenedy de barganw ac dna. terrarum de daltuppen*.” Thomas Kennedy, who had a charter of *Kirkoswald* in 1429, and is designated of *Bargany* in 1455, is not styled “*Laird of Daltuppen*.” Is it to be supposed that the *Daltuppen* Kennedies acquired *Bargany*, or that the descendants of Thomas acquired *Daltuppen*? And yet the former could not well be the case, unless they stood in the same relationship to Lord Kennedy: for the *Laird of Bargany* continues to be called in the entail of the *Cassillis* family, and he was one of eleven persons of the name of Kennedy who, in 1538, served Gilbert, third Earl of *Cassillis*, heir to his father in the estates, and also in the chieftainship.

The following is the descent of the Kennedies of *Bargany*, as far as can be traced from documentary evidence:—

I. THOMAS KENNEDY of Ardstynchel and *Kirkoswald*, designed of *Bargany* in the crown charter in favour of Lord Kennedy, in 1455.

II. Gilbert Kennedy of *Bargany* and *Ardstinchar*. On the 15th September, 1465, he entered into an indenture with Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, that David, eldest son and heir of John (afterwards first Earl of *Cassillis*), should marry *Marion*, daughter of Gilbert Kennedy of *Bargany*; and that Thomas Kennedy, eldest son and heir of Gilbert Kennedy of *Bargany*, should marry *Katherine*, daughter of John and sister of David, Earl

* Alexander, Hugh, and John appear to have died before 1460.

of Cassillis. Earl David's marriage with Bargany's daughter did not take place; but Thomas Kennedy of Bargany married the Earl's sister, Katherine. He had a crown charter of the lands of Coffe, in 1470. His name is enrolled, with other feudal barons, as appearing in the Parliament of 1471. He had issue—

1. Thomas, eldest son.
2. Marion.

And, according to Craufurd, another daughter, *Jean*, who married the Laird of Ardoch—Craufurd of Ardoch, or Craufurdland—in Cuninghame.

III. Sir Thomas Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar. He is witness to a charter, in 1481, by John, Lord Kennedy, to Alexander Kennedy of Girvanmains. In 1492, he got two crown charters of various lands. He sat in Parliament as a feudal Baron, during the reign of James III.; and in 1498 he grants receipt for infesting his "traist freend," Fergus Kennedy of Drumellan, in the lands of Auchlyffine and Arde. He is styled in that document Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, Laird of Daltappane and Tredunnock. In 1504, he is mentioned in a respite to the "men, kin, tenentis, factoris, and serventis" of the Archbishop of Glasgow, for the slaughter of Thomas Ruthirfurde within the Abbey of Jedworthe. He is described as "fermour" to Archibald Layng, vicar of Colmonell. He was alive in 1511, in which year he had crown charters of certain properties. He married—not the daughter of Alexander Stewart, son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, an ancestor of the Earls of Galloway, as stated by Wood, unless he had been twice married—but, as already mentioned, Katherine, daughter of John, second Lord Kennedy, and by her had

1. Alexander, eldest son.
2. John, of Bardrochat. He granted a Letter of Reversion, dated 2d April, 1509, to Walter Kennedy of Glentig.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. Alexander Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar, about 1511. He married, previous to 1502–3, Mariot Dunbar, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum. Her name is mentioned in a crown charter of that year, and several subsequent ones. Issue—

1. Thomas, who succeeded.
2. Hew, who died before his father.
3. Gilbert, who acquired the lands of Kirkhill, ancestor of T. F. Kennedy, now styled of Dunure.
4. Alexander.
5. Sophia, married to Gilbert, third Earl of Cassillis.
6. Elizabeth, married, first, to Hugh Kennedy of Culzean, and afterwards to William Kennedy of Brunstane.
7. Janet, married to John Mure of Caldwell.

It appears he took a leading part in the civil commotions which disturbed the minority of James V. The Earl of Cassillis was opposed to the faction of the Hamiltons and the Douglas, at the head of whom

stood the Earls of Arran and Angus. Instigated by the Hamiltons, the Campbells of Loudoun, in the absence of Sir Hew, their chief, attacked Cassillis on his journey from Stirling, and killed him at Prestwick. In revenge of this deed, Bargany assembled his friends and followers, and slew several of the Campbells. In 1528, Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, and *Hugh* and *Thomas*, his sons, along with seventy-two others (among whom were John Kennedy of Bennane, and Patrick Kennedy of Drummellan) were charged before the criminal court with the slaughter of Robert Campbell in Lochfergus and others,* and fined for not underlying the law. In 1537–8, his town residence in Ayr was attacked and destroyed, and the safety of the inmates endangered, by Alexander Lokert, burges, and a body of lieges he had convoked for the purpose. About the same time—March 23, 1537–8—"Thomas Kennedy, sone and apperand are to Alex. K. of Bargany, his aires, &c.," had a letter of gift "of all gudis, movabill and vnmovabill, debtis, &c., quihikis perentit to vmqle James Kennedy in the Schalloch of Glentig, and now Eschete, because he, and Neil Boyd, his servand, vpone the ... day of Marche instant, vpone auld ffeid and forthocht felonnie, cruelly slew vmqle Patrick Milwrik, at Cragneil, and for breking of our souerane Lord his ffensis and arrestis, And for Deforceing of his officiaris," &c. He died before 31st January, 1551–2, as in a charter of that date to his daughter, Margaret, he is said to be dead.

V. Sir Thomas Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar succeeded his father before 1554, in which year he was on the assize at the trial of George Crawford of Lefnoreis, for intercommuning with the Laird of Ballagane, a rebel and at the horn. He was first married to a daughter of Gilbert, second Earl of Cassillis. This appears by a discharge, dated 15th July, 1527, granted by Alexander Kennedy of Bargany to Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, of £100 Scots, left by his mother, Dame Catherine Kennedy, to the Earl, in part of a greater sum due by contract of marriage between the said Alexander, as taking burden upon him for — Kennedy, his eldest son and heir, and by the Earl as taking burden upon him for his daughter. He afterwards married Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Hew Campbell of Loudoun. He had issue—

1. Thomas, who succeeded.
2. John.
3. Hew, who married Katherine Kennedy, heiress of Bennane, in 1560, and whose grandson became the representative of the house of Bargany on the issue of his elder brother failing.

In 1558, Sir Thomas had, along with "John and

* Criminal Trials.

Alexander, his son and brother," to find security to underlie the law for besieging the house of Pinkill, and wounding — Kennedy, the wife of Adam Boyd.* He was, it would appear, the most powerful of his house, and under his management the estates of the family increased. He was, in addition to Bargany and Ardstinchar, proprietor of Newark and its castle, near Ayr; of the barony of Daltappane, and of Tredunnoch; of the lands and mill lands of Thorntoune, in Cuninghame; and over-lord of many lands in Carrick. He assisted from the first the cause of the Reformation, and was present with the Lords of the Congregation at Langside, where the party of the ill-fated Mary were defeated. Hollingshead places Bargany at the head of the list of those of knightly rank who fought on that occasion; and the son of Bargany is placed by Craufurd at the head of the list of those of his own grade who were selected as a guard for the young king. This baron's arms were emblazoned in 1542, by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, in his work formerly alluded to, being—Kennedy, quarterly with the royal coat of France. The arms of Kennedy, without the double tressure, or any mark of cadency. He was succeeded, about 1572, by his son,

VI. Thomas Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar, who married, about 1560, Agnes, daughter of the second Earl of Eglinton, and had issue—

1. Roland, who died during his father's lifetime.
2. —
3. Gilbert, who succeeded. He is called *third* son in a charter in 1690.
4. Thomas, of Drummurehle.
5. Helen, married to the Earl of Eglinton.
6. Margaret, married to John Mure of Auchindraine, who bore a conspicuous part in the feuds between the houses of Cassillis and Bargany.
7. Janet, married to Adam Boyd of Pinkill.
8. Elizabeth, married to the Master of Cathcart.

It was this Bargany who relieved the Abbot of Crossraguel, "Maister Allane Stewart," from the Castle of Dunure, where he had been confined and tortured by his cousin, Gilbert, the fourth Earl of Cassillis. This cruelty was inflicted on the poor Abbot to compel him to surrender the temporalities of Crossraguel. It appears, from a renunciation among the Cassillis papers, dated 13th November, 1573, that Bargany had other motives besides those of humanity for interfering between the Earl and the Abbot. He had been trying to fleece the Abbot himself. It is shown from this deed that, previous to 1569, Bargany had obtained letters of caption against the Abbot for being art and part guilty of the slaughter of umqle. James Ballamy, and two others, at Langside, in May, 1568; under which he held the Abbot in captivity, and would in no wise liberate him; whereupon the Abbot, on

the 28th January, 1569, obtained letters of relaxation, charging Bargany to set him at liberty; and thereafter, by the above renunciation, on the 13th November, 1573, Bargany, in implement of a contract between the Abbot on the one part, the Earl on the second part, and Bargany on the third part, renounces in favour of the Earl a great variety of lands, part of the Abbacy of Crossraguel, and overgives *the whole letters of assedation thereof granted by the Abbot to him*, so that the Earl might possess the same, except the lands held by Bargany of the King and the Laird of Barneil. In 1584, Bargany was on the assize of parties tried for taking part in the raid of Ruthven. He lived to a good old age, and died in 1597. His character is thus well drawn by the historian of the Kennedys, previously alluded to:—"Now it pleisist God, on the seevnit day of November, to tak the Laird of Bargany in his mercye; quha wes the nobillest manne that ever wes in that cuntry in his tyme. He wes indewitt wi mony gude wertueis: First, he feirritt God, wes fra the beginning on the richt syde of religioune. He wes wyise and courteous, and thairwith stoutt and passing kynd; and sik ane nobill splendar in outlingis, with the best halding hous at hame that ever wes in the land. He wes newer behind with na pairty, and keipitt himsel ewer to the foir with his leiving. He had ewer in his houshold xxiiii. galland gentilmenne, doubill horsitt, and gallantly cled, with sik ane repair to his hous, that it wes ane wonder quhair the samin wes gottin that he spendit." He was succeeded by his son,

VII. Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar, who married Janet Stewart, the "Queen's maideyne," sister to Lord Ochiltree, by whom he had issue, *Thomas*, who succeeded him, and two daughters, who died young. On his father's death, Gilbert had just attained the age of twenty-one, and only lived four years to enjoy his estates. Feuds of long standing existed between the Earls of Cassillis and the Bargany family; and soon after Gilbert's accession, a fresh dispute arose on the subject of the teinds of Girvanmains, of which the Earl was the superior. Bargany appears to have been a youth of high promise; but, unfortunately, he had around him several ill advisers, who spared no exertion to widen the breach with the Earl. His brother-in-law, the well-known Auchindraine, was one of the leading parties. A hostile meeting was at last the consequence. It took place near Maybole, at Pennyglen, in 1601. Bargany, returning from Ayr with only a few of his immediate followers, was attacked by the Earl with a force of two hundred men, collected for the purpose. Several were wounded and some killed on both sides; and the young Bargany himself, after a gallant resistance, fell, mortally wounded, by the stroke of a

* Criminal Trials.

lance thrown at him from behind, while engaged with a fearful force in front. The affray is well described by the historian; and from the character given of Bargany, it will be seen that he was highly esteemed, and that he was possessed of consummate valour:—"Bot now to speak of this nobill youth my penne can nocht writt the same; for being bot this way accompanyitt with thir five menne, thair wes agains him the number of thirty horsmenne, quha all gaif the charge to thir five. Yet quhane thair wes of thame twa unhorsitt, and ane slain, *sa that thair wes nane with him bot ane* (Auchindrane), yitt he wald not stay his curradge, but raid through me Lordis menne, hard to me Lord, and cryit, quhair is me Lord himself? Lett him now keip promis and brek ane trie. He deitt the best reolluit manne that euer was knawin in this cuntry, sae that his death may be an exampil to all posteritie. He wes the bravest manne that was to be gotten in ony land; of hiche statour, and weill maid; his hair blak, but of ane conlie feace, the bravest horsmanne, and the ae best of mony at all pastymis, for he wes feirce and feirry, and wonder nimbill. He wes bot about the aige of twenty-five years quhane he wes slayne, bot of his aige the maist wyise he might be, for gif he had tyme to had experience to his witt, he had been by his marrowis." In this affair the conduct of the Earl of Cassillis was ungrateful; for although acting against his feudal enemy, he ought not to have forgotten that in him he was destroying a near relative, nor been unmindful of the great services conferred on him by Bargany on a very late occasion, when he was in difficulties. Besieged in his castle of Inch, near Stranraer, by the "gentillmen of Galloway," whom he had exasperated, Bargany, at his request, raised his friends and followers, "ane gude numbir," and came forward, and not only relieved him, and that without bloodshed, but through his great interest with the Galloway men he arranged all the differences and "freinded them." In the Book of Survey, already quoted, appears the following note from the minister of Kirkoswald relative to the conflict:—"The most memorable actions now remembered in this cuntry are domestic feuds betwixt the great families of the name of Kennedy, contending for precedence, viz., the family of Cassillis and the Kennedies of Bargany—these contending for the right of *primogeniture* against the encroachments of the other, who by the interest of his greater alliance assumed the pre-eminence." A cruel revenge was taken for the cowardly slaughter of young Bargany. His brother, Thomas Kennedy of Drummurchie, accompanied by Walter Mure of Cloncaird, and some of the followers of the house of Bargany, waylaid Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzeane, uncle to the Earl of Cassillis, and killed him at St

Leonard's Chapel, near Ayr. Such a deed cannot be defended; but it ought to be kept in view that Sir Thomas, although under great obligation to the Bargany family, had a few years before counselled the destruction of "that hous" by cutting off the two brothers, Gilbert and Thomas. Drummurchie, for this slaughter, and for firing the house of Auchinsoul and taking prisoner the Countess of Cassillis, was declared a traitor; and the doom of forfeiture having been pronounced against him, he was forced to leave the country, and died abroad, without issue.

VIII. Thomas Kennedy of Bargany and Ardstinchar, the next Laird, on his father's death was only four years old. The relations of the family of the name of Kennedy were most unaccountably and unjustly set aside by the Chancellor; and Jonas Stewart of Bonnytone, brother of Lady Bargany, was declared tutor. The lady herself died in 1605. The following is from the inventory of her effects:—"Item, in Barganie, four Inglisty, pryce of ilk ane orheid, with her followar, twentie pund. Item, *twa charriot hors*, pryce of ye peice £xvi. xiii. iiiid. * * * Item, the defunct had ye tyme foirsaid thrie chaynes of gold, twa chaynes qr. of weying saxtein vnce, the thir weying ten vnce, pryce of ilk vnce at that time fourtie pund, inde jaj xliib. Item, thrie pair of gold braccellets, ilk pair weying thrie vnce, inde nyne vnce, pryce of vnce xliib., inde iiii. lxliib. Item, ane belt of gold, weying fourteen vnce, pryce of ilk vnce xliib., inde v. lxliib. Item, twa hingeris, pryce of ilk hingir xliib., inde lxxxliib. Item, twa small jewalls set wt. diamonds and sum rubeis, pryce of ilk jewall lxvliib. xiii. iiiid., inde jc. xxxiiiib. vis. viiid. Item, ane singill pair of gold garnischeingis, estimat to jc. viiib. 13s. 4d. Item, ane vther pair of gold garnischeingis, estimat to jc. xxxiiiib. 6s. 8d. Item, ane perill schadow, estimat to lxvliib. 13s. 4d. Item, ane litle neck chayne, estimat to lxvliib. 13s. 4d. Item, ane basein and lawer and ane litle sylvoir maser or gilt, estimat all to iiii. pund wecht and ane half, pryce of ilk vnce thrie pund, inde jc. sax punds moey. Item, ane goblet of sylvoir, weyand sevin vnce and ane half, pryce of ilk vnce thrie pund, inde xviiiib. Item, sax gownes wt. dowblets, skirts and vaskeins yrto., ilk gowne skirt dowblet and waskein estimat to lxvliib. 13s. 4d. Item, fyve cloiks of silk velvot and growgrane taftie, ilk cloik estimat to fourtie pund. Item, ane gowne of grein figourit velvot, estimat to liiib. 6s. 8d. Item, four stand of velvot, qlks pertaint to ye defunct's vmqle husband, ilk stand orheid estimat xliib., inde jc. lxliib. Item, ane velvot cloik, estimat to xliib. Item, ane cloik of purpor. clait, estimat to xliib. Item, ane cloik of blak clemmas, estimat to xxxliib. Item, ane stand of zallow damas courteinis and ane

zallow taftie malt. Item, ane pair of reid Spaynis taftie courtenis and ane broune taftie malt. Item, ane pair of blew taftie courtenis of ye coird, and ane broderit pynnakill of skarlot. Item, ane stand of blak figurit taftie courtenis. Item, ane pair of courtenis of pirnit satin reid and qubyt, and ane reid velvot pynnakill. Item, ane stand of grein damas courteins. Item, ane stand of gray damas courteins, and stand of blew and grein taftie courteins and scarlot canobie. Item, twa stand of reid growgrane courteins. Item, sax stand of tartane courtenis. Item, thrie coimpter claithis, ane grof. sewit, ye vther twa grein claith. Item, sax chalmer counter claiths. Item, fourtie pair of round and small scheitts. Item, fourtie pair of blankatts. Item, twentie-sex coveringis. Item, threthe fedder beddis. Item, threthe bousters. Item, fyve dussane of coddis and waris. Item, twelff dornick and damas buirdclaithes. Item, twelff lynng serveitts. Item, aucht dussane of dornik and damas towallis. Item, twelff buird-claiths. Item, twelff copbaird claithes. Item, twelff dussane of plaittis. Item, ten dussane of truncheors. Item, four hall basenis. Item, twelff chanlers. Item, twa mekill pottis. Item, ten litle pottis. Item, twelff pannis, sex speitts. Item, twa pair of raxis. Item, twa hagbutts of found. Item, sax small irne peices, all estimat to aucht hundryt. punds. Item, twa small bells, pryce of ilk bell xxvii^{li}. xiiis. iiis. d., inde liii^{li}. vi. viii^d. Summa of ye inventar foirsaid, viii^s. jijc. li^{li}. iiis. iiis.

* * * * *

ffollows the deidis, latterwill, and legacie.

I, Jeane Stewart, Ladie Bargany, being hail in bodie and spreit, praisit be God, vnderstanding that yr is nathing mair certane nor daith, and the tyme and maner yrof alwayis vncertane, willing now, in the tyme of my helthe, swa to dispois resolutlie vpon my worldlie effairis, that the same salbe na impediment to me in mynd nor conscience quhanesevir it sall pleis God in his mercie to call vpon me, I have nominat, maid, and constitute, and be thir pnts. nominats, maks, and constitut Josias Stewart, my brother-germane, my exr. in, and onlie intror. wt., my hail guide, &c. And this I have done in maner foirsaid, and have subscriyvit the samyne wt. my hand at Edr., the saxt day of July, the zeir of God Jai vic. fyve zeirs, befoir thir witness, Johnne M'Adame and William Kemp, merchand burges of Edr., Mr Rot. Cathcart, sone to ye Laird of Cairiltoune, Gilbert Neilsoune, my servand, and Daniell Melvill, writer heirof. Sic subr., &c.

Thomas, the last Kennedy of Bargany, died without issue. The estates had been heavily mortgaged to support the rank of the "old Laird," as he was called; and the management of Josias

Stewart, during the minority, had not, it would appear, improved matters, for we find that all the property had to be sold between 1630 and 1640.

HAMILTON OF BARGANY.

The purchaser of Bargany and Ardstinchar was I. SIR JOHN HAMILTON of Lettrick, natural son of John, first Marquis of Hamilton. He obtained a legitimation under the great seal, 22d December 1600. He had charters of Bargany, Carloch, and other lands in Ayrshire, 23d December 1631. He also had lands both in Perthshire and Lanarkshire. He married Jane, daughter of Alexander Campbell, bishop of Brechin, of the Ardkinlas family, and had issue—

1. Sir John, afterwards Lord Bargany.
2. Thomas.
3. William.
4. Catherine, married to Sir John Drummond of Machany, second son of James, first Lord Maderty.
5. Helen, married, in 1623, to Sir James Somerville of Cambusnethan. She was infest, previous to marriage, in the Nether Mains of Cambusnethan, 4th July, 1623.
6. —, to Sir William Vere of Stonebyres.
7. Mary, to Alexander Cleland of Cleland.

II. Sir John, the only son, had the designation of Carriden, in the lifetime of his father, to whom he was served heir 23d April, 1642. He had been created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Bargany, in 1639, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. He accompanied the Duke of Hamilton in his unfortunate expedition into England, 1648. His attachment to the royal cause was so conspicuous that Cromwell excepted him out of his act of grace and pardon, 12th April 1654. He died April 1658. His Lordship married Lady Jean Douglas, second daughter of William, first Marquis of Douglas, and had issue—

1. John, second Lord Bargany.
2. Hon. Major William Hamilton, married, April 1662, Mary, daughter of Sir Patrick Hay of Pitfour, relict of George Butter of Clachberry.
3. Hon. Margaret Hamilton, married, first, to John Kennedy of Culzean, who died 1665; secondly, to Sir David Ogilvy of Clova, and had issue by both.
4. Hon. Anne Hamilton married to Sir Patrick Houstoun of Houstoun, in the county of Renfrew, Bart., and died 1678; her death being occasioned by a party of soldiers coming to that place during her husband's absence in London, and threatening her so much that she ordered the portcullis to be let down, to keep them out of the house; but two of her sons being without, she was so terrified at their menaces against her boys, that she fell into a fever, which soon carried her off.
5. Hon. Grisel Hamilton, who, by attending on her sister, Lady Houstoun, fell into the same distemper, and died 1678.
6. Hon. Marjory Hamilton, married to William Baillie of Lamington, and had a son, William, who died in his seventeenth year.
7. Hon. Catherine Hamilton, married (contract dated December, 1676) to William Cuninghame of Enterkine, in Ayrshire, and had issue, and died 11th January, 1740.

III. John, second Lord Bargany, was served heir to his father, 17th October, 1662. Being obnoxious to the ministry of King Charles II., he was imprisoned in Blackness Castle in November, 1679, and from thence removed to Edinburgh, where, on the 24th February, 1680, he was indicted for high treason, for having compassed the life of the Duke of Lauderdale and others of the nobility; having encouraged rebellion against the king, and entertained rebels in his house, and openly declaimed against Episcopacy and the curates. This indictment was not brought to trial for want of evidence. The king, on the 11th May, 1680, issued a letter to his Privy Council in Scotland, that he had received a petition from Lord Bargany, representing his father's loyalty and sufferings, asserting his innocence of the crimes he was indicted upon, and attesting God thereupon; and he was released on finding security in 50,000 merks to stand trial. After he was at liberty, he discovered, by diligent investigation, that Cuninghame of Mountgreenan and his servant, two of the prisoners taken at Bothwell-bridge, were suborned by Sir Charles Maitland of Hatton, and Sir John Dalrymple, to give false evidence against him. Their depositions, which also affected the Duke of Hamilton, were prepared beforehand, and they were promised a share of the confiscated estates; but as soon as the trial approached, their consciences revolted against the crime. Bargany's evidence was ready to be produced before Parliament, 28th July, 1681. Perjury and subornation, charged, in open Parliament, against a judge and officer of state, demanded public investigation, condign punishment, or the most ample retribution. But the Duke of York interposed to prevent inquiry. Lord Bargany entered heartily into the Revolution, and raised a regiment of 600 foot for the public service. In 1690 he again appeared before Parliament as a petitioner, in reference apparently to the plot against him already noticed, but suborning a different person as the instigator of the conspiracy. The petition sets forth "that there being ane horrid and malicious contryvance hatched by *James Crawford*, elder, of Ardmillan, for taking away the life and fortune of your petitioner, whereby and upon insinuations given by him, your petitioner was seized upon in his own house by a troop of dragoons, and with great ignominy carried to Blackness, and kept close prisoner nigh four moneths, and being carried to Edinburgh Castle, was nigh other four moneths continued prisoner there; and being brought to tryall, several witnes were suborned, and when the authors of this contryvance found there could be no probation agt. your petitioner, he was set at liberty upon bail for three or four thousand pounds sterling; by which barbarous usage your petitioner was put

to the expense of ane thousand pound sterling, which he can presently instruct. May it therefore please to cite the said *James Crawford*," &c. The petition was granted; but as Lord Bargany died a short time afterwards—25th May, 1693—the probability is that the prosecution was not followed up to a decision. His Lordship married, first, Lady Margaret Cuninghame, second daughter of William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and had issue—

1. John, Master of Bargany, who died before his father. He married, in 1688, Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, Bait., and had one daughter, Johanna, heiress of Bargany.
2. William, third Lord Bargany.
3. Hon. Nicholas Hamilton, married 24th April, 1690, to Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse.

Lord Bargany married, secondly, in 1676, Lady Alice Moore, eldest daughter of Henry, first Earl of Drogheda, widow of Henry, second Earl of Clanbrazil, to whom she was married 1667, and who died, without issue, 12th January, 1675. She had no children to Lord Bargany, and died at Roscommon-house, Dublin, 12th December, 1677.

IV. William, third Lord Bargany, succeeded his father in 1693. He took his seat in Parliament on the 9th May, 1695. He exerted himself in opposition to the Treaty of Union in 1706, and died about 1712. His Lordship married, first, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Primrose of Carrington, sister of the first Viscount Primrose, by whom, says *Wood*, he had a daughter, Hon. *Grizel Hamilton*, married in 1713 to Thomas Buchan of Cairnburgh, advocate, and had three daughters, of whom *Mary* and *Anne* died unmarried, and the third, *Nicholas*, married Thomas Buchan of Auchmacoy, and had issue. Lord Bargany had also a son by this marriage, born and baptized in 1696. His name was *John*;* but probably he died young. His Lordship married, secondly, Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniston, a Lord of Session, sister of the first President Dundas, by whom he had a son,

V. James, fourth Lord Bargany, born 29th Nov., 1710, who succeeded his father in 1712. He completed his education by visiting foreign countries, as appears from Hamilton of Bangour's epitaph on the companion of his travels, who,

"With kind Bargany, faithful to his word,
Whom heaven made good and social, though a lord,
The cities viewed of many-languaged men."

His Lordship died unmarried, at Edinburgh, 28th March, 1736, in the 26th year of his age, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Holyrood House.

A competition for the estate now arose between—1st, the children of Johana, Lady Dalrymple, only daughter of John, master of Bargany; 2d,

* Parish Records.

the children of Mrs Buchan of Cairnbulgh, daughter of the third lord; and 3d, Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, son of Nicholas, daughter of the second lord. It was ultimately decided, in the House of Lords, in favour of the first.

VI. Johanna Hamilton, only child of John, Master of Bargany, was born early in 1690. An order was made by the Court of Session—14th July, 1702, when she was just twelve years of age, and her friends were afraid of undue influence from her relations, the Swintons, in the nomination of tutors—that she should be placed with James Hamilton of Pencaitland, to remain with him till the 11th of November, and to nominate curators betwixt the 1st and 10th of November that year. She married, 23d February, 1707, Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castleton, Knt., eldest son and heir apparent of the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, Bart., Lord President of the Court of Session, and had issue—

1. Sir Hew.
2. John Dalrymple, who became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1723; had the estate of Bargany adjudged to him by a decision of the House of Lords, and thereupon took the name and arms of Hamilton of Bargany. He was chosen member of Parliament for the burgh of Wigton at the general election, 1754; re-chosen on a vacancy, 1762; and died at Bargany, after he had completed his 81st year. He married, first, Lady Anne Wemyss, third daughter of James, fourth Earl of Wemyss; secondly, 9th December, 1760, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Montgomerie of Coilsfield, and sister to Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton, but had no issue.
3. Robert Dalrymple, M.D., born 6th March, 1716; married, 22d July, 1745, to Miss Barclay, heiress of Towie; died without issue.
1. Marion, born 6th March, 1788; married to Donald, fourth Lord Reay. His granddaughter, the Hon. Marion Mackay, was married to Colonel William Fullarton of Fullarton, who died at London, 18th February, 1806, aet 64, without male issue. This lady brought an action before the Supreme Court, claiming, as heir of entail, the estates of the noble family of Bargany, and on that account assumed the name of Hamilton. She proceeded upon the entail executed by John, second Lord Bargany, contending that his successors had no right to alter the destination of the property. After much litigation, the case was decided against her.
2. Jean, born 25th March, 1709.
3. Elizabeth, born 3d May, 1713, married to William Duff of Crombie, advocate, Sheriff of the County of Ayr, and died at Ayr, 24th April, 1781, aet 68, leaving a son, James, merchant at Cadix.
 1. Anne, married, first, to William, Earl of Dumfries and Stair; secondly, to the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville.
 2. Janet, married to her cousin-german, Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart.

VII. Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, Bart., the eldest son, became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1730; M.P. for the burghs of Haddington at the general election, 1741; for the county of Haddington, 1747 and 1754; and for the burghs again, 1761. He died at London, 23d November, 1790. He married, 12th

July, 1743, Miss Sainthill, and by her, who died at North Berwick, 31st December, 1747, had issue two sons—

1. Robert Stair Dalrymple, born 2d July, 1744, a Captain in the 11th Regiment of Dragoons; died, unmarried, at Manchester, 11th September, 1768, aet 25.
2. Sir Hew.

VIII. Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, the only surviving son, was chosen M.P. for the county of Haddington at the general election in 1780, and re-chosen 1784; a new writ was ordered, 11th July, 1786, on his appointment to the office of Auditor of Excise in Scotland. He succeeded his father in the title and estate in 1790; and, on the death of his uncle, John Hamilton, in 1796, came into possession of the Bargany estate, which was confirmed to him by a decision of the House of Lords, on which occasion he took the name and arms of Hamilton of Bargany. He died at Bargany, 13th November, 1800. He married his cousin-german, Janet, daughter of William Duff of Crombie, and had issue—

1. Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton.
2. John, Lieut.-Colonel of the 10th Foot, elected M.P. for the burghs of Haddington, &c. on a vacancy, in 1805. Vacated his seat, 1806, and went to India with his regiment. He married, 30th July, 1806, Charlotte, only daughter of Sir George Warrender of Lochend, in the county of Haddington, Bart., and had issue.
 3. James, commander of an East Indiaman.
 4. Robert, in the East India Company's naval service.
1. Margaret, married, 12th July, 1809, W. F. Browne, Captain in the 6th Regiment of Dragoons.
2. Janet, married, January, 1805, to Robert, second Viscount Duncan, and had issue.
3. Anne.

IX. Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton of North Berwick and Bargany, the eldest son, was elected M.P. for Haddingtonshire, on a vacancy, in 1795, and re-chosen at the general election in 1796. He succeeded his father in 1800; was elected M.P. for Ayrshire, on a vacancy, in 1803, and re-chosen at the general election in 1806. He married, 19th May, 1800, Jane, eldest daughter of Adam, first Viscount Duncan, and had issue.

Arms of the first Lord Bargany—Quarterly, first and fourth, Gules, three Cinquefoils, Ermine, for Hamilton; second and third, Argent, a Ship with her sails furled up, Sable, for Arran, all within a bordure gobonated, Argent and Azure, the first charged with Hearts, Gules, and the second Mulletts of the first.

Crest—A Crescent, Gules.

Supporters—Dexter, an Antelope, Argent, collared, Gules, charged with three Cinquefoils, Ermine; Sinister, a Savage, proper, with a Shoulder-belt, Gules, charged with Cinquefoils, Ermine, and wreathed about the head and middle with Laurel, vert, holding in his sinister hand a Garb, Or.

Motto—"Je ispear."

BALMACLANACHAN, OR BARCLANACHAN.

No vestige of this strong house now remains. It stood, as elsewhere mentioned, on the ground occupied by the modern mansion of Kilkerran. When Abercrombie wrote, it was surrounded by a thick wood. He says—"Upon the south syde [of the Girvan], and at some distance from the river, stands the House of Barclanachan, with its gardens and orchards, all which are surrounded by a wood. All the water from this downward, till near Daillie, being so covered with wood, that it looks like a forest." No evidence exists as to the origin of either this or the Drummellane family. If from the Cove or Culzean branch, as tradition has it, that branch must be older than is well understood: for Nisbet states that

I. JOHN KENNEDY had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Balmaclanachan in 1361, "dated at Dumbrition, in the 32d year of King David's reign."

Nisbet says that "this man's heirs male were served and retoured in common form as heirs and proprietors thereof, until Elizabeth Kennedy became heiress, whereby the male line was interrupted; but she dying without issue, it was again restored in the person of Gilbert Kennedy, her father's brother, who infest himself as her nearest heir, at the tower of Balmaclanachan, the 16th day of June, 1517."

II. Gilbert Kennedy of Balmaclanachan was engaged with Bargany, in 1528, in revenging the death of the Earl of Cassillis. He married Elizabeth Blair, and had a son, George, to whom he resigned the lands, reserving a liferent to himself and a terce to his wife, on the 28th of June, 1538. He died, intestate, at the battle of Faaside, in 1547.*

III. George Kennedy of Balmaclanachan was on the assize at the trial of George Crawford of Lefnoresis, in 1554, for intercommuning with the Laird of Ballagane. He was arraigned, along with a number of others, in 1563, for attempting to restore Popery at Kirkoswald, &c.† He married Janet, daughter of Patrick Kennedy of Bargalton and Camciscan. He and his wife were infest in the lands of Balmaclanachan. Camciscan afterwards fell into the hands of Balmaclanachan, and were sold to Robert Wallace, son of Hugh Wallace of Cairnhill, by Lady Balmaclanachan, with consent of her husband, and her sister, Eg'dia, widow of John Grierson of Lag. The resignation is dated at Edinburgh, the 5th of May, 1562, and at Drumlanrig the 4th of April, 1563. George Kennedy of Balmaclanachan bought the lands of

Glenmuck, Bellimore, &c., from John Mure of Rowallan, whose disposition is dated at Balmaclanachan, the 24th September, 1551. In 1566, he disposed his heritable estate to his eldest son, Gilbert, dated at Balmaclanachan, May 10. He had other two sons: *George*, to whom he gave the lands of Glenmuck and Bellimore; and *Oliver*, who succeeded George.

IV. Gilbert Kennedy of Balmaclanachan married Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Kennedy of Girvanmains. He disposed of his lands to his second son, David, 23d December, 1617.

V. David Kennedy of Balmaclanachan. He married Janet, daughter of David Kennedy in Maxwelston, and had himself and his wife infest in the property. In 1633, on the 3d of February, at Holyrood House, with consent of his brother, Oliver Kennedy, he resigned his lands to his son, David. His wife, Janet Kennedy, died in 1630. Her testament was given up by her husband, in behalf of *Thomas* and *John* Kennedy, lawful "bairns to defunct and exr. dative."*

VI. David Kennedy of Balmaclanachan married Jean, daughter of Hunter of Hunterston. He died on the 30th of July, 1689, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. Robert Kennedy of Balmaclanachan, who was alive in 1722.

The property, soon after this, passed to the Fergussons of Kilkerran; and the family is now supposed to be extinct.

Nisbet says the "*Arms* which this family has always been in use to bear, as by their seals, and that above-mentioned,† are, Argent, a Chevron Gules, betwixt three Cross Croslets fitch Sable, and in chief a Lymphad, with a Star proper in the sinister point, contained within a double tressure flowered; and for *Crest*, an Anchor and Cable in the sea; *Motto*, 'God be guide.' These arms are yet to be seen carved on his seal of arms, to a resignation in Queen Mary's time; and on stone, upon the entry to the tower of Balmaclanachan, and several other places which are still standing. The tower was the mansion-house of the family before the year 1517."

DALQUHARRAN.

Of the first family of Kennedy who possessed Dalquharran we have almost no account whatever. It is the local impression that the Kennedies of Girvanmains, in the parish of Girvan, and the Dalquharran families, were one and the same; but this could not originally be the case, as they are known to have been co-existent. In

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Criminal Trials.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.
† Their seals appended to the resignation of the lands in 1562.

1474, Gilbert Kennedy of Dalquharran gives a precept of sasine to Gilbert Kennedy of Bog.* In 1547, "Duncano Kennedy de Dalquhairan" is mentioned in the testament of Gilbert Kennedy of Balmaclanachan.† He was an assisor at the trial of Peter Howstoune for the slaughter of the Laird of Cauldwell, in 1550; and again at the trial of Bernard Fergusson of Kilkerran and others, for invading the Laird of Camlarg in a fenced court at Ayr, in 1564.

The Kennedies of Girvanmains, who subsequently acquired Dalquharran, are known to have branched off from the Cassillis stock towards the close of the fifteenth century.

I. ALEXANDER, second son of John, second Lord Kennedy, had a charter from his father of the lands of Garvane, in Carrick, dated 31st July, 1481. He had subsequently other charters of lands.

II. Sir Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains had a respite, in 1530, which ran thus:—"For his treasonable art, parte, and assistance gevin be him to Archibald, sumtyme Erle of Anguse, his eme and brother, and thare complices: to indure for the space of five zeris; swa that the said Hew pas in Fraunce, within twa monethis, and thare remane at his grace plesour." His name occurs in various testamentary and other documents down to 1576. He seems to have been succeeded by his son,

III. Gilbert Kennedy of Girvanmains. In the list of assize at the trial of Fergusson of Kilkerran, for invading the Laird of Camlarg in a fenced court at Ayr, in 1564, he is styled "Gilbert, son to Sir Hugh Kennedy of Girvanmains." He had a daughter, Margaret, married to Gilbert Kennedy of Balmaclanachan.

IV. Hugh Kennedy of Girvanmains was accused of abiding from the raid of Dumfries, in 1600. His name occurs in various testamentary documents down till 1616. He had, besides his heir, a son, Dr Hugh Kennedy, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married John Kennedy of Bellimore. He died before 1617, in which year we find

V. Gilbert Kennedy of Girvanmains, who was succeeded by

VI. Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains, whose name occurs as *younger* of Girvanmains in the testament of John Cathcart of Carleton. He died in October, 1639, in which year his testament is recorded in the Books of the Glasgow Commissary Court. He is there designated "of Girvanmains, in the *parochin of Daillic*." The will was given up by his youngest lawful son, Gilbert Kennedy, *extr. dative*.

VII. Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains, who is

* Drummellane papers.

† Glasgow Commissary Records.

mentioned in the Presbytery Records of Ayr, in 1645, as having taken part with Montrose.

VIII. Gilbert Kennedy of Girvanmains. He married *Marcoune*, daughter of Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzean, by whom, on his death in 1652, he and his spouse were left one thousand merks.

IX. Sir John Kennedy of Girvanmains, admitted a burges of Ayr in 1674. From this Sir John the estates of Girvanmains and Dalquharran were acquired by Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Arms of the Girvanmains family, according to Nisbet—Argent, on a Chevron Gules, betwixt three Cross Croslets, fitched Sable, a Boar's Head erased of the first, and in the middle chief point, a Man's Heart of the second.

Crest—A Dolphin naiant proper.

Motto—"Avisé la fin."

DALQUHARRAN AND DUNURE.

The ancestors of the present proprietor of Dalquharran and Dunure are understood to have been originally of Kirkhill, in the parish of Colmonell; the first of whom was

I. GILBERT KENNEDY of Kirkhill, third son of the second or third Laird of Bargany. He was succeeded by

II. Thomas Kennedy, probably his son, who built the House or Castle of Kirkhill, in 1589. His initials, "T. K.," and the year, "1589," are upon the building. He was one of the supporters of the honours at the funeral of the Laird of Bargany, who was slain by the forces of the Earl of Cassillis, near Maybole, in 1601—thus denoting his nearness of kin to the house of Bargany. He seems to have been succeeded by a nephew,

III. David Kennedy of Kirkhill, son of David Kennedy of Polgarnock.* He was served heir to Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, *patruel*, in 1616. In 1615 he is mentioned in the testament of George M'Almount, merchant burges of Air. He died in 1630. The following is from his latter-will:—"Testament, &c., David Kennedy of Kirkhill, Colmonell, deceit in September, 1630, gevin vp be Jonet Stewart, his relict, in name and behalf of Antony, John, and Anna, Margaret, Jeane, and Barbara Kennedies, bairnes laut. full to ye defunct and excoris. dative," &c. From this we learn that he was married to Janet Stewart, of the Galloway family; and that his children were two sons, *Antony* and *John*, and four daughters. He was in all likelihood succeeded by his eldest son,

* He was retoured in the 40s. land of Polgarnock, as heir of his father, in 1616.

IV. Antony Kennedy of Kirkhill, who, we may presume, was father of

V. Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, who is said to have fought at Worcester, and to have been the immediate ancestor of

VI. Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, who rose to considerable distinction in Edinburgh. He was for some time Lord Provost of that city, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. This occurred previous to 1686. He acquired the estates of Dalquharran, Girvanmains, and Dunure. He had issue—

1. Thomas, who succeeded.
2. Cornelius.
3. William.
4. Maxwell.
5. David.
6. James.
7. Francis.

Agnes, married Mr Agnew of Lochryan, whose daughter, *Eleanor*, married Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, whose daughter was Mrs Dunlop.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. "The Right Hon. Mr [Thomas] Kennedy of Kirkhill, a Baron of Exchequer." He is so styled in the Records of the Presbytery of Ayr in 1725. In 1722, he is elsewhere styled "Thomas Kennedy, some time advocate to Queen Ann, *now of Dunure*"*—not having then been appointed a Baron of Exchequer. He was succeeded by his brother, the youngest of seven sons,

VIII. "The honoured Francis Kennedy of Dualwharran, Esq.," as he is styled in the parish records of Dailly, in 1748. Francis attached himself to the family of the Stuarts, and was for many years the friend and companion of Le Chevalier St George abroad. He returned home before 1745, and lived in retirement. He had issue—

1. Grizel, who died young.
2. Helen.
3. Thomas, who succeeded.
4. Agnes.
5. James, who died young.
6. Isabella.
7. Grizel.

He was succeeded by

IX. Thomas Kennedy of Dunure. In 1781 he was admitted a Burgess of Ayr. He was a gentleman of much public spirit. He built the splendid new mansion of Dalquharran, and greatly improved the estate, though he thereby laid it under considerable pecuniary burdens. He built a small harbour at Dunure, which cost a great deal of money, for the purpose of shipping coal and importing lime; but his plans did not succeed, and it is now used chiefly by the fishermen, of whom there is a thriving community at Dunure. He was succeeded by his son, the present

X. Thomas Francis Kennedy of Dunure, long

M.P. for the Ayr District of Burghs, and one of the Lords of the Treasury during the Grey Administration, and subsequently a member of the Privy Council.

Arms, as in Nisbet—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a Chevron Gules, between three Cross Croslets, fitched Sable, within a double Tressure flowered and counter-flowered of the second, for Kennedy; 2d and 3d, Azure, three Fleurs-de-Lis Or, the Arms of France.

Crest—A Hand grasping a Dagger, proper.

Motto—"Fuimus."

DRUMMELLANE.

It is uncertain at what time the Kennedies of Drummellane became a separate family. Two sons of the old Coiff or Cove (Culzean) branch of the Kennedies settled, it is believed, during the reign of David II., on the Girvan water, and built for themselves strong-houses or towers, the one at Barclanachan and the other at Drummellane, both on the south side of the river. The tower of Barclanachan stood on the ground now occupied by the house of Kilkerran; Drummellane low down by the river, opposite to the house of Drum-burle, which was at a recent period built by one of the family. It has been supposed that *John*, second of the three elder sons of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, was the ancestor of the Kennedies of Cove. If any weight is to be attached to armorial bearings, the descent of this family is clearly shown to have been as above stated. The Cove Kennedies carried in their arms, as attached to documents of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, two lymphads; while in the same way, and of the same date, can be seen those of Barclanachan and Drummellane Kennedies, the former with one lymphad and a stone in chief, the latter with the lymphad in base. Barclanachan is now supposed to be extinct. The house of Drummellane was fired by the Kennedies of Blairquhane, in revenge for the family having, it is supposed, assisted the Whitefuirds, with whom they were connected, in ejecting the Kennedies from Blairquhane. A portion of this strong-house remained at the commencement of the century, but had passed into the possession of the present family of Kilkerran. The first of Drummellane of whom we find any record is

I. FERGUS KENNEDY of Drummellane. He had an obligation, granted by Sir John Kennedy of Culzean, to infest him in six merks' worth of land of old extent, with the lands of Drummellane and Cairnlea, dated the 25th June, 1415. This obligation shows that Fergus had held these lands from the predecessors of Sir John, and that he had

* Nisbet's Heraldry.

paid a hundred merks for them. It would thus appear that the Cove family were older than the supposed origin of the house—John, the second son of Sir Gilbert of Dunure.

II. Thomas Kennedy of Drummellane, who, 9th June, 1438, had a charter, granted by Colin, son to Alexander, Laird of Daltippen, of the lands of Auchleffin. He had also a crown charter of the lands of Drumburle and Glengowland, in 1456. In the precept of sasine, 1438, Thomas Kennedy is styled "Laird of Drumellane," showing that the house was then of some standing.

III. Henrie Kennedy of Drummellane. In a precept of sasine from the Laird of Culzean to Fergus Kennedy, in 1493, he is styled father of Fergus.

IV. Fergus Kennedy of Drummellane. He had a charter, from Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, of Auchleffin, dated the 26th January, 1498. He had in the same year an obligation by "Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, Laird of Daltippen and Tradonnock," to stand betwixt him and all hazards anent his taking a charter of the lands of Auchleffin and Aird, and holding the said lands of the said Thomas Kennedy as superior thereof." He was succeeded by his son,

V. Patrick Kennedy of Drummellane, who had a precept of clare constat by Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, dated 6th July, 1519, in which he is styled "eldest son and apparent heir of Fergus Kennedy of Drumellan," for infesting him in the twenty shilling land of Auchleffin and Aird. He succeeded before 1523, in which year he had a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, of Drummellane and the lands of Glengowland and Drumburle.* In 1536, he had a charter of the lands of Drummellane, Attequin, *alias* Bog, and twenty shilling land of Cairnlea, from John Kennedy of Cullean. He had crown charters of the same lands, with the addition of Baldrennan, in 1536 and 1539. He was engaged with Bargany, 1528, in the raid against the Campbells, in revenge of the slaughter of the Earl of Cassillis at Prestwick, when Robert Campbell, in Lochfergus, and two others, were killed. He had two sons whose names are on the record: *John*, his successor, and *James*, who was also engaged with Bargany in revenging the death of Cassillis.†

VI. John Kennedy of Drummellane. He had a charter from his father, 2d August, 1539, of the lands of "Drumillan, Baldrennan, Attiquin, and Cairnlea." In 1537 he was engaged with Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, in attacking Dunbar of Blantyr,

* In the same year—1523—"Fergus Kennedy, brother-german to the Laird of Drummellane," is mentioned in *The Obit-Book* of the Church of St John the Baptist, Ayr, as having a tenement within the burgh of Ayr, from which an annual revenue to the church was uplifted.

† Criminal Trials.

in Ayr.* In 1564, "John, Laird of Drummellane, was one of the procurators at the trial of John Gordon, in the Park, for mutilation.* In the same year, he and his son, Walter, were on the assize at the trial of Bernard Fergusson for invading the Laird of Camlarg in a fenced court at Ayr.* He married "Marion, sister-german to John Muir of Cauldwell." She had a charter from her husband of the life-rent of Drumbain and Fardingilloch, 3d May, 1556.

VII. Gilbert Kennedy of Drummellane, who granted a precept for infesting his son, David Kennedy, in the lands of Liffinony, dated 2d February, 1590. He had a daughter, Janet, married to David Whyteford, in 1582. In the same year he paid 300 merks to Mareoun Wallace, sister to John Wallace of Craigy, and spouse of John Maxwell, yr. of Potterhill, for the redemption of "ane annual rent furth of the xls. land of Bog, in Carrick."† David seems to have predeceased his father. He had several children. In 1621, the Bishop of Dumblain granted a precept of clare constat "in favours of Anna Kennedy, daughter to David Kennedy of Auchleffin, as one of the heirs portioners of the twenty shilling land of Liffinony." Isobell Kennedy, his daughter, had also a precept of clare constat from the Bishop, as one of the heirs portioners of the lands of Liffinony, in 1621. He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. Alexander Kennedy of Drummellane, who died in 1616. The following is an excerpt from his latter-will:—"Testament, &c., and inventar of the guidis, &c., qlk perteinitt to vmqle *Alexander Kennedy* of Drumellane, wtin. the parochin of Daylie, * * * quha deceist in ye moneth of Aprile, the zeir of God 1616, ffaytfullie maid and gevin vp be himself in so far as concerns the nomination of exrs., &c., and pairtlie maid, &c., be *Margaret Kennedy*, his spous, ane of ye exrs. and onlie intromissatrix nominat be him, &c. Legacie—At the place of Drummellane, the second day of Marche, the zeir of God 1616, the quhilk day the said Alexr. Kennedy of Drummellane, beand sumthing diseasit wt. seiknes, but haill in mynd and judgment. In ye first he levis his saull to ye eternal God, throw his mercie and mediatioun of Jesus Chryst, his Saviour. He nominat his exeors. *Margaret Kennedy*, his wyf, *David* and *Quentein Kennedyis*, his twa zoungeest sones, to be onlie exeors., and the said *Margaret* onlie intromissatrix wt. his guidis and geir; * * * and I ordane the said *Margaret*, my wyf, to be tutrix, &c., to all my bairnes qll yr. pr.fyte aige; and yt *Hew Kennedy* of Girvanemaynes, *Hew Kennedy*, yr. of Girvanemaynes, *Hew Kennedy*, my eldest son, and my brotherein, to be or.searis

* Books of AdJournal.

† Mason's Notes.

to my wyf and bairnes. * * * Item, I leif to my secund sone, *Gilbert*, twa hundrith merks; to ye Ladie Dalreochie ane hundrith pundis; to Jonn. M'Cubein's wyf ane hundrith pundis; to *Gilbert Kennedy*, my bastard sone, xxli.; and twentie marks to be gevin to the kirk equallie; and all thir sowmes to be Scottis money. Item, I ordane my wyf to have ye syd of ye clois qr. ye commoun chalmers, to be for his [hir] vse, and all ye tymbre work thairin qll. scho may have tyme to big ane hous for himself, and yt. scho have ye bakhous and brewhous ye [use] of ye samyne for hir necessary during yt tyme."* * * Alexander Kennedy, as we thus learn from his testament, was married to Margaret Kennedy, but we know not of what family. She died in 1627. In her latter-will she nominated "Quentein Kennedy, hir zouggest sone, hir onlie exr. and intror. wt. hir guids and geir, and ye samyne to belang to him for evir, &c. In the first scho levis to ye Laird of Drummelland, hir eldest sone, ane hundrith pundis, and to everie ane of ye rest childrein, to wit, *James, Thomas, Margaret, and Jonet Kennedyis*, ye sowme of ane hundrith merkis. * * * Scho levis the rest of hir abuzement equallie amangis hir twa dochters above-written, and *Jean Neisbit and Lúlias* —, hir dochteris-in-law, except ane figurat gowne, qlk scho levis to *Margaret Kennedy*, hir oy, dochter to *James Kennedy*, hir sone. Scho dischairgis *Thomas Kennedy*, hir sone, of all comptis and craveingis restand aughting be vmqle *Johnne Kennedy*, hir sone, to quhome the said *Thomas* fell air." * * * Alexander had issue—

1. Hew, who succeeded.
 2. Gilbert, who died in 1621. From his testament we learn that he was married to a daughter of "Johnn Dalrymple in Clagoche, guid-sire and tutor testar. to *Elizabeth Kennedy* his dochter exrix."
 3. David.
 4. John, who died in 1620.
 5. James.
 6. Thomas.
 7. Quentin.
1. Margaret.
 2. Janet.

IX. Hew Kennedy of Drummellane succeeded his father, to whom he was served heir in 1616. His name occurs in the testament of Lady Culzean in 1622. He had a precept of clare constat of Auchleffin and Drumburle, from Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, in 1627. He had, the same year, a disposition of the superiority of these lands. He granted an assignation, in 1647, "in favours of Quintin Kennedy, his son, in and to ane disposition made and granted to him be Gilbert Kennedy in Kilkerran, lawful son of Quintin Kennedy of Leffinwynd, of the twenty shilling land of Leffinwynd," &c. In 1632, he entered into a con-

tract, along with John, Earl of Cassillis, Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains, Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, John M'Ilvaine of Grimmet, Walter Kennedy of Knockdon, and Mr John Chalmer of Sauchrie, to repair and maintain the "College Kirk" of Maybole, as a burial place for their respective families. He was succeeded by his son,

X. Quentin Kennedy of Drummellane, who, in 1664, was engaged in a law case with David M'Alexander of Drummochrin, concerning a mill-dam. He had various charters and precepts of clare constat, connected with his lands, in 1670 and 1689. He lived in the time of the persecution. He is mentioned in the acts of Parliament of the period, as one of the commissioners appointed for ordering the militia of Carrick, and was captain of a troop of dragoons. A characteristic anecdote is told of him. His kinsman, Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, and Graham of Claverhouse, his personal friend, came to Drummellane, and wished him to join them in suppressing the nonconformists. The Laird proudly replied, that he would serve his king in the field, but he would not be his executioner! He married Jean Boyd of Pinkill. He and "Jean Boyd, his spouse," had a crown charter of the lands of Drummellane, Ball-drenan, Bog, Cairnlea, Glengowland, and Drumbain, dated the 7th of January, 1648. His name occurs in various other papers relating to the property. He executed a will on the 30th July, 1691, appointing his son-in-law, James Craufurd of Newark, his sole executor. He left to Quintin Craufurd, eldest son of Newark, one thousand merks; to Dorthie Craufurd, his eldest daughter, five hundred merks; to Janet Kennedy, his (Drummellane's) sister-german, "spous to David Dunlop, indweller in Mayboill, three hundred merks of annual rent," to be left to her children at her death, as she might destine; to James Stewart, my servant, one hundred merks; to Quintin Kennedy, son of James Kennedy at New Kirk of Dailie, and Margaret Kennedy, his spous, six hundred merks. He, together with his son, David, executed a deed of entail in 1688. The parties called in this entail were Alexander Kennedy, son of David and Mary Kennedy, his heirs male to be lawfully procreated; which failing, the heirs male to be procreated between the said David and his future spouse; which failing, Anna Kennedy, daughter of Quintin Kennedy, spouse to James Craufurd of Newark,* and the heirs male "procreate or to be procreate of her own body," they taking on the name and bearing the arms of Kennedy; which failing, to Hugh Kennedy, brother-german of the said Quintin Kennedy, and his heirs male; which failing, Gilbert Kennedy in Clachan-

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

* Ancestor of Sir James Craufurd.

tone, and his heirs male; which failing, Hew Kennedy, son to umqle Thomas Kennedy, some time of Craighne, and his heir male; which failing, Robert Kennedy, depute-keeper of his Majesty's Palace of Holyruid House, and his heirs male; which failing, to the nearest heirs whatsoever of the said Quintin Kennedy. David Kennedy, his son, predeceased him. David had a disposition, granted by Thomas Boyd, younger of Pinkill, of the lands of Pinkill and Trolorg, Drummurchie, and others, dated 31st December, 1688. He married, first, Mary Kennedy, daughter of the Laird of Kilhenzie; and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Craufurd of Kerse.

XI. Alexander Kennedy of Drummellane, grandson of Quentin, succeeded. In 1714, "Quintin and Agnes Kennedys," children of the deceased David Kennedy of Drummellane and Margaret Craufurd, spouses, discharge and grant redemption "in favours of Alexander Kennedy of Drummellane, of ane heritable security on the fourty shilling land of Drummellane, for payment of two thousand nine hundred merks." He had another discharge, from Sir John Fergusson of Kilkerran, of an heritable bond for four thousand merks, dated 17th May, 1721. He married Margaret, a daughter of James Boyle of Montgomerieston. His name occurs in the parochial records in 1697, and in the Presbytery books, where he is stated to be about forty years of age, in 1717. He was received by the session as an elder in 1724. He was on the Commission of Supply for Ayr in 1717. He had, besides *David*, his heir, a son baptized *James*,* and a daughter, *Janet*, married to Mr William Paton, minister of Dailly, 12th November, 1734. He was succeeded by his son,

XII. Captain David Kennedy of Drummellane, who married Primrose, daughter of Hew Kennedy of Bennane. His name occurs among the Commissioners of Supply in 1734. In 1759 he was seised in certain lands on precepts of clare constat from the Earl of Loudoun; also in part of Montgomerieston, the same year.† He was on the Commission of Supply in 1753. In 1760 he had an heritable bond granted to him by James McNeillie of Auchairn. His father, Alexander, had considerably encumbered the estate, and the Laird found it necessary, after his marriage, to enter the army. He first served in America, and, on his return, through the rebellion of '45. At the battle of Prestonpans, his life was saved by a gallant enemy, the famed chief of Locheil, who cut down a Highlander in the act of stabbing him from behind. His family were—

1. Quintin, who died abroad.
2. Primrose, who succeeded him.
3. Robina, married to the Laird of Kirkmichael.
4. Margaret, married to John Hamilton, father to the late Mrs Kennedy of Drummellane.

XIII. Primrose Kennedy of Drummellane. He married Jacobina, daughter of William M'Draith of Balclaitchie and Dalreoch. This Laird entered the army, and served in America; and, as a Captain in the 44th Regiment, was wounded at Bunker's Hill. He had issue—

1. Helen.
2. Primrose.
3. Mary.
4. Quintin, his successor.
5. William, killed in India.

XIV. Quintin Kennedy of Drummellane, long connected with the banking establishment of Hunters & Co., Ayr; and latterly one of the chief promoters of the Ayrshire Banking Company, now merged into the Western Bank of Scotland. He married his cousin-german, Primrose Hamilton, and had issue—

1. William, now of Drummellane.
2. James, of Dalreoch.

This Laird, for a length of time, filled the office of Provost of Ayr, with great credit to himself and good to the burgh. During his life he held the highest character in the county for his habits of business, and was esteemed one of the most liberal landlords and greatest promoters of agriculture. His estate of Drummellane he left as far advanced under the new mode of agriculture as any in the county.

XV. Primrose William Kennedy of Drummellane.

KILKERRAN.

The Fergussons of Kilkerran are an old family in Carrick. The first of them mentioned is

I. Fergus, son of Fergus, who obtained a charter of certain lands in Ayrshire from Robert I.*

II. John Fergusson of Kilkerran resigns a part of his estate, in 1466, to

III. Fergus Fergusson, his son, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse.†

IV. Duncan Fergusson of Kilkerran. During the life-time of his father he had the "place of Burnfute." In 1508, "John Schaw of Kerise [was] admitted to compound for art and part of the forethought felony done to Duncan Fergusson, young Laird of Kilkerran, in coming to his place of Burnfute, and throwing down and breaking into the houses of the said Place; and for [forcibly] keeping the lands of Burnfute waste for the space of one year."‡

* Parish Records of Dailly.

† Record of Sasines.

* Had. Collection.

† Law's Collection.

‡ Books of Adjournal.

V. *Barnard Fergusson of Kilkerran*. In 1564, he, along with his brothers, *Thomas* and *David*, and fifty-one others, were delatit for invading the Laird of Camlarg in a fenced court of the Sheriff of Ayr.* He married *Jonet Ritchie*, by whom he had a son,

VI. *Symon Fergusson of Kilkerran*, who seems to have succeeded to the property before the death of his father, whom he also predeceased. He is mentioned as having appeared before arbiters in a case between him and *Duncan Crawford*, son and heir of the late *John Crawford* of Camlarg, in 1588. He married *Cristiane Forrester*, and had issue *John*, his successor, and another child. He died in 1591. The following is an excerpt from his latterwill :—

"Testament, &c., and Inventar of the guidis, geir, &c., pertaining to vmlq. Symone forgussoun of Kylkerren, wt. in the parochin of daylie * * * Quha deceit in the moneth of August, Jai vc. Lxxx ellevin zeiris, flayt-fulle maid & gevin vp be him self vppone ye xviii day of August, the zeir of God aboue-writtin, Quha nominat Qnn. forgussoun, his sone, his onlie exr. and Intror., wt. his guidis and geir, & debts qtsamevir. * *

Debts awand to ye deid :

* * * Be dauid Grahame of Rig, of lent money, xxli. Item, be Sr. patrik vas of Barnebarrots, the sowme of fyve hundrith pund.

Debts awand be ye deid :

* * * Item, to Jot. Ritchie, his moyr., sevintain pund. Item, to alexr. muir, ane hundrith xxli., for ye qlk he hes sum plaidges of claithing & goldin buttouns. * * *

Legacie.

At Edr. the xviii day of August, Jai vc. fr.scoir ellevin, Betuix ten & ellevin hors. befor noone, The qlk day Symone forgussoun of Kilkerran nominat Johne forgussoun, his sone & ye bairne qrof Cristiane forrester, his wyf, is presentlie with, his onlie exr. and Intror., wit. his guidis and geir & debts qtsamevir. Item, he requeyris & nominats *Barnard Fergusson*, his father, *Sr. thomas Kennedy of Culzeane, knyt.*, and *Elizabeth M'Gill*, his spous, or sears to his saids bairnes. Item, ye said symone nominats & maks the saids *Sr. Thomas of Culzeane, knight*, and *Niniane Adir of Kilhillit*, and *Gilbert forgussoun of Dulduff, Tutors*. testra. to ye said Jonn., his sone. Item, he levis in legacie to ye said *Cristiane*, his spous, his hors and his naig. Item, he levis to ye bairne qrw. his said spous is now with, incaice it femall, The sowme of ane Thowsand pund money, and ordanes his air to pay ye samyne Befoir yir witness, *Mr David M'Gill, zounger,*" &c.

Symon was succeeded by his son,

VII. "Mr *Johne Fergusson of Kilkerrane*," who is so styled in the testament of *John David-soun of Pennyglen*, near *Maybole*, in 1614.† He is mentioned in the same way in similar documents, in 1616, 1618, and 1621. He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. *Sir John Fergusson of Kilkerran*, who heartily espoused the cause of *Charles I.* in the civil wars. His name, as well as that of his son, is mentioned in the list of disaffected in *Ayrshire* who gave countenance to *Montrose* in 1645. For so

* Books of Adjournal.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

doing he was summoned before the Presbytery of Ayr, and had either to express contrition for the offence, or submit to excommunication. He admitted "that he was in *Kilmarnock* with *AJaster*,"* that he had been with *Montrose* at *Loudoun Hill*, but "was never myndit to follow *Montrose* his cause;" and submitted himself to censure. Such was the power of the Church. His submission, however, did not prevent him from continuing to aid the royal cause. He contracted large debts to raise men for the service of the king, and had his estate sequestered by *Cromwell*. He retired abroad during the *Commonwealth*; and returning home at the *Restoration*, died soon afterwards.† "Honourable mention," says *Nisbet*, "is made of him in the *Bishop of Sarum's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*, as one who had firmly adhered in his duty to the king, and who had received several marks of his Majesty's favour." *Sir John* married *Helen Kennedy*, daughter of *Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean*, and by her had four sons, *Alexander*, and *James* and *John*, both captains in the king's service during the civil wars, and *Simon of Auchinwin*. He was succeeded by

IX. *Alexander Fergusson of Kilkerran*,‡ who was retoured as heir of his father, *John Fergusson of Kilkerran, militis*, in 1650, then alive. He married *Margaret Sydsers*, daughter of the first *Bishop of Galloway*, who was afterwards *Bishop of Edinburgh*. He had two sons—*Alexander*, who succeeded; and *James*, a clergyman in *England*.

X. *Alexander Fergusson of Kilkerran*, his son and successor, married *Katherine*, daughter of *Sir William Weir of Stanebyres*, and had three sons,

1. *John*, of *Barclanachan*, who married *Margaret*, daughter of *David Craufurd of Kerse*, but died without male issue. He left a daughter by a second marriage. He had two sons, *Adam* and *William*, born respectively in 1693 and 1696, who seem to have died young.§
2. *William*, married *Agnes*, eldest daughter and heir portioner of *John Kennedy of Auchinblain*, a grandson of *Kennedy of Knockdon*.
3. *Captain Alexander* died at *Darien*.

In 1700 *Alexander*, and *John* his son, sold the estate of *Kilkerran* to

XI. *Sir John Fergusson*, son of *Simon of Auchinwin*, who, having studied for the *Scottish bar*, became an advocate of much reputation, and amassed considerable wealth. He advanced money to clear off the debt on the property, and in this way acquired the estate from the elder branches of the family. "Alexander, the father," says *Nisbet*, "and *John* and *William* the two sons, sign a sepa-

* *Allister M'Donald*.

† *Nisbet*.

‡ There is a story in *Wodrow* respecting this Laird, written by a correspondent, who must have been an ignorant and wild Covenanter.

§ *Parish Records*.

rate writ, which was in my hands, by which they cheerfully renounce all interest and title they in any manner of way pretend to the above lands, and wishes a happy enjoyment thereof to the said Sir John and his." He was created a *Bart. of Nova Scotia* in 1703. He was agent for the town of Ayr in 1704. Sir John married *Jean*, daughter of James Whitefoord, of Dinduff, and was succeeded at his decease, in 1729, by his eldest son,

XII. Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran. Like his father, he studied law, and pursued it as a profession with high reputation. He was an advocate in 1717. In 1733 he acted as an arbiter in the dispute between Kennedy of Baltersan and the Town of Ayr, respecting the Doon fishings. In 1741 he was nominated a judge of the Court of Session, and in 1749 also a judge of the Court of Justiciary, under the titular designation of Lord Kilkerran. His lordship married *Jean*, only child of James, Lord Maitland, and granddaughter of John, Earl of Lauderdale, and his wife, Lady Margaret Cuninghame (eldest daughter of Alexander, tenth Earl of Glencairn), by whom he had nine sons and five daughters. Of the former, four attained maturity, viz.—

1. Adam, who succeeded.
 2. Charles, who married Anne, daughter of John For-dyce, Esq. of Aiton, and was father of James, who succeeded as fourth Bart. He was admitted a burghess of Ayr in 1757.
 3. James, who died upon his estates in the island of Tobago.
 4. George, Lord of Session and Justiciary, under the title of Lord Hermand; died 1827.
 5. Helen, born in 1741, and died in 1810.
- Two other daughters also attained a considerable age.

Sir James, who represented Sutherland in Parliament, was succeeded at his decease, 20th January, 1759, by his eldest surviving son,

XIII. Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran, LL.D., who represented the county of Ayr in Parliament for eighteen years, and the city of Edinburgh for four—in all from 1774 to 1796. Burns, in his *Earnest Cry and Prayer*, thus compliments Sir Adam—

"Thee, aith-detesting, chaste Kilkerran."

In 1786 he was appointed by Government Substitute-Admiral between Troon point and Ballantrae. Upon the death of John, Earl of Glencairn, in 1796, Sir Adam Fergusson preferred a claim before the House of Lords to the honours of that noble family, as lineal descendant of, and heir-general to, Alexander, created Earl of Glencairn in 1488, and to Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, who died in 1670, through the latter nobleman's eldest daughter (Sir Adam's great grandmother), Lady Margaret Cuninghame, wife of John, Earl of Lauderdale, and mother of James, Lord Maitland; but the Lords decided "that although Sir Adam Fergus-

son has shewn himself to be heir general to Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, who died in 1670, he hath not made out the right of such heir to the dignity of Earl of Glencairn." Sir Adam dying, 23d September, 1813, aged 81, without issue, the title devolved upon his nephew,

XIV. Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, born 20th October, 1765. He married, first—October, 1799—*Jean*, second daughter of Sir David Dalrymple, Bart., Lord Hailes, by Helen, his wife, daughter of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Lord Kilkerran, and by that lady, who died 6th May, 1803, had issue—

1. Charles, his successor.
2. Helen, deceased.
3. Anna.

He married secondly, in December, 1804, *Henrietta*, second daughter of Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, and by her, who survives, had—

4. Adam Duncan, R.N.
5. George Hermand.
6. James Alexander Duncan.
7. Robert Duncan.
8. Henry Duncan.
9. Hew Dalrymple Hamilton.
10. Robert Dundas Octavius.
11. Frederick William Brown.
12. Henrietta Duncan.
13. Jane Dalrymple Hamilton.
14. Catherine, married 17th Jan., 1838, to Henry Ritchie of Busbie, Craigton, and Cloncaird.
15. Eleanora Dalrymple.
16. Mary Jemima Dundas Adamina.

Sir James died 10th April, 1838, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart. of Kilkerran, the present proprietor. He married, 1st June, 1829, *Helen*, second daughter of the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session, and has surviving—

1. James.
2. Charles.
3. John Adam.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Helen Anne.
6. Henrietta Duncan.
7. Catherine.
8. Mary Dalrymple.

Arms—Azure, a Buckle, Argent, between three Boars' Heads, coupé, Or.

Crest—A Bee upon a Thistle.

Motto—"Dulcius ex asperis."

Seats—Kilkerran, Ayrshire, a delightful modern mansion in the valley of the Girvan; and New Hailes, Edinburghshire.

DRUMMOCHRIN.

This was one of the seats of the family of *Alexander* or *M'Alexander* in Carrick. The house of Drummochrin, of which no remains now exist,

stood not far from Dalquharran, on the same (north) side of the Girvan. The property was not extensive, but extremely valuable, from its coal seams and general fertility. It must have been a little paradise when Abercrombie wrote his description of Carrick. Speaking of the house of Drummochrin, he says it "is but a small interest, but a most lovely thing, being every way so commodious and convenient for living easily, that it is, as it were, an abridgement of this country, having all the accommodations that are dispersed through it all comprized within its short and small bounds. It has a house, not for ostentation, but conveniency, fit to lodge the owner and his neighbours. It hath gardens, orchards, wood, water; all the fishes that swim in rivers; all sort of cattle, sheep, cows, swine, and goat; all sort of fowl, wyld and tame; all manner of stone for building, freestone, and lymestone; and coall, moore, mosse, meadow, and marle; a wak-myln and corn-miln; and all manner of artizans and tradesmen within its bounds; and yet the revenue not above an 100 lib. per annum." Drummochrin must thus have been a very extraordinary place at the period alluded to. Of the proprietors, the *McAlexanders*, little is known. The first of them of whom we have any record was the rather notorious

THOMAS *McALEXANDER* of Drummochryne, who was "wirreit at ane staik" for the crime of "forging and vending of counterfeit and adulterated coin," &c., in 1601. The dittay against him, which was as follows, shows that he did not associate with the best of company:—

"For airt, pairt, red, counsale and conceilling of the tressonabill Outing amangis our souerane lordis liegis, in the Tounis of Gawyesyde, Dalsair, Hammitouane, Cloch-stane, Air, Irvin, and vtheris pairtis, of certane fals and counterfit ten schilling pieces, to the similitude of his hienes trow coinzie; committit ane yeir sensyne in harvest. *Item*, for airt, pairt, red, counsall and conceilling of the tressonabill forgeing, counterfitting, casting and prenting of xxx false ten schilling peceis, within the cite of Glasgw, in David Hallis bak chalmir thair; quhair thay, togidder with vmqle Marioune Hepbarne and ane serward woman of hirs was lugeit; off the quibilkis, thay tressonabill outit ane to the said David Hallis wyffe; and the said Thomas *McALEXANDER* delyuerit twa of the saidis piecis to the said James Johnestoun, at the Bridgend of Glasgw; and als delyuerit to him fyve pundis wt thairof, in ane lytill zaird at the said Brigend, quhilik he tuk bak fra him agane. *Item*, for airt, pairt, &c. of the tressonabill forgeing, prenting and casting in calmis of trio, fillit with calk, within the place of Tourlandis, of twa fals foure merk peis, to the similitude of his Maiesteis trow coinzie of foure merk peis of silver; quhairof the said Thomas outit ane to ane honest man in Air; Lyke as, the said James, be directioun of the said Thomas, convoyit the calme out of Irving to the place of Tourlandis, quhair he and Sandie of Tourlandis was present at the tressonabill forgeing of the saidis peis, quibilik were maid of ane pewder plait: Committit in harvest, bygane thrie selr. *Item*, the said Thomas being accusitt ffor airt, pairt, &c. of the tressonabill ressausing fra George Dowglas, callit of Bengowre, of fourtie pondris in fals fyve pound peis, foure pound peis, and crounis, to half bene outit amangis our souerane lordis liegis, as trow and guid gold; quharof he

outit twa fals crounis to Johne Johnestoun in Mayboill, and lent the rest thairof (except ane foure pound peice and twa crounis, quibilik he reseruit to him self) to Gilbert *McALEXANDER* in Air; and delyuerit the foure pound peice to . . . Bruce, his seruant. *Item*, the said Thomas dilatit and accusit, ffor samekill as he, accompanit with William Boirthuk of Johnestounburne and twa of his seruandis, betuix Martimes and Zwill, in the yeir of God Im. Vc.lxxxvij yeiris, past owre att the Qeinis-ferric, towardis Castell Campbell, or thairby, quhair they brak ane hous, and thifteouslie stall, conceit, ressett and away-tuik furth thairof foure hors, and cam about be Stirling to Falkirk, quhair his naig tyrit: And swa, wes airt and pairt of the thifteous steilling of the saidis foure hors. *Item*, the said Thomas being dilatit of airt and pairt of the thifteous steilling, conceilling, ressetting and away-taking of ane naig fra ane seruand of the Erle of Cassilis, quhilik . . . Bruce his seruand stall be his directioun, and William Maxwell delyuerit the samyn to Gylbert *McALEXANDER*."

Drummochrin suffered the last penalty of the law; but his sentence seems to have been in so far commuted, that his lands, in place of being forfeited, were allowed to remain in possession of the family. He was probably succeeded by his son,

John McALEXANDER of Drummochryne, whose name occurs in a contract dated the 27th of Jan., 1617, to supply Hew Kennedy of Bennane with "twentie load" coals from his "coal-heuche at Drummocheine." He had a brother, who is thus mentioned in a testamentary document in 1614—"*Robert McALEXANDER, brother to the Laird of Drumcoquryne.*"

David McALEXANDER of Drummochryne is mentioned in the latter-will of Sir Alex. Kennedy of Culzean in 1652. His name also occurs among the Drummellane papers. A law case, in reference to the miln-dam of Drummochrin, took place between him and Quintin Kennedy in 1664. The latter obtained letters of horning against him.

John Alexander (the *Mac* having been dropped) of Drummochrein, is summoned before the session of Daily to satisfy for a natural child.* The "*Laird of Drummochein*," whether the same person or not, is mentioned as an elder in the session-books of Daily, in 1695. There were eight hundred Highlanders, commanded by the Laird of Glenlyon, sent upon the parish of Straiton, &c. As soon as the host came to Ayrshire, the Curate of Kirkoswald went and procured a regiment to that parish, and by his information the quarters were ordered, and such as had in any way favoured the sufferers had multitudes sent upon them. *John Alexander* of Drummochein, because he sometimes had lodged Presbyterian ministers, had great numbers quartered on him; and, besides free quarters, was obliged to pay eighty pund Scots.†

David Alexander of Drummochrin had a child, *Jean*, baptized in 1717, and another, *Grizel*, in 1725.‡ He is mentioned in Ayr presbytery-books in 1726.

* Parish Records of Daily.

† Wodrow (by Burns), vol. ii., page 427.

‡ Daily Session Records.

Robert Alexander of Drummochrin appeared before the session; and in 1742 had a natural child baptized. On the 26th September of the latter year, the session entered a minute in their books to the following effect:—"Yesterday died Robert Alexander of Drummochrein, so frequently mentioned." The session concluded their meeting with prayer. Drummochrin's death would thus seem to have been sudden. He was succeeded by

John Alexander of Drummochrin, of whom we find no other notice than what is supplied by the session-books of Dailly. Like his predecessor, he was summoned before the session, in 1758, for illicit intercourse.

The property has now passed into the hands of the Kilkerran family.*

PINKILL.

We have no account of the property of Pinkill previous to its acquisition by a branch of the Kilmarnock family, about 1500, the first of whom was

I. ADAM BOYD of Pinkill, third son of Alexander Boyd, second son of Robert, Lord Kilmarnock, and brother to Thomas, Earl of Arran. He married Helen Kennedy, daughter of John, second Lord Kennedy, by whom he had two sons—

1. Robert, who succeeded.
2. James, of Trochrig.

* A gentleman wrote me (says Dr Crawford of Lochwinnoch) from the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1841, thus:—"A sister of Alexander of Drummochrein ran away with a wabster to the north of Ireland. His name was Schaw. Their offspring proved their descent about 1815, and sold their right to Drummochrein to a Mr Rankin. A John Schaw, an old man who went about with a *show-box*, the son of this imprudent couple, was the direct heir-at-law, but too poor to urge his claim. He stayed about Ballyreagh with my grandmother, M'Naughten (spouse of Mr Samuel M'Quorn of Ballyreagh), when he grew unable to go about; and insisted still on his heirship to this estate, which he declared he would leave to my mother, and often wrote wills to that effect, for which the poor man got laughed at by the servants. Several years after his death, a William Mack, John M'Kee, and a grandnephew of this Schaw, established their claim in the Court of Session, I believe as paupers, and got £10,000 from a Mr Rankin for their chance, just before the case was decided. The *show-box* was all my grandmother inherited. Old Schaw died at Ballyreagh." In another letter, dated in 1845, he says—"I wrote you, a long time since, of a broken-down Scots gentleman named John Schaw, who was a gentle beggar, who came to Ballyreagh, and said he was my grandfather's cousin, and lived there till he died; that he insisted upon making a latter-will, and leaving an estate called Drummochrein to my mother and her sister, but got laughed at for his pains by the girls and my grandmother; that after his death it actually appeared he was the heir, as the families of two poor men, named Mack and M'Kee, were descended from a sister of his. They got a great consideration to forego their claim and make it over to a family named Rankin, also claimants, whom my mother used to say were Mr M'Quorn's cousins and hers, and whom Mr M'Quorn often went to Scotland to see. This J. M'Quorn Rankine, civil engineer, and the late Captain Macquorn Rankin of Drumdow, his grandfather, you took notice of, I am certain were of the same stock."

II. Robert Boyd of Pinkill, who, according to Robertson, succeeded in 1554. He married Catherine Gordon, by whom he had a son,

III. Adam Boyd of Pinkill, who succeeded his father prior to 1530. He married Janet Kennedy,* third daughter of the Laird of Bargany. It appears that, in consequence of a family feud, Adam Boyd was assaulted and besieged in his own castle, and his lady injured, by the Laird of Bargany (the father of the lady) and his retainers, in 1558, as noticed in the *Criminal Trials*; but these trials give no account of the nature or cause of the feud between Bargany and his son-in-law. He left a son,

IV. Adam Boyd of Pinkill, who appears to have succeeded his father in 1583; and we learn from a gravestone in Old Dailly churchyard that he died in 1596, aged 39. He was succeeded by his son,

V. Thomas Boyd of Pinkill, who was served heir to his father, Adam Boyd, in the lands of Wester Sanquhar, in 1601; but he was not served heir to the estates in Carrick till 1616. He married, first, Marion Muir, daughter of the Laird of Rowallan, and had issue—

1. Thomas, who succeeded.
2. Alexander, who married Helen Cathcart, daughter of the Laird of Carleton.

Secondly, Elizabeth Dick, daughter of Sir Andrew Dick of Craighouse, but had no issue.† It was during the lifetime of his first wife that the Castle of Pinkill seems to have been built. The date and the initials on the stone previously mentioned—"1642. T. B. M. M."—evidence this. In 1616 he was a witness to the latterwill of Mure of Rowallan. His name occurs in various documents of a similar description, down till a late period. He died, according to Robertson, in 1673. He was succeeded by

VI. Thomas Boyd of Pinkill, the eldest son, in 1671, his father having in his lifetime made over the estate to him, probably on his marriage with the Hon. Anne Melville, sister of George, fourth Earl of Melville, by whom he had a son,

VII. Thomas Boyd of Pinkill, who married the Hon. Isabell Lindsay, second daughter of David, first Lord Balcarras, by whom he had a son,

VIII. Alexander Boyd of Pinkill, who succeeded his father before 1711, in which year he sat as a Commissioner of Supply for Ayrshire. He was married, but to whom does not appear. He had a daughter, *Mary*, baptized 6th August, 1717.‡ She appears to have predeceased him, as he is said to have "died without issue."§ The property then

* "Janet Kennedy, Lady Pinkill," is mentioned in testament of Martein M'Connell.—*Commissary Records of Glasgow*.

† Baronage.

‡ Dailly Parish Records.

§ He was alive in 1725.—*Record of Commissioners of Supply*.

devolved upon the great-grandson of *Alexander*, second son of *Thomas*, No. V.

IX. *Alexander Boyd* of Pinkill, who died unmarried in 1750. The estate then fell to the Trochrig branch of the family, who were regularly descended from *Adam Boyd*, the first of Pinkill. His name occurs in the Town-books of Ayr in 1741-2.

X. *John Boyd* of Trochrig and Pinkill was served heir to the latter property in 1752. Dying without male issue, he was succeeded in Trochrig by his daughter,

XI. *Ann Boyd* of Trochrig, who married *William Boyd Robertson*, to whom she had a daughter, who sold Trochrig. Pinkill now devolved upon the descendant of *James Boyd*, second son of *John Boyd* of Trochrig, who had settled as a physician in America.

XII. *Spencer Boyd* of Pinkill, who resided in America. He had two sons, in succession lairds of Pinkill. The eldest was

XIII. *James Boyd* of Pinkill, who was served heir to his father, *Spencer Boyd*, in 1782; but he continued to reside in America, and never came to Scotland. He married *Elizabeth Boyd*, but died without issue. He was succeeded by his brother,

XIV. *Spencer Boyd* of Pinkill, who came to reside in Scotland, and was served heir to his brother, *James Boyd*, in 1792. He was a Captain in the Ayrshire Fencible Cavalry; and, while quartered at Carlisle, married *Sarah Wilkinson*, of that city, in 1796, who is still alive. By her he had a son, *Spencer*, his successor, and two daughters: *Sarah*, married to *Major John Blair* of *Dullatur*, and has a large family; and *Alice*, married to *Elias Gibb*, wine-merchant, *Glasgow*, and has also a large family. The estate was greatly burdened with debt at the time *Spencer Boyd* succeeded to it; and a considerable part of it was sold, at the instance of the creditors, for the payment of this debt. The lands which remained to the family consisted of Pinkill, in the parish of Dailly, and *Piedmont*, with some other lands, in the parish of *Girvan*. As the old Castle of Pinkill had fallen into a state of ruin, *Spencer Boyd* built a handsome house at *Piedmont*, in the near neighbourhood of *Girvan*, at which he resided till his death in 1807. He was succeeded by

XV. *Spencer Boyd*, his only son, then a minor, who did not complete his title till 1820. He married *Margaret Losh*, daughter of *William Losh* of *Newcastle*, by whom he had a son, *Spencer*, and a daughter, *Alice*, both still alive. He died, at an early age, in 1827, and was succeeded by his only son,

XVI. *Spencer Boyd*, then an infant. On attaining majority, he made up his titles to the estate in 1844, and has sold the lands of *Piedmont* and

Pene, in the parish of *Girvan*, to *George Kilpatrick Young*, who now resides there; so that the ancient barony of Pinkill is now the only property belonging to the family in Scotland. Mr *Boyd* has built a good farm-steading at Pinkill; but he resides with his grandfather, *William Losh, Esq.*, at *Dunarhill*, near *Carlisle*.

Arms, according to *Nisbet*—Azure, a Fess Cheque, Argent and Gules, and in base a Cross Moline, Or.

Crest—A Cross Moline, Sable.

Motto—"Prudentia me Sustinet."

BROUNSTONE.

The ruins of *Brounstone House*, or *Castle*, situated on the north side of the *Girvan*, still remain. The first *Laird of Brounstone* was *James*, second son of *David*, first Earl of *Cassillis*. His successor, we should suppose—though it may have been himself—played rather a conspicuous part in the commotions of the middle of the sixteenth century. He sided with his relative, the Earl of *Cassillis*, *Glencairn*, and *Loudoun*, who exerted themselves in favour of the policy of *Henry VIII.*, which was to marry the Princess of Scotland to *Henry's* son—a project very unpopular with the bulk of the people. The *Laird of Brounstone*, while conveying letters between England and *Henry's* party in Scotland, was driven on shore near *Bamburgh*, and the whole of his papers taken from him. In 1597, *Kennedy of Brounstone* is mentioned in the list of gentlemen belonging to *Ayrshire*. The family, however, does not seem to have existed for any length of time. *William*, who, according to the *Historian of the Kennedies*, married "*Blak Bessy Kennedy*," "*fader-sister to Bargany*," appears to have been the last of them. He was her third husband. He died without issue, leaving her infertile in the property, which she made over to *Bargany*—a circumstance which gave rise to a new feud between *Cassillis* and *Bargany*.

KILLOCHAN,

The seat of a branch of the *Cathcart* family, which merged, by marriage, into that of *Carleton*. (See parish of *Colmonell*.)

MOORESTON.

Of the early owners of this small property, we can give no account. It has long been in possession of the *Kilkerran* family. From the name, it may be supposed to have belonged to a branch of the *Mures*, of whom there were several in *Carrick*.

PARISH OF DALMELLINGTON.

ETYMOLOGY AND EXTENT.

THE name of Dalmellington has been variously derived. In the first Statistical Account, it is said to be a corruption of *Dame-Helen's-toun*, "from a lady of rank, of the name of Helen, who built a castle near the place." Chalmers, author of *Caledonia*, traces it to a Celtic root—*Dal* and *Muillean*, the plain of the mill. With all deference, however, to so great an authority, it may be questioned whether mills were in existence at the time British or Celtic names were topographically applied. If it is admitted that Dalmellington was a Roman station, as there seems some reason for believing, the force of this remark will appear the more obvious. We must therefore look for a derivation anterior to the erection of mills—to an age when *querns* were the only means of grinding corn. If *meallan*, signifying a cluster of hills, were adopted in lieu of *muileann*, we would have the Celtic compound of *Dalmeallan*, precisely descriptive of the natural features of the place—the meadow, or plain of the hills. The affix, *ton*, is Teutonic, and of course must have been added at a much later period. This, we think, is the true Celtic derivation, if Celtic it be at all. We are not sure, however, but the traditionary one of *Dame-Helen's-toun* may be probable. It is wholly Saxon, and refers to a more recent epoch. We know that during the reign of Malcolm Canmore, and afterwards, the Saxon lineage, as well as language, began to prevail to some extent throughout Scotland. That monarch ascended the throne in 1057, prior to which, it is believed, there were no castles or strong towers in the country, save, perhaps, a few huge buildings on the sea-coast, supposed to have been erected by the Danish Vikingr. The round tower erected by Malcolm at Dunfermline, immediately after his accession to the throne, is believed to have been the first building of the kind. Keeping this in view, in reference to the tradition of Dalmelling-

ton, we find it said that there were three castles—namely, Dalmellington, Laight, and Keirs—within sight of each other, which belonged to three sisters. Who these three sisters were, or what befel them, is not known.

The parish of Dalmellington is about ten miles long, and on an average fully three miles broad. It is separated, on the south and south-west, by the loch and river of Doon, from the parish of Straiton; Dalrymple on the west; Ochiltree on the north; and New Cumnock and Carsphairn, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the east.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.

"The upper part of the parish," says the New Statistical Account, "is formed by the termination of three ranges of hills, which form ridges of varying though but moderate elevation. Two of these run nearly parallel from the march of Carsphairn, in a north and north-west direction—the one being a continuation of the lofty ridge on the east side of Loch Doon, and the other rising from the foot of Cairnsmuir. The third ridge is from New Cumnock, and crosses the foot of one of the others. Its direction is nearly south-west. The lower part of the parish is nearly one entire ridge of eminences, terminating abruptly to the east, and receiving at its different elevations the names of Benwhat, Benbraniachan, and Benbeoch. The only flat land in the parish is between this ridge and the Doon. It may be a mile in breadth just below the village, and extends about three miles along the Doon, terminating in a point in both directions. The hills are chiefly of easy ascent. In three places only are they for short distances precipitous. Benbeoch terminates the lower ridge to the east in a range of magnificent basaltic columns, nearly three hundred feet in height, and double that extent in breadth. Along the road to Carsphairn—the Dumfries road—for fully a mile, the ridges on either side approach so near as to

form a deep pass, through which there is space for only the road and a narrow stream to wind themselves. A still more precipitous pass presents itself on the other side of the extremity of the Loch Doon range, where the river issues from the loch." This pass is called the Glen or Craigs of Ness, and, from its romantic grandeur, is the great resort of tourists. The pass is nearly a mile in length; and the almost perpendicular rocks—in some places above three hundred feet in height—frequently approach within thirty feet of each other. Down the centre of this gorge the river Doon, bursting from the loch, brawls with the force of a torrent, leaping from rock to rock with appalling force. A local poet—Heterick—thus describes the scene:—

"Doon, issuing from her slumbering bed of rest,
Is downward through the rocky tunnel prest;
Then dashed against yon shelvy, pointed rock,
Which, unmolested, stands the furious shock,
And turns the torrent to the other side,
Which, in its turn, resists the furious tide;
Here dashing on the precipices steep,
There boiling in the dreadful caverns deep;
Now madly raging o'er the ragged linn,
Mocking the voice of thunder with its din;
Bathing the margin with the foamy spray;
And thus the tortured waters pass away,
Leaving the caverns, linnas, and rocks behind,
For banks and channels of a gentler kind."

A footpath has been cut along the south side of the glen, and much has been done to beautify the glen by the present proprietor. Still the chief recommendation to the lover of nature is its unadorned wildness. The glen forms the beginning of the valley of the Doon. "Looking up the valley," continues the Statistical Account, "from near the foot of the parish, the flat land presents the enclosed figure of a triangle, widening out before the eye till it reaches the high land above the village, beyond which the mountains of Gallo-way close the prospect. The village, which lies imbedded in a sheltered nook at the north-east corner of the meadow land, is estimated to be 400 feet above the level of the sea. The highest of the surrounding hills amounts not to above 750 feet more."

There are two lochs in the parish—Loch Muck, within a mile of the south-east boundary of it; and the Bogton Loch. The former is shaped somewhat like a crescent, and covers nearly thirty acres. It lies in the middle of a heathy muir, and abounds in yellow trout.* The latter is formed by the spreading out of the Doon over a piece of low land, about two miles below its source. It is a favourite haunt of water-fowl. The Doon is the principal river in the parish. It separates the districts of Kyle and Carrick, and flows north-west through an almost level meadow. It escapes from

the loch by two tunnels cut out of the solid rock. These tunnels are protected by sluices, so that the discharge of water can be regulated. In its course through the parish the Doon is augmented by the Muck, and several other small streams, which occasionally swell to a great height in winter.

The soil in the valley of the river is chiefly a deep loam. "Upon the hill sides, in the lower half of the parish, it is a wet clayey loam, resting on sandstone, and terminating at the back of the ridge in a broad moss, extending for miles into Ochiltree parish. The upper part of the parish is chiefly a light, dry soil, with a few patches of peat resting on the graywacke rock. The ordinary plants are common grass and fog. There is some heath upon the high lands to the south-east, but it is every year lessening in extent." About half a mile below the village is a morass, consisting of 150 acres of peat resting on a spongy bottom. The remains of several large oaks have been found in it. Coal has been long wrought in the parish, and the field of that valuable commodity is understood to be extensive. There are two pits at present in operation—one at Camlarg, and the other near the bottom of the parish—and more are being sunk. Iron-works, too, are in the course of being erected upon a large scale by the Messrs Houldsworth & Co. The manner of raising the coals at the Camlarg pit is curious. It is thus described in the Statistical Account:—"The pit is dug in the side of a hill, and has the direction of a small stream turned to its mouth. It is divided into two square compartments, to which water-tight boxes, partly open above, are fitted, and upon which the coal creels are placed. The full creels are raised by running a sufficient quantity of water into the box at the top, upon which the empty creel is placed. The water escapes from the box by a valve in the bottom of it. This valve is opened by an iron peg fitted to it, striking against a stone at the bottom of the pit; and the water runs off into a level or tunnel to the stream at the foot of the hill. The motion is regulated by means of a lever pressed upon the wheel over which the rope passes. The apparatus is the simplest and safest possible, is managed with the greatest ease, and has worked most successfully."

The parish is chiefly pastoral, the greater part of the land being incapable of profitable cultivation. Still much has been done in recent years to improve the district. On the lands of Bellsbank, to the south of Dalmellington, several hundred acres have been drained within these few years; and, by the use of the subsoil plough, turning up whole cairns of stones, the soil will speedily be rendered amongst the most productive. The belts of wooding in the vicinity of Berbeth have no doubt been highly favourable to the lands in this quarter;

* Statistical Account.

and it is much to be regretted that the surrounding country is not wholly intersected in a similar manner. Much, however, has been done by Mr Walker, and by his brother in Drumgrange, in the way of enclosures. Besides admirably kept hedges, separating the home fields, the outer are divided by the most extensive and best built stone fences anywhere to be met in the country. The originator of the principle upon which these are constructed—so great an improvement over the old Galloway dyke—was, we believe, Mr M'Adam of Craigen Gillan, who brought a person of the name of M'Whinnie from the north to build them according to his instructions. This person obtained a life-tack of the farm of Burnton, at a very moderate rent, from Craigen Gillan; and his family, changing their name to M'Kenzie, rose to considerable respectability. A grandson of old M'Kenzie is now a legal practitioner in Edinburgh. The Dalmellington *dykers*, who were taught by M'Whinnie, are still esteemed the best in the country. Their patron, the old Laird of Craigen Gillan, was the first to erect enclosures, and otherwise improve the land in the vicinity of Dalmellington. He made several roads where roads had never been before; and was altogether a shrewd, calculating gentleman—in his views considerably a-head of his age. To him the public are mainly indebted for the road between Cumnock and Dalmellington, in reference to which a good local anecdote is told of the Laird of Logan. Craigen Gillan, with all his public spirit, was by no means very scientific as a road-surveyor; and he would rather go a mile round, or over a hill, than destroy an enclosure, or encroach upon a valuable piece of land. Inquiring at the Laird of Logan, one day, what he thought of the new road to Cumnock, the latter approved of it highly; adding, that he thought it defective only in one point. "What is that?" said Craigen Gillan, eagerly. "Why," continued the Laird, "if ye had just taken it over the top of Benbeoch (a steep basaltic precipice in the neighbourhood) it would have been perfect!" It was to this gentleman (the Laird of Craigen Gillan) that Burns wrote the following unpremeditated effusion, in reply to an obliging letter he had received from him after perusing the first edition of his poems, for which he had been a subscriber:—

"Sir, o'er a gill I got your card,
I trow it made me proud;
'See wha taks notice o' the bard!
I lap, an' cried fu' loud.

"Now deil-ma-care about their jaw,
The senseless, gawky million;
I'll cock my nose aboon them a'—
I'm roos'd by Craigen Gillan!"

"'Twas noble, Sir; 'twas like yoursel,
To grant your high protection;
A great man's smile, ye ken fu' weel,
Is aye a blest infection.

"Tho' by his* banes, wha in a tub
Match'd Macedonian Sandy!
On my ain legs, thro' dirt and dub,
I independent stand aye.

"An' when those legs to guid warm kail
Wi' welcome canna bear me,
A leo dyke-side, a sybow-tail,
An' barley scone shall cheer me.

"Heav'n spare you lang to kiss the breath
O' mony flow'ry simmers!
An' bless your bonnie lasses baith,
I'm tauld they're loosome kimmers!

"An' God bless young Dunaskin's Laird,
The blossom o' our gentry!
An' may he wear an auld man's beard,
A credit to his country!"†

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dalmellington is a place of some antiquity, and, though a mere village in point of size and population, has long been a burgh of barony. Research, however, has neither discovered when it was erected into a burgh, nor at what time a church was planted there, which no doubt was the origin of the community. "In the beginning of the sixteenth century," says Chalmers, "when James IV. refounded and enlarged the establishment of the chapel royal of Stirling, he annexed to it the church of Dalmellington, the revenues whereof formed one of the prebends of that chapel; and a vicarage was established for serving the cure of the church of Dalmellington. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Dalmellington, in the deanery of Kyle, was taxed £2, 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Dalmellington was held by Sir John Dunlap, the vicar. The fruits and revenues of the vicarage were let on lease to Lord Cathcart, for the payment of £32 yearly; of which £20 were paid to the said vicar, and £12 to the curate, who served in the said church. The patronage of the parish church of Dalmellington belonged to the king, who was patron of the prebend of Dalmellington, while the church was connected with the chapel royal of Stirling." If Dalmellington is to be regarded as one of the stations of the Romans—the Corda of Dr Henry—its antiquity in a historical point of view is greatly increased. There can be no doubt, from the remains of the Roman road to Ayr, that the situation had been known to these enterprising warriors; and it was the scene of several conflicts in later times. The parish, says the Statistical Account, "bore its full share of the hardships of

* Diogenes.

† The small property of Dunaskin, lying north-west of Dalmellington, had not long before been purchased by Mr M'Adam; and it was to his son and heir, afterwards Col. M'Adam of Craigen Gillan, that the Bard applied the term of "young Dunaskin's Laird."

the times of persecution. The traditionary records of these times are by no means scanty; but a narrative still more full and better authenticated will be found in Wodrow. He gives the history of this parish as a specimen of what was generally practised; and says, 'Had materials come to my hand as distinctly from the rest of the country as from this parish, what a black view we might have had!' He details minutely the great number of troops frequently quartered upon the people. In 1678 they had 900 Highlanders quartered upon them; a number which, judging from the earliest census we possess, was more than the whole population of the parish. As a specimen of the fines levied for worshipping in interdicted places, he gives a list of ten individuals who had to pay, in the portions severally specified, 600 merks and 260 lib., for hearing a sermon in the chapel in Straiton parish. And this besides the imprisonment of some of them, and the dispersing of the family, and the plundering of the house of one who did not appear. Wodrow quotes frequently and at great length from the diary of Quintin Dick, an inhabitant of this parish, who bore a prominent part both in the sufferings and in the doings of these days. In such exciting times he was a remarkable instance of sound judgment, steadfast principle, and moderation. After much suffering, and a long imprisonment in Dunottar Castle, he providentially escaped banishment to the Plantations, to which he had been sentenced, and returned to his house in peace. We find him afterwards employed in endeavouring to heal the differences which separated the Presbyterian brethren."

The parish records go back to 7th March, 1641. James Nasmythe was minister at the time. The books were carefully kept for many years afterwards. The minutes, however, are not voluminous. The earlier enactments refer to the harbouring of vagabonds, "especially those who be called Egyptians," Sabbath-breaking, selling of drink after the ringing of the bell, &c. Some cases are recorded of parties having been guilty of grinding corn, cutting kail, and otherwise paying disrespect to the Sabbath. The most numerous refer to immoral conduct. The collections for the poor seem to have been carefully attended to. On the 16th of May, 1658, a collection was made for "the harbour of Kirkadie, the bridge of Carsphairne, and the kirk of Kirkbride." The sum collected was "7lib. 2s. 4d.," of which "4lib." was given to Kirkadie, "3lib." to Carsphairne, and the remainder to Kirkbride.

The church of Dalmellington originally stood in the centre of the ground still used as the churchyard. The burying-place of the Craigenkillan family, recently built, stands on the site of the church, the ruins of which were removed some

years ago. The body of the church was not seated as churches now are. Chairs were used; and so late as 1709 there is a minute in the parish records apportioning these to certain parties. Like most other places of worship after the Reformation, Dalmellington had its *reader*. In 1641, "John M'Schell" [Maxwell?] was made choice of as "*reidder*." A new church was built in a different part of the town in 1766; but, from the dampness of the foundation, and the smallness of the accommodation, it never was comfortable. A splendid church, however, a short distance out of the town, on a fine commanding position, has just been built, which is alike comfortable and commodious.

In the churchyard there are no ancient grave-stones of any moment. Two flat stones, supported by pillars, but without any inscription, are said to stand over the graves of two persons of the name of Hair, proprietors of Barnhill and Rankinestone, in Coynton parish. Another stone of similar construction records the death of two persons of the name of Cannon—one of Muirdrochwood and the other of Headmark—in 1668. Horatio Cannon, a celebrated chemist in London, lately and perhaps still alive, was a descendant of these Cannons. A very elegant monument of white marble has been erected to the memory of Captain John Woodburn of the 44th R. Bengal N.I., who fell in battle between Ghuznee and Caboul, in Affghanistan, on the 4th Nov., 1841, aged 39 years.

The manufactures of Dalmellington consist of wool-spinning, weaving of plaiding, tartans, and carpets. There was formerly a bleachfield in the vicinity, but the premises were lately converted into a thread-mill. There are two good inns in the town, a reading-room and post-office; and two stage coaches pass daily through it.

ANTIQUITIES.

The most remote antiquity that can be traced in the parish is the remains of the Roman road, which passed from Kirkcudbright to Ayr, throughout the whole length of it. In Ptolemy's Geography of Britain, the course of the Doon is very correctly traced—a circumstance strongly corroborative of the fact that the road by Dalmellington was one of the great thoroughfares of the Romans.

On the muir called the Common of Dalmellington, which surrounds it on three sides, extending backwards up the rising ground, an interesting reman exists, popularly called *Pickan's* (or the Pict's) *Dyke*. About five hundred yards of it can be distinctly traced from the village on the eastward to the ridge of the hill. It appears to have consisted of a wall and ditch; the breadth of both averaging from 21 to 24 feet. The wall, composed probably of a mixture of stone and

earth, is still, in some places, two or three feet high, and the ditch correspondingly low. This barrier seems to have taken a south-westerly direction from Dalmellington, entering Galloway by the bend of Alcreoch hill, on the opposite side of the Doon. Eastward it run into Dumfriesshire, terminating, it has been surmised, in the Solway. It is rather curious that this very distinct relict of antiquity should not have been noticed by any of our topographical writers. The dyke mentioned in the "History of Galloway" as rising from Lochryan, by Minnigaff and Lochmaben, to the Solway, could have no connection with it. The ditch or fosse of the Lochryan wall is described as on the north side, forming a protection to those on the south; that at Dalmellington is on the south, showing that the enemy to be resisted lay in that direction. It would be useless to speculate as to the period or people to whom such remains are attributable—whether the Darnuii against the Romans; the Alcludensians against the Saxons or Cruithrie; but from the cairns that have been found in the vicinity, there can be little doubt that the *Pickan's Dyke* was erected for a warlike purpose, and that, too, long before the era of authentic history. The Statistical Account says "there have been three considerable cairns or heaps of loose stones in the parish, all above the village. One of these immense heaps, about half-a-mile to the south-east, on the top of a little hill, measured about 115 yards in circumference. The materials of it were, a few years ago [1837], applied by the present occupant of the land to the more useful purpose of building dykes. There were found under it several graves covered with flat stones, and containing dry human bones. Some time before, another about a mile from it, in a valley, was applied to the same purpose. Under it also were found graves and bones. Some remains of a third, called the White Cairn of Carnannock, have been left in the middle of the moor, about half-a-mile from the head of the parish, and as far to the south-west of the Galloway road. It is said to mark the spot where the chiefs of one party were buried, after some severe conflict of ancient days; and tradition further says the slain of the opposite party were buried under a similar cairn, some miles farther on, in the farm of Holm, in the parish of Carsphairn."

The castle belonging to Dame Helen, from whom the burgh is said to have derived its name, stood a few hundred yards above Dalmellington, on a green knoll, surrounded by a fosse. The lands between it and the village are still known as the Castle Crofts; and a spring in the vicinity is called the *Lady's Well*, in allusion, as tradition affirms, to Dame Helen. At a short distance is the *Gillie's Knowe*—a name which, we should imagine, could only be

given to it from the circumstance of the gillies, or attendants of an army, as at Bannockburn, having been stationed upon it while the main forces were elsewhere in position. The castle evidently had been a small one, and perhaps circular. With respect to its age, there is some reason to believe that it was amongst the oldest in Scotland. "One of the oldest houses in the village," says the New Statistical Account, "from having been built of the materials of the castle, is called the Castle House; and one of its door lintels bore, thirty years ago, the date 1003." This would carry the building back fifty-four years before the accession of Malcolm Canmore, when no castles existed. There must be some mistake, we should think, on the part of the writer in the Statistical Account. When in Dalmellington, the Castle House was pointed out to us, and on the lintel of one of the doors, an antique looking stone, we could trace the figures, though greatly defaced, "1115"—thus bringing the date of the castle down more than a century. This would agree perfectly with what is called by Chalmers the Scoto-Saxon period of our history, when so many grants of land were bestowed upon foreigners—when castles began to be built, and the feudal system to usurp the patriarchal. At what time Dalmellington became a barony is uncertain; but it must have been at an early period. In 1373, Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum had a charter of the *baronies* of "Sundrum and *Dalmellington*"—thus showing that the lands so called had existed previously as a distinct possession. Sir Duncan was succeeded in these properties by his nephew, Alan de Cathkart—an ancestor of the Hon. Col. M'Adam Cathcart of Craigengillan.

The following notarial memorandum has reference, we should think, to Dame Helen's Castle* :—
 "Sept. 26, 1689—The qlk day, &c., comperit personalie John Cathcart, some naturall to ane nobill Lord Alane Cathcart. And notwt. standing of ye feu chartir and infestment maid and gevin be the said lord to the said Johne of ane xld. land of his landis of Castelmk., &c., wt. in the baronie of Dalmellingtoun, &c. Neuiryeles the said Johne, for him and his airis, volinterlie grantit and confessit, That, gif it sal happin the said lord or his airis, in any tyme heirefuir to big yr castell of Dalmellingtoun ye place quhair the auld castell yrof now standis, wt. in the saidis lands of Castelmk., That the said Johne and his airis salbe content and aggrie yrwt., and sall mak na impediment to the said lord nor his airis in the bigging yrof, Bot be thir pntis. consentis yrto," &c.

An interesting remain of baronial power is pointed out in the beautifully-rounded and terraced mothill, or justice seat, which still exists in nearly

* Mason's Notes.

the same condition as when the law was promulgated to the assembled inhabitants from its summit. It is situated at the head of the village, between the houses and the site of the castle, and commands an excellent view of the strath of the Doon for several miles. It is generally believed that these motts were first used when the feudal system was introduced; but the probability is that they were older. We know that the Brehon law of the Scots, if not of the ancient Picts or Britons, was administered in a similar manner in the open air. The Gaelic *mod*, a court of justice, is clearly the Lowland *mot*, to which the Saxon word *hill* being added, we have the *mot-hill*, or hill of justice. The oldest mound of this kind, of which we have any record, is the *mote-hill* of Scone, as it was written of old; believed to have been used for the promulgation of laws and the administration of justice by Malcolm Canmore. It is mentioned in the *Leges Malcolmi*, which, though held to be a fabulous work, is nevertheless indicative of the antiquity of the *mot-hill* of Scone. These hills were mostly artificial, or, at least, partly so; and being composed of excellent mould, maintained a green appearance throughout the greater part of the year. The one at Dalmellington is peculiarly rich in colour, and striking in form. In days when the fairy world was regarded as a reality, a more inviting knoll for their midnight gatherings could not well be imagined. Nor is the belief in these much-celebrated genii even yet altogether banished from the more remote districts of Scotland. In Dalmellington people are remembered who would as soon have doubted the Bible as doubted their existence.

On the farm of *Laicht*, possessed by John Walker, Esq., we were particularly interested by a visit to the site of the old castle of that name, and the field where Alpin, king of Scots, was defeated by the Lowlanders of Ayrshire, then forming part of the kingdom of Alcluyd. Landing at Ayr in 843, Alpin, with a formidable army from Kintyre, is said by our historians to have followed the course of the Doon, burning and devastating the country as he proceeded, until he reached the ridge of hills at Dalmellington, which separates Kyle from Kirkcudbright. He was then met by the assembled warriors of the invaded territory, and a severe conflict ensued. Alpin was killed, and the spot where he was buried afterwards bore the name of *Laicht Alpin*, or the grave of Alpin. Some doubt having been thrown upon the fact, Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, is at considerable pains to confirm the circumstance; and he has succeeded in the most satisfactory manner. The following letter, the original of which, thanks to Bailie Wight of Dalmellington, is in our possession, may not be uninteresting, as showing how zealously and laboriously

that profound illustrator of our country's antiquities went to work in the execution of his great undertaking. It is addressed to the then minister of the parish of Dalmellington:—

Office for Trade, Whitehall, 15th May, 1802.

Rev. Sir,—It is possible that you may have heard that I have been long engaged in writing a book on the local antiquities of Scotland, analagous to Camden's *Britannia*. In carrying on this work, I have been obliged to trouble many friends for local facts. In giving you the trouble of this, I trust to your usual liberality, and your zeal for the subject.

I trust, however, that you will not find much difficulty in answering the following questions, which relate to objects within your own parish:—

1. On Pont's map of Kyle, which was published by Bleau, at Amsterdam, 1662, there appears, about a mile and a-half N.N.W. of the kirk of Dalmellinton, *Laicht Castle*; and there are two places near it named *Over Laicht* and *Nether Laicht*. Now, does this castle *Laicht*, or any part of it, remain; or is there any place, in that spot, which bears the name of *Laicht*?

2. Is there any notice or tradition in the county of any remarkable stone, or gravestone, near those places?

3. Is there any tradition of a battle having been anciently fought near that spot; or are there any remains of any kind which indicate that a battle had once been fought here?

4. Is there any tradition of a person named *Alpin*, who is connected with antiquities in this part of the country?

You will do me a great favour if you will have the kindness to answer those several questions as well as the subject admits. I will only add my best wishes; being, with great respect, your faithful and obed. servt.,

GEO. CHALMERS.

Rev. Mr D. M'Mynne.

The information elicited by these queries fully supported the historical views of Chalmers, and at the same time vindicated the accuracy of Wyntown, who says of *Alpin*, that

"He wan of ware all *Galloway*;
There was he slayne, and dede away;
Aught hundyr wynter forty and thre
After the blyst nativitie."

The grave-stone of *Alpin*, however, has long ago disappeared, so that it is impossible to point out the precise spot of his interment. The *Castle of Laicht*, which, no doubt, took its name from the burial-place, has also been rased to the ground; the greater part of the ruins having been carried away by the proprietor, to build enclosures, about the year 1770. The correspondent of Chalmers, the father of the present Bailie Wight of Dalmellington, (the Rev. Mr M'Mynne, to whom the letter was addressed, being unwell at the time) says, "the workmen had much difficulty in demolishing it;" the walls were thick, and the stones thoroughly cemented. The site, however, and a portion of the foundation, are still plainly distinguishable. It must have been a place of great strength before the invention of gunpowder. It occupied the inner angle of a deep chasm, called *Glenaskin*. Thoroughly protected on three sides by the glen, a deep fosse in front rendered it inaccessible. The tradition of the district is that *Alpin*, being on his

retreat, slept in the castle the night before the battle which terminated his career. So far as is known, there were no castles in existence at that period. Still the site may have been a stronghold previously. From the form of the trench, which is circular, and the remains of the foundation, part of which is also circular, the castle seems to have been one of the earliest. The position is precisely similar to that of Canmore's tower at Dunfermline, and appears to have been constructed on the same principle. On Pont's map, referred to in Chalmers' letter, the figure of the Castle is very indistinct, and the colouring renders it still more so. From a careful inspection of the map, it appears to have been of a different shape from any of the other castles existing in Kyle at the time Pont made his survey. The body of the building is apparently square, and the front semicircular. Owing to its limited site, however, the building would not be very extensive, though, no doubt, advantage would be taken of every inch of ground—hence its irregularity of form. The cistern for supplying the castle with water was discovered a few years ago by Mr Walker, while excavating some of the remaining ruins. It occupied a portion of the north bank, a little lower down than the castle. It was pretty entire, built of stone, and of very considerable dimensions. Seldom have we visited a more peculiar spot. The form of the glen, with its rocky sides, partially covered with brushwood, and here and there a solitary tree, while the bleak hills stretch away in solitary majesty, give to the scene an impressive aspect of wildness.

Tradition points to what is called the Green Hill of Drumgrange, a short distance west of the glen, as the scene of the conflict between the men of Kintyre and Alcluyd. The probability is that the main battle was fought near this eminence, on the moor between it and the opposite hill of Kilmain. A better position could not have been chosen by Alpin. The right and left wings of his army would respectively rest upon these rising grounds; while, covering the greater part of his front to the east, lay the impassable glen of Dunaskin, which had afforded him security the night before. His Lowland enemies, approaching in that direction, could only reach him by keeping to the north, above the head of the glen; and they could not possibly come into thorough collision with his forces unless by adventuring themselves in a very hazardous predicament—the glen behind and the strength of his army in front. What makes it

still more likely that this was the position of the combatants, is the circumstance of the Roman Road—which, until the recollection of persons still alive, was the only road to Ayr—passing mid-way; for there can be little doubt that it was by this road that Alpin and his army penetrated so far into the interior as Dalmellington. By the admirable choice of a position upon the part of Alpin—a position which would do credit to the military genius of the present age—the Lowlanders were in a great measure deprived of a retreat. They had either to make good their advance, or be driven into the chasm in their rear—hence the fierce nature of the combat which must have ensued. The very designation, Dunaskin, from the Celtic *Dun-ascain*, signifying the hill of the fierce combat, by which the glen, including the Green Hill of Drumgrange, is known, confirms the tradition of the main struggle having there taken place. The gallantry displayed by the Alcluyd, or Lowland army, should of course be estimated in proportion to the disadvantages of their position, and the superior military skill of the Scottish king. The name of the other hill, Kilmain, may be derived from some Lowland chief who fell and was interred in the vicinity.

The lands which constitute the farm of Laicht are interesting to the lover of nature as well as to the antiquary. The deep glens, or ruts, present a rich field of exploration for the geologist. The hills rise with a gentle slope northward from the channel of the Doon, gradually becoming bolder, till they form a complete chain of eminences, separating the moor of Ochiltree from the valley. The face of the ridge is diversified by romantic hollows—in some instances assuming the character of a chasm—down which the streamlet rushes or glides in wayward playfulness. Formerly there were five farms on the lands now held by Mr Walker under the designation of Laicht, the boundaries of which can yet be pointed out, and the ruins of some of the old steadings are not quite obliterated. The *pound*, where stray cattle were put in ward, is distinctly marked at an angle between the farms of Benquhat and Laicht, formed by the Roman Road, nearly two hundred yards of which are here entire. In those days there were no hedges to restrain the cattle—hence the use of the pound, so as to enforce by fine the necessity of attention on the part of their owners. The old drove-road from Galloway to Falkirk passes through part of this property.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF DALMELLINGTON.

As already stated, Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum had a charter of the barony of Dalmellington, in 1373. It had previously, in all probability, belonged to the family of the traditionary personage, *Dame Helen*. From Sir Duncan it passed to his nephew, Alan de Cathkert, in the hands of whose descendants it remained till a comparatively recent period. The barony comprised the greater part of the parish of Dalmellington. The next largest property was that of

CAMLARG,

The mansion-house of which lies a short distance north of Dalmellington. It embraced the lands of Laicht. The *Craufurds* of Camlarg were cadets of the Kerse family. The first of them was

I. DUNCAN CRAUFURD of Camlarg, third son of David Craufurd of Kerse, who was alive in 1505.* Robertson, proceeding upon Lord Auchinleck's Notes respecting the Craufurds in Ayrshire, supposes that Duncan left no heir male, and that his daughter Margaret married John Craufurd of Drongan. There is at all events a charter of the four merk land of *Camlarg* and Pennyvenzies-wester, and Mill of Dalmellington, on his own resignation, to

II. John Craufurd of Drongan and *Margaret Craufurd*, dated 5th March, 1539. As Camlarg does not occur again among the title-deeds of the Drongan family, it is supposed that that property was succeeded to by a younger son of this marriage. The next on record is

III. David Craufurd of Camlarg, who is witness to a letter of reversion, by Fergus M'Caa, to David Craufurd of Kerse, in 1547.†

IV. Duncan Craufurd of Camlarg, in all likelihood the son of David; but at all events the father of

V. John Craufurd of Camlarg, who was returned heir to his father, Duncan Craufurd of Camlarg, in the thirty shilling land of Balmerloch and Findhaugh, on the 13th July, 1678. He seems, however, to have succeeded to Camlarg some time previously, and to have entered deeply into the spirit of those feuds which so long prevailed between the families of Kyle and Carrick. In 1664, he was attacked by the Laird of Kilkerran and a number of others in a fenced court of the

Sheriff at Ayr. The following is the ditty preferred against the assailants:—"Decr. 2.—Barnard Fergusson of Kilkerran, Thomas and David, his brothers, and fifty-one others, delatit for conuocatioune of our souerane ladies lieges, vpon the last day of July last bypast, bodin in feir of weir, &c., to the nowmer of ane hundreth persones, in contrair the tenour of the Actis of Parliament, and cuming within the Tolbooth of Air, quhair Robert Craufurd of Clowlynane, John Dunbar of Blantyre, and Robert Campbell of Ovirtoune, the Schereff deputtis of the Scherefdome thairof, wes sittand in judgement, in ane fensit court, for administration of justice; and thair, oppinlle, in plane face thairof, estir injurious wordis betuix thame, crewalie invadit Johne Craufurd of Camlarg, and vtheris being with him in cumpany, with drawin swerdis and stavis for thair slauchteris; and thairthrow trublit the said court, and stoppit the saidis Scheref deputis to minister justice in the action and causis contenit in the letteris criminal direct thairupoune, then depending before thaim." The other pannels of note comprised the greater portion of the proprietors in Carrick, so that the feud appears to have been one of a very serious and extensive nature. The leaders were found guilty. John Craufurd of Camlarg, and his brothers David and Quintine, were also found guilty of the same offence by the same assize. In 1572 he was one of the "Prelocoutouris" in the defence of George Craufurd of Lefnores at his trial for convocation, &c.; and he acted in a similar capacity at the trial of John Craufurd of the Schaw, in 1577.* He was succeeded by his son,

VI. Duncan Craufurd of Camlarg, who is mentioned in the deed of entail executed by David Craufurd of Kerse, in 1585. He is the second after William, brother of Kerse, in that document, and is styled "Duncane Craufurd, sone and air apperand of vncle Johnne Craufurd of Camlarg." He is supposed to have been succeeded by an uncle or brother,

VII. Quintin Craufurd of Camlarg, who, with William, his son and heir, is a "witness to a life-rent sasine to Catherine Craufurd, Lady Kerse, on a charter by Alexander Craufurd of Balgregan and Kerse, her husband, dated on the 27th September, 1605."† He was married to a Margaret Craufurd, who is mentioned, as the spouse of

* Robertson's Families.

† Family Writs.

* Books of Adjournal.

† Robertson's Families.

"Quintyne Craufurd of Camlarge," in the testament of Margaret Wallace, spouse to George Schaw of Glenmure, who died in 1602. She survived him, and died at Ayr in 1616. In her latterwill she nominated "Bessie Craufurd, her laut.-full dochter, hir onlie exerix," &c. She left to "Jeane Craufurd, guidwyf of Drumsuy, ane blak sylk cloik; and to the guidwyf of Carnillarge ane dowblat and ane skirt of blak satein," &c.* Quintin Craufurd was succeeded by his son,

VIII. William Craufurd of Camlarg, who succeeded before 1610. On the 24th of February of that year, "Joseph Smyt., burges of Air, and sumtyme servitour to vmqle. Quinten Craufurd of Camlarg, being in the personall pns. of the ryt. honoll. Alexr. Craufurd of Kers, quha laullie. warnit him personally apprehendit, to content and pay to the said Joseph, wt.in the parochie kirk of the said burt. of Air, vpoun the tent day of November now nixt to cum in this instant zeir of God Jmvi^c and ten zeris, the soume of ellevin hundreth and fiftie mkis vsuale monie (&c.), as for the laull. redemption (&c.) fra the said Joseph and his airis, of all and haill the said Alexris. sex aikeris of land (&c.) lyand wt.in the territorie of the said burt. qr.intill the said Alexr. hes infest the said Joseph, redeemable (&c.) This wes done (&c.) before *William Craufurd of Camlarg (&c.)*" William is frequently mentioned in testamentary documents. In 1618, he was the assignee of John Gib, a Groom of her Majesty's Chamber, and a Prebendary of the Chapel-Royal, Stirling, to the teinds of the parish of Dalmellington.† He was alive in 1646, in which year his name occurs in the testament of Mr Gavin Stewart, minister of Dalmellington. Leaving no male issue, he was succeeded by his daughter,

IX. Jean Craufurd, who married John Craufurd, son of Alexander Craufurd of Burne, whose father, Bartholomew Craufurd of Barnegor, was the heir of Janet Craufurd, Lady Barnegor.† She and her husband had an assignation of the teinds of Dalmellington and Kerse from William Craufurd of Camlarg. She succeeded to the property before 1648, in which year her husband, John Craufurd of Camlarg, was appointed one of the trustees in the will of William Gemmell of Tempeland. It was no doubt this Laird of Camlarg who presented the following supplication to Parliament:—"Edinburgh, 6th August, 1649.—SUPPLICATION.—John Craufurd of Camlarg sheweth—that being on the public business, and being on his journey in discharge thereof, in September, 1648, he was violently beset, and a horse taken from him, worth 400 merks, by certain persons, men, women, and children, in the town of Len-

rick; among whom was Patrick Orr, indweller in Lenrick, wha did tak the horse and still detains him. The committee reported, as their humble opinion, that the said Patrick Orr should be compelled to pay the said John Craufurd the price of his horse—360 merks (£20 sterling), as sworn to by him as his just and fair price." The son of this marriage succeeded—

X. John Craufurd of Camlarg, as appears from a deed among the family writs:—"In 1666, John Craufurd of Camlarg pursued David Craufurd of Kerse and Alexander Craufurd of Skeldon, for payment of the bygone teinds of Kerse; and Jane Craufurd, widow of John Craufurd of Camlarg, discharges Alexander Craufurd of Kerse of the bygone teinds of his lands." He had a son, who seems to have predeceased him; for the next successor,

XI. John Craufurd of Camlarg, is retoured, 29th September, 1691, as "heir to John Craufurd of Camlarg, his grandfather." If *Wood* is correct, he was a captain in the army, and married the Hon. Jean Arbuthnot, daughter of Robert, third Viscount Arbutnot. He was the last of the Craufurds of Camlarg. The property was shortly afterwards acquired by Sir David Cuninghame of Milncraig.

Arms of the Craufurds, according to Nisbet—Argent, a Stag's Head erased, Sable, attired, Or, distilling drops of blood.

Crest—A Dexter Hand issuing out of a Cloud, grasping a Hart by the Horns, and bearing him to the ground—all proper.

Motto—"Tutum te robore reddam."

LOGANS OF CAMLARG.

The estate of Camlarg was purchased from Sir James Cuninghame of Milncraig, in 1741, by

I. WILLIAM LOGAN, son of James Logan of Castle Cumnock, supposed to have been a younger son of Logan of that Ilk. He married Agnes M'Adam, daughter of the Laird of Craigengillan, by whom he had three sons—

1. William.
2. George, who was a Major in the army, and was killed at Bunker's Hill; and
3. Quintin, born in 1743, but whether younger or older we cannot say.*

He sold Over and Nether Laichts and Burnhead to John M'Adam of Craigengillan, in 1758. He was succeeded by his son,

II. William Logan of Camlarg, who was retoured heir to his father on the 16th January, 1761. He married, in 1763, Margaret, daughter of James M'Adam of Waterhead, and had issue—

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Robertson's Families.

* Parish Records.

1. William.
2. Alexander, who died abroad.
3. Quintin, a Captain in the 37th Regiment, who died in Trinidad, Brigade-Major to Major-General Sir Thomas Hyslop.
1. Susanna, died unmarried.
2. Agnes, married to Captain Wilson, of the Marines.
3. Jane, married to Captain Lewis Mackenzie, eldest son of Colonel George Mackenzie, in Ayr, son of Sir Lewis Mackenzie, Bart., of Scatwell, Ross-shire, by whom she had a daughter, who married the Rev. Dr M'Quhae, of St Quivox, and had issue.

William Logan sold Camlarg, about the year 1780, to John M'Adam of Craigengillan. His only remaining son,

III. William Logan, younger of Camlarg, was a gentleman well known in Ayrshire, and highly esteemed. He possessed no small share of the wit of his relative and namesake, the Laird of Logan. He was also a poet, and a musician of no ordinary talent. The violin was his favourite instrument. He is said to have been intimate with the celebrated Neil Gow, who entertained a high opinion

of his musical talent. He was the "Major Logan" to whom Burns addressed his epistle commencing

"Hail, thairm-inspirin', rattlin' Willie!"

He was then a retired officer, and lived at Park-house, near Ayr. He died in 1819, unmarried.

Camlarg seems to have been the only property of any extent in the parish of Dalmellington held apart from the Cathcart family in former times, and latterly the M'Adams of Craigengillan. There were *Craufurds*, kindly tenants of *Sillyhole*, connected, no doubt, with the Craufurds of Camlarg; and *Dunaskin* was possessed, in the middle of last century, by *John Shaw*, a cadet, probably, of the Shaws of Keirs. In 1760 he acquired the Muir of Laichts, with the coal, &c., on a disposition from William Logan of Camlarg. As formerly stated, Dunaskin was purchased, some years afterwards, by John M'Adam of Craigengillan.

PARISH OF DALRY.

ETYMOLOGY AND EXTENT.

DALRY is evidently from the Gaelic *Dail-rìgh*, which signifies the King's Valley. Anciently, not only Carrick, but part of Cuninghame, was comprehended under the Lordship of Galloway. 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 *Croftanrigh*, 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 Ky. 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 situatiōne of this parochē of Dal-ry seems to declyne to ye sunne."

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

* Statistical Account.

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. The *Statistical Account* says:—"It is about 40 feet above the bed of the stream, and is covered by about 30 feet of rock and earth. It has two entrances. The western or main entrance is situated below a vast overhanging rock, 30 feet long by 27 in breadth, the brow of which is covered by the mountain ash, hazel, and two large plane trees, which give it a picturesque appearance. Its interior resembles Gothic arched work. Part of the roof is supported by two massy columns. Its length is about 183 feet, and breadth from 5 to 12. Near the middle, it expands into a spacious chamber, 35 feet long by 12 broad, and 12 high. Its internal surface is covered by calcareous incrustations, and numerous crevices branch off from its sides. In former times, popular belief peopled it with elves. It consequently acquired the name of Elf-House. In later 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

* 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.

of land was planted by the late Colonel Blair, on rocky 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. Even yet there is ample room for additional plantations. 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 carcase speedily dissolved." There are various limeworks in the parish, a number of coal-pits, and, recently, 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.

Dalry parish is valued in the Cess Books at £6605, 7s. 5d. Scots. The following are the principal baronies into which the parish was divided, with their valued rent:—

- 1. Barony of Blair, situated on the south side of Garnock,.....£2200 0 0
This barony still belongs in property to the family of Blair, excepting three farms, called Bankheads, sold by the late Col. Wm. Blair to Wm. Patrick of Roughwood.
- 2. Barony of Dalry (sometimes called the Barony of Boyd),..... 956 0 0

This barony belonged to the family of Boyd, Earls of Kilmarnock, from the time of Bruce, until about the end of the seventeenth century, when the barony was sold to the Laird of Blair. The property, or the greater part of it, has now been feued out to vassals holding of Blair.

- 3. Barony of Kersland,.....£1067 0 0
This Barony belonged to the ancient family of Kerr of Kersland, whose pedigree will be given. It was held blanch by the Kerrs of the Earl of Eglinton, as crown vassal. A considerable part was feued out by the Kerr family, to be held of themselves for payment of feu-duties; and the remainder was feued out by their successors; so that their interest came to consist of the mid-superiority and feu-duties. This mid-superiority was purchased by the late Mr Smith of Swindrigemuir, who thus came to be the immediate superior of the sub-vassals or proprietors. He himself was one of the principal proprietors previous to his purchasing the mid-superiority; and his mansion-house of Fwindrigemuir stands on one of these feus. His estate now belongs to his nephew, Col. Wm. Smith Neill. Several farms of this barony (Barkip, Coalburn, &c.) belong to Wm. Patrick of Roughwood; and the lands of Maulside to the family of the late Mr A. Mitchell. All these properties have been greatly improved by the several proprietors, and ornamented with plantations; and on Maulside, Mr Mitchell built a very handsome mansion-house, with offices, garden, &c. The late Mr Smith commenced the improvement of moss on his property in this barony, and the example was followed by Mr Patrick and Mr Mitchell, so that the moss has now nearly disappeared; and as the plantations are now grown up, the face of the country in this part of the parish is greatly altered and improved. The Glengarnock Iron Company having taken a lease of the coal in Barkip and Bankheads, they have made a railroad from their furnaces to the coal, the greater part of which passes through the lands belonging to Mr Patrick in this barony.
- 4. Ryesdale Muir, &c., belonging to the Earl of Glasgow,..... 600 14 4
These lands have long belonged to the family of Boyle of Kelburn. Part of them are described as forming part of the Chanonry of Glasgow, being Church lands which belonged to the Cathedral before the Reformation.
- 5. Barony of Pitcon,..... 410 0 0
This property belonged to a branch of the Boyds of Kilmarnock, held by them of the crown. A part was feued out; the remainder was purchased by the late James Robison, Esq., and, after his death, acquired by the late Dr Smith; and the same now belongs to Mr Allison, of the Blair Iron Company. It contains a valuable seam of blackband ironstone, which is wrought by the Blair Iron Company.
- 6. Auldmuir, Little Berket, &c.,..... 266 5 4
Belonged to the late Mr M'Dowal of Garthland, and now to Stewart of Williamwood.
- 7. Giffordland,..... 123 16 8
This property was given off at an early period to a younger son of the Blair fa-

* Statistical Account.

milly, and still belongs to a descendant of the original proprietor.
 8. Baidland, Crawford, &c., £220 5 4
 This property has now been feued out and subdivided.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dalry is the only town in the parish. Though a place of considerable extent, containing a population of between two and three thousand, 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 Rye, 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, and still is, the chief employment of the population. Gas light has been introduced into the town, and a good library 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 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 Eglinton 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, Price [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 tippling 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 preceding 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 preceding 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 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 head and shoulders, hanging down in front.

ANTIQUITIES—WITCHCRAFT.

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 naebod' 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. As this is one of the earliest and most remarkable cases of witchcraft recorded in Scotland, we shall give it at length from Pitcairn. The date is 1576:—

* Nov. 8.—Elizabeth or Bessie Dunlop, spous to Andro Jak in Lyne.

"Dilatit of the vsing of Sorcerie, Witchcraft, and Incantatiounes, with Invocatioun of Spretis of the devill; continewand in familiaritie with thame, at all sic tymes as sche thocht expedient; deling with charmes, and abusing the peple with devillisch craft of sorcerie foirsaid, be the meanis efter specefet; vit thir diuerse yeiris bypast; speciale, at the tymes and in maner following.

"In the first, That fforamekle as the said Elizabeth being demandit, be quhat art and knaulege sche culd tell diuerse personnes of thingis that tynt, or were stollin away, or help seik personnes? Ansuert and declarit, that sche hirself had na kynd of art nor science swa to do; but diuerse tymes, quhen onye sic personnes come ather to hir, sche wald inquire at ane Thome Reid, quha deit at Pinkye, † as he himself affirmit; wha wald tell hir, quhen euir sche askit.—(2) Item, Sche being inquirit, quhat kynd of man this Thom Reid was? Declarit, he was an honest wele elderlie man, gray bairdit, and had ane gray colitt with Lumbard slevis of the suld fassoun; ane pair of gray brekis and quhyte schankis, gartanit about the kne; ane

blak bonet on his heid, cloise behind and plane befor, with silkin laisis drawin throw the lippis thairof; and ane quhyte wand in his hand.—(3) Item, Being interrogat, how and in quhat maner of place the said Thome Reid come to hir? Ansuert, as sche was gangand betuix hir awin hous and the yard of Monkcastell, dryvand hir ky to the pasture, and makand hevye sair dule with hirself, gretand verrie fast for hir kow that was deid, hir husband and chyld, that wer lyand seik in the landill, and sche new riasine out of gissane.* The foirsaid Thom mett hir be the way, healsit hir, and said, 'Gude aye, Bessie;' and sche said, 'God speid yow, gudeman.' 'Sancta Marie,' said he, 'Bessie, quhy makis thow sa grit dule and sair greting for ony wardlie thing?' Sche answert, 'Allace! haif I nocht grit caus to mak grit dule? for our geir is trakit; † and my husband is on the point of deid, and ane babie of my awin will nocht leve; and myself at ane walk point; haif I nocht gude caus thane to haif ane sair hart?' Bot Thom said, 'Bessie, thow hes crabit God, and askit sum thing you suld nocht haif done; and, thairfor, I counsell thee to mend to him: for I tell thee thy barnie sall de, and the seik kow, or yow cum hame; thy twa scheip sall de to; bot thy husband sall mend and be als hail and feir as euir he was.' And than was I sumthing blyther, fra he sauld me that my gudeman wald mend. Than Thome Reid went away fra me, in throw the yard of Monkcastell; and I thoct he gait in at ane narrow holl of the dyke nor ony erdlie man culd haif gane throw; and swa I was sumthing feit. This was the first tyme that Thom and Bessie forgadderit.—(4) Item, The third tyme he apperit to hir, as sche was gangand betuix hir awin hous and the Thorne of Damwstarnok, quhair he tareit ane gude quhyte with hir, and sperit at hir 'Gif sche wald nocht trow§ in him?' Sche said 'Sche wald trow in onye body did her gude.' And Thom promiseit hir bayth geir, horsis, and ky, and vthir graith, gif sche wald denye hir Christindome, and the faith sche tuke at the funt-stane.|| Quhairvnto sche answert, 'That gif sche suld be revin at horis-tailis, sche suld neur do that; but promiseit to be leill and trow to him in onye thing sche culd do. And forder, he was sumthing angrie with hir that (sche) wald nocht grant to that quhiik he spak.—(5) Item, The ferd tyme he apperit in hir awin hous to hir, about the xij hour of the day, quhair thair was sittand thre tailzeouris, and hir awin gudeman; and he tuke hir apperoun and led hir to the dure with him, and sche followit, and zeid** vp with him to the kill-end, quhair he forbaid hir to speik or feir for onye thing sche hard or saw; and quhene that had gane ane lytle pece forwerd, sche saw twelf personnes, aucht wemene and four men: The men wer cled in gentilmennis clothing, and the wemene had all plaidis round about thame, and wer verrie semelle lyke to se; and Thom was with thame: And demandit, Gif sche knew ony of thame? Ansuert, Thai baid hir sit down, and said, 'Welcum, Bessie, will thou go with us?' Bot sche answert nocht; becaus Thom had forbidden hir. And forder declarit, That sche knew nocht quhat purpols that had amangis thaim, onlie sche saw thair lippis move; and within a schort space thai pairtit all away; and ane hiddeune vglie sowche of wind followit thame: And sche lay seik quhill Thom came agane bak fra thame.—(6) Item, Sche being demandit, Gif sche sperit at Thom quhat personnes that war? Ansuert, That thair war the gude wychtis that wyntit in the Court of Elfame; †† quha come thair to desyre hir to go with thame: And forder, Thom desyrit hir to do the sam; quha answert, 'Sche saw na profit to gang thair kynd of gaittis, vnles sche kend quhairfor.' Thom said, 'Sais thow nocht me, baith meit-worth, clait-worth, and gude aneuch lyke in personn; and (he) suld make hir far better nor euer sche was?' Sche ansuert, 'That sche duelt with hir awin

* Childbed.

† Dwindled away.

‡ "There is, probably," says Pitcairn, "a clerical omission in this part of the Record, for no notice is taken of the second meeting."

§ Trust in him.

|| At baptism.

** Went.

†† Elf-hame—Fairy-land.

* Statistical Account.

† At the field of Pinkie, Inveresk, or Musselburgh, 10th Sept., 1547.

husband and bairnis, and culd nocht leif thame.' And swa Thom began to be verrie crabit with hir, and said, 'Gif swa sche thoct, sche wald get lytill gude of him.'—

(7) *Interrogat*, Gif sche had socht ony thing at Thom to help hirself, or ony vthir with? Ansuert, That quhen sundrie personnes cam to hir to seik help for thair beist, thair kow or yow or for ane barne that was tane away with ane euill blast of wind, or elf-grippit, sche gait and sperit at Thom, Quhat mycht help thame? And Thom wald pull ane herb, and gif hir out of his awin hand; and baid hir scheir the samin with any vthir kynd of herbia, and oppin the beistis mouth, and put thame in; and the beist wald mend.—(8) *Item*, Thom gair her, out of his awin hand, ane thing lyke the rute of ane beist, and baid hir othir seith, and mak ane saw of it, or ellis dry it, and mak pulder of it, and gif it to seik personnes, and thai suld mend. *Interrogat*, How sche knew the samin wald hall? Declarit, That sa son as sche rabbitt the saw vpon the patient, man or woman, or chyld, and it drank in, the chyld wald mend; but gif it swat out, the person wald die.—(9) *Item*, Demandit, To whom sche applyit that kynd of medicine? Ansuert, That sche mendit Johne Jakis barne, and Wilsonnes of the toun, and hir gudeman-sisteris kow: Thre tymes Thom gair hir sic ane herb out of his awin hand. And demandit, To quhom sche applyit the powder in drink? Declarit, That the Lady Johnestoune, elder, send to hir ane servand of the said ladels, callit Catherine Dunlop, to help ane young gentill woman, hir dochter, now mareit on the young Lard of Stanelie; and I thairvpon askit counsall at Thom. And he said to me, 'That hir seiknes was ane cauld blude, that gaid about hir hart, that causit her to dwam and vigous* away; and Thom baid hir tak ane pairt of ginger, clowis, annetsedis, licorese, and sum stark all, and seith thame togidder, and seyre it, and put it in ane veschell, and tak ane lytill quantite of it in ane mutchekin cane, and sum quhyte sucker cassin amang it; tak and drink thair of ilk day, in the morning; gang ane quhyle eftir, befoir meit; and sche wald be hall. *Interrogat*, Quhair sche gair the gentill woman the drink? Ansuert, In her awin sisteris hous, the young Lady Blackhallis. Demandit, Quhat sche gat for hir doing? Declarit, ane pek of meill and sum cheise.—(10) *Item*, Demandit, Gif ony vther personnes had bene at hir for the lyke caus? Declarit, that the Lady Kilbowye, elder, send for hir, and desyrit to se gif sche culd mak hir ony help for hir leg, that was cruikit; quha promeist ansuer, sa sone as sche had spokin with Thom; but Thom said, 'Sche wald nevir mend; because the merch† of the bane was wusennit, and the blude dosinit; and gif sche socht onye forder help, it wald be war with hir.'—

(11) *Item*, Sche being demandit, Gif sche culd do onye gude to ony wemene that wer in travell of thair chyld-bed-lair? Ansuert, That sche culd do nathing, quhill sche had first spokin with Thom; quha layt down to hir ane grene silkin laise, out of his awin hand, and bad hir tak it to thair wylie coltits, and knit about thair left arme; and incontinent the seik woman suld be deliuer. Bot the said laise being layt anis down be Thom, she culd nevir apprehend it, and maid grit seking thairfoir. *Item*, Declarit, That quhen hirself was lyand in chyld-bed-lair of hir last laid,‡ Thom come to hir, in hir awin hous, and bad hir 'tak ane gude hart to hir, for nathing suld ail hir.'—

(12) *Interrogat*, Gif sche culd tell of ony thing that was away, or ony thing that was to cum? Ansuert, That sche culd do nathing hirself bot as Thom told hir: And farder declarit, That mony folkis in the countrie (came to hir) to gett witt of geir stollin fra thame. Demandit, Quhat personnes thair wer? Ansuert, The Ladye Thiridpairt, in the barronye of Benfrew, send to hir, and sperit at hir, Quha was it that had stollin fra hir twa hornis of gold, and ane croune of the sone, out of hir pryse? And, eftir sche had spokin with Thom, within xx dayis, sche send hir word quha had thame; and sche gat thame agane. *Item*, James Cuninghame, ehalmereane of Kilwinning, come to hir about

sum beir that was stollin furth of the berne of Cragance; and sche tald him quhar it was; and he gat it agane. *Item*, The Ladye Blaire sundrie tymes had spokin with hir, about sum claise that was stollin fra hir; ane pair of stemming hoise, ane pair of scheittis, ane codwair, lynning claithis, sarkis and seruittis, for the quhilks sche dang and wrackit hir awin seruandis; but Thom tald hir, 'That Margret Symple, hir awin friend* and seruand, had stollin thame.' *Item*, Being demandit of Williame Kyle, burgess of Irvin, as he was cumand out of Dumbartane, quha was the steillar of Hew Scottis cloik, ane burgess of the sam toun? Thom ansuerit, 'That the cloik wald nocht be gottin; because it wane (were?) tane away be Malye Boyde, duellan in the sam toun, and was put out of the fassoun of ane cloik, in ane kirtill: And albeite, ye said Williame had promeist that sche suld nocht be trublit for the declaratioun of the samin; yet, sa sone as sche com to the mercat of Irvin, sche was put in the tolbuyth and strukin; but was releivit be James Blair, brothir to William Blair of the Strand.—(13) *Item*, Demandit (gif sche had been applyit to) be Henrie Jamesoun and James Baird, in the Manys of Watterstoun, to get thame knowlege quha had stollin thair plew-irnis, fittick and musell? Declarit, 'Sche suld gif thame ansuer sa sone as sche had spokin with Thom; quha schew hir that Johne Blak and George Blak, smythis, had stollin the samin; and that the cowtir and sok wer lyand in his awin house, betuix ane mekle ark and ane grit kist: and forder said, 'That quhen thai com thair to the ryping, thai suld nocht find thame; because that Jame Dowgall, sherifis officiar, quha than presentlie was with thame, suld ressaif thre pundis for the concealing of thame; for the quhilks caus also, sche was apprehendit be the saidis smythis, and brocht to my Lord of Glasgow.†—(14) *Interrogat*, Quhow sche kennit that this man was Thome Reid, that deit at Pinkye? Ansuert, sche nevir knew him quhen he was in lyfe; but that sche suld nocht dout that it was. He bad hir gang to Thom Reid, his sone, now officiar in his place, to the Lard of Blair, and to certain vthers his kynnismen and freinds thair, quhom he namit; and baid thame restoir certane guidis, and mend vthir offencis that thai had done; and that it was he that send thame word thairfoir: 'Remember} that quhen he and me went togidder to the blak Seittiday;§ and that the said wald haif bene ane vther gait; he drew him be the Kirk of Dalrye, and thair coft ane pund of feggis and gair him, and put them in his usipkin; and sa thai went togidder, quhill thai com to the field.—(15) *Item*, *Interrogat*, Gif Thom, at his awin hand, had send to ony persoun, to schaw thame thingis to cum? Declarit, That he send hir to ra creatour in middil-yerd,|| bot to Williame Blair of the Strand, and his eldest dochter, quha was contractit and schorlie to be mareit with Craufurd, young Lard of Baidland, and declair vnto thame, 'That gif sche mareit that man, sche suld aythir die ane shamefull deid, slay hirself, cast hirself down our ane craig, or ga reidwod; quhairbye the said marraige was stayit; and the lard foirsaid mareit hir youngest sister. Tryt to be of veritie.—(16) *Interrogat*, Quhat sche thoct of the new law?¶ Ansuert, That sche had spokin with Thom about that mater; bot Thom ansuerit, That this new law was nocht gude; and that the suld frayth suld cum hame agane, bot nocht sic as it was before.—*Interrogat*, Gif eur sche had bene in suspect place with Thom, or had carnell deill with him? Declarit nocht vpon hir saluatioun and condemnation; bot anis he teke hir be the aproun, and wald haif had her gangand with him to Elifame.—(17) *Item*, *Interrogat*, Quhat tyme of the day or nycht he maist resortit to hir? Ansuert, That at the twelft hour of the day was his commone appearing.—

* Relative.

† The Bishop of Glasgow, James Boyd of Trochrig.

‡ These and the following blanks left in the Record. The words quoted are those which Thome desired her to repeat to each of these persons, in testimony of the truth of her errand.

§ The fatal field of Pinkie.

|| Middle-earth, often alluded to in fairy superstition.

¶ The Reformed religion.

* Probably from the French *vaguer*, a wandering of the senses.

† Marrow.

‡ Burden.

(18) Interrogat, Gif sche had sene him gangand vp and doun the world? Declarit, That anis sche saw him gangand in the kirkyard of Dalrye amangis the people.—

(19) Demandit, Giff sche spak onye thing to him? Ansuert, Na, becaus he had forbidin hir, that, quhair euir sche saw him, or mett with him, sche suld neur speik to him, vnless he spak to hir first. Item, sche saw him gangand vp and doun on the gait of Edinburgh, vpoun ane mercat day, quhair he leuch vpoun hir, and gaid vp and doun amangis the peple, and put his handis to the lavis, as vthir folk did.—(20) Interrogat, Gif she neur askit the questioun at him, Quairfoir he com to her mair (than) to ane vthir bodye? Ansuert, Remembering hir, quhen sche was lyand in chylde-bed-lair, with ane of hir laiddis,* that ane stout woman com in to hir, and sat doun on the forme besyde hir, and askit ane drink at hir, and sche gaid hir; quha alsua tauld hir, that that barne wald de, and that hir husband suld mend of his seiknes. The said Bessie ansuert, that sche remembrt well thairof; and Thom said, That was the Quene of Elfame, his maistres, quha had commandit him to wait vpoun hir, and to do hir gude.

—(21) Interrogat, Gif euir sche had spokin with him at ane loich and wattir-syde? Ansuert, Never save anis that sche had gane afeild with hir husband to Leith, for hame-bringing of mele, and ganging afeild to teddir hir naig at Restalrig-loch, quhair thair come ane cumpanye of rydaris by, that maid sic ane dynn as heavin and erd had gane togidder; and incontinent, thair raid in to the loich, with mony hiddous rumbill. But Thom said, It was the gude wichtis that were rydand in middill-zerd.—(22) Interrogat, Quhene sche spak last with Thom? Declarit, On the mornie aftir Candilmes-day last was, quhair sche spak with him, and he tauld hir of the euill weddir that was to cum.—(23) Interrogat, Gif sche neur sperit, quhat trouble suld cum to hir for his cumpanye? Declarit, That sche wald be trublit thairfoir; but baid her seik ane assyis of hir nychtbouris, and no thing suld all hir:—forder declarit, that sche suld be brocht to Glasgow, and sche come in the Bischopis handis, sche wald be well trait, and send hame agane.—(24) Item, the said Bessie declarit, that the Lard of Auchinskeyth is rydand with the fair-folk, albeit he deit ix zair syne.

“Apud Dalkeyth, xxmo Septembris, anno 1578.—

(25) *HARVEY DUNLOP* being re-examinat, in the presence of the Lard of Quhittinghame and George Auchinleck of Balmanno, and being inquirt, Quhow oft Thom Reid come to hir, or sche inquirt quhow thair callit him? Deponis, That he com thryis, and that sche had na power at na tyme, to try or tell ony vthir, in the menetyme, of his cuming. He requirit hir sundrie tymes to pas with him, and because sche refusit, he schuke his heid, and said that he suld caus hir forthink it. Deponis forder, that sche has spokin with him at diuerse times, be the space of four zairis.—(26) Being inquirt anent the pleuch-irnis, stollin fra Henrie Jamesoun and James Baird, depones, That sche inquirt at Thom Reid, quha declarit to hir, that Gabriell Blak and Geordie Blak in Lokarsyde staw thame, and brocht thame to thair faderis hous, namit Johnne Blak, vpoun ane cuttit gray hors, on ane Setterday, in the nycht; quhilik sche tauld agane to the saidis Henrye Jamesoun and James Baird.—(27) *Item*, deponis that four zair syne, or thairbye, sche saw the Lard of Auchinskeyth, at a thorne,† beyond Monkcastell; quhilik Lard deit mair nor fyve zair syne. Thairfester, sche, at the desyre of the Ladye Auchinskeyth, inquirt at Thom Reid, Giff sic ane manne was amangis thame? Quha ansuert, That he was amangis thame.

ASSISE.

Andro Craufurd of Baithlem,	Johnne Or in Berrnauch,
Hew Hommyll in Kilbirnie,	Thomas Cauldwell in Bultreia,
Thomas Gawand thair,	James Harvye in Kilburnie,
Cuthbert Craufurd in Kilburne,	Robert Roger thair.
Hew Dunlop of Craufield,	Johnne Boyd in Gowannie,
Henrie Clerk in Cockeydail,	Johnne Cochrane in the
Johnne Knok in Kilcuse,	Manys of Bar,
James Aitkin in Balgrene,	Thomas Stewart of Falswod.

* Burdens.

† The fairies' trysting tree.

“VERDICT. And immediatle efter the chesing and swer- ing of the saidis persones of assyis, as vse is, the said Elizabeth Dunlop, being on pannell, accusit be dittay opinile red in judgement, of the crymes aboue writtin; the samin persones removit thame selfis furth of Court, and altogidder conuenit, and resownit on the pointis of the said dittay; and being rypelie awysit thairwith, and resoluut thairin: re-enterit agane to the said Court of Justiciarie, and thair, in presence of the said Justice Depute, be thair deliuerance, pronouceit and declarit be the mouth and speking of Andro Craufurd of Baithleme, fford and deliuerit the said Elizabeth Dunlop, to be culpable fylit and conuict, off the haill pointis aboue writtin, and of vsing of Withecraft, Sorcerie, and Incantatioun, with Inuocatioun of Sprelts of the deuill, continewd in familiaritie with thame at all tymes, as sche thocht expedient, and thairbye deling with charmes, and abusing the peple, with hir devillische craft of sorcerie foulsaid, be the meanis aboue specefet.

“SENTENCE. ‘Conuict and Brynt.’”

The confession of Bessie Dunlop 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 Elf-hame.

Tales of fairies and witches are still prevalent in the parish; and down till near the close of last century, these wild fictions appear to have been received as matters of sober reality. Besides the light which such narrations throw on the manners and impressions of past times, they are often replete with highly picturesque and poetic incident; and on these visionary embodiments have been reared some of the finest productions of the muse—witness Burns’ Alloway Kirk and the splendid old fairy tale of Tam Linn. The following narrative, which belongs to the first half of last century, is a genuine specimen of the witch stories of the period. It was noted down from the rehearsal of the individual to whom the circumstances occurred, an honest husbandman, by a person still alive; and, for the sake of versimilitude, is now given in its original form:*

“WILLIE MACKIE AND THE WARD WITCHES.—I’m no surprised (proceeds Willie) that you are curious to hear the story of my rencounter with the Ward Witches; to many a one have I told that tale, and though it be now fifty years since, it is as fresh in my memory as if it had happened but yesterday.—I was amaist frightened out o’ my wits. The farm of Ward is in the Braes of Dalry, and at the time I was living in the Bretcha, a place far up the muirs in Caaf-glen, in the same quarter. I had a bit errand down

* From the pen of Lieut. Fullarton of Overtoun.

at Dalry that night, and was taigled far past my wish. But the night was good—the moon about the full, and we muirland bodies, ye ken, are no that eerie, be it in muir or dale. So I set out. After I left the cart-road, I took straight to the bentheads, and from that struck down on my own house, the Bretcha. But as I crossed a burn, a short way south of the Ward, on a sudden I hears the sound of the bagpipes, and as if a multitude of voices singing the old tune, 'O'er the hills and far awa.' I heard clearly the first two verses of the song—

O'er the hills and far awa
The wind has blawn my plaid awa,
My plaid awa, my plaid awa,
The wind has blawn my plaid awa.

It's no my plaid, but it's my sheet
That keeps me frae the wind and weet,
Wind and weet, cauld frost and snaw,
The wind hath blawn my plaid awa.

At the time I thought it might be some miller and his men—friends and sucken, gaun through the muir to the Kames hill for a millstone, a thing at that time of the year no uncommon, and that being a near cut to the quarry. But I was cheated. In a moment I was surrounded with hundreds of men and women, all in light short dresses and long white staffs in their hands. They were all on foot, except the piper, who was mounted on a high black horse; and ay as they danced and yelled far about, I thought the earth shook beneath me, with the roaring and bumming of the pipes. The sound of their voices was terrible, as they struck in at the chorus, and its echo rang far and wide through the black hills about us. I now began to guess clearly enough what sort of a company I was among; and suspecting they would play off some of their infernal cantrips against me, I looked how I might get out of their toils. At times, they seemed to part and gather into bunches, and I tried to get out at the openings which were thus made in their hellish ring. But no. Ever as I made for ony part, back or fore, as fast did they close it up! And as I ran from place to place, the sweat ran aff me with fear, and my hair almost lifted my bonnet aff my head, whilst at every step it seemed as if I had been up to the knees in a bog! At length I got away from them, at the very place where I first came in.

"They disappeared all in a moment, so that I could see nothing of how they went; but from the direction they came on me, I thought they were going to the westward. With a great faught I crossed the burn again and got to the Ward farm house, praising God for my deliverance out of the hands of such a legion of devils, whom doubtless, but that they were restrained by his merciful interposition, intended me some grievous harm. I got the people awakened, and remained all night with them. Next day being the Sabbath, I went down with the family to the kirk, and I can never forget the first man I saw there was one of the Ward gentry standing at the plate. He hung down his head when he saw me—nae laughing or dancing with him now—he was one of the elders of the parish kirk! Many a one of them I knew, both of my neighbours and others, for twenty miles round, but hundreds there were whom I never saw before nor since. I had another meeting with the piper long after, and did not fail to hint to him the occasion of our former acquaintance. This took place also on my road home from Dalry. Coming up to me, he said he was on his way home to the Largs, and asked to accompany me. I could not well refuse, but determined to keep a strick eye on him, and to let him go foremost for fear of his pranks. Nothing, however, occurred betwixt us; and when I took down the riggs to my own house, the piper remarked, 'you'll soon be home by me, who is no half-way yet.' I told him, if he had the same horse he had that night I last met him, he would be home before me yet, short as my road was!

The earth hath bubbles, as the water has,
And these are of them. Whither are they vanished?
Into the air; and what seem'd corporal, melted
As breath into the wind. Would they had staid!

Were such things here as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the Insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner?"

"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 concentric 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 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

* 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.

† Mr Crawford went to Ohio Territory, in America, two or three years ago.

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.

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 Balthyock, 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 precedency." 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.

I. WILLIAM DE BLAIR is mentioned in a contract between Ralph de Eglinton and the town of Irvine in 1205, and is said to have died in the reign of Alexander II., betwixt the years 1214 and 1249. He left a son,

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

III. 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 eyne* in past;
On to the ded that haistyt him full fast;
Be he entrift, hys hed was in the swar,
Tytt to the bawk, hangyt to ded rycht thar."

Having no issue, Sir Bryce was succeeded by his brother,

IV. David Blair of that Ilk, who was compelled, with almost the whole magnates Scotiae, to submit

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

to Edward I. in the same year, 1296.* He was father of

V. 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

VI. 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 abbacy 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

VII. 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,

VIII. 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

IX. Sir Hugh Blair of that Ilk,‡ according to

* 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 unqll. John of Blare, Laird of that Ilk,

Craufurd's Peerage. *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,

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

XI. 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 2 merks 6s. 8d. land of Mydilachintrane, 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 Cassillis, which appears by a charter—*Fgidea Blair, relictæ quondam Jacobi Kennedy, annui redditus levan, de terris baroniae de Dunure*—5th January, 1515.
2. Elizabeth, married to Ninian Stewart of Buts, which appears by a charter—*Elizabethæ Blair, sponsæ Niniani Stewart, et Roberto Stewart eorum filio, terrarum de ambriore, &c.*—15th August, 1529.

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

XIII. John Blair of that Ilk, who, on the resignation of his father, got a charter from him of the

in the Lee, in the barony of Renfrew. No date; but this charter was laid among other papers dated in 1401. *Huchon 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 Book.

† Ninian, son of John Blair of that Ilk (whether XI. or XII. we know not), and his spouse, viz., Isobel Kennedy, 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.—*Marg. Sig. in the W.S.'s Library.*

lands of Tunnybankhead 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, Uchtred 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 in an early part of the reign of James VI.—it may be, about the year 1570. He was succeeded by his son,

XIV. 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 Grizeldæ Semple ejus sponsæ, terrarum Thornlie-Wallace," &c.; also, on 1st February, 1575, of Ryesholme, Flaskwood, North and South Blaise, &c.; and again, in 1580, of the forty shilling lands of Muirburn in Renfrewshire, and of Over-Birkheid in Ayrshire; lastly, in 1595, of the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflatt, &c., in the shires of Edinburgh and Lanark, which formerly belonged to Sir James Foulis of Colinton, who, in exchange, got the lands of Oxgang, and half of the mill of Currey, both in the neighbourhood of Colinton. 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, sometime tutor testamentator to James Cuninghame of Mountgreenan, in behalf of the said James." The witnesses to this deed, which is in the charter chest of the burgh, are "James Mowat of Busbie, John Craufurd of Craufurdland, Thomas Nevein of Monkreddin, and William Montgomery, writer hereof." He died in 1609. By his lady he had a numerous issue—five sons and three daughters—who came to mature years:

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Wood's Peerage.

‡ Charter chest of the last Earl of Kilmarnock.

§ Criminal Trials.

1. John, predeceased his father. He married Isobel, daughter of Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, and had four daughters*—
 1. Grizel, married to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, without issue.
 2. Isobel, occurs in 1604 †
 3. Anna or Agnas, married to the young Laird of Porterfield; from which marriage are descended, amongst others, the present families of Hamilton of Holmhead and Craufurd of Auchenames.
 4. Margaret, married to John Craufurd of Kilbirnie, and who had issue; from whom are descended the latter Earls of Crawford.
2. Bryce, of whom afterwards.
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 Bricli Blair de eodem, et Annabellae Stewart ejus sponsae, terrarum de Nether-Newark, Kirkbuddo, &c. in Ayrshire.
5. Robert of Bogtonn, father of Sir Adam Blair of Bogtonn. This property was purchased by his father, who built upon it the mansion of Bogtonn in 1580. This gentleman was also a witness to the charter of Giffordland in 1595, along with his father and brother Bryce. He had a daughter, Marrian, married to Quintin M'Adam of Grimat.

The daughters were—

1. Jean, who got a charter under the great seal—"Jeanae Blair, filia Johannis Blair de eodem, terrarum de Hutterhill," &c. in Ayrshire, August 14, 1591. This lady is supposed to have been married, *first*, to Stewart of Bute; *secondly*, to Cuninghame of Mountgreenan.
2. Margaret, married to — Ker of Kerland. She obtained a charter to herself and her son Robert, of the lands of Treearne 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 Blshoptoun, in 1595; died in 1608. ||

John Blair of that ilk was on the assize, in 1580, at the trial of Arthour Hamiltoune in Bothwellhauche, for being concerned in the murder of the Regents Murray and Lennox. He was one of the sureties, in 1593, for John, Earl of Menteith, who was accused as a party with the Earl of Bothwell. In 1602 he was one of the "Preloquoutouris" for the pannel 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 Glenfruiue." 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 David Fairlie of Over Mynnok, wt.in the parochin of Dalry," as

* John Blair, younger of that ilk, died in 1604, in the month of January. The "Inventar" of his "guids and geir" was made and given up "be Isobell boyd, his relict, in name and behalf of Grissell, Issobell, Agnas, and Margaret Biarria, dochteris laull. to the defunct."

† Wishaw, page 117.

‡ Craufurd's Renfrew.

§ Wishaw, page 114.

|| Wishaw, page 89.—Ayrshire Families, vol. I., page 141.

having consigned the sum of Twa Thousand pounds 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 Kilwyuing." He seems to have died shortly afterwards.

XV. Bryce Blair of that ilk succeeded his father, and, on the 10th of April, 1610, was retoured his 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 £2000 Scots.
5. Agnes, married, in 1640, William Shaw, Provost of Newton, with the special consent of Annabella Wallace, widow of the umquible Bryce Blair. Her tocher 4000 merks; whilst Mr Shaw contracted for 16,000.

"Bryce Blair of that ilk, and Mr Johnne Blair, his sone, and the tennantis and possessoris of the landis of Garroche, restand vnpayt the croppis and yeiris of God 1617–1631 yeiris, four 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.*‡ Old Bryce was living from 1610 to 1638, from the above notice. 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 Hilbous."|| "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 Johnne Cvnynghame, minister at Dalry," "Bryce Blair, elder of yt. ilk, and Sr. Bryce

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

† Wishaw, pp. 118, 150.

‡ Clerk Browu's Protocol.

§ Lochwinnoch Papers.

|| Commissary Records of Glasgow.

** Town Records.

Blair, sounger of yt Ilk." He was succeeded by his son,

XVI. 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 knight-hood 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 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, his successor.
2. Marion, married to M'Ilvain of Grimatt, in 1656. Her tocher 4000 merks.
3. Isobel, married to Whytefuird of Blairquhan, in 1660.†

XVII. 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,

XVIII. 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,

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

venanters, 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.†

XX. 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 Gargunnoch, 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 baptized on the 24th of December of the same year. In 1704, "*William Blair of 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.§

XXI. 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

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

† Discharge of tainds 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 Bussell 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.

§ The Rev. Robert Wodrow, minister of Eastwood, the Covenanted historian, wrote to Sir Robert Pollock of that Ilk, M.P., at London, 6th 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, it's like, may be sensible of his haste in such a disposition."—*Wodrow's Correspondence*, vol. I., p. 204.

* Clerk Brown's Protocol.

† The wardes and mariages of the Lairdes of Cuninghamehead, 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, vol. iii. p. 377.

§ 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.*

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, which Robertson says he saw among the family papers, which he states in substance. It bears 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 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 forbid), 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, merchant 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, of whom afterwards.
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 Minanders, 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—
 1. Catherine, married to John Fordyce of Ayton.
 2. Jane, married to his Grace Alexander, Duke of Gordon.

* Elchle's Decisions.

3. Eglinton, married to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, Bart.

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, the late Colonel Fullarton of Fullarton.

5. Susanna.

6. Catherine.

7. Mary, married to Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Stevenson and Murkle, and had issue.

XXII. 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, 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, of whom afterwards.

2. Agatha, married to Lieut.-General Avarna.

3. Jane, married to Robert Williams.

XXIII. William Blair of Blair 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 Magdalene, eldest daughter of the late John Fordyce, of Ayton, in the county of Berwick, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters—

1. Hamilton, who died in 1815, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

2. John Charles, a Midshipman in the Royal Navy.

3. William Fordyce, who succeeded, was also in the Royal Navy.

4. Henry Melville.

5. Augustin, an officer in the Scotch Fusiliers.

1. Catherine, married to Mathew Fortescue Stephenson, in the county of Louth, Ireland.

2. Magdalene, married to Alexander Scot of Trinity, county of Mid-Lothian.

3. Louisa, married to Col. Jackson of Ennisceoe, in the county of Mayo, Ireland.

4. Elizabeth.

5. Charlotte.

6. Jane Gordon, died in 1829.

7. Georgiana, married to James Hamilton of Cornacassa, county Monaghan.

Colonel Blair died on the 21st October, 1841. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

XXIV. Captain William Fordyce Blair of Blair, the present proprietor, who is married, and has issue.

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 bend-wise proper, feathered, headed and barbed, Argent, for Scot.

Crest—A Stag lodged, proper.

Motto—"Anno Probos."

* The paternal descent 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.

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 Garnock. It is of considerable size, and has been erected at different periods, in different styles of building. It is well sheltered by ancient timber.

It may be mentioned here that the well-known Dr Blair, author of "Belles Lettres," sermons, and other works, is understood to have been a descendant of the Ayrshire house of Blair. In a memoir of him which appeared in the *Scots Magazine*, in January 1801, it said "his father was a merchant of much respectability, and a younger branch of the family of Blair of Blair."

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 Cuninghame, 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

* 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,

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 Pitcon, 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 Highlees, in 1642.

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 acres. 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 to JOHN CRICHTON, whose father, John Crichton of Lin, died in 1832.

BAIDLAND.

The Craufurds of Baidland, though their descent cannot be precisely traced, are believed to be of remote origin. The varying 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.

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, burghess of Irvine, who infest her in a certain tenement, 23d July, 1616.—Archibald Lyn, corkcutter, and his wife, Margaret Rayneine, there, 4th March, 1617.—Robert Lyn, merchant burghess of Irvine, and Isobell Cunynghame, his wife, 1st April, 1618.—*Clerk Brown's Protocol*.

* Blair Writs.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

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

I. 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

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

III. Andro Craufuir 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 Crawford* 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 Baidland, ye xvi day of februar, 1609. The said Andro Craufuir makand his testament, nominat and constitute *David Craufuir*, his sone, to be full and onlie exr. and intror. wt. his haill guidis, geir, fermes, and be comptable vpon his intromission to his wyf, and *Patrick*, his brother. Item, he levis to his wyf ye haill in-spreth and veschell within his hous, to remain wt. hir in possession during hir tyme, and at hir deceis, he ordainis ye samyne to be devydit betuix his twa sones, *Dauid* and *Patrick*, as scho pleiss, and to na vther. * * * Item, he levis to *Grissell*, eldest dochter to *Margaret*, twa ky, the ane to be payt af ye haill heid, and ye vther af his wyfis third. Item, to litle *Jean*, *Dauid's* dochter, ye quhyt hornit kow, or else ane vyr. als guid Item, ye haill dettis beant payt, as is abouespecift, He levis ye rest of the frie gier equalle betuix his twa sones, *Dauid* and *Patrick*, and to na vther. This is his will, subscrivrit wt. his hand, day, zeir, and place foirsaid. Befoir yir witness, *Johnne M'Kie* and *Johnne Broune*, in _____, and ye said *Dauid Craufuir*. Sic subscribitur, *Andro Craufuir* of Baidland. *Dauid Craufuir*, witness." We thus learn that *Andrew Craufuir*

of Baidland had two sons, *David*, who succeeded him, and *Patrick*; also, a daughter, *Margaret*, who had a daughter, *Grissell*. He was succeeded by his son,

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

V. *Patrick Craufuir*, of Baidland, whose re-tour is dated 26th February, 1611. It runs thus:—"*Patricius Craufuir*, haeres *Davidis Craufuir*, fil. legit. quond. *Andrew de Craufuir de Baidland*. He died before 1619, in which year we find his successor,

VI. *Andro Craufuir* of Baidland,† witness to a deed by *Robert Craufuir*, 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 Craufuir 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 Craufuir* 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 intromisatrix wt. his guidis and geir, &c.; and as to his Lar.will and Legacie he levis his saull to the Lord qn.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 Craufuir*

* Commissary Records of *Glasgow*.

† *Bedlen* is a proper touer, with orchards adioyning thereto; it is the possessione of *Andrew Crawford*, laird thereof.—*Pont's Cumnyngame*, page 8.

of Clobarhill, Cornelius Craufuird of Jordanehill, Andro Stirling of Law, and the said Mr Johnne Hutchesoune, and the longest 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 his 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 pruiiff 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.

VII. James Craufuird, the eldest son, no doubt succeeded; but he probably died soon after, without issue, for Robertson finds a

VIII. 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,

IX. 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 and co-heiresses of Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan. In consequence of this marriage, he ultimately succeeded to the estate of Ardmillan, which, from that time, became the title of the family. This gentleman, representing both the families of Baidland and Ardmillan, 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 bailliary 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, Colonel 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 bailliary of Carrick and regality of Crossraguel from the Earl of Cassillis and given to "the Laird of Ardmillan." He had a numerous family, some of whom settled in Ireland, where several branches still remain, bear-

ing the family arms as cadets. He had a daughter married to David Craufuird of Drumsay; and another to Stewart of Fintulloch, and had issue.

The subsequent history of the family will fall to be given in the account of Ardmillan, in the parish of Girvan. The estate of Baidland was sold about the beginning of last century to *Hugh Macbride*, merchant in Glasgow. He had a daughter baptized *Janet*, June 2, 1724.* *Hugh M'Bride* of *Baidland*, probably his son, if not himself married a second time, was proclaimed to *Elizabeth Clerk*,* 26th November, 1725. They were married, and had a numerous family—*Helen, Elizabeth, James, Thomas, Anne, Ralph, David, Robbina, Hugh, and Kathrine*.

PITCON.

Pitcon—Pitconnel 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 Pitcon was the second son of Alexander Boyd, Great Chamberlain 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.

I. 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 *Crawford*, 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,

II. Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, who, together with his brother *Ritchard*, were 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,

III. 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

* Session Records.

† Robertson.

‡ Commissary Records of Glasgow.

called Nethir Mainis of Pitcon; and ane annual rent of eight pund furth of the fortie pennie land of Chappeland in Fairlie-Crivoch in Stewarton parish.* He is mentioned in the testament of Mareoun Murchland, spous to Rot. Wilsone in Lyn, as a creditor for "aucht bolis" of "ferme meill," crop 1608. He married Isabell, only child of William Glen of Barr.† His name occurs in various testamentary documents. He died in the month of May, 1617. His testament and inventory were partly given "be his awin mouth," and partly "be Andro, Bischope of Argatheill" (Argyle),‡ his executor. The following is from his latter-will:—

"Inventor.

"Item, the defunct had ye tyme foirsaid pertaining to him as his awin propr guidis and geir, and in his possession, ye guidis and geir vnderwritten of the avallis quantities and pryceiss eftir specefet (viz.):—Saxtein auld kye, pce. of the piece xliii. . . . Item, thrie thrie zeir aulds, pce. of the piece xliiii. viz. viiid. . . . Item, fyve cottochis, pce. of the peice vii. . . . Item, sax stirks, pce. xis. . . . Item, twa zoung stotts, pce. of the peice iiiii. Item, ane blak nadge and four meiris, pce. of the peice or heid xxliiii. . . . Item, twa lytle staisis and ane ffoil, pce. of thame all xliiii. viz. viiid. Item, the hall insicht of the house in vtencils et domicilis of the hous, wt. ye abulzeament of the defunct's bodie, estimat to jclvi.

Summa of the Inventor, vic. viiii. viz. viiid.

Summa of the Detts, In iiimo iiic. Lxxxixlii.

Summa of ye detts Out, ic. lxxxviiiib. xlis. liiid. Restis frie geir, detts deduct, iiimo. viiic. xvliiib. xliis. liiiid.

follows the deidis letter-will and legacie.

At Petcone, ye third day of Maij, 1617 zeiris, The qlk day the said Thoas. Boyd of Petcone being now seik in bodie bot hail in spreit, and incertane quhowsonne I salbe transportit out of yis mortall lyiff, first comit my saule to ye immortal God to be receavit in heavnis gloire appointit for me in the immaculat bluid of Jesus Chrylst my blessed redeemer, and my body to ye erthe, to be buryit in the sepulchir of my father, yr. to remain to ye glorious resurrection ete. Next, I nominat and constituit ete. ane reverend flather in God, Andro, Bischope of Ergyle, my onlie exer. intrometor. wt. my guidis and geir to be furt-cumand to ye weil of my bairnis. Also, I appoint his lp. tutor testamentar and administrator to my sone and appeirand air, Thoas. Boyd, and failzein him to ye barne appeirant

* Retours.

† Cranfurd's Renfrew.

‡ I. Andro Boyd, natural son of Thomas, Lord Boyd. He was parson of Eaglesham in 1601, and a member of the General Asembly 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. (*Wishaw*, p. 119.) Issue—

1. James Boyd, occurs in 1632. (*Wishaw*, p. 119.)
2. Mr Adam Boyd. In 1619, he married Bessie Boyd, daughter of Boyd of Portincross, and relict of Patrick Maxwell (son of John Maxwell of Auldhouse), merchant tailor, who died in 1623. He died in May, 1649. No issue appeared. (*Wishaw*, pp. 119, 115.)
3. Hugh, brother of the said Mr Adam, who was the son of Andro, Bishop of Lismore, heir of said Mr Adam, his brother, had a general retour, 2d July, 1652.
4. Mr George Boyd, student in Glasgow. He died in France in 1625. (*Wishaw*, p. 119.)
5. Thomas Boyd, erroneously said to have succeeded to Pitcon.

to be borne be my vyiff, in case it salbe maill. Lytkevyis I requeist ye said reverend father, immediatle eftir my braithe expyre, to procure gif possible ye mariage of my sone, and to bestowe him as he will asr. to God. ffarther, I maist hnmelle [requeist] my nobill lord and cheif [Lord Boyd] in memorie of service done be me and my predecessors to his lo. and sum of his holl. progenitors, and in holpe yt my successors sould do ye lytk. that his lo. wilbe favorable to my appeirant air, and to grant unto his tutor testamentar ye warde of ye Line for education of yt zoung boye at sicke as his lo. discretioun sall think guide. I leve to my dochtir Annable Boyd, and ye appeirand barne to be borne of my vyiff, all my moveable geir yat justle cane appertein vnto me. As also Isabell Glen, my spous, hes faitfullie sorne and promest, and gevin hir hand to me and my executor, yt scho, nor nane in hir name, sall ewir require my pts. or portioun yt cane fall hir be my deceis yt ye samyne may accres to ye weil of thair twa bairnis, quhose scho hes promest to bringe vp in ye feir of God, qlk I hartlie requeist hir to do. Item, I leve to ye puire of the parochine flourtie pundis, qrof I desyire ten pundis to be gevin to Niniane Boyll. Last of all, I desyire my exer. to wte thrie inventaris of my , gevin ane of yame to Pakill [Penkill], ane vvr. to Mr Robert Scote, and ane to Mr Daniell or Adam Conynghame. Sic subscribitr., Thoas. Boyd of Pitcon."

This Laird of Pitcon had thus, 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.

IV. 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 Thomae Boyd de Pitcone, patris." Robert Boyd of Pitcon married, 20th September, 1633, Anna, youngest daughter of Bryce Blair of that ilk; and they had a conjunct infestment in 4 lib. land of Netherlies and Pitcon, reserving liferent of his mother, Isobel Glen. His grandfather was umquhile 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

V. 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,

VI. Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, who had a general retour, 3d November, 1670, as heir to Bryce Boyd of Pitcon, his father. His name appears in the list of Commissioners of Supply for the county of Ayr in 1695, and again in 1703. He married

* 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."

Agnes Scott;* and had a daughter, *Jane*, married to Andrew Macredie of Perceton, from which marriage is descended the present family of Perceton. He was succeeded by his son,

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

VIII. Thomas Boyd of Pitcon was retoured heir to his father Robert in that property. He was appointed Bailie in that part by the Right Hon. Patrick, Viscount of Garnock, &c., in 1730. In 1734 he had part of Dargarvan of Lord Eglinton. In 1770, he sold Pitcon to George Macrae, merchant in Ayr, and, through different steps of alienation, it has now become 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.

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*, "Delectat et ornat." Their origin has not been traced. The first mentioned by Nisbet is

I. JAMES HARVIE of Braidlie, of whom nothing is known. In the family writs there is an

II. Alexander Harvie of Braidlie, who was succeeded by

III. Magister William Harvie of Braidlie, whose son,

IV. Robert Harvie of Braidlie, is a subscribing witness to a charter in favour of John Craufurd of Baidland in 1574.† He died in 1606. The substance of his latter-will was as follows:—"The Testament, &c., of vmlqe 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—Qubairein he nominat and constituit [Nany] hoyd, his spouse, his only exrix. and Introrix. wt. his guids and geir, and John hervie in Irven to be seear to hir. Lykwais he leivis his

wyff to Intromet wth. his hail rovme till his eldest son be twentie zeiris of aige, and scho to sustain him as effeiris the said space, and yt. he wse the consall of his mothir and John hervie in Irvein.—Legacie, * * * to distribuit equalle 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 Cwynnyghame, minister at Dalry.—Confirmed at Glasgow, twentie day of September., 1608."* Of what family of Boyds his spouse was does not appear. His eldest son, who succeeded, was

V. 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,

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

VII. John Harvie, then younger of Broadlie, on his marriage with Catherine Wallace, perhaps daughter of Robert Wallace of Cairnhill. The witnesses to it 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 of the 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

MONTGOMERIE OF BROADLIE.

I. ROBERT MONTGOMERIE of Bogston, who, as

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

† The sasine for John Hervie, younger of Braidlie, and Katharine Wallace, his spouse, of the lands of Braidlie, 15th June, 1655, runs thus:—"And past to the personall presence of Jon Wallace, brother to Robert Wallace of Cairnhill, The said Jon Hervie, eldar, his baillie in that pairt, &c., and presentit the same to him, and desyring, &c. The said Jon Wallace, baillie, &c., did receive frae the hand of the said Jon Hervie, younger, to the effect, &c. The tenour follows. Attour to my lovittes Jon Wallace, brother to the Laird of Carnehill, my baillies in yt. pairt, &c., Greitting. I requyre, &c. give and deleriver to the said Jon Hervie, younger, and Kathrine Wallace, now his spouse, &c. Befoir thir witnesses, William Wallace of Failford, Robert Boyd of Pitcon, and the said Robert Wallace of Carnehill."

* Robertson.

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

we have seen, made a disposition of the lands of Broadlie in 1683, disposed, in 1691, to his second son,

II. 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,

III. 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,

IV. 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 McFadzean, in the excise-office, to whom she brought a tocher of 3000 marks. No surviving issue. He died in 1731, and was succeeded by his son,

V. 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 Lochwinnoch, two gils sack (wine), two unce sucker, and ane cane, 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 Saltcoats, 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, of whom afterwards.
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.

* 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 œ supposed her asleep, and vainly attempted to rouse her from that "dreamless sleep which knows no waking." There was distributed at her burial £4. 10s. sterling.

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

‡ Parish Records.

5. Margaret, born 6th February, 1751; married to Robert Patrick of Ward, and 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.

VI. 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, of whom afterwards.
3. Elizabeth; she died at the Easterhills, 22d September, 1819, aged 27, unmarried.

VII. Dr James Montgomerie of Braidlie, or Broadlie, and Easterhills, physician in Penzance, in Cornwall, in England. He married Amelia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert 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.

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—

I. WILLIAM DE KER. He is a witness in a contract betwixt Bryce of Eglinton, 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

II. 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." It was probably the same William Ker who was the companion of Sir William Wallace, and shared with him in many of his most perilous adventures. In the *Minstrel's Life of Wallace* he is often mentioned by the familiar appellation of *Kersie*, and is called his faithful steward. He was with Wallace when surprised

and taken prisoner at Robroyston, near Glasgow, in 1305. Ker was slain in the struggle. There is a

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

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

V. 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,

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

VII. Janet, married Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, sixth son of Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirnie, who is famed for the part he took in seizing the Castle of Dumbarton, 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,

VIII. 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 died in 1613. The following is the substance of his "Legacie—At Kerisland the first day of

Junii, 1613 zeiris, The qlk day the said Daniell levis, nominats, and constituts Annabell Campbell, his spous, his onlie exrix. and Intromissatrix wt. his guidis, &c. And levis the said Annabill Campbell, my spous, Intrix. testamentar to Hugh Ker, my sone; and yt. during hir wedowheid, and incaice either of hir marriage or deceis, I leif and constituts Robert Ker of Triarne, my sone-in-law, and Hew Craufuird of Jordanehill, conjunct togidder, tutoris. testamentars to my said sones. As to my guidis and geir, &c., I leif them to my said spous, &c. As likwayis, becaus scho is infest in ye haill lands of Kerrisland and fulwodisheid, qlk are ye maist part of ye lands I have. And farder, gif it sall pleis God yt. my said spous beis in lyf qn. my said sones sall cum to ye aige of sevintein zeiris, Then and at yt. tyme I ordane my said spous to give vnto my saids sones ane part of hir leving, be ye sicht, &c., of ye said Robert Ker of Triarne, and Hew Craufuird of Jordanehill, qr. by my sones may not fall in ane inconvenience for laik of moyes, bayth qr. vppone to live himself allane, as also caoce of marriage throw necessitie, and be ane occasioun to hald bak ye same, qlk I hoip, in considderatioun of my said will to my wyf, that scho will not sie ye wrak and rweyne of my hous. Mairovir, I ordane my said spous to marie my dochters according to yer ranke, gif it sall pleis God scho leif eftir my deceis and have tyme to do ye same. And gif it sall pleis God to call vppone hir schortlie eftir my deceis, Than and in yt. caice I ordane my sones to give to my dochter Margrat the soume of Thrie Thowsand ffyve hundrith markis; and to my dochter Mareoun The soume of Thrie thowsand markis; and to my dochter Jonet the sowme of vthir thrie thowsand mks., &c., &c. And ye said Robert Ker of Triarne, and Hew Craufuird of Jordanehill, To be comptabill always for ye Intromissioun to Johnne Craufuird of Kilbirnie, Bryce Blair of yt. Ilk, Jon. Maxwell of Neyr.pollok, George Campbell of Cesnok, and Danid Dumber of Interkyne. * * * And gif it sall [happin] that ye said Margaret, Jonn, Mareoun, and Jot., my sone and dochteris, or any ane of thame, deceis befor ye mariage, or full aige, as said is, The sowmes of money appoyntit to thame, or ony ane of thame, as said is, sall returne to ye hous of Kerisland, and air yrof. bak agane, and my saids airis to nawayis to be astrictit yrto., but fred yrof. And farder, it is my will, anent ye setting and standing of ye hous, gif it sall pleis God, throw deceis of ye airis maill laut.lie gottin of my bodie, or to be gottin, yt my lands and leving sall appertein to ye airis maill gottin or to be gottin lautfullie betuix Issoll. Ker, my eldest dochter, and Rot. Ker of Triarne, hir spous. Provyding, gif it sall happin ye airis maill of ye said Issoll. and Rot. Ker, to succed to my lands throw deceis of my airis maill

* Robertson's Index.

† Books of Adjournal.

‡ Crawford's N. 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.*

foirsaid, gottin of my awin bodie, Then and yt. caice It is my speciall will and ordinance yt. ye said Issoll., Robt., hir spous, and ye airs foirsaidis, sall renunce quyt cleame, and simpli dischaige all ryt, title, and kyndnes To my said broyr., Hew Craufurd, of ye superioritie of ye Lands of Jordanehill, Cult, and Revery. * * * As als, it is my speciall provisioun, &c., The said Issoll., or Robert, or yr. airis foirsaidis . . . sall succeid to my Lands foirsaid—that they sall likwayis renunce &c., to ye said Hew and his airis, all ryt, title, and kyndnes yt. they or yr. foirsaidis can pretend to ye aucht mark Land of ye Lands of Campbells and Howrett, wt. hous, &c. * * * Provyding alwayis, that ye said Robert Ker of Triarne, and the airis maill gottin or to be gottin betuix him and ye said Isobell, his spous, sall bruik the name of Ker and stylle him and his airs foirsaidis onlie Lairdis of Kerisland and not of Triarne * * * keipand ye stylle, name, and armes of Kerisland. * * * And finallie, I comitt ye tuitioun of my hous, wyf, and bairnes to ye nobill and potent Lord my Lord Erle of Eglintoun, to my Lord of Loudoun, and my Lord Boyd. In witnes qrof," &c. Daniel Ker of Kersland had thus two sons—*Hew* and *John*; and three daughters—*Isobell*, married to Robert Ker of Trearne, and *Margaret*, *Mareoun*, and *Janet*. He had also *Anna*, married to George Campbell of Cesnock (his second wife); and *Susanna*, married to Colonel Campbell of Elengreg. His widow married David Dunbar of Enterkine. He was succeeded by his son,

IX. 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 Cesnock 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,

X. 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 Hazlehead, 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.† 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 Porterfield, 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 a positive debt, in a question between Margaret Ker and her sister, Anna, decided February 8, 1715.*

XI. 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,

XII. Jean, who married Major William Borthwick of Johnstonburn, 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

XIII. John Ker of Kersland. He was a man of intrigue and a factious disposition. He was

* Morrison's Dictionary.

† His sword, inkhorn, and a small jar belonging to him, are still 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 pen. 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 Killbarchan. Brown left them to Mr Andrew Crawford, Courthill, Dalry.—*Statistical Account*.

‡ "Faithful Contendings Displayed," p. 395.

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

XIV. 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.

XV. 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 feued by Lawrence Soot 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 feu. 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 feuduties, 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 Kers-

land, and on Dalry church, are a Chevron, charged with three Stars, or Mollets. *Motto*, "Praise God."

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

I. 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,

II. 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 decease of his wife occurred. Her will is designed "The Testament, &c., of v^mqle Margaret Gawan, spous to v^mqle 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 punds. * * * Item, to *Bessie Campbell*, hir guid dochter, v^li. 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.*

III. 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

IV. 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 rencounter at Fenwick-Moor, in 1685, where he was wounded, and became afterwards lame for life. He was succeeded by his son,

V. Robert Ker of Auchingree, who was born in 1670. He married Ann Gavin, in Lintseedrig. He acquired a heritable free right to this farms, which had been so long held under lease; as also to the neighbouring lands of Maulshead, now called Sidehouse, extending to £34 valuation. The

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Robertson.

disposition granted to both, by John Ker of Kersland, and Anna Ker his wife, is dated in 1700. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. 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,

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

VIII. 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 Drake-myre.
2. Janet, married to Alexander Ramsay, merchant, Beith.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. 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.

X. Bryce Ker of Auchingree, the eldest son, present proprietor, succeeded.

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

CUNINGHAME OF BAIDLAND.

The Cuninghames of Baidland or Bedlan were one of the oldest branches of the Glencairn family. The first of them was

I. THOMAS CUNINGHAME of Bedland, third son of Sir William Cuninghame of Kilmaurs, who appears* to have received a charter from his father, "Thomae Cunningham, filio suo juniori, terrarum de Bedlan, in tenementi de Dalray," dated in 1385. His son was

II. Adam Cuninghame of Bedlan, who succeeded him in the beginning of the reign of James I. He married one of the co-heiresses of Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum, by whom he got the barony of Caprington, which from that time became the chief title of his descendants. He died in the reign of James III., and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir Adam Cuninghame of Caprington and Bedlan. He married Isabel, daughter of Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirnie, by whom he had his successor,

IV. John Cuninghame of Caprington and Bedlan and Brothicklee, as appears from a charter in 1525. He married Annabella, daughter of Sir

Mathew Campbell of Loudoun,* by whom it appears he had two sons, *William*, his successor, and, as Robertson states, a son, not named, who, it should seem, got Bedlan, as it 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 Craignance having acquired it, probably towards the end of the sixteenth century.

Mr Robert, third son of William Conyngham of Craignance and Geils Campbell, is thus mentioned in a family document:—"Maister Robert Cwnyng-hame, faider-broder to William IV. of Craignance, 22 Dec. 1567, tweching ye payment of ffour-scoir bolls victuall of ye quarter of Kirk of Kilmaurs:— for 1561 merks of ye annual rent of ten merks of ye lands of Manswraes, sen ye deceis of Geills Campbell, moder of said Maister Robert Cwnyng-hame; and attour of ye spoliatioun of certane guidis tane furth of ye lands of Knok, allegit to be done be said Craignance and his complices." This *Maister* had an excellent hand of write, like copper-plate. He 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,

I. JOHNNE CVNYNGHAME of Bedland, whose name occurs in the testament of "William Broune, merchant burges 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.

II. Mr Johnne Cvnynghame of Bedland. He was infest in the 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 that parish in 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 "debtisawandin," are *xiiiib*. "be George Plowricht, in Baidland Cvnynghame, 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 Cvnynghame, late proveist of Glasgow, my brother, and Johne Cvnynghame, fear of Cvnynghame Baidland, my eldest laut.full

* Crawford's Peerage.

* Douglas' Baronage.

† Glasgow Commissary Records.

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 Cvnynghame Baidland,"

III. 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 Gargunnock. By his first wife he had

1. Maister John, of whom afterwards.

By his second,

2. Robert, who succeeded to Auchinharvie.
3. Euphame, married to Maister William Cunynghame, minister of Killbryde, in 1658. Mr William was the son of Collellan. He died in 1669. The widow raised a process against Alexr. Cunynghame of Collellan, anent her jointure, viz., 500 merks, in 1704.†

IV. 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 Cunynghame 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, helress of Baidland, as under—

V. 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—

1. Richard, in the army in Flanders in 1710.
2. John, apprentice to a surgeon in 1710.
3. Ann.
4. Alexander.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.
† Fountainhall, vol. ii, p. 215.

5. Euphame.

6. Robert.

7. Margaret, married, at Irvine, to John Wilson in Kilmalcolm parish, in 1743. She married, secondly, John M'Dowall, factor of Castlesemple, in 1749. No issue.

8. ———.

9. William.

10. Mary.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

V. 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—

1. Isabel.

2. Grizel.

3. Margaret, who was married to Thomas Craufurd, a younger son of the Laird of Craufurdland.

VI. Isabel Craufurd, the eldest daughter, on the 31st July, 1548, was retoured in the seventeen merk land A. E. of Giffordland, 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-heiress 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 of 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 freinds that will tak burden for him.”

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

I. JOHN BLAIR, son of William Blair of Windy-edge, 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 Wilson in Baidland Cuninghame, in 1633. He was succeeded by his son,

II. 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 Robert Brown of Burrowland, by whom he had two sons—*Alexander*, who succeeded him, and *John*, who became Laird of Burrowland.

III. 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,

IV. 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,

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

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

VII. Edward Blair of Giffordland, succeeded. He has long been a ward of Chancery under a commission of lunacy. His brother,

VIII. William Blair of Giffordland, is the present proprietor.

SMITH OF SWINDRIGEMUIR.

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

I. — SMITH in Auchingree, who had—

1. Andrew Smith, of whom afterwards.
2. Robert Smith of Smithstoun, in the parish of Kilwinning.
3. Hugh Smith of Bourtrees, Lochwinnoch. He married, before 1656, Janet, 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 Warranedale, in 1712. Their son, Andrew, born in 1722, became a writer, in 1744, in Irvine.
4. Janet Smith, married to Umphra Barbour of the Risk, before 1686; of whom the following families are descended, viz.:—Bourtrees Wilsons; Rev. Dr John Wilson of Leamahagow; Major John Orr; Dr Robert Wilson, physician to the Prince of Oude; Grangehill Fultouns; Crummock Dobles; Calderpark Wrights; Fultouns of Maxwelltoun, Hartfield, and Park; Bowfield Wilsons; Langyard Orrs, &c., &c., &c.

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

1. Andrew, of whom hereafter.
2. John Smith of Brownhill, married Margaret, daughter of James Robison of Auchinherrie, Kilbirnie parish. The contract of marriage was dated 10th February, 1721. They had two sons, viz.:—
 1. John Smith of Brownhills, married Agnes, daughter of Dr John Caldwell of Johnahill, in 1776. Issue—
 1. John Smith, surgeon in the West Indies.
 2. Margaret Smith, married to Archibald Douglas of Burnbrae, in Kilpatrick parish. Her children possess Brownhill.
 2. Andrew Smith of Todhills, married, in 1764, Margaret, youngest daughter of Dr Robert Glasgow of Puddockholm. He had issue: among others, the late James Smith of the Todhills, who married a daughter of Robert Kerr of Kerriand, and had issue.
3. Mary Smith, married to John Service of Holms-of-Cauf and Girthill. Issue—
 1. John Service of Holms-of-Cauf, married Agnes Weir, from Kilwinning. Their five sons amassed immense fortunes in America, the East Indies, and London; and all of them died bachelors. Their only sister, Mary, married Captain Fergu-

* The parish register of Dalry shows that he had *Janet*, born in 1729; *Margaret*, 1730; *William*, 1732; *Grizel*, 1734; *David*, 1736; *Sarah*, 1738; *John*, 1740; *Sarah*, 1742.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

son in Irvine, and they had an only son, the present John Ferguson of Irvine.

2. Andrew Service, merchant in Irvine in 1758. He married Elizabeth Hastings, and had issue.
3. Robert Service,* merchant in Boston, New York, and London. He died in London. He left two daughters, viz., Mrs Parker, in London, who died about 1828; and Mrs Gillespie of Sunnyside, in Lanarkshire; who, after her first husband's death, married Mr Logan, Member of Parliament.
4. Agnes Service, married James Dunlop of Lonehead, Dunlop parish. Among others of their issue, Agnes Dunlop married Hugh Brown of Braidstane, Beith parish; Ann Dunlop married Hugh Craufurd of Brummore, writer, and baillie of Greenock; Margaret Dunlop married Alexander Steven, merchant in Port-Glasgow.

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

III. 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. The said Elizabeth's family may be stated thus:—Her eldest brother, the Laird of Auchinskeith and Windyhill, married Miss Mackilveen of Grimmet; and of them descended the present Sir John Cuninghame Fairley, Bart. James, Charles, and David died unmarried. Elizabeth married, as above, to Swindrigemuir. Jean married the Rev. John Glasgow, who was admitted minister of Kilbirnie in 1668, of whom is descended the present family of Glasgow of Mountgreenan. Andrew Smith and Elizabeth Cuninghame had issue—

1. Andrew, his heir.
2. John, of Auchinmade, died unmarried.
3. Jean, died unmarried.
4. Margaret, married Thomas Shedden of Windyhouse, near Beith.

IV. Andrew Smith, as above, succeeded his father. He married, in 1753, Marion, daughter of John Cochrane of Barcosh, and had issue—

1. Andrew, who died abroad, unmarried.
2. John, of whom afterwards.
3. Margaret, married James Neill of Barnweill.
4. Elizabeth, died unmarried.
5. Jean.
6. Janet.

V. 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 to serve, 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

* Robert Service amassed about £100,000.

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

VI. William Smith Neill, his nephew, the eldest surviving son of Margaret. (See Barnweill and Craigie.)

BIRKHEAD.

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

I. JOHN CRAUFURD of Birkhead, who, in 1543—4, had to find security, along with John Craufurd of Giffordland, to underly the law for abiding from the Raid of Coldinghame.

II. Ninian Craufurd of Birkhead, who died in 1586.

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

IV. 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.

V. John Craufurd of Birkhead had a retour, 28th December, 1664, as air of William Craufurd of Inner Birkhead, his father, in the two merk land of Innerbirkhead, and a merk land called Lie Wardlawis, within the lordship of Gifford. He married Margaret Boyd. They both were in life in 1709.

VI. 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.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† The Barr Hamiltons changed their surname from Wallace to Hamilton about 1650. John Wallace of Ferguslie, a younger son of the Laird of Ellerslie, and chamberlain of the Earl of Abercorn, in Paisley or Blackstoun House, married Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Hamilton of Ferguslie, a son of the Laird of Orbistoun. Her brother left his share of Ferguslie to his nephew, John Wallace, on condition of his assuming the surname of Hamilton. This nephew, under the style of John Hamilton, eldest son of John Wallace of Ferguslie and Barr, married Agnes, daughter of William Cuninghame of Craignoe, in March, 1643. Their son, John Hamilton, younger of Barr, in 1669, married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Hugh Cochrane of Ferguslie, and niece of the Earl of Dundonald. Jean Hamilton, daughter of this marriage, was the wife of John Craufurd, younger of Birkhead. The young couple were on a visit at the Barr in 1704. An account (rather curious) to Robert Caldwell, general dealer at the Kirk of Lochunnoch, is preserved by the family of Barr. It includes young Birkhead:—"Ying Barr (Alexander Hamilton, younger of Barr), 4 unce whyt sucker candle, resavat in the Garpal, at 6s. 8d. Scots. Mair a prognosticate at 4 pennies. To the Ladie, haf ane unce indigo at 6s. To ying Birkhead, a knif and tabaca at 6s. Your wyf, 3 quatr

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

VIII. Robert Crawford 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 Crawford of Posle. On the top of the hill are a number of firs growing, beautifully planted, with eight avenues pointing out from one centre, and six from another. The place bears a resemblance of an ancient Roman camp. Upon the north side are three breasts, erected in form of trenches; it is argued by some that they were made by the Regent Murray, at that time, which I think bears not the smallest doubt of the contrary, as the Regent not being sure which way they would come till they were

upon their march; then the two armies striving which to gain the top of the hill first, he had no time to make breast-works; and for the Queen's army, they never reached to that place by 300 yards. Mr Crawford built a good house upon the south side of the great road betwixt the village of Pollockshaws and Glasgow, anno 1777, adjacent to the bottom of the north side of Langside hill, near to which is a small plantation of firs. The third part of Langside was acquired from Mr Robert Crawford of Posle, anno 1776, by Thomas Brown, who, in 1778, built an elegant large house upon an eminence," &c.* The top of the hill is called *Camphill*, and there is a circular or elliptical enclosure, about 360 feet in circumference, most likely a ring or hill fort.

IX. Janet Crawford, daughter of the late Robert Crawford of Possill, died at Gourcock, 26th April, 1841.

muslin at ten shilling." William Blair of that Ilk's confirmation to Robert Dunsmuir of Birkheid, November, 1709, viz.:—"Agreement between Hon. William Blair of that Ilk and Master William Scott, alias Blair, of that Ilk, younger, anent the marriage of Magdalene Blair, his onely daughter, then on life, and me (the said Master William Scott), I obtained the right and title of his estate and baronie of Blair, &c., within which estate the lands of Ovir-Birkheid, belonging lately to John Crawford, &c., and his predecessors of the lands of Blair successively for many generations, for service of warde and relief, &c., &c. And said John Crawford, by the contract of marriage made betwixt John Crawford, his onely lawfull son, on the one part, and Jean Hamilton, daughter to John Hamilton of Bar, &c., on the other part, on the date 22d April, 1698, analysed and disposed to said John Crawford, his said son, and her, and the heirs to have been procreat betwixt him and said Jean Hamiltoun, in all and hiall 2½ merk land of Over-Birkheid, which is thereby extended to a 45s. 8d. land, then belonging to and possessed by ye said John Crawford, elder; reserving the equal half to himself, and his spouse, Margaret Boyd, and langest liver, &c. As alsoe,

John Crawford, younger, by his disposition, subscrit by him 10th November, 1709, sold, analysed, and disposed to and in favours of Robert Dunsmuir of Brownhills, and his heirs irredeemably, said 2½ merk land of Over-Birkhead, comprehending the Birket-Steel and Stenners. And I, as superior of the said land, having transacted and agreed with the said Robert for a certain composition payed by him for my granting to him a charter of confirmation of the Meikle-Birkheid," &c., &c. Robert Dunsmuir of Brownhill married Jean Crawford, daughter of John Crawford of Meikle-Birkhead; contract of marriage dated at Giffn—witnesses, Robert Montgomerie in Giffn, and Robert Montgomerie of Bogstoan—4th March, 1693. His oe, Robert Dunsmuir, sold the Brownhill, 3d June, 1742. The said Robert Dunsmuir and Jean Crawford had three sons. John Crawford of Birkhead and Jean Hamiltoun's eldest son, or male heir, settled at Billysavage, in Ireland. This Crawford of Billysavage was a jolly toper. The bacchanalian song of Robin Adair, "Will you drink wine with me, Robin Adair," &c., was made or founded on him and others that were well known.

* Semple, p. 201.

PARISH OF DALRYMPLE.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

The name of this parish, written in old documents *Dalrimpill*, is derived apparently from the Celtic *Dail-a'-chrúim-puill*, signifying the *dale of the crooked pool*, which, even at this day, is accurately descriptive of the valley or dale where stand the church and village of Dalrymple, and it would be still more so at the time the name was given. The Doon, which intersects the level, turns and bends considerably; but anciently it was much more crooked. The outline of the old course of the river, from below Nether Skeldon till it reaches the village, is still traceable—describing almost the figure S.

The extent of the parish, from east to west, is about seven miles; its breadth, three; and it contains about twelve square miles. It is bounded on the north and east by the parishes of Ayr, Coylton, and Dalmellington; and on the south and west by the river Doon, which separates it from the parishes of Straiton, Kirkmichael, and Maybole.*

With the exception of the valley, where the village and church are situated, none of the rest of the parish can be termed level, for the surface abounds with numerous rising grounds, or little round hills, from the most of which are seen the islands of Bute and Arran, the peninsula of Cantyre, Ailsa Craig, and the “lofty Benlomond,” which is 44 min. north from, and on the same meridian line with the British fortlet on Woodland, the most southern eminence of this parish. From Kirkmien, the highest part of the parish, the north of Ireland is distinctly seen in clear weather.*

There are several streamlets, but the Doon is the only river. It forms the boundary between Kyle and Carrick, and skirts the whole length of the parish. It flows from Loch Doon, above Dalmellington. The margin of the river is well wooded, and there are many fine haughs on its

sides, covered with the “flowering hawthorn” and sloe, with numerous hazel banks intervening, where the Scotch nut is generally to be found in abundance. One of the most extensive of these haughs is called Boreland Glen—a delightfully varied hollow—now gently sloping, now bold and commanding, with many a romantic bend, through which the Doon rolls gently or strong as the rains flood its channel. The river affords good fishing, both of salmon and trout; though fish are not so plentiful as they have been in the recollection of anglers still alive. There are four lochs in the parish—Martnaham, Snipe, Kerse, and Linston. Martnaham is the largest. It is about a mile and a half in length, and stretches a considerable way into Coylton. The scenery in the vicinity of the loch is picturesque. In all the lochs, there are abundance of pike, perch, and eel. Several mineral springs are to be found in the parish—particularly one on the estate of Barbieston, now incorporated with Skeldon. Captain Campbell of Barbieston used it himself, and frequently made his servants drink of it.*

The soil is various. The greater part of it is clay; the remainder, gravel, sand, and loam. In some places the clay soil is very poor and barren, scarcely repaying the expense of cultivation; in others, when properly managed, and sheltered from the wintry winds by plantations or the adjacent elevated grounds, it produces excellent crops. The clay soil is in some places red, in others blue, and a bluish white. The gravelly and the sandy soils yield the best pasture, and are best adapted for potatoes and turnips. The loam is mostly on the banks of the river, lochs, and rivulets, to which it has evidently been carried down from the higher grounds by the floods in winter. There is very little moss land in the parish.* Of late considerable improvement has been made in the agricultural management of the land. Tile-draining

* New Statistical Account of Scotland.

* New Statistical Account.

is in rapid progress, and wheat and green crops are much more extensively grown than formerly. A high spirit of emulation prevails among the tenantry. A Farmers' Society was established in 1845; and the parish and neighbourhood has now an annual show of cattle, which takes place at Dalrymple village.

The plantations, of which there are several in the parish, consist of oak, elm, ash, alder, birch, plane, lime, larch, silver, spruce, and Scotch fir. Dalrymple Wood is supposed to be a part of the ancient Caledonian forest.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

It is said by our old historians that a great battle was fought on the banks of the Doon, between the Roman legions and the Scots and Picts, in which the former suffered severely, and the latter were defeated with great loss. On the Dalrymple side of the Doon, at the head of the plain called Barbieston-holm, a tumulus and other remains existed some years ago, in which relics were found indicative of a conflict having taken place, at a remote period, between "the conquerors of the world" and the native tribes of Caledonia. It has been objected by some, who look merely at the present features of the country, that the valley on the Dalrymple side of the river is too small to have been the arena of a great battle. But when the ancient course of the Doon is taken into consideration, this objection falls to the ground. There are various other circumstances corroborative of the accuracy of the old historians. Within the circle of a few miles are the remains of no less than five British fortlets on the surrounding eminences, all commanding a view of the valley. The Roman road from Kirkeudbright to Ayr passed within a short distance of the field of battle. *Chalmers*, in his *Caledonia*, argues that the Romans were in the habit of pushing their armies into the midst of the British encampments—not that these encampments were formed for the purpose of watching the movements of the invaders. *Chalmers*, however, great as he is in facts, cannot be regarded as an authority in matters of this kind; and it seems pretty evident that the fortlets in question were constructed by the native warriors as positions from whence to observe and give notice of the approach of the enemy. The holm at Barbieston was the most fordable part of the Doon, as well as an easy pass into Carrick—an obvious reason why the natives concentrated their forces at that particular point, and risked a great and fatal battle in disputing the further progress of the Romans.

The barony of Dalrymple was held in former times by a family—the progenitors of the noble family of Stair—who took from their lands the

surname of Dalrymple. In the fourteenth century a feud occurred between this family and Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, which fell out in this way:—
 "The airis of Sir Neill [Montgomerie] bruikit the landis of Cassillis,* quhill the ring of Robert the Second, the first of the Stewartis, at the quhill tyme the saidis landis fell to ane lass: And the Laird of Dalrmpill, her nyteboir, come to hir hous of Cassillis, and persewitt hir, be forse, to have hir in marriage; the quilk scho wald nocht condiscend to, bot defendit the hous. And at this tyme, the Laird of Donour, that than was (Sir John Kennedy), cuming by, and perceiffing the samin, sett upone the Laird of Dalrmpill, and slew him, and releiffit the lady, and tuik hir with him to his hous of Donour, quhair, under promises of marriage, he maid hir to resing her landis in the Kingis handia in fauoris off him; bot I cannot reid that ever he mareyit hir to wyff. Bot scho seing herself disap-poyntitt be that deid, tuik displeasour, and deit schortlie thairefter. This was about the third yeir off Robert the Second, quilk was the 1373 year of God. Now, the Laird of Dalrmpill being slane, as ye have hard, his landis falles to his broder sonis, amangis the quhill thair wes gritt stryff, bot the youngest at last sold his rycht to the Laird of Donour. And thane, the Laird of Donour sett for the eldest, and slew him, littil abuiff the Kirk of Dalrmpill, quhair now thair is ane gritt cairne of stanis to this day. And sa, be that rycht that he had of the youngest, he bruikit the landis of Dalrmpill, and this wes Dalrmpill's conquest."†
 This statement is in some measure borne out by charters and tradition. It is reasonable to suppose that the slaughter of the Laird of Dalrymple, and the carrying away so rich a prize as the heiress of Cassillis, whose fair lands lay so temptingly adjacent to his barony, should excite a strong desire of revenge on the part of the Dalrymples. According to a tradition, handed down by the domestics at Cassillis, Sir John had, on one occasion, a narrow escape. A reconciliation appears to have been brought about between the two houses; and the Dalrymples, by way of showing how heartily they had given up the feud, invited the new proprietor of Cassillis to a feast at the castle of Dalrymple. With almost incredible temerity or imprudence, Sir John Kennedy came alone, or at best with only one or two attendants. As he was about to enter the drawbridge, which he would in all probability never have recrossed, he heard the nurse, who had perhaps placed herself intentionally at the gate to apprise him of his danger, remark

* Cassillis House, on the Kirkmichael side of the Doon, is situated a little further down than Dalrymple.

† "Historie of the Kennedys"—supposed to have been written early in the seventeenth century—published from the original MS. in the Advocates' Library, by Pitcairn, in 1830.

audibly to herself, that it was "a pity such a bird should be caught in such a snare." Sir John instantly took the alarm, and, hastily repairing to Cassillis, summoned his retainers, at the head of whom he attacked the Dalrymples, committed great slaughter, and laid waste their castle. This tradition rests on the authority of a domestic of David, tenth Earl of Cassillis, who died in 1792.

Dalrymple parish is the scene of the poem by the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart., of Auchinleck, entitled "Skeldon Haughs; or, the Sow is Flitted!" The subject is one of the many feuds which prevailed between the Kennedies of Carrick and the Craufurds of Kyle. Boswell assigns the encounter to the fifteenth century. It is probable that it was of later occurrence, there being no other authority for it than tradition. By way of insult, the Kennedies tied a sow to a stake on the lands of Craufurd of Kerse, which they dared the Craufurds to remove. A fierce battle was the consequence—the Kennedies sustaining a severe defeat. The conflict took place, it is supposed, near the foot of Boreland Glen, which, it is believed, derived its name from the *sow* having been tethered there. This, however, is very doubtful—there being numerous places in the country called *Boreland*. A pool in the Doon, near the spot, is called *Kennedies' dub*, where tradition avers "five score" of Kennedies were drowned in crossing the river, pursued by the Craufurds.

Several notable floods have occurred in the river Doon, by which much property on its banks was destroyed. "About fifty years ago," says the Statistical Account, "one of these occurred, which did considerable damage; and in January, 1814, the melting of the snow on the adjacent hills swelled the river to such an extent that it burst up immense fragments of ice, and forced them forward with irresistible impetuosity, in consequence of which the trees on the banks were bent like willows—Skeldon wooden bridge was carried away—the village gardens were under ice and water, and the village houses were inundated from three to four feet above the floors." The following account of the flood was furnished to the *Air Advertiser* at the time, by the parish schoolmaster, Mr Campbell:—

"Dalrymple, 20th Jan., 1814.

"Wednesday last was an epoch ever to be remembered by the inhabitants of this village. The thaw of that and the preceding day had opened the Doon, formerly "bound like a rock," to a considerable distance above this; and the melting of the snow on the adjacent hills swelled the water of the river beyond its usual depth, which burst up vast fragments of ice, and congealed snow, forcing them forward with indescribable impetuosity, bending trees on the banks like willows, carrying down Skeldon bridge, and sweeping all before it. Thus proceeded the overwhelming torrent, in awful majesty, till it had accumulated a most prodigious mass of the frozen element, which, as if in wanton frolic, it heaved out into the fields on both sides,

covering acres of ground, many feet deep. Alternately loading and discharging in this manner, it called at a door or two in the village, as it were to apprise us of its approach. Impatient of restraint, it deserted its wonted channel, trying to make its grand entry by several courses successively, in Saint Valley; and finding no one of them sufficient for its reception, it took them all together, overrunning the whole holm at once. Then appeared here, in terrific grandeur, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, when the moon, shrinking from so dreadful a sight, had concealed herself behind a cloud, and the gloom of night added to the horrors of the tremendous scene. Like a sea, it overflowed all the gardens on the east side, from the cross to the bridge, and invaded the houses behind, by the doors and windows, lifting and tumbling the furniture, extinguishing the fires in a moment, and gushing out at the front doors with incredible rapidity. But its principal inroad was by the end of the bridge. Here, while the houses stood as a bank on either side, it came crashing and roaring up the street in full career, casting forth, within a few yards of the cross, floats of ice like mill-stones. By this time the houses on the west side were in the same situation with those on the east. At one place the water was running upon the house-eaves, at another it was near the door head; and midway up the street, it stood three feet and a half above the floor. Happily for us, it did not advance five minutes longer in this direction, or the whole village had been inundated. The consternation of spectators not unconcerned may be more easily imagined than described. Several have lost considerably; and many families have been expelled their own houses, into which the water is yet pouring in, and obliged to seek shelter from their neighbours."

Little is known of the ecclesiastical history of the parish. "Of the more early history of the church of Dalrymple," says Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, "research has found nothing. When James IV. re-established the chapel-royal of Stirling, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, he annexed to it the church of Dalrymple, the revenues whereof formed one of the prebends of that chapel. The feu duties, teind duties, profits, and emoluments appertaining to the chapel-royal, were levied from the £20 land of Kerse and half-merkland of Keinnair, comprehending Mains of Kerse, &c.; lands of Skeldon; Martnaham Park, Patterston, Dun, Whitestoun, Yeamanstoun, Halfmerkland, &c.; Balsarroch, Upper Holms (now Kirkton), Boghall, Little Carrick, Stewarton, Cloncaird, Merkland, &c.; Airdhill, Woodlands, Holms, part of Holms called Kirkhill, Drungobbs, &c.; Nether Skeldon, &c.; Barbieston. The cure of the church was in the meantime held by a curate. The patronage of the prebend of Dalrymple belonged to the king; and even after the church ceased to be connected with the chapel-royal, the king continued the patron of the same church." The church, which was built on the old foundation in 1764, is pleasantly situated on a bend of the Doon, at the southwest extremity of the parish. It is thus inconvenient for the families in the upper part of the parish, as they are distant from it from four to six miles. A proposal to remove the church was entertained in 1642. A minute of Presbytery, dated 14th July of that year, states that "the Laird of Kerse and the Laird of Skeldoun" made offer of

land for "a new kirk" more conveniently situated for the people. The old church is described in the minute as within half a mile [Scots] of the one extremity—the parish being five miles long. This design, however, from whatever cause, was not prosecuted farther. The same records bear—minute of June 7—that the glebe was measured off in 1648. It consisted of three acres, taken from the property of the Earl of Cassillis. In the minute it is stated that "there were no church lands called so of old," and there was only one acre attached to the manse. The Statistical Account says "the glebe consists of four acres, and is worth £10 per annum. It appears, from a minute of the Presbytery of Ayr in September, 1701, that the Kirkhill, consisting of fourteen acres, which lets at present for upwards of £30, was designed as a grass-glebe to the minister; but, from some unknown circumstance, the ground so designed is now the property of the Marquis of Ailsa."

As in most other cases, the church was the nucleus of the village. The manse, which originally stood within a few yards of the church gate, and a few small cottages adjacent, constituted the village of Dalrymple till about the beginning of the present century. Since then a delightful little community of houses, forming two sides of a square, has sprung up; which, together with the manse, built towards the close of last century, and its recent additions, may truly vie with Goldsmith's

"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain."

The school-house, too, though small, with little accommodation for the teacher, is a pattern of neatness. The school-house formerly stood at St Valley, a short distance above the village. Burns, the poet, attended the school here for some time, when he was in his thirteenth year.

The parish school was established two hundred years ago. In the minute of Presbytery in reference to the removal of the church, formerly alluded to—14th July, 1642—it is said there "was ane Scotts scule fund at the kirk."

"The first Presbyterian minister of Dalrymple," says the *Statistical Account*, "as far as can be ascertained from the records of the Presbytery of Ayr, which go back to 1642, was Mr Robert Spreull, who was also Presbytery clerk. How long he was settled before that date, and how long he continued, and whether he had any immediate successor, is unknown, as some of the records of those troublous times are either lost or were never in existence. In 1694, Mr James Gilchrist was ordained and admitted minister of Dalrymple; in 1699, Mr James Laurie; in 1727, Mr John Adam, who was translated to Falkirk in 1744;* in 1745,

Mr Samuel Walker; in 1745, Mr Ebenezer Walker, brother of the former; in 1798, Mr Robert Steven, minister of Catrine Chapel, was admitted; and on the 10th February, 1829, the present incumbent, Mr Robert Wallace, was ordained and admitted." We may add that Mr Spreull died in 1660. In his latter-will, *Jonet Schaw*, his relict, was left his only executrix. "David Craufurd of Kers, David Campbell of Over-Skeldoune, Alexander Craufurd of Skeldoune, the possessors of the lands of Barbiestoune," were debtors to the deceased.*

The parochial registers commence in 1699, and have been pretty regularly kept. In 1700, the parish was divided into quarters, for the better superintendence of the elders. The minute of session says—"Duncan Craford in Knockshinnoch is to have for his quarter all about the Kers, Knockshinnoch, and untill Little Dinstone: David Culbreth is to have all the rest of the 20lb. land of the Kers: Will. Cowan is to have all the lands of Over Skeldon, except the Fardine: Rodger Dinne is to have all the lands of Mertineton yt. are in this paroch, together wt. the Fardine: John Paton in Potterston is to have all the lands of Potterston: David Bryce is to have the lands of Pockleun and Dustyhall, Glencaird, Merkland, and Belistone: Barbiestone is to have all the lands of Nether Skeldone, together with the lands of Barbiestone: James Muire is to have Liudstone Brae, Balsarroch, Knockjerdour, and Drumgobbs: John Hutchison in Burnton is to have all the rest of the Baronie of Dalrymple."

1730 (30th March)—The session mett and employed a part of this day in prayer. The session appoint yr. treasurer to give out three pounds Scots to a poor lad at Glasgow College, much recommended.

1731 (25th April)—The session appoint them [John Torbet and his wife, in the Woodhouse of Dalrymple] £2 Scots to help to repair their loss. [The premises were consumed by fire.]

1732 (July 23)—This day Alexr. Bone, who has been for some time past under the scandal of theft [stolen sheep being found in his custody, for which he was apprehended, and could not exculpate himself], came in voluntarily to the session and confessed the guilt, and professed his hearty sorrow for the same. The session appoint him to appear before the congregation, &c.

Charles Campbell of Barbieston, and his son, Duncan, appear to have had the greater part of the poor funds in loan at this time from the session, upon bills granted at different dates.

The minutes of session are chiefly taken up with cases of illicit intercourse, the offenders comprising

* A memoir of the Rev. John Adam was given in "The Scottish Christian Herald."

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

the highest and the lowest in the parish: David Craufurd, younger of Kerse; Hugh Ross of Skeldoun; "Harry M'Candlish, smith at Porclewan," grandfather of a somewhat conspicuous leader of the Free Church party, whose paternal name was M'Candlish. Even the session clerk himself had to appear before the session, as the following minute, written, no doubt, by himself, records:—"June 18, 1769—James M'Ilvean, schoolmaster of Dalrymple, rebuked for fornication with Jean Cowan," &c. If we are to judge from the session books, the parishioners, during last century, were rather of a rough cast:—"June 16, 1774—William Cowan in Halfmerkland, and John Murray in Leffenhaugh, accused of fighting in the church on the 5th June, being the preparation Sabbath." The quarrel arose about a seat. Cowan seized Murray by the neck, to put him out, choking him till the blood came. The disturbance occurred both forenoon and afternoon, before sermon. The case was referred to the Presbytery. Both parties were rebuked.

The oldest headstone in the churchyard is dated 1648. The stone over the grave of the Rev. Ebenezer Walker, minister of Dalrymple, also records the death of his grandson, Samuel Walker, "late governor of Bance Island; a young man of learning and virtue, who died on the 15th of November, 1811, in the 25th year of his age, and whose remains are interred in his grandfather's grave, under this stone."

The property of the parish is comprehended under the lands belonging to the Barony of Dalrymple, upper and lower, the rent of which, in 1799, was £735; Upper Skeldon, £150; Nether Skeldon, £200; Kerse, £435; Barbieston, £50; total, £1570. The rental in 1825 was £5192.

The population in 1755 was 439; in 1831, 964; in 1841, 909.

The Ayr and Galloway Railway, about to be commenced, will pass within half a mile of Dalrymple village.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Roman road, forming a communication between the Solway Frith and the Clyde, intersects the parish. "Entering it at the eastern extremity, it passes through the farms of Polnessan, Smithston, Newfield, Boreland, Hollybush Mains, and Causeway, which is supposed to have taken its name from this road. From Causeway it goes on to the farm of Perclewan, and passing through this and the farm of Lindston, it enters the parish of Ayr.

* * * A tripod of Roman bronze, understood to be one of those used by the priest in pouring libations on the sacrifice, or otherwise about the altar, was found in a drained part of Lindston Loch, near the Roman road, about fifty years ago;

and a pitcher of earthenware, like that represented in prints in the hand of the woman of Samaria, at the well at Sychar, was found at Perclewan, on the line of the same road, in 1833. Both have handles; the tripod has also a spout, and the pitcher is glazed, and of a greenish colour, and has the figure of a man's face and hands on the front, in relief.

"On a ridge of a rising ground, about three miles in length, forming the boundary between the valley of Dalrymple and the low road from Ayr to Mayhole, are the remains of three British fortlets. They are all circular, and surrounded by trenches, and contain each about fifty falls of ground. The trenches were filled with a rich black mould, resembling moss-earth; and on its being removed some years ago, for the purpose of manure, human skulls, bones, and deers' horns were found.

"About ten years ago, some silver coins were found in a grave in the churchyard of Dalrymple. Two of them, which came into the writer's possession,* are of the reign of James I. of Scotland (1424-36) and apparently half-groats. The one is of the Edinburgh mint, and the other was struck at Stirling. They bear on the obverse, within a rose, the head of the sovereign, crowned, full-faced, with the sceptre on the right. Legend, JACOBVS · DEI · GRATIA · REX · SCOTORVM. On the reverse, a cross with three pellets, and fleurs-de-lis alternately in the quarters. Legend, DOMINVS · PROTECTOR · MEVS · ET · LIBERATOR · MEVS, and within a dotted circle, the first, VILLA · EDINBURGH, the other, VILLA · STREVEVLI.

"There were also four silver pennies of Edward I. and III. of England, found in a ploughed field near the village in 1835. The largest has on one side, EDW · R · ANGL · DNS · HYB ·, and on the reverse, CIVITAS · LONDON. Two of them have on the reverse, CIVITAS · CAUTOR, and the fourth, CIVITAS · DUREME.†

"A stone coffin and bones were found in Barbieston holm, near the river Doon, and about a furlong to the east of Dalrymple village. In answer to inquiries on that subject, Mr Fullarton‡ very kindly made the following communication:—"About 1804-5, I had bought the farm of Barbieston, and wishing to make a new approach to my house at Skeldon, I set some men to work to form that road, in the course of which operation they had to cut through a small hillock of gravel. This proving of immediate use in making the road, was followed, and a considerable part removed, when

* Statistical Account of Scotland, parish of Dalrymple, written by the Rev. Robert Wallace, minister of the parish.

† The coins, Roman vessels, a spear found in Barbieston holm, and part of a deer's horn found in the trench of one of the fortlets, are all in the custody of the writer of this account at Dalrymple Manse.

‡ The late William Fullarton, Esq. of Skeldon.

suddenly the workers came on a stone coffin, in which was the skeleton of a large-sized person in a state of decay. On taking up the right thigh bone, I applied it to my own leg, as nearly as I possibly could to my hip-joint, and it went nearly to the middle of my shin, and I stand five feet eleven inches. From these circumstances, I was led to think that the bones must have belonged to some tall, powerful man, some chief or captain, particularly as a battle is reported by Hollingshed, and also by Spottiswood, to have been fought at the ford of Barbieston.'

"In Barbieston holm, and near the place where the stone coffin was found, there was a large cairn of stones; and not far distant there were two others—one at St. Valley, and another at Priest-hill. The whole, however, have been removed in the course of the last thirty years. Among the stones were human and other bones, and some heads of pikes, spears, &c."*

Some of these cairns may have been "the gritt cairn of stains" alluded to in the "Historie of the Kennedyis."

There were several old castles in the parish, only part of one of which now remains, Nether Skeldon. It stands on a rising ground not far from the modern mansion, surrounded by an excellent orchard and a number of other trees. The main building seems to have consisted of a square tower. Bar-

bieston Castle remained inhabitable till within the last two years, when it was rased to the ground to make way for a new farm-steading built adjacent to the site. The Statistical Account states that when "this castle was modernised, about fifty years ago," some stones of the old vaults were found with the dates 1340 and 1345 upon them. Dalrymple Castle stood on a rising ground in St Valley, within a few hundred yards of the old course of the Doon. Every vestige of the building has long ago been removed—so long, indeed, that no one in the district knows when or by whom it was swept away; and few in the district are aware that it existed at all. Such is the obliterating hand of time. There are, however, one or two individuals in the village who remember, when young, of having sported on the green knoll where once towered the castle walls, and rolled themselves down the grassy sides of the hollow that formed the ditch round it. This, too, is now filled up and ploughed over; and a slight elevation above the surrounding level alone marks where the strong house of the Dalrymples had been. Kerse Castle was situated at the head of the parish, not far from the Craigs of Kyle. The greater part of the building was carried away, towards the end of last century, by Mr Ross, then proprietor of Kerse and Skeldon, to build the new mansion on the latter property. The only wall left standing was blown down by the same storm which dispersed the French armament at Bantry Bay, in 1797.

* New Statistical Account of Scotland.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF DALRYMPLE.

DALRYMPLES OF DALRYMPLE.

The barony of Dalrymple was possessed of old by a family who, no doubt, took their name from the lands. Little, or rather nothing, is known of their descent, save what occurs in the charters granted by Robert II. to John Kennedy of Dunure. The first of these is a charter of confirmation, dated at Scone, 30th May, 1371, of the half of the barony of Dalrymple, "quam Malcolmus, filius Gilcristi, filii ade de Dalrampil, resignavit." Adam thus appears to have been the first of Dalrymple; *Gilcrist*, his son, the second; and *Malcolm*, son of *Gilcrist*, the third. The same monarch, 13th September, 1377, confirmed by another charter to the same John Kennedy, the half of the barony of

Dalrympill, "quae fuit Hugonis filii Rolandi de Dalrympill." This Hew Dalrymple, son of Roland, was in all probability a brother's son. The whole of the barony of Dalrymple having thus fallen into the hands of John Kennedy of Dunure, the Dalrymples ceased to be connected with the parish. From them, however, are descended, as is generally understood, the now noble family of Stair, who will fall to be traced under another parish.

CRAUFURDS OF KERSE.

Lord Auchinleck, who was maternally descended from the Craufurds of Kerse, says, after diligent inquiry, "This family came from Craufurd of Loudoun before Robert Bruce's time, and the lands of

Kerse continue to hold of the Earl of Loudoun. I have seen the old rights." The first, according to *Crawfurd's MS. History of the Crawfurds*, was

I. REGINALD CRAUFURD, son of Hugh, the first of Loudoun. Riddel, in his genealogy of the *Ross* family, quotes a charter by "Hugo de Craufurd, filius Hugonis de Craufurd," to "Reginald his brother, of the lands of Kerse, in the reign of Alexander III." between 1249 and 1286; and he cites *Crawfurd*, who had seen it.* The next mentioned by *Crawfurd* is

II. Fergus de Craufurd, supposed of Kerse, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1346.

III. Esplin de Craufurd of Kerse, who appears in the reign of James I., between 1406 and 1437.

IV. John, son of *Asplan*, had a charter, in 1444, of part of the lands of Kelwode.

V. Esplane Craufurd of Kerse, in the reign of James IV., about 1489. On the 19th July, 1497, Esplane de Craufurd de Carse is a party in a contract with Thomas de Corry de Kelwode, about dividing the lands of Thomastoun. In 1499 and 1500, Esplane de Craufurd conveys certain parts of his estate to David Craufurd, his son and apparent heir. He married a lady of the name of Sibella Little, but of what family is not mentioned. This appears from a charter quoted by Lord Auchinleck, book 12 chap. 7 of the Great Seal Charters, to Esplin Craufurd of Kerse, and Sibella Little, his spouse, of the lands of Thomastoun, in Carrick, on his resignation, 26th January, 1488. He was succeeded, in 1504, by his son,

VI. David Craufurd of Kerse, who, in 1505, is witness to an infestment, in certain lands, of Margaret of England. In 1508, he and his son, David, were charged with convocation of the lieges, and hindering the Bailie Court of Carrick—Hugh, Earl of Eglington, bailie at the time. In 1512–13, he was americiated, along with Thomas Corry of Kelwode, for not entering the Laird of Bargany, then at the horn, to stand his trial for art and part of the slaughter of the young Laird of Attiquane. David of Kerse had three sons and a daughter—

1. Bartholomew, his heir.
2. David, of Culnorris and Balgregan.
3. Duncan, of whom came the house of Camlarg.
4. A daughter.

He was succeeded by his son,

VII. Bartholomew Craufurd of Kerse. This Laird of Kerse, and his brothers, David and Duncan, were concerned, with the Kennedies, in the slaughter of the Laird of Lochland, in 1525. All the Kennedies of note appear to have been art and part in the death of Lochland. In the same year, David Craufurd of Kerse is accused of having had a hand,

along with the Campbells, in the slaughter of the Earl of Cassillis at Prestwick. His name occurs frequently among the family writs. John Ross grants a letter of succession, dated 15th May, 1520, to Bartholomew Craufurd of Kerse, of an annual rent of £40 out of the lands of Kerse; second, on the 13th December, 1526, Bartholomew Craufurd, son to David Craufurd of Kerse, gets a charter of Kerse, &c., from Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, superior, in favour of Bartholomew, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to David, to Duncan, to Robert, all brothers of said Bartholomew, and their respective heirs male, &c. Bartholomew, Laird of Kerse, married Anne, daughter of Lord Avendale. He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. David Craufurd of Kerse. Lord Auchinleck takes notice of a charter, dated 17th August, 1526, to David Craufurd, son and apparent heir to Bartholomew Craufurd of Kerse, of the lands of Auchan, Little Sellech, Auchenreoch, Glenhead, Balthomas, Kilbride, Hoggestoun, and Mill of Carrick-muir, extending to a £10 land, o. e., all in Carrick, on the said David's resignation. And in the family writs, there is a precept for infesting him, on the resignation of his father, in the lands of Kerse—dated 23d September, 1529. He first married Catherine Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton of Sanquhar, in Kyle. This might be about the year 1539, as Lord Auchinleck takes notice of a charter, dated 10th May, that year, to David Craufurd of Kerse, and his spouse, as above designed. Secondly, he married Margaret, daughter of Chalmers of Gadgirth. In 1550, David Craufurd of Kerse was americiated for the non-entry of the party concerned in the abduction of Lady Lefnoresse. In 1565 he was one of the assize at the trial of John Craufurd of Camlarg for an assault, in the Sheriff Court of Ayr. He appears to have died about 1570, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. David Craufurd of Kerse. Among the family writs there is a precept mentioned of an infestment, dated in 1570, in favour of David Craufurd, heir of David Craufurd, his father, in the lands of Kerse. In 1585, he acquired, from William Campbell of Quhytauch, "all and hail his xvjs. viijd. worth of land called Freirland, of auld extent," lying in the burrowfield of Ayr. The contract of sale was drawn up in favour of himself and heirs; whom failing, to "William Craufurd, his brother-germane," &c.* He married Jean, fifth daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleming, by whom he had four daughters, married respectively:—1. ———, to Gordon of Craighlaw; 2. Marion, to James Boewell of Auchinleck, in 1590; 3. ———, to Wauchope of Edmeston; and 4. Margaret, to

* Robertson.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

Patrick Maxwell of Newark, being his second wife. Having no male heirs, David Craufurd of Kerse "entailed his estate—1586—to his brother William, who died without issue; whom failing, to John Craufurd of Balgregan, and heirs male of line; whom failing, to Duncan Craufurd (son of John) of Camlarg, and his heirs male of line; whom failing, to Duncan Craufurd of Drumlaight, and heirs male of line; whom failing, to David Craufurd, burghess of Ayr, and heirs male of line; whom failing, to James Craufurd, burghess of Ayr, and heirs male of line; whom failing, to the nearest male heir of Kerse;—all which was confirmed by a charter in the same year." He died before 1596, in which year

X. Alexander Craufurd of Kerse is mentioned in the testament of "John Galbraith in Cuickistoun." His retour is thus recorded:—"8th February, 1600—Alexander Craufurd of Kerse, heir male and of entail of William Craufurd, brother-german of the late David Craufurd of Kerse, *nepotis fratris abavi*," which relationship refers to David (No. V.), whose son David, as above, is designed of Balgregan. "Duncane Craufurd, brother to ye laird of Kars," is mentioned in the testament of "Michaell Dalrumpill, merchant burghess of Air," in 1613. Balgregan is supposed to have belonged to the Dalmagregan family, in Galloway, said to have descended from that Sir Gregan Craufurd who, according to tradition, was instrumental in rescuing David I. from the assault of a stag in 1127. The connexion of the Craufurds of Kerse with those of Balgregan arose, in all probability, from the marriage of the grandfather, David—in the retour 1526—with the heiress of Balgregan, which will account for the more modern Kerse Craufurds emblazoning in their *arms* the stag's head with the ermine of the Loudoun Craufurds, their own parent stock. Alexander Craufurd of Kerse was admitted a burghess of Ayr* in 1618. He died in the month of January 1619. The following is extracted from his latter-will:—

"Legacie—At Kers ye xxix day of Januar, 1617 zr., The quhilk day the said Alexr. maks, constituts, and ordanes David Craufurd, my sone and air, my onlie exr. and Intror. wt. my guids and geir; and ordanes Kathrein Craufurd, my spous, tutrix during hir weddowheid; and ordanes hir to interteine ye said Alexr. and Margrat Craufurds, my laut.full bairnes, as scho will answer to God. And I ordane my Lord of Lowdoun to orsie my saids bairns; and levis and ordanes the said David Craufurd, my sone and air, To pay and relief my debts; and inspeciall Duncane Craufurd, my brother, David Craufurd in Knokshynnoch, Alexr. Craufurd in burne; and yt. the Ten thousand mks contractit be my Lord of Lowdoun, in Tocher for ye marriage betwixt the said David and Jeanie Campbell, his dochter, salbe maid furthcumand for ye weil and proffit of ye said Alexr. and Margrat Craufurds, my laut.full bairnes, because ye samyne is destinat fra thame. And incaice of failzie of ye marriage, I ordane the said Daniel, my sone, To pay to the said

Alexr. and Margrat Craufurd, my said bairnes, The said sowme of Ten thousand mks. money, vnder ye pane of my curs and maledictiounes. And yt. to serve thame for ye portioune naturall and bairnes pairt of geir may fall to yame be my deceis."

From this we learn that Alexander Craufurd of Kerse was married to Katherine Craufurd, and that he had issue—*David*, his heir; *Alexander*, and *Margaret*.

XI. David Craufurd of Kerse, his son, succeeded. In 1619, 8th April, he was retoured in certain lands in Carrick distinct from Kerse; and, 25th April, 1620, in the lands of Kerse, as heir of his father. He married, first, Jane, daughter of Hugh, Lord Loudoun, who died in June, 1624. From her latter-will it appears she had a son, although it is stated otherwise by Robertson on the authority of *Craufurd*. Her testament was "ffayt.fullie maid and gevin vp be the said David Craufurd, hir spous, In name and behalf of ——— Craufurd, laut.full sone to ye defunct." He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Daniel Ker of Kersland, by whom, according to Craufurd, there was no issue. "The alliance with Loudoun," continues that generally accurate genealogist, "engaged him deeply in cautionry with that family; the weight of which utterly destroyed his estate, and brought the family to an end in his person, which had long flourished in the first rank of the families of Ayrshire, for many hundreds of years, and was reputed one of the best allied families in the country." His son, it thus appears, had predeceased him. Craufurd, in speaking of the utter destruction of the estate, must have referred to the unentailed portion of it, as Kerse continued in the possession of the Craufurds long afterwards. David Craufurd of Kerse is mentioned in several testamentary documents down to 1645, when his name occurs in the testament of Lady Skeldon. His successor was probably of the Camlarg family.

XII. David Craufurd of Kerse was, in 1656, retoured as heir of David Craufurd in Little Park, his grandfather, in various subjects in Galloway. His name occurs in the testament of David Coningham of Milncraig, in 1659; and in that of Mr Robert Spreull, minister of Dalrymple, in 1661. In 1669 he granted a bond to Alexander Craufurd of Skeldon. He was succeeded by

XIII. Alexander Craufurd of Kerse, whose son,

XIV. Alexander Craufurd of Kerse, was retoured heir in the lands of Kerse in 1674. In 1680 he was infest in the lands of Nether Skeldon,* as heir of *his father*, Alexander Craufurd of Kerse. His name appears in the list of Commissioners of Supply for the county of Ayr in 1689, and 1704. He married Lady Margaret M'Gill, daughter of

* The lands of Nether Skeldon are often mentioned in the family writs, as pertaining to the family of Kerse, apparently as an interim appanage to the eldest son.

* Town Records.

the first Viscount Oxenford, by whom, according to Robertson, he had only one daughter. He must, however, have had a son; for, in 1702, we find Christian Campbell and "David Craufurd, younger of Kerse" in the hands of the kirk session of Dalrymple. He died in 1703 or 1704. The widow of Alexander married, secondly, George Ross of Galston. Robertson supposes him to have been the last of the male Craufurds of Kerse; but this was not the case, for we find

XV. John Craufurd of Kerse mentioned in the Presbytery books of Ayr. The same name also occurs in the town records in 1723. Robertson mentions that John, Earl of Loudoun, raised a process of non-entry against ——— Craufurd, eldest son of David Craufurd of Barquerry, and apparent heir of the deceased David Craufurd of Kerse. This must have been John No. XV. There was still another male,

XVI. William Craufurd of Kerse, who was admitted a burghess of Ayr in 1732. Neither of these two last Lairds of Kerse appear to have had any family, and the property, for lack of male heirs, reverted to

XVII. Christian Craufurd of Kerse, against whom the process, commenced in 1710, was revived. She was retoured heir to the deceased Alexander Craufurd of Kerse, her father, and Alexander Craufurd of Kerse, her grandfather. "This lady," says Robertson, "married Mr Moodie of Melcester, and having no succession, she disposed the lands of Kerse to William Ross of Shandwick, writer in Edinburgh, either in trust or otherwise; and he, soon after, having been drowned on his passage to Orkney, the estate of Kerse devolved on his heirs—the disposition to him, by Mrs Moodie, being *ex facie* absolute, and there being no other writs on the subject."

Hugh Ross, merchant, London, had sasine of the £20 land of Kerse, &c., in 1753. They were afterwards acquired by Major-General John Fullerton, and subsequently by the late R. A. Oswald of Auchincruive.

Arms of the Craufurds of Kerse—Argent, a Stag's Head erased, Gules.

THE SKELDONS.

There were two Skeldons, Over and Nether. The former is now called Hollybush, and the latter still retains the name of Skeldon, though without the prefix Nether. Probably there was only one property originally known by that name. It formed part of the barony of Martnaham, or Lochmartnaham; and was possessed from an early period by a branch of the Craufurd family. The first notice we find of the

CRAUFURDS OF SKELDON

is in a charter of Robert I., which mentions

John Craufurd of Skeldoune. The charter was "to Gilbert, filio Donaldi, valetto nostra dilecto, illum annum redditum decem mercareum, qui nobis deboetur de terra de Skeldoune, quilkis lands pertaines to John Craufurd of Skeldoune, in baronia de Lochmertenan, in vic. de air." He was most likely a cadet of the Craufurds of Kerse. The property, or at least part of it, continued long in the hands of the Craufurds. It is impossible, however, for us to make out a detailed account of their descent—only a few memorials of them having fallen into our hands. The next we have met with is

David Craufuirid of Skeldoune, whose name occurs in the testament of Issobell M'Walker, Girvane, 1617.* There is a

James Craufurd of Skeldon admitted a burghess of Ayr in 1618; and another,

"*David Craufurd of Nether Skeldoune*," is mentioned in the testament of Alexander Craufuirid of Kerse, in 1620.

Duncan Craufuirid of Nether Skeldoune died in 1623. His latter-will runs thus:—"Legacie—I leif my saull to the Lord Almichti," and "my body to be bureit in the Colledge Kirk of Mayboill: Item, I nominat, &c., *Agnes M' Culloche*, my spous, my onlie exrix. testamantar to my bairnes, viz., *Wm.*, *Alexr.*, *David*, and *Issobell Craufurdia*," &c. Mair, I leif ye equal half of my sylwir spones to my sone *Johnne*, and the vther half of them to my sone *Wm.* wt. my sylwir peice," &c. He alludes to his "guidsone, Mr James Bonar, minister." "Written and subt. wt. my awin hand," &c.

Johnne Craufuirid of Nether Skeldoun, no doubt the eldest son of Duncan, died in June, 1624. From his latter-will it appears that his wife's name was *Sicill Couper*, by whom he had two children, *Florence* and *Sicill*. His relicit married again, before 1626, Mr Robert Weir, probably a minister. The next of Nether Skeldoun was his brother,

Major-General Craufurd, who fought at the battle of Longmarston Moor; and who is thus spoken of in the account given of the battle by Lord Hollis:—"However Lieut.-General Cromwell had the impudence to assume much of the honour of it to himself, or rather, Herod-like, to suffer others to magnify and adore him for it; those who did the principal service that day were Major-General Lesly, who commanded the Scottish horse, Major-General Crawford, who was Major-General to the Earl of Manchester's brigade; and Sir Thomas Fairfax, who, under his father, commanded

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

the northern brigade. But my friend Cromwell had neither part nor lot in the business: For I have several times heard it from Crawford's own mouth (and I think I shall not be mistaken if I say Cromwell himself has heard it from him; for he once said it aloud in Westminster hall, when Cromwell passed by him, with a design he might hear it), that when the whole army at Marston-Moor was in a fair possibility to be utterly routed, and a great part of it running, he saw the body of horse of that brigade standing still, and, to his seeming, doubtful which way to charge, backward or forward; when he came up to them in a great passion, reviling them with the names of poltroons and cowards, and asked them if they would stand still and see the day lost? Whereupon Cromwell showed himself, and, in a pitiful voice, said, 'Major-General, what shall I do?' He (begging pardon for what he said, not knowing he was there, towards whom he knew his distance as to his superior officer) told him, 'Sir, if you charge not, all is lost.' Cromwell answered he was wounded, and was not able to charge; (his great wound being a little burn in the neck by the accidental going off behind him one of his soldiers' pistols,) then Crawford desired him to go off the field, and, sending one away with him, (who very readily followed wholesome advice) led them on himself, which was not the duty of his place, and as little for Cromwell's honour as it proved to be much for the advancement of his and his party's designs. This I have but by relation, yet I easily believe it upon the credit of the reporter, who was a man of honour, that was not ashamed or afraid to publish it in all places." "We would," says Russell, in his *Life of Oliver Cromwell*, "place very little confidence in this accusation, urged, as it is, by one who was animated by the most violent personal dislike to Cromwell, did we not find the same charge recorded by Principal Baillie, in a letter written at London, about a month after the action. 'The men,' says he, meaning the sectaries, as he was used to call them, 'are exceeding active in their own way. They strive to advance Cromwell for their head. They ascribe to him the victory of York, but most unjustly; for Humble assures us, that Prince Rupert's first charge falling upon him, did humble him so, that, if David Lesly had not supported him, he had fled. Skeldon Crawford, who had a regiment of dragoons in that wing, upon his oath assured me, that, at the beginning of the fight, Cromwell got a little wound in the neck, which made him retire, so that he was not so much as present at the service; but his troopers were led on by David Lesley.'" In 1645, "Lieutenant-Colonell Craufurd of Skeldoune" is mentioned as a creditor in the testament of Wm. Boill in Neyr. Skeldoune *Agnes M'Culloche, Lady Skeldoune,*

mother of the Colonell, died in 1645. Her legacy is dated "at the Place of Neyr. Skeldoun, ye 27 of Apryll." She appointed her second son, Alexander, her only executor, and ordained "ye best of hir geir to be delyverit and gevin to hir eldest sone Lieutenant Corronell [Craufurd] and ye rest of hir geir to be equallie dwydit betwixt all hir thrie childrein, reservand always ye band foirsaid of ffyve hundrit mks. adebitit to hir be Patrick Gordowne of Glaswick, qlk sowme of fyve hundret mks. soho lievis absolutlie and totallie to hir second sone, Alexr. Craufurd, wt.out impairing any thairof either to hir eldest sone, Lieutenant-Corronell, or to hir daughter *Issobell*, to qm. scho lieves hir hail abulzements, together with ane pair of playdes, and ane window cloathe," &c. Colonell Craufurd seems to have been succeeded by his next brother,

Alexander Craufurd of Skeldone, who, in 1652, is mentioned in the testament of Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzeane, kny, wherein he orders to be paid "to Alexr. Craufurd of Skeldone and Margaret Kennedy, his spouse, ye sowme of ane thousand mks. money." From this it may be inferred that "Margaret Kennedy, his spouse," was of the house of Culzean. Alexander Craufurd of Skeldoune was alive in 1660, in which year his name occurs in the latter-will of Mr Robert Spreull, minister at Dalrymple.*

John Campbell, heir male of his brother David Campbell, was retoured "in tarris de Aird, alias Nether Skeldoun," in 1643.

Nether Skeldon was acquired, along with the lands of Kerse, about the middle of last century, by Mr Ross of Shandwick, writer in Edinburgh. Ross was designated "of Kerse," though he resided at Skeldon. His name occurs in the session records of Dalrymple in 1779, and again in 1787, as the father of illegitimate children. From him they passed to Richard Campbell in Brae, near Ayr, who disposed them to Major-General *John Fullarton*, of the East India Company's service, second son of Patrick Fullarton of Goldring (now called Rosemount) and grandson of Patrick Fullarton, younger of Fullarton. He died in India in 1804. He had two sons: *Robert*, who died, aged five years; and *William*, who succeeded; and three daughters: the eldest married John Taylor of Blackhouse; the second, William Dalrymple, Esq.; and the third, *Patricia*, died at Ayr in 1814.

William Fullarton of Skeldon—the Kerse property having been disposed of to R. A. Oswald of Auchincruive—succeeded his father in 1804. He greatly improved the lands of Skeldon, as well as

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

those of Keirs, in Kirkmichael parish, which belonged to him, where he built the village of Patna, now a thriving community. He married *Susan*, eldest daughter of the late Dr Whiteside of Ayr. Having sold Skeldon, he subsequently resided in Ayr, of which burgh he died Provost on the 10th of January, 1835, aged 60. His widow still survives. He had issue six sons and seven daughters, of whom survive three sons and three daughters—

1. John K.
2. Philip K.
3. Henry Erskine K.
1. Margaret K.
2. Annabella K.
3. Susannah K.

Skeldon was, in 1829, acquired by the Hon. Mrs LESLIE CUMMING, in whose hands it now remains. Her descent is as follows:—

I. RICHARD CUMYN settled in Scotland about the year 1150.* He married Hexilda, granddaughter of Donald Bane, king of Scotland.

II. William Cumyn, son of the above, seems to have been born in 1163. He was one of the Envoys sent by William the Lion to King John, in 1200. The name of his first wife is not known. He married, secondly, Margery, Countess of Buchan, from whom the Earls of Buchan are descended. By the first wife he had

III. Richard Cumyn, who possessed his father's property about 1244.*

IV. John Cumyn, son of the above, was Justiciary of Galloway, 1257; and his second son, John, was competitor with Robert Bruce for the Crown of Scotland.

V. Sir Robert, fourth son of John, the Justiciary, was first of the House of Altyre. He married a daughter of Cumyn of Lochaber.

VI. Thomas, son of the above, married Helen, daughter of Lord Arbutnot; and was succeeded by Sir Richard.†

VII. Sir Richard married a daughter of Sir John Grant of Grant.* He was succeeded by

VIII. Fergusard, who married Janet, daughter of Cameron of Lochiel.* His son,

IX. Sir Thomas, married Margaret Gordon.

X. John, grandson of Sir Thomas Cumyn, was in possession of Earnside in 1509, as appears from the charter of confirmation in the lands of Barmukty, Linkwood, &c.; also of half the lands of Ardiewish, with the salmon fishings in the river Spey.‡ On account of her exquisite beauty, his daughter Bigla was called the fair maid of Moray.

XI. Alexander, probably in possession of Earnside about 1540.

XII. John. Charter of confirmation to John,

son and heir of Alexander Cuming of Earnside, in the lands of Strathbulkie, Ardiewish, and others, "cum mea magna salmonum piscaria super aqua de Spey," &c.*

XIII. John. Charter of confirmation to John Cuming, apparent heir of Earnside, in the barony of Barmakatie.†

XIV. William. Charter of confirmation to William, apparent heir of Earnside, in the barony of Barmakatie, Earnside, Ordeis, and others, and the lands of Ellie, Inchberrie, Dalginch, Garbattie, Dundureas, with the salmon fishing, &c.‡ William married Jean Forbes, daughter of Lord Forbes.

XV. William Cuming of Earnside, heir of William Cuming of Earnside, his father.§

XVI. Patrick Cuming of Earnside, heir of William Cuming of Earnside, his father, in the lands of Ernesyde, Inchberrie, and Ellie-Ardiewish, within the baronie of Barmakatie, and lands of Meikle Phorpe, within the barony of Raffan.|| Patrick alienated a considerable portion of the family property, as appears by a disposition, dated 18th September, 1677, of the lands of Ardiewish, with the salmon fishings on Spey, in favour of the Marquis of Huntly. Patrick married Margaret Steuart.

XVII. William, his son, was born in 1686. He married Miss Gibson, Cockburnspath, by whom he had three sons—Patrick, William, and George. The eldest son, Patrick, married Miss Tytler. He was drowned in 1749, leaving no issue. The third son, George, was a director of the E. I. Co. for thirty years. Upon the death of his father, in 1758, the second son,¶

XVIII. William, succeeded. He appears to have sold the remaining portion of the family property of Earnside, in 1697. He married Miss Jean Dick, of the family of Grange, Midlothian; of which marriage there was an only son and two daughters, who both died unmarried.¶¶

XIX. Thomas, son of the above, married Miss Janet Chalmers, eldest daughter of George Chalmers of Pittencrieff, representative of the family of Chalmers of Balnethan, by whom he had two sons, William and George, who both died unmarried; and nine daughters—Jane Jessie married Sir James Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart.; Matilda, Patrick Miller, Esq. of Dalswinton; Grace, Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart.; Susanna, John Hall, Esq. The remaining daughters died unmarried.

XX. Jane, the present representative of this ancient family, married General the Honourable John Leslie, formerly of the Grenadier Guards.

* Great Seal Record, 18th August, 1569.

† Great Seal Record, 12th Feb., 1582.

‡ Great Seal Record, Feb., 1601.

§ Inquisitiones Generales, 1308, Jan. 11, 1627.

¶ Inquisitiones Speciales, 110, Feb. 13, 1657.

¶¶ Family papers.

* Chalmers' Caledonia.

† Wood's Peerage.

‡ Great Seal Record, 18th August, 1509.

Seats—Springfield, Midlothian; Skeldon, Ayrshire.

Arms—Azure, Fraisier Argent, between three Garbs, Or; all within a Bordure ingrailed of the second.

Crest—A Lion rampant, Or, armed and langued Gules; and in an escroll above the Crest, the *Motto*, "Courage."

CAMPBELLS OF OVER SKELDON.

An extensive portion of the lands in Kyle-Stewart were anciently possessed by the Craufurds—all branches of the family or clan of Loudoun. After the marriage of Sir Duncan Campbell of the Lochaw family, early in the fourteenth century, with the heiress of Loudoun, the name of Craufurd began gradually to give way to that of Campbell, till it has almost ceased to be connected with the property of that division of Ayrshire. The Campbells of Over Skeldon seem to have been thus superinduced upon the Craufurds. They were a direct branch of the Loudoun Campbells, as is proved by the fact that, in the deed of entail, executed by Hugh, first Lord Loudoun, in 1613, "Carolo Campbell juniore de Skeldoun" ranks as the fourth in the order of succession. Robertson says they must have branched off from Sir George Campbell of Loudoun, who was alive in 1465. We do not comprehend how this necessity arises. It would appear that the Mures of Rowallan possessed the property between that date and 1570, when we find it in the hands of the Campbells. Sir Niel Montgomerie, first of Lainslaw, married Margaret, heiress of the Laird of Skeldon, Quintin Mure, brother of Mure of Rowallan, by whom he got the lands of Skeldon, Hallow-Chapel, Laganafie, Charlewrack, &c. The Mure arms—Argent, on a fesse, Azure, three Stars of the first—were, in consequence of this union, added to those of Lainslaw; and it is said that a farm on the estate of Skeldon was called Montgomerieston about this period, which designation it still bears. The first of the Campbells we notice is

I. **GEORGIO CAMPBELL** de Skeldoune, who, in 1570, was "plegio for Alex. Kennedye of Drumquharne," &c., pursued for their escheat by Bargany.

II. **Carolo Campbell** de Skeldoune, in 1571-2, was "plegio for Alex. Campbell of Knocknane," for abiding from the Raid of Leith.

III. **David Campbell** of Ovir Skeldoune. He is mentioned in *Mason's Notes*—"Oct. 18, 1577. Daud Campbell of Ovir Skeldoun" gave heritable sasing of certain lands in King's Kyle to "Fergus Acannane, as brothir and vndowtit air of vmqle. Johne Acannane of Killochtrig, personalie present, conforme to the auld infetment of vmqle. Fergus

Acannane, ther fader," &c. Among the witnesses are "William Campbell, sone naturel of vmqle. Wm. Campbell, zounger of Skeldoun." In 1584, "Daud Campbell de Skeldoun, suis proprius manibus sasinam dedit hereditaria de eius mercata terre de Quhytson (&c.), jaceu in duo de Skeldoun in Kyle-Regis," &c. "George Campbell, broyer germane to Daud Campbell of Skeldone," appears in a renunciation dated February 21, 1588.

IV. Charles Campbell of Skeldon is mentioned in the testament of "Jeane Craufurd in Knockschinnock," in 1604.* The next laird appears to have been

V. **David Campbell** of Skeldoun, whose son, "Charles Campbell of Skeldoun, zounger," died in 1614. From his latter-will he appears to have been married to Issobell Muir, of the house of Rowallan, and to have had four children:—"Legacie—At ye place of Skeldoun, the second day of Maii, the zeir of God 1614 zeiris, the quhilk day Charles Campbell, zounger of Skeldoun, being seik in bodie bot hail in mynd, the said Charles nominats his four bairnes, viz., Williame, Johnne, Charles, and Agnes Campbells, his execris., and Issobell Muir, his spous, onlie introrix. and tutrix to his said four bairnis during hir wedowheid allannerlie. And Wm. Muir, elder of Rowallane, Wm. Muir, zounger of Rowallane, Daud Campbell of Skeldoun, his father, Daud Campbell, his broyr., orsearis., and my Lord of Lowdoun orisma., and ordanit ye said Issobell, his spous, to gif vp ye inventar of his guidis, and ordaines his wyf to bruike ye syluir pertaining to the bairnes without payment of ony annelrent yrfor. during all the dayis of ye lyf tyme of Daud Campbell of Skeldoun," &c. David Campbell, elder of Skeldoun, was alive in 1616, in which year David Campbell in Skeldoun is described in the testament of "Issobell Muir, Lady Skeldoun," as brother of her late husband. He died in 1620, leaving, by his spouse, Jeane Neisbit, two sons, *David* and *James*. David Campbell, elder, apparently, of Skeldoun, died in January, 1621. His curators were "electit and chosen be Johnne Campbell, laut.full brother to ye defunct," who appears to have succeeded; for, in 1632, we find returned

VI **Joannes Campbell** de Skeldoun, *haeres masculus* Davidis Campbell, *fratris*, in terris de Over Skeldoun extendentibus ad 20 mercatis 6 solidatos et 8 denariatas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum pastura in mona de Mertnam, in baronia de Mertnam, Kyle-Regis," &c. His name occurs in the testament of John Montgomerie of Cockilbie, in 1638. In 1648, David Campbell, *younger* of Skeldon, is mentioned in the Ayr Presbytery Books as a volunteer and a malignant, and debarred

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

from renewing the solemn League and Covenant. Whether he predeceased his father does not appear; but

VII. John Campbell of Skeldoun was retoured as "*haeres Davidis Campbelle de Skeldoune, fratris germani.*"

VIII. William Campbell of Skeldon is mentioned as a witness at the baptism of Daid, son of David Blair of Goldring and Margaret Campbell, probably his sister, in 1680.

IX. George Campbell of Skeldon, in 1711, "produced infestment of ane aikir of land in Burrowfield, in favour of Robert Campbell, merchant in Air, now deceased, craving that Helen Campbell, only child to the said deceast, and now spous to the said George, may be infest as air; and on her representation, with consent of her husband, to infest David Campbell, tailzear in Air, in the said aiker of land, and pertinents," &c. The *Ayr Register of Baptisms* shows that "George Campbell of Skeldon, merchant in Air, and Helen Campbell," his spouse, had three children—Jean, Elizabeth, and William—born respectively in 1713, 1715, and 1717.

The property of Over Skeldon was purchased from the Campbells by *Andrew Sloan*, who is styled of *Over Skeldon* in the sederunts of the Commissioners of Supply from 1751 to 1757.

A correspondent in *Robertson's Ayrshire Families* states that Robert, son of Robert Dobbie, chamberlain of Giffen, married *Mary*, daughter of *Campbell of Skeldon*, who was living in 1776, and, it is said, had one son at that time, unmarried. Robert Dobbie and *Mary Campbell* had three sons and a daughter.

Over Skeldon was next acquired by Captain James Mackie, from whom it passed into the hands of the late JOHN HUNTER, W.S., of Doonholm, in 1797, with whose family it still remains.

There were one or two smaller families in the parish, such as Knockshinnoch and Barbieston, cadets of the Craufurds and Campbells. It is impossible, however, to trace their genealogies. The following account of the death of one of the Craufurds of Barbieston is from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, 1846:—"Suddenly, on the 13th May, in Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, of apoplexy, Andrew Crawford, Esq., Administrator of the Branch of the National Bank of that city, fifth son of the late Peter Crawford of Barbieston, parish of Dalrymple, Scotland. The deceased for the last twenty years was a resident of Venezuela, and formerly well known in the United States as the senior partner of one of the most extensive American houses at the time in Puerto Cabello." A family of the name of Campbell possessed Barbieston before the above Craufurds. They are repeatedly mentioned in the session-books of Dalrymple during the last century. *Charles Campbell of Barbieston* was a member of the Session in 1699 and 1711. "April 3, (1701), Charles Campbell and *Mary Gordon*, his spouse, had two lawful sons baptized, (being twins), called John and Duncan." In 1708, they had a son baptized Charles. This son, *Duncan*, married *Margaret Farquhar*, and by her had several children—amongst whom Captain Campbell of Barbieston. The last of the Campbells of Barbieston, a sister of the Captain, died in Dalrymple in very poor circumstances.

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 the 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 James 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. The monks enjoyed the parsonage tithes and revenues; and a vicar was appointed for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of *Dreghern*, in the deanery of Cuninghame, was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Dreghern 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 procurage and synodage, £4. He complained of the non-payment, for some time past, of 'Coursprents, unest clothes, and pasch fines,' which, in times past, constituted a third part of the value of the vicarage."

Chalmers supposes the name of Perceton 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 Perceton was supplied with a chaplain by the monks of Kilwinning, who received the tithes and other revenues. "At the Reformation," says Chalmers, "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 Eglinton, 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]8; and the Earl of Eglinton, 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 Eglinton family; and is now held by Lady Mary Montgomerie. 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 Perceton contained little more than the lands of Perceton and Cuninghamehead. There was, in old times, a village of Perceton, 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 Cwnyngame 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 regrate 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

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

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 have yoke of this intruded one, Mr Alexr. Bregone, under whose intrusion and by his instigating of the civil 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 Councell to returne again to the exercise of his ministrie in this parish, without any proposition upon his conscience, as the full double of the said Act of Indulgence here insert doth show:—

"Edin., the 3 of March, 1670.

"For as much as the Kirk of Dreghorn is vacant, the Lords of his Maj. Privie Councell, in pursuance of his Maj. comands signified to them in his letter of the 7th Jan. last; and in regard of the patron's consent, doe appoint Mr John Spalding, late minister of the Kirk of Dreghorn, to preach and exercise the other functions of the ministrie.

"thereatt,

"KAITHERS.
"TWEEDALE.
"KINCARDIE.
"DUNFOWLD.
"HALKERSTOUNE.
"W. DRUMMOND.
"AIRLIE.
"ROTHER, CANCELL.
"HAMILTOUNE.
"MORTONE.
"N. MORRAY."

The quilk day the session, reflecting upon the carriage of the eldership and people during the time of the curate's intrusion and absence of the minister, finds that the whole eldership had kept 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 kept 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 bot 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:—

"28 April, 1672.

"The quilk day the minister regrates to the session that he will not get the communion celebrat that yeare in re-

gard of want of help of ministers, all the indulged ministers being, by Act of Council, confined within their parishes. Yet he should labour what he could to gett it done if he could gett bot one minister that would help him."

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 congregations 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 Sept., 1696—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.

In the introductory sketch of the general history of Ayrshire (page 135) two letters are given between the Archbishop of Glasgow and the Earl of Eglinton, in reference to the alleged "disobedience" of his Lordship's "friends and vassals at Draighorne;" which, together with the minutes we now quote from the session records, show that the parish had been somewhat prominent in resisting the attempts of the crown to impose Episcopacy. 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*, and which is said by tradition to be the place 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 conferred 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 Eglinton, in whose family it still continues.

Pierceton and Warwickhill became the property of Sir James Stewart, brother of Sir Allan. He is styled in the charter "*flio quondam Johannis sen.*"* He was the ancestor of the Stewarts of Lorn, Innermeath, Athole, and Grantully. His son having died without issue, the estate of Perceton 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 Perceton, but those also of Warwickhill adjoining, extending to about 900 Scots acres of among the most fertile lands in the parish of Dreghorn.†

BARCLAYS OF PERCETON.

I. ROBERT BARCLAY—a connection probably of the Barclays of Ardrossan—married, in 1391,* the youngest daughter of Sir William Douglas, and with her obtained the lands of Perceton and Warwick-hill. The next we find is

II. David Barclay of Perceton, the son or grandson, in all likelihood, of Robert. Among the charters at Perceton, there is one of excambie in favour of *David Barclay*, master and patron of Pearston, by Robert Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, "of the Brwryslands, with their pertinents

* Charter of Robert the Bruce.

* Statistical Account.
† Robertson's Families.

lying within the ancient village of Pearston, in pure exchangie for the lands of Caprinestoun," dated 16th July, 1466.

III. Ninian Barclay was retoured as heir to his father, David Barclay, in the ten pound land of old extent of Periston, and in ten bolls of meal furth of the lands of Bourtreehill, &c., 24th April, 1489.

IV. William Barclay was retoured heir to his father, Ninian, 11th April, 1502.

V. 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.

VI. John Barclay of Perceton had sasine as heir to his father, Robert, 7th November, 1539.

VII. William Barclay of Perceton. He gave a charter in favour of Janet Montgomerie of Stane, his spouse, of the sixteen shilling land of Hoys—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.

VIII. 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 Drummuir. These last-mentioned lands had been recently acquired from John Crawford of Drummuir. 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 barclay, sone laut.full to vmqle Williame barclay of peirstone, quha deceisit, vn-testit, in the moneth of Junii, Jai v^c Lxxxxv zeiris, faithfullie maid and gevin vp be george barclay, his broyr. laut.-full, extr. dative, decernit to his guidis and geir be decret of the comisser of Glasgow, the day and dait of thir presents.

"Inuentar.

"Item, the said vmqle Patrik. barclay being ane zong man vnmarrit, had na guidis nor geir in his possessioun, nor out with the samyn, except onlie the sowme of Liiij. li. money, qik pertein to him of his bairnes part of geir be the decelis of the said vmqle William barclay, his father, and intronettit with be Isobell hammitoun, his spous, relict mother to the said Patrik."

IX. 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 Merche, 1628 zeiris. The quhilik day Wm. Barclay of Peirstoun being for ye present verie havellie deasait 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:—

"Testament, &c. Jeane Boill, Lady Perstoun, wt.in the parochin of Dalmellingtoun, the tyme of hir deceis, quha deceit in the monethe of July, 1631 zeiris: flaytfullie maid and gevin vp be Anna Ros, spous to Alexr. Barclay motoris (?), and he for his entres, and be Mareoun Ros, relict of vmqle Niniane Barclay, Proveist of Irwein, laut.full creditours to the defunct, &c. Quhilikis Anna and Mareoun Rossis ar exris. datives decernit as creditours be decret of ye comisser of Glasgow, in payment and satisfaction to thame and ilk ane of yame *pro rato* off ye foirsaidis sowmes of money, &c.

"Inventar. Item, the defunct had the tyme foirsaid pertaining to hir, &c., viz.: In the hands, custodie, and possessioun of Johnne Campbell of Schankstoun, the particular guidis following, viz, twa feddir bedis, twa feddir bowsteris, &c.; ane gowne and ane skirt of figowrit velvet. Item, ane satein schaproune (?), ane blew scarf of taffatie, ane scarlott wyliecolt, four syluir spones, &c., all in *camulo* estimat to ane hundrithe threttie pund vs. viiid. Item, in the hands and possession of Rot. Barclay of Perstounne fyve stand beds of fire, pryce of ye peice or heid Liiij. liiid. . . . Item, ane rughe buird, pryce Liiij. liiid, &c. . . . George Barclay,* ane of the baillies of Glasgow, cautioner.

X. 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.

XI. William Barclay of Perceton. He died apparently without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

XII. Robert Barclay of Perceton, whose retour, as heir of his brother William, is dated 5th September, 164[5?]4. "Wm. Barkclay 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

* Probably son of William Barclay of Perceton, No. VIII.

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 Perceton. The instrument of resignation is dated 13th February.

XIII. Sir Robert Barclay of Perceton, the second son, succeeded, in virtue of the resignation of his brother Alexander. He was returned, as 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 Perceton, the forty-six shilling lands of Drummuir, and the twenty shilling land of Righthouse,* to Andrew Macredie, Provost of Stranraer. The disposition is dated 22d August, 1720. Sir Robert died in 1728. Robertson says "he left an only daughter, Elizabeth Barclay, who married a Mr Barclay in Irvine, to whom she had a son, Robert Barclay, M.D., who married a Miss Barclay, daughter of Mr Barclay, a merchant clothier in Edinburgh, (whilst another daughter was married to Sir George Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun,) by whom he had no issue. His widow afterwards married Captain Richardson, father of Mrs Usherwood, now in Irvine. Mr Barclay built that house in Irvine now possessed by John Fergusson, Esq., which is, perhaps, the best house yet in the town."

According to *Debrett's Baronetage*, a Sir Robert Barclay of Perceton resided some years ago at Ivy Cottage, in the county of Middlesex. He was probably descended from Sir James Barclay of Perceton, who appears in a transaction with the proprietor of the lands after the death of Sir Robert. Sir James may have been a cousin of the deceased Baronet.

MACREDIE OF PERCETON.

The first of this family was

I. ANDREW MACREDIE, Provost of Stranraer, who, as already stated, acquired Perceton in 1720. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Andrew Macredie of Perceton, who married Jean, only daughter of Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, by whom he had issue—

1. Thomas, who predeceased his father.
2. William, who succeeded.
3. Andrew, who also predeceased his father.
 1. Christian, married to Archibald Cuninghame of Cad-del and Thornton.
 2. Helen, who, in 1703, was married to James Campbell of Treesbank, to whom she had an only child, Jean, who married, in 1787, Robert Reid of Adamton, and died in 1789, leaving issue a daughter, Helen, who died the year following.
 3. Jane.

* Now the property of the Lord Justice-General.

He died in 1764, and was succeeded by his second son,

III. William Macredie of Perceton. He married, in 1762, Barbera Wilson, only child of Robert Wilson, merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had a large family—

1. John, who succeeded.
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 1806.
3. Robert, also captain of an East India ship. Returning home, he built the villa of Williamfield, near Irvine, where he now resides. 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, by whom he has six sons.
 1. Jane.
 2. Barbara, married to the late Robert Reid of Adamton. She still survives.
 3. 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,

IV. John Macredie of Perceton, 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—

V. Rachel Ann, who succeeded to Perceton 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 Hutchison of Monkwood, Ayrshire. William, the elder brother of Colonel Mure, succeeded to Caldwell on the death of their uncle, the elder brother of James. (See the history of the Caldwell family for the more remote ancestors.) 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 assistance. 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. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, and grand-daughter of John,

* Lady Elphinstone, by her first husband, had a daughter, the heiress of Logie, Aberdeen, and mother of the present Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone of Logie, Aberdeenshire.

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 Macredies are a Shield Argent, a Ness 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 Annock Water, about a mile and a half from Irvine. It is surrounded by some fine old growing timber.

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 *Barclays of Warrix* have precedence apparently in point of age. The first we find is

I. NINIANE BARCLAY, portioner of Warrix, who is mentioned in the testament of Lawrence Legatt, portioner of Warrix, who died in February 1617. Niniane Barclay 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 Barclay, Proveist of Irwein;" and if so, he must have been twice married, as Marsoun Ros is there spoken of as his relict.

II. *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.

III. *William Barclay of Warrix*, Provost of Irvine. He had a son, *Robert Barclay*, 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 con-

junctly, 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 Righthouse at the same time.

Righthouse was possessed by *William Barclay* in 1622.

CUNINGHAMEHEAD.

Robertson says "this was among the most ancient and powerful cadets of the Glencairn family. It had at one time large possessions—not only in Cuningame, 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, Cuningamehead, 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

I. WILLIAM CUNINGHAME, second son of Sir William Cuninghame of Kilmours, who received from his father the lands of Woodhead, the name of which was changed to Cuningamehead. This must have occurred before 1418, the year in which Sir William died.

II. Robert Cuninghame of Cuningamehead, 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 Cunynghamhede," in occupying and manuring her third part of the lands of Cuningamehead.† Lady Cuningamehead was probably his step-mother, who had been life-rented in part of the lands.

III. Sir William Cuninghame of Cuningamehead was retoured as heir of his father in the lands of Cuningamehead 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.‡

IV. Robert Cuninghame of Cuningamehead appears to have been the next in succession, and probably was the son of the preceding. He married Margaret, only daughter of James Chalmers of Gadgirth, niece of the last Lady Cuningamehead.§

* History of the House of Rowallan.

† See Introductory Historical Sketch to this volume.

‡ Nisbet.

§ Robertson.

V. 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.

VI. John Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, whom Robertson takes "to have been that *Larde* of Cuninghamehead 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.*

VII. 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 Braco), 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, vpon ye xxvi day of ye said moneth [November.] He appointed marie edmonstoun, his spous, his onlie executrix and Intromissatrix with his hail guides and gear, dettis, sowmes of money; as also, only Tutrix curatrix and administratrix to Wm. Cvnynghame, his eldest sone and appairand air, and to ye remanent of his bairnes; and incaice of hir deceis befor his saids bairnes cum to ye perfyte aige and pas ye tyme of yair tutorie, or incais scho happin to marie, in yat respect he appoints and ordaines allexr. cvnynghame of Craigans, and Sr. James edmonstoun of Dunraith, knight, to succaid yair-ester 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.

VIII. 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 Loudoun, but had no issue. He was a Commissioner from Ayr to Parliament in 1639.* He died in 1641, and was succeeded by his son.

IX. 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 service, 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 prelatial party. He was fined in £200 sterling in 1662; brought in as a delinquent before the court of High Commissioners, in 1664, and hardly escaped; was sent to prison in 1665, and not finally discharged till 1669. He died in 1670. He was succeeded by his only son.

X. 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 Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, but had no issue. He died in 1724, in which year Cuninghamehead was sold to the ancestor of the late proprietor. 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 Rowellan.

Crest—A dexter hand, issuing out of the wreath, holding the upper part of an Anchor by the ring.

Motto—"Enough in my hand."

* Mr David Cuningham, son to the laird of Cuninghamehead, 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 Cuninghamehead's lands of Lampsclair. (Ban. Jour., 526.)

* Balfour's Annals.

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. The immediate ancestor of the Buchanans of Cuninghamehead was

I. 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,

II. John Snodgrass, a minor, proprietor of Burnthills, Faulduba, 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 Cuninghamehead, comprehending the five merk land of Newton, the five merk land of Byres, or dominical lands of Cuninghamehead, 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 Cuninghamehead, where he chiefly resided till his death, which occurred in 1771. He left three sons and four daughters—

1. Neil, who succeeded.
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.

III. Niel Snodgrass, the eldest son, succeeded to Cuninghamehead, together with the superiority of Auchlodmont, and other lands in Renfrewshire, with a right to the coal, which is now wrought by his successor. 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 Eglinton, 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, who succeeded.
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 Ouseley.
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., and has issue.

IV. 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 name as representing that family. In 1811 he purchased the barony of Arnshewan, in Carrick, from the Earl of Cassillis. 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.

Arms of Snodgrass of Cuninghamehead are—the figure of Justice suspending a balance; *Motto*—“Discite 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 treasure, flowered and counterflowered 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 (No. II.) 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 Eglinton; and that property descended in a direct line, for six generations, to William Kerr, now of Cuninghamehead.

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

I. 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,

II. William Ralston of Auchantorlie, who married Jane Ralston of Auchangramont, near Hamilton, by whom he had three sons—

1. Robert, who succeeded.
2. Gavin, who succeeded to Auchangramont, in right of his mother.
3. William, of Towerhill, in the parish of Kilmours. He had been a Major in the army; and was factor on the estate of Eglinton from 1789 to 1802.

III. Robert Ralston of Auchantorlie married Susannah Simpson, daughter of William Simpson, some time Depute Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood House under the Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had five children—*William Henry, James, George, Margaret, and Anne*.

IV. 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

V. 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.

I. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERIE of Annick Lodge, second son of Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, and brother of Hugh, 12th and late Earl of Eglinton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr Taylor, and left issue at his decease, in 1802—

1. William, his successor.
2. Alexander, Captain R.N.
3. Hugh, E.L.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.

II. William Eglinton 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 Eglinton 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, coupé, 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.*

* Statistical Account.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY OF AYR.

The following letter, from one of the Seton family to Queen Anne, consort of James VI., affords a curious illustration of the power assumed by the Church Courts:—

“Maie it please your most gracious Maiestie.

“These 4 yeares by past I have bene subject to a vehement payne, arysing of distillations and humors in my head, with a continual tuitheach, breeding me sic torment as scarce haue I half an hour’s releas be nyght nor be day—a thing too veel knouin to as many as knouis me and hants my company; and notwithstanding, to agrauate my pane, I am called and summonded by the churehe to compeir and attend on the presbyteries and vther dyetts, vpon quhat respects I know not; for I neuir haue bene found repyning nor disobedient to the least of his Maiestie’s lawis. In respect of my heauy and greuous diseas, it is impossible to me, at this tyme, to keip these dyetts; vherfore, I most humbly beseech your highnes to be a meanis, at the king’s Maiesteis hands, that he vilbe graciouslie pleased to vret a letter to the Churche and presbiterie of Air, that, during the tyme of my diseas, they do not proceed in aney censure agayns me; for hou sone my health shal permit, I shall, God-wiling, satisfie them with al reason. I hop his Maiestie, vho hath alwayes had a gracious regarde to me and myne, vil not think me vnworthie of this fauor, in this my extremetie of siknes. Thus, crauing pardon for my importunitie, I tak my leaue in al humilitie, and prayes the Eternel to preserue your Maiestie, as my bound duetie is, ever continuing

“Your sacred Maiesties

“Most humble and obedient

“Subject and Servant,

“MARGARET SETOUN.

“Monkton, 1 September.

“To the Queen’s most Excelent Maiestie.”

HERITORS OF THE PARISH OF BEITH.

Heritors called in the Process of Augmentation raised by Mr James Fullarton, minister of Barr, in 1635:—

Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, Patron.	Robert Mure of Caldwell.
Hugh, Lord Montgomerie, Tacksman and Titular of the parsonage teinds.	Robert Montgomerie of Haislehead.
Master Claud Hamilton, Titular and Tacksman of the vicarage teinds.	John Gordoun of Kardenis.
Master Gavin Hamilton of Airdoch.	James Cunningham of Aishenyairds.
Master Gavin Hamilton of Airdoch.	Patrick Connell of Grangehill.
Robert, Lord Boyd.	Robert Connell, there.
Hugh, Lord Sempill.	Robert Love of Threepwood.
William Ralston of that Ilk.	Thomas Fulton, portioner, there.
Hugh, Lord of Airdis.	William Anderson, also portioner, there.
Robert Ker of Triarne.	Robert Knox of Shitterflatt.
John Cunningham of Hill of Beith.	Hugh Ker of Kersland.
John Peebles of Pedderland.	James Johnstoun, portioner of Muirston.
John Neill, portioner of Mains.	William Hamilton of Brounmuir.
Archibald Neill of Muirston.	Robert Davies, portioner of the lands of Miln of Beith.
John Marshall of Mains-Marshall.	Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland.

BARNWEILL (NOW CRAIGIE) PARISH.

The following information, communicated in two letters from a highly respected quarter, came too late to be embodied in our account of Craigie parish. The facts are interesting:—

No. I.

PARISH OF BARNWEILL.

This parish was suppressed in 1673 *quoad sacra* ONLY. It remains still in the Cess books of the county as a separate and distinct parish.

It appears that on the application of Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, Lord President, Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, one of the Ordinary Judges of the Court of Session, and other Heritors, the Court of Teinds, after a remit to the Archbishop of St Andrew's, the Earl of Dundonald, and Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, by their decret, dated the 9th July, 1673, suppressed the parish of Barnweill, which was then stated to contain about fifty dwelling houses, and annexed that part of it containing the lands of Brownhill (including Fail, &c.), Law, Torshaw, and Spittalside, to the parish of Tarbolton, and the remainder to that of Craigie. The teind of a great part of it attached to Craigie, as well as Tarbolton, went to endow the new parish of Stair—for the erection of which this suppression of Barnweill took place; while the teind from the remainder, belonging to Sir Thomas Wallace, went to the parish of Craigie.

About the year 1784, the late James Neill of Schaw and Barnweill acquired, at the judicial sale of the late Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, these lands (Sir T. Wallace Dunlop's part of Barnweill), together with the superiority of various other lands held by other proprietors, extending over the whole of that portion of the parish of Barnweill which had been attached *quoad sacra* to Craigie, and which were afterwards erected by charter into the "*Barony of Neill's Barnweill.*" Thus you perceive only a part of the ancient parish of Barnweill was attached to Craigie, even *quoad sacra*, a considerable part being attached to Tarbolton, with the exception of Colonel Neill's lands, formerly Sir Thomas W. Dunlop's. The whole of the rest of the parish is attached, *quoad temporalia*, to the parish of Stair, situated five or six miles distant; while the whole parish remains *quoad civilia* a separate and distinct parish. It so stands in the Cess Roll of the county, and pays burthens accordingly.

The etymology, as derived from an act of Sir William Wallace, said to be handed down by tradition, is absurd; it probably had the name before the days of Wallace. It is purely Celtic—Bar'-n-wield, signifying the hill, or summit of streams, or waters—a name peculiarly appropriate, from the number of springs or streamlets that must have issued from the hill sides before the lands were enclosed, and also from the two great lochs, Barnweill and Fail, situated in this parish: the one the source of the Pow or Pal (Burn), joining the Firth of Clyde near to Prestwick, and the other the source of the Fail, joining the Ayr near to Coilsfield.

I have somewhere, but I cannot now lay my hands on it, a list of the succession of ministers from an early period. Mr Robert Kincoid was the last who held the charge at the time of the suppression of the parish.

The parts attached to Tarbolton now belong to General Hunter Blair, acquired from Sir David, and he, I believe, through the marriage of his grandfather with Miss Cuninghame, the heiress of Brownhill, Fail, &c.; and to Mr Peticrew, viz., Tarshaw; and to Mr Hume, Spittalside; Law, Mr Hay Boyd. I could supply you with the names of the proprietors at the time of the suppression, but could not pretend to give you anything like a history of either the old or present families. That part attached to the parish of Craigie is now held—the lands of Barnweill by Colonel Neill; the estate of Underwood by Mr Kennedy; several articles "of Barnweill" by Mr Campbell of Craigie; Foulton by the heirs of the late Dr Stirling.

The ancient parish extends in length from three to four miles, viz., from near Ladykirk to the road leading from Irvine towards Dalmellington; and about two miles in breadth, viz., from the north of Symington parish, near to Helentonhill, to the march with Tarbolton, near Spittalside.

The parish is bounded on the north by Symington; on the east by Craigie; on the south by Tarbolton; and on the west by Monkton.

The only antiquities in the parish that I at present recollect are the Convent of Fiel, or Fail, as now spelt. They are said to have been red friars, or canons of the order of St Mathurine. I am not aware who was the founder, but it is understood to have been founded about the middle of the thirteenth century. Although it is understood to have been a building of considerable extent, little now remains of the ruin. Next, the Kirk of Barnweill, situated on a rising ground near the centre of the parish. It appears to have been a moderately sized one story building. It is surrounded by an enclosed kirkyard of about half an acre, in which several of the old inhabitants of the parish have still burying grounds. In the western gable of the kirk may still be seen the font for holy water, *but now inverted*—an indication of the conversion of the natives from the errors of the church of Rome. Three or four hundred yards from the kirk, on a green hill rising steeply from the north, may be seen lines which some suppose to have been a place of strength, either during the Roman or Danish invasions. It appears to me, however, to have been the site of the ancient castle of Barnweill. We find in Bleau's Atlas, published in 1654 (from a previous survey by Timothy Pont), nearly corresponding with this spot, "*the Old Castle of Barnwyiel.*" The ground, apparently artificially raised in ridges, I have no doubt is part of the foundation stones and walls of the old castle, now overgrown with soil; and the square space contiguous, alleged by some to have been an entrenched encampment, appears to me to have been one of those laws or seats of justice invariably attached to Baronial residences. Its northern face is the steep side of a hill, while the other three sides appear to have been cut off by a deep ditch.

I do not think it necessary at present to notice the lands taken from the parish of Ochiltree to form the *quoad sacra* parish of Stair, although you will no doubt notice this parish in your History; yet in point of fact you will find no such parish *quoad civilia* in the county of Ayr. The lands composing it, I believe, still pay cess and other burdens as belonging to the parish of Ochiltree, and I believe there is no parish of Stair in the Cess books.—I am, your obdt. Servt.,

Even in my recollection there were the straggling remains of a village along what is called the loaning or roading; there was the Townhead, the Midtown, and the Townend, all at some distance from each other, and the ancient names indicate the same. Mr Campbell holds several 20s. lands in the village of Barnweill, in Townhead, Midtown, and Townend, while two portions of Col. Neill's lands are designated 20s. lands in the Townhead of Barnweill. The only one of these steadings that now remains is one of Col. Neill's 20s. lands; it was formerly the property of John Brown, grandfather to the present tenant in Kirkhill of Barnweill, and of Mr James Brown, writer, Ayr. This family had held this property for many generations.

No. II.

Referring to my former letter, as to the antiquity of the name, I may mention that, in the dedication of Bleau's Atlas to Scot of Scotstarvet, dated 1648, it is stated that the Atlas had been compiled from the works of M. Timothie du Pont, and which he had executed with much labour and danger, having walked over the whole island and isles of Scotland upwards of forty years before. In that Atlas there is laid down, on the top of a hill, "The old Cast: of Barnwviel." When this survey was made, it must have been some time in the sixteenth century, and being then laid down as the *OLD Castle*, would take the *origin* of the building back to, or before, the days of Wallace. I have read somewhere, but cannot now recollect where (I think in Kaimes' Sketches), that certain sums were expended in garrisoning and victualling the castles of Aire and Bar-wyill, before or during the Danish or Norwegian invasion; hence I think it is evident that the name of Burnwell, derived from an alleged speech of the celebrated Wallace, is an unsupported vulgar tradition. In the oldest charters, and in the records of the kingdom from the earliest period extant, it is spelt Barnweill or Barneweill: in no single instance that I have ever seen is it spelt Burnwell.

From a very early period, the greater part of this parish appears to have pertained to persons of the name of Wallace, probably cadets of the family of Craigie. A considerable portion of it, probably at an early period, had belonged to a family of the name of Harris, from the designation in the ancient writs, "Baronia de Barnweill Harries." However, this barony had for long been in the family of the Wallaces.

At the time when the parish was suppressed *quoad sacra*, the following parts of it were annexed to Craigie, viz.,—the £5 land of Barnweill Herries, belonging to Sir Thomas Wallace; a 20s. land of Barnweill Herries, belonging to John Brown; the lands of Nether Barnweill, commonly called Underwood; the lands of Foulton; and the 20s. land of Barnweill, called Under the Hill, belonging to Robert Wallace of Underwood; another land of Foulton, belonging to William Blair; a 40s. land in Barnweill and the Templelands, belonging to Robert Crawford of Drings; a 20s. land in Barnweill, belonging to Thomas Knight. The rest of the parish was annexed, *quoad sacra*, to Tarbolton; but it is not necessary to enumerate the particular lands at present.

The lands attached to Craigie are now held as under:—The £5 land of Barnweill and others, together with the superiority of the whole of that part of the parish annexed to Craigie, are now held by William Smith Neill. They were acquired at the judicial sale of the late Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop's property, in 1784, by the late James Neill, and then erected, by charter from the Crown, into a barony, "nunc vocat. Baronia de Neill's Barnweill." He built a small mansion on the ground sloping up from Barnweill Loch, which he ornamented and laid off with several belts and clumps of plantations, and resided here until his death, in 1799.

LINEAGE.

This family, originally a cadet from the MacNeills of Barra, appears to have settled in Ayrshire prior to the middle of the sixteenth century.* We find—13th July, 1554—a Sir David Neill chosen Clerk for the burgh of Prestwick for the year. In 1557, we find the same Sir David Neyll, chaplain of Monkton, complaining to the Magistrates of Prestwick of injury done to his property by John Govnar.

William Neill, in addition to what he succeeded to, acquired various lands in the neighbourhood of Prestwick and Townhead of Monkton, part of which are still in the family. He married Jonet, daughter of James Blair, merchant in Ayr, and niece to David Blair of Adamton; and by her was father of James Neill, merchant in Ayr, who, about the beginning of last century, acquired the lands of Schaw, in Ochiltree parish; and sometime thereafter—about 1738—the lands of Drumley, and others in the parish of Tarbolton. He married, in 1722, Jean, daughter of John Smith of Drongan, and by her had several daughters and one son—

James Neill, writer in Ayr, who, in addition to what he succeeded to through his father, acquired, in 1784, the lands and barony of Barnweill. He married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Smith of Swindrigemuir, and by her (besides several children who died young) left—

1. William, of whom afterwards.
2. Andrew, a Captain of the 90th Regiment, married, in 1813, Louisa, daughter of Sir James Potey of Reading, and died in December, 1813—leaving a son (posthumous), Andrew-Charles-Brisbane, in the medical service of E.I.C.
3. Marlon Jane Smith—died young.

* See Index to Records of Burgh of Prestwick: the difference in spelling Neill and Nyill is by no means uncommon at that early period.

Mr Neill died in 1799, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, who early entered into the military service of his country, and after attaining the rank of Captain, retired, and was shortly thereafter appointed to the Majority of the County Militia, and, on the death of Col. Gray Farquhar, to the Lieut.-Colonelcy; which rank he now holds. He is also a Justice of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenant, and Commissioner of Supply for the County. On the death of his maternal uncle, John Smith of Swindrigemuir, he succeeded to those lands and others in the parish of Dalry, Auchemnade in the parish of Kilwinning, and the superiority of the extensive barony of Kersland, when, in addition to his own name, he assumed that of Smith. He married, in 1807, Caroline, daughter of George Price Spiller (descendant of Spiller of Shevioke, county Cornwall) Commissary General, and Caroline, his wife, representative of the family of Bladen, of Ketson Hall, county Rutland; and by this lady has issue—

1. James George, Captain in the E.I.C. service and Assistant Adjutant-General in the ceded districts, Madras. Married, in 1835, Isabella, daughter of Major William Woode, and granddaughter of General George Woode of Woodlands Castle, county Glamorgan; and has issue—
 1. William James.
 2. Charles Bladen.
 3. George Frazer Eric.
 4. Andrew Harry Spencer.
 5. Harrison Frances Spencer.
2. John Martin Bladen, Captain 40th Regiment, served during the entire of the second campaign in Afghanistan—was present in every action with the Candahar division of the army—and received the medals of Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul, "1842."
3. William Francis, a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery.
 1. Caroline.
 2. Margaret Smith
 3. Sarah.
 4. Henrietta Jane Helen.

Nether Barnweill, commonly called Underwood, acquired by the late John Kennedy of Underwood, in 1785, at the judicial sale of ——— Alexander of Blackhouse and Underwood, upon which he built a handsome modern mansion, and very much improved the lands by plantations and enclosing and subdividing the same into several farms.

The two Foultons, subdivided into four farms, are now held by the heirs of the late Rev. Dr Stirling of Craigie.

Several articles of Barnweill, now contained in four extensive farms, are held by Mr Campbell of Craigie.

These comprehend the whole of that part of the parish which was annexed to Craigie.

DALRY PARISH.

The population of this parish in 1841 was 4791. More than a year ago, the minister, in his professional visitations, found it considerably above 6000, and it must have greatly increased since; the Ayrshire Malleable Iron Works, recently commenced in the immediate vicinity of the town, will of itself add upwards of one thousand to the population. Should the indications of copper lately discovered in Caerwinning Hill prove favourable, Dalry bids fair, in a very few years, to be the second town in the county. Its locality is peculiarly favourable, it being the central point from which all the railways diverge, viz., to Ayr, Ireland, &c., &c.; to Glasgow, Edinburgh, England, by the east coast, &c., &c.; to Kilmarnock, Cumnock, Carlisle, &c., &c.; towards Ardrossan, Largs, &c.; with various mineral lines. Dalry contains public reading or news rooms, consisting of two spacious apartments, second only in point of accommodation to those in Ayr. Many years ago, in boring for coal on the farm of Auchengree, a mineral sulphurous spring, similar to that at Harrowgate, was discovered; it was much resorted to for the cure of scorbutic and eruptive diseases. A mining village having, however, been built in the vicinity, the well or bore has been filled up, to prevent trespassing, it is supposed.

PATRICK OF TREARNE.

See page 296.

Through their mother, Marianne Shedden, this family are descended from Robert the Third, King of Scots, the second King of the Stewart family.* This is proved by the following narrative:—There are preserved in the charter chest of Ardgowan, three charters of parts of the estates of the Stewart family, in the county of Renfrew, granted by King Robert the Third to his son, Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan and Blackhall, viz. :—1st, A charter of the lands of Auchingown, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, dated 20th May, 1389; 2d, A charter of the lands of Blackhall, near Paisley, dated 12th December, 1397; and, 3d, A charter of the lands of Ardgowan, in the parish of Innerkip, dated 5th May, 1403—in all of which Sir John Stewart is designed “our son.” It is said that his mother was the daughter of an Argyleshire Baron.

The lands described in the above three charters have descended in the male line, from father to son, in the family of Sir John Stewart, to the present day, as is proved by the title-deeds, and still belong to the family.

From the History of the Family of Blackhall, it appears that Sir Archibald Stewart (who died in 1659), besides several sons, had a daughter, Annabella Stewart, who was married, about 1670, to William Porterfield, the younger of Porterfield. The descendants of the eldest son of this marriage still hold the estate of Porterfield, or Duchal, in Renfrewshire; and Annabella Stewart signs, as consentor, to a charter by her grandson, Alexander Porterfield, so late as 1709. Anna Porterfield, the eldest daughter of the marriage between Annabella Stewart and William Porterfield, married, in 1697, Gavin Ralston of that Ilk.† Jean Ralston, the eldest daughter of this marriage, married John Shedden of Roughwood.

Marianne Shedden, the eldest daughter of this marriage, married John Patrick of Treehorn. The children of her marriage, therefore, are lineally descended from King Robert the Third. She was daughter of Jean Ralston, the granddaughter of Annabella Stewart, who was alive and signs a charter of the lands from which she drew her jointure in 1709.

CATHCART OF CARBISTON.

In the account of the Cathcarts of Carbiston (see page 329), we omitted to notice—though it is mentioned in the introductory sketch of the History of the County—that the “Old,” or “Wallace Tower,” was sold by Robert Cathcart of Carbiston to Adam Ritchie, one of the Bailies of Ayr, in 1673: also, the names of the children of the present representative of the Carbiston family, TAYLOR CATHCART OF CARBISTON and PITCAIRLY. He has issue three sons and one daughter—

1. Frances.
2. James.
3. Robert.
4. William Taylor.

MONTGOMERIES OF CRAIGHOUSE.

Page 290.

We were in error in reference to one of the off-shoots of this family:

JOHN, second son of Robert Montgomerie of Craighouse (No. I.), succeeded to Barrodger, and sold

* Robert III. was the grandson of Marjory Bruce, by her husband, Walter the High Stewart, and was thus great-grandson of Robert the Bruce, King of Scots. Robert the Bruce represented the Saxon Royal Family of England, as well as the ancient Royal Families of the Caledonians and Scots.

† Robertson's History, page 263.

it to his brother, Gavin, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his niece, Rebecca, daughter of John, by his wife, Elizabeth Cameron, daughter of Robert Cameron of Beith, and sister of the Rev. John Cameron. Rebecca married William Wilson of Kilmarnock, and, dying without issue, left Bar-rodger to her cousin, Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, E. I. Co.'s Service, grandson of the Rev. Mr Cameron. Col. Cameron died at Ayr in 1828, unmarried.

Errata.—In the account of the Sundrum family (page 322), the name of Charles *Stirling, Esq. of Gargunnoch*, was inadvertently printed *Herly of Gargunnochan*.

END OF VOL I.

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