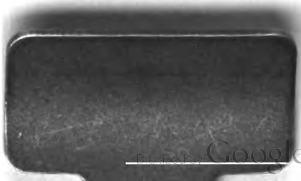
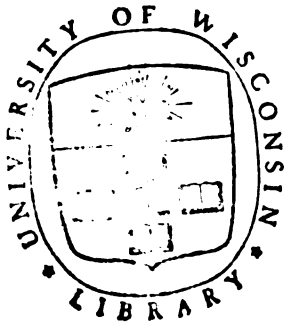

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HISTORY
OF THE
LANDS AND THEIR OWNERS
IN
GALLOWAY.

EDINBURGE :
PRINTED BY TURNBULL AND SPEARS,

FOR

WILLIAM PATERSON,	EDINBURGH.
JAMES M'COID,	STRANRAER.
W. ANDERSON,	NEWTON-STEWART.
SAMUEL GORDON,	CASTLE-DOUGLAS.
J. NICHOLSON,	KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
JOHN ANDERSON & SON,	DUMFRIES.

HISTORY
OF THE
LANDS AND THEIR OWNERS
IN
GALLOWAY.

ILLUSTRATED BY
WOODCUTS OF NOTABLE PLACES AND OBJECTS.

WITH A
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE DISTRICT.

VOLUME FIRST.

EDINBURGH: WILLIAM PATERSON.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
RANDOLPH,
NINTH
EARL OF GALLOWAY.

P R E F A C E.

A PREFACE under ordinary circumstances is not difficult to write, but in the present case it is particularly so, as we cannot take credit as being the Author of the following pages of the history, although undoubtedly of the origin, for when engaged on the last edition of our history of Ayrshire, we conceived the idea of taking up that of Galloway in continuation. We found, however, that advancing years brought unexpected troubles, and from previous experience of the labour to be undergone, we felt that, in our enthusiasm, we had chalked out a task for ourselves, which increasing infirmities warned us that we were not able to undertake.

In these circumstances a gentleman whose acquaintance we had previously enjoyed, and whose family knowledge of the district peculiarly qualified him for the labour, has kindly given his gratuitous services in our behalf. We can testify that this gentleman, in his self-imposed task, has produced an exceedingly accurate and minute family history of the district. In fact, considering that this is the first work of the kind connected with Galloway, the result of his labour is marvellous.

The great difficulty experienced arose from the absence of ancient documents and parish records, occasioned by the constant ravages of war, to which the district was exposed for centuries. Then came the confusion of the Reformation period, when the chronicles of the more ancient families, with the deeds and registers of lands kept by the monks in the religious houses, were either carried abroad by them or

destroyed. This was followed by the persecution in the seventeenth century, when many families and their branches, who had struggled on through previous troubles, were finally ruined, and all trace of them nearly lost. Another difficulty lay in different places bearing the same name, and owned, in various instances, by different branches of the same family. In addition to this the names of many places have been changed. The trouble and confusion arising from so many difficulties have been great, and the labour of unravelling and classifying the information, can only be mentioned, but not described.

The Galloway families holding lands may be divided into three periods. The first are those prior to the fourteenth century. The next are the settlers between that time and the seventeenth century. The last those who have since appeared. Of the first, very few can now be found, with or without lands.

We may state that every source of information has been searched, and with what has been gathered from the public records, from the representatives of families, and elsewhere, much original information is given. The sasines (which commence in the seventeenth century) have been quoted more fully than is desirable to make the history read smoothly, but the wish is to give every link, however detached, to Gallovidians who may be desirous of tracing their pedigrees, for as a rule, those bearing the different surnames in Galloway, have at some time or other come from the owners of land or their offshoots, and not as in the Highlands, where men took their name from a leader, of different blood. The undertaking is great, and the task most arduous. With our knowledge of this we will offer no apology for shortcomings or errors. An addenda of corrections and additions has been annexed by the author after having carefully revised the work. The utmost has therefore been done to make it perfect. The second volume, relating to the Stewartry, is in an advanced state of preparation.

JAMES PATERSON.

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A full index of the names of families will appear with the second volume.

WIGTONSHIRE. (an error, see II. v n.)

Historical Sketch. (H. Galloway)

IN early times the peninsula between the Clyde and Solway was unknown by any of the existing district names. In Ptolemy's map of Scotland the inhabitants were called the *Selgovae* and *Novantes*. It was not till the tenth century that *Galwydel* in the British, or *Gallgaedhel* in the Gaelic, came to be applied to it. When the kingdom of Cumbria was transferred by Edmund to Malcolm, king of the Scots, in 946, Galloway, in the latinized form of Gallovidia, was applied to all the western districts between the Clyde and Solway. Properly it embraced the two divisions, western and eastern, known as *Wigtonshire* and the *Stewartry*.

Beyond the fact that Agricola overran Galloway in 82, little is known of the Roman occupation of the district. His operations were carried on both by land and sea, for which the deep bays along the coast offered unusual facilities, and at the close of the campaign he had reached the Irish channel. He stationed a considerable force in the peninsula (*instruxit copiis*), and entertained an Irish chief, or king, expelled by his people, as it was his intention to invade Ireland in the spring. Before spring arrived, however, the unconquered Caledonians drew his attention elsewhere.

The head-quarters of the Romans are said to have been at Whithern (*Leucophibia*), and the principal stations, *Reri-*

gonium at Lochryan, and *Caerbantorigum*, on the Dee. All the stations were accessible by shipping, hence the absence of Roman roads in Galloway. The *Selgovae* and *Novantes*, as the Romans termed the inhabitants,* were no doubt of the great Celtic family which originally peopled the British islands, and, as remarked by Innes in his "Critical Inquiry," lost the designation, applied to the Caledonians only, because of their being under the rule of the Romans, and having conformed to their habits.

The Roman camps, particularly in the Stewartry, are numerous, though generally small, a fact which shows that Galloway was not difficult to hold, and that it lay out of the great road northwards. Numerous implements of war and domestic use, inscriptions, ornaments, and coins, illustrative of the period, have occasionally been found.

The discovery of island dwellings in Ireland, some thirty years ago, led to similar investigations in Scotland, and the result has thrown considerable light on the habits of our British forefathers prior to and in the time of the Romans. Cæsar, indeed, describes the ancient Britons as living in palisaded strengths and marshes, yet this did not convey the idea of artificial strongholds in deep water. But, as Mr Stuart remarks in his address to the Archæological Society of Glasgow, at their opening meeting of 1865-6, "the drainage of the loch of Dowalton in Galloway having made considerable progress, an interesting group of those islands was discovered there some two years ago. . . . The loch of Dowalton was a shallow sheet of water about a mile and a-half in greatest length, by three-quarters of a mile in greatest breadth, surrounded on two sides by marshy ground and moss. Towards the south-east side four islands appeared (the largest about twenty-three yards across); and, nearer the shore, on the same side, was a group of six smaller islands. They were all constructed on the same principle. Masses of fern and heather were laid on the bottom of the loch, and above this layers of brushwood, of hazel, and birch, mixed with

* The *Selgovae* occupied the country to the east of the Dee, and the *Novantes* the district from the Dee and Ken to the Irish sea.

occasional large boulders. On this rested a flooring of round trees, and above all, a surface of stones. The whole of this mass was penetrated by vertical piles, formed of young oak trees, and the islands were surrounded by numerous rows of these piles. Many beams of oak, with large mortised holes, seemed to have been part of a framework surrounding the edge of the islands for keeping them compact; while some beams with grooves rather suggested that they might have been portions of wooden huts placed on the islands. The surface of one of the larger islands was covered with the bones of animals, and similar bones were found in the mass below. These bones were pronounced by Professor Owen to represent the ox (*bos longifrons*), the pig, and the deer. They had in most cases been split up for the extraction of the marrow. Flat stones formed the hearths, and were surrounded by ashes and bones. In the loch five canoes were found, formed of single trees of oak, and of a size exceeding any of the fleet of like vessels which once floated on the Clyde, as described by Mr John Buchanan. The shortest measured twenty-one feet, and the longest twenty-five feet in length. Among the relics discovered on the islands and in their neighbourhood were several vessels of bronze, beads of glass, vitreous paste, and amber, querns, whetstones, a piece of a leather shoe with a stamped pattern on it, and fragments of enamelled glass. We can picture to ourselves a tribe of early Britons in this settlement at Dowalton, living on the neighbouring heights in time of peace, and retreating to their insular homes when danger appeared—subsisting chiefly by the chase, but yet having grain to be ground in their querns. One of the bronze vessels found in the loch is of Roman workmanship, of which it is a beautiful specimen. An inscription on the handle probably records the maker's name or residence, Cipipolipi; and I may remark that it resembles two bronze vessels found in an enclosed earthen barrow at Gallowflat, in the parish of Rutherglen, which had also the stamp of a man's name on the handles—"Convallus" or "Congallus." The islanders of Dowalton probably had not far to go for their Roman vessel, as there was a neighbouring Roman

station at Whithern. We may conclude that they greatly valued such objects, when we find that the Dowalton vessel had never been used, while those of native work were much patched and mended, as well as from their custom of depositing Roman remains in their tombs. It is in harmony with this conclusion that portions of vessels of embossed Samian ware have been recently found in a Pict's house or weem at Pitcur, in Forfarshire.

The islands at Dowalton differ in their mode of construction from most of our Scotch examples. Generally they consist of stones or earth resting on a platform of wood, and surrounded by piles. In some cases, our Scotch examples are approached by a causeway from the shore, but more generally have been reached by the canoes which are almost invariably found in their neighbourhood, although we have instances—as in the Black Loch of Sanquhar—where both a canoe and a causeway were found. The Dowalton islands differ also from the common examples in being more numerous.”

In what is now a grassy meadow, near Kirkcudbright, there formerly existed a sheet of water called Loch Fergus. When draining the meadow, a short time ago, an Andrea Ferrara and an iron anchor were found twelve feet below the surface. The latter was six feet in length, and two feet eight inches wide between the fluke points. In this meadow there are two small islands, which were probably the site of habitations. The one is called *Palace* Island, the other *Stable* Island—in reference, no doubt, to the seat of Fergus, Lord of Galloway. Neither of the islands could have been more than a bow-shot from the western side of the lake, and two from the east. The boat requiring such an anchor may have been used for the transport of horses.

These island homes, or “Crannogs,” as they are called, of the ancient Britons, are to be found in various quarters of the country. The castle of Loch Doon, on the confines of Galloway and Ayrshire, where two canoes were discovered in 1822, may have been, in the British period, a mere *Crannog*: and the castle in Loch Clunie, in Perthshire, where

the Admirable Crichton is said to have been born, is built upon an island similarly constructed.

Towards the close of the fourth century, about 397, when Rome was relaxing her gripe on Britain, the illustrious Ninian arrived at Whithern, to preach Christianity to the inhabitants of Valentia,* or Southern Picts. The stone church which he erected there, gave to the place the name of *Candida Casa*, or the White House; and after more than thirty years of not unfruitful labour, as a preacher and instructor of youth, the venerable Bede says he died and was buried at Whithern, with many others of the faithful. This occurred in 432, at which period it can hardly be supposed that Valentia had been wholly abandoned by the Romans. The legion sent by Actius, after repairing the stone wall between Solway and Tyne, departed from Britain in 436.

Octa has been mentioned as the successor of Ninian in his missionary and scholastic labours, and we even hear of a *Magnum Monasterium*, or educational institute, said to have existed in the neighbourhood; but the Cymric, or British population, appear to have been adverse to the missionary. About a hundred and thirty years after the death of Ninian, Columba arrived at Iona, and, a little later, Kentigern was invited to return to Strathclyde by Ryderch the Bountiful. Christianity now began to make some progress in the south-west, and roused the resentment of the pagan portion of the Cumbrian kingdom, who, under Gwenddolen, determined to decide their religious differences by the sword. This led to various successes on the part of the Northumbrians, until, under Oswy, the Britons of Strathclyde, the Scots of Dalriada, and a portion of the Picts beyond the Forth, were subjected to his rule. When Cadwallan's power was shattered by the terrible slaughter at Deniseburn, near Hexham, in 634, the Picts of Galloway were separated from the rule of the Cumbrian dynasty. The battle of Dunnichen, however, in

* Valentia included the lowlands of Scotland and Northumberland, so that the connection with that portion of present England was of Roman origin.

685, when Ecgfrid of Northumbria led an army into the north, put a stop to Bernician aggression—the Picts and Scots, as well as the greater portion of the Britons, recovered their freedom. It was probably during the panic created by the death of Ecgfrid that the curious rampart and fosse, which stretch along the northern confines of Galloway, from Lochryan on the west into Dumfriesshire on the east, was constructed—Galloway being then under the rule of Bernicia. The fosse is on the northern side, and was perhaps intended as a line of demarcation rather than a defence against the independent Britons of Strathclyde.

At what period the Anglian kingdom of Bernicia, which had Bamborough for its chief seat, and extended from the Tyne to the Firth of Forth,* began to exercise dominion over Galloway, is uncertain, though probably early in the seventh century; nor does it seem that the Gallovidians reaped any advantage from the victory of Dunnichen. Bede, who is the best authority, mentions the installation of Pecthelm as Bishop of Whithern, in his day, about 723. This occurred under King Osric, a sufficient proof that Galloway still formed part of Bernicia. On the death of Pecthelm in 736, Frithwald succeeded, and he dying in 763, was followed by Pectivius. In 777 Ethelbert succeeded Pectivius, and on the translation of Ethelbert to Hexham, in 789, Badulf, or Radulf, was consecrated in 790. The continuator of Florence of Worcester says Heathored succeeded Badulf, and a MS. in the Cottonian Library calls him Eadred; but it does not appear that he was consecrated. A letter of Alcuin, the friend of Charlemagne, to the brethren at Whithern (about 806) shows that the Episcopal establishment yet lingered there; but from the Irish annals, as translated in “*Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*,” it appears that Galloway was laid waste with all its dwellings and its church in 823. As this passage can apply to no other place than Whithern, it may be accepted with confidence as the

* The kingdom of Cumbria, with its British population, extended from the Clyde far into Westmoreland, and seems latterly to have been divided, in Scotland at least, from Bernicia, which included the Lothians, by the Picts’-Work-Ditch.

date of the destruction of the Saxon establishment, after an existence of about a hundred years by a mixed force of Norsemen and Islesmen. Osbrecht, the last Anglian king of Bernicia, was slain at York by the Danes in 840, and his successors, with one exception, till 950, when the kingdom ended, were Danes.

"The next great change," Chalmers assures us in his *Caledonia*, occurred "during the ninth and tenth centuries, when Galloway was colonized by the *Cruithne*, or Picts from Ireland." These *Cruithne* were of the same race as the *Cruithne* of Scotland, and at that time there was no doubt ample room for them. But Chalmers does not quote his authority for this alleged colonization, and Dr Skene, in editing the "Early Memorials of Scottish History," says, there is none; yet, on the strength of the *Scala Cronicon*, the latter brings over a colony of the same people under Redda as a leader, and to have given powerful assistance to Kenneth M'Alpine in his ascent to the Pictish throne. However, the expedition of Reuda or Redda, is mentioned by Bede, who died over a hundred years before Kenneth came to the throne.*

There may be some truth in the statement of the *Scala Cronicon*, that it was chiefly by the aid from Galloway, or by some other influence, that Kenneth succeeded, for even Argyll, the seat of the old colony of *Dalriads*, was not incorporated with Scotland for some centuries afterwards. This portion of Scottish history, however, seems to be involved in inextricable confusion. Alpine, who was expelled from Dalriada by the victorious Angus, king of the Picts, in 741, is known to have crossed the Clyde with his followers, and, as Wyntoun has it,

"He wan of werre all Galloway;
Thare was he slayne and dede away."

But between this event, and the accession of Kenneth, son of Alpine, to the throne of the Picts in 843, a whole

* Bishop Bede died in 735, and Kenneth M'Alpine came to the Pictish throne in 843.

century had elapsed. If the *Scala Cronicon* is to be relied on, there must have been some *regal* connection between him and the people of Galloway, which could induce them to espouse his cause. The Alpin of 741 was a Pict by the mother's side, and as such did occupy the Pictish throne from 726 to 728, when he was expelled by Angus, son of Fergus, who also expelled him from Dalriada, where he had succeeded Dungal. The powerful and warlike Eadbert was then king of Bernicia, and so far from losing Galloway, he conquered Kyle, and a few years later, in alliance with the Pictish Angus, he captured Alclyde. But it may be supposed that he was allowed to settle in Galloway the more easily because he was a Pict, the inhabitants being Cruithne themselves; but that he was not without enemies is proved by his death, which, according to the same Chronicle, took place on the banks of a stream which runs into Lochryan, not in battle, as is generally supposed, at Laicht Alpin, near Dalmellington. He was slain by an assassin who lay in wait for him. But the obscure portion of the royal descent lies between the two Alpines. We hear nothing farther of Redda as a chief of the Galwegians, for the Chronicles are silent as to this portion of our history. Dr Skene, indeed, supposes Redda and Rether, whom Fordun places in the list of early Scottish kings, to be the same. If we may credit Fordun, the Kenneth Macalpin of 843 was the son of an Alpin captured in battle by the Picts, and publicly executed, about 832. The accession of Kenneth Macalpin, however, seems to have effected no change in Galloway, for Strathclyde, unconquered, still lay between the districts. Fordun states that many of the discontented Picts found refuge with the Saxons and Norsemen; and Innes, in his Critical Essay, says some of them fled to Galloway. Be this as it may, two hundred years later, the people of Galloway were known as Picts, long after that designation had ceased to be applied to the population of any other part of Scotland, and *Scollofthes*, one of the few Pictish words supposed to have come down to us, was the title of some official of the church at Kirkcudbright, which Reginald of Durham says was situated in

Pictland.* According to the Annals of Ulster, the Galloway men had taken some part in the wars in Ireland in 856.

Galloway was early visited by the *Vikings*, or sea-rovers of the North. They first appear on the shores of Scotland about the end of the eighth century, and seem to have subjected nearly the entire sea-board, from the Orkneys to the Isle of Man, to their domination. In the "Chronicle of Huntingdon" it is said that the Danish pirates were greatly instrumental in the revolution which placed Kenneth Macalpin on the Pictish throne. About that period a body of Galwegians are mentioned as pirates, taking part in their ravages. Galloway seems to have been, nominally at least, under a king of her own, for the annals of Tighernac and Ulster record the death of Suibne, son of the king of Galloway, in 1034. But it was Thorfin, the son of Sigurd,† by a daughter of Malcolm Malbridg, called king of Scotland, who conquered and ruled Galloway from Solway to Carrick, and held it at his death in 1064. There was a contemporary and rival Malcolm, also king of Scotland, who outlived Malbridg four years, but historians speak of the two as one. The latter Malcolm left a grandson, Duncan, as his successor, who married a sister of Siward of Northumberland, which connection brought the Earl of Northumberland to aid his nephew Malcolm Caenmore, in asserting his claim against Macbeth of the northern dynasty.

During the subsequent changes in the Scottish monarchy, which eventually placed Edgar on the throne, Galloway seems to have been wholly under the control of the Norwegians. Magnus, who restored by fresh conquest the declining allegiance of the Isles, landed near the Mull in 1098, and, perceiving that Galloway could only be defended by shipping, resolved upon a permanent occupation of the peninsula. With this view, and by the compulsory aid of the Galwegians, it is said he erected strong fortlets along the coast at Crugiltoun, Craigiedoun, Castle-feather, and Burgh-

* Lealie's Early Races of Scotland.

† Sigurd was killed at Clontarf in 1014. The Njall Saga shows that Karl Solmund's son, passed the winter, after the battle, with Earl Malcolm, near Whithern in Galloway.

head. Magnus, however, reigned over the Western Isles only six years, when he was succeeded by Olave. It is to be presumed, therefore, that all the forts could not have been constructed in so short a period, more especially as the material had to be brought from a distance. These forts were entrenched camps of great size, particularly Cruggleton, which had a castle from the earliest notice of it, and covered an acre and a-half of ground. We think it was erected much earlier, and probably the residence of Earl Malcolm in 1014. The three fortlets last mentioned were near each other, in the present parish of Whithorn, and Cruggleton a few miles to the east. Olave was a pacific prince, and his confederacy with Ireland and Scotland so close that no one presumed to disturb the peace of these isles while he lived. His queen was Affrica, daughter of Fergus, Lord of Galloway.

On the death of Edgar, in 1107, he left the south-western counties of Scotland and Cumberland north of Derwent to his youngest brother David. As Prince of Cumbria, David had been resident at the court of his brother-in-law, Henry I., and having married Maud, heiress of Waltheof, son of Siward of Northumberland, he gained the active support of the Anglo-Norman barons of England, and at once established his rule over Galloway, where he collected "can and quair" in peace till his death at Carlisle, his favourite residence, in 1153.

At the well-known battle of the Standard, fought by this monarch in 1138, the men of Galloway claimed the van, but upon what principle, so far as we are aware, has never been explained. Was it because of the active aid they afforded Kenneth Macalpin in his acquisition of the Pictish throne? At all events, whether partially descended of the colony under Redda or the *Novantes*, they were of the true Scoto-Picti race, for their war-cry was *Albanich! Albanich!* They were led upon that occasion by two chiefs, Ulgric and Duvenald, the earliest we meet with, except one Jacob, who, with other chiefs of Galloway, is said to have met Edgar at Chester in 973, for the purpose of forming a league with that king.

That the inhabitants of Galloway came to be partially intermixed with the Angles of Bernicia and the Norsemen, under whom they were ruled for some time, cannot be doubted; but of their absolute British or Celtic origin, there is not wanting ample evidence in the names of places. Early in the present era, the Cymry, or Picts, possessed the lowlands of Scotland from the Solway to Lochlomond, and from the Irish Sea and the Frith of Clyde eastward to the confines of Lothian and the Merse. Throughout the whole of this expanse there are many instances of words of British or Welsh origin. In Galloway there are *pwl* (anglice, *pol*) in the form of *pul* or *pol*, *Trefe Castle*, *Frostre*, *Kirrouchtre*, *Llan*, now *Landis*—all of which have a Cymric origin; while *by*, *bore*, *Boreland*, *Tungland*, and *Tinwald*, on the border of the Stewartry, as decidedly attest their Icelandic affinity; but the prevailing Celtic, in the names of people and places, carries us back to a period prior to either Cymry or Norwegian—to a period when Britain was first settled by a Celtic immigration. The first of these, as new colonists arrived, were gradually pressed inwards, until, as Chalmers has it, not only Scotland but Ireland became peopled. The Cymry are believed to have been the last of these arrivals. They were of the same Celtic race, but spoke a language differing in some respects from that of the earlier settlers. Upon no other principle is it possible to account for the topographical language of the country. The names of places in Ayrshire and Galloway, for example, are purer Celtic, and better understood by the Gaelic scholar, than they are in Breadalbane, and many other portions of the Highlands. Numerous examples might be given, but one or two will suffice. *Kilchrinie*, the Picts' cell or burial-place; *Daljarrock*, the red holm, or low plain; *Knockgormal*, the bluish hillock; *Pinohirrie*—and there are many words with similar prefixes—is a combination of Cymric and Gaelic, and probably means the head of the *garrie*, or den. In Galloway, including Carrick, the Gaelic was a spoken language in the time of Buchanan, and the Celtic usages of *calpa* were only prohibited so late as the reign of James the Sixth. Taylor, in

his "Words and Places," says "the Cymry held the Lowlands of Scotland as far as the Perthshire hills." Indeed, if we suppose that the Picts were the Cymry, their possessions must have been still more extensive. That there was a difference in the language of the Picts and the Scots, we have the authority of Bede—so great, indeed, that Columba required an interpreter when he preached to them. The Picts, or Cymry, therefore, could not have been the first settlers, seeing that the majority of the names of localities are given in the Erse or Gaelic speech of the early colonists. The Galwegian tongue must have partaken more of the early colonists, for in 1672, when the Highland host were quartered on the Lowland Presbyterians, the Highlanders were surprised to find themselves addressed by the natives in the Erse or Gaelic. In whatever way the Lowland speech arose—and it is a mixture of Scandinavian, Saxon, and Gaelic—it seems clear that the Scots, by their sojourn in Ireland, only brought back the Celtic as spoken by their ancestors prior to the Roman Invasion, and as it still had continued in the Western Highlands and Isles from the earliest period. It is impossible to accept Fordun's account of the Scots, as derived from Gaythelos of Greece and Scota of Egypt, but that they were *strangers in Ireland*, in the *third century*—the true era of St Patrick*—is evident from the apostle's confession, as his account of himself is usually styled. The most probable explanation is, as the name *Sguit* or *Scot*

* That St Patrick existed in Ireland in the *third* and not the *fifth* century, is proved to our satisfaction in an able treatise by R. Steele Nicholson, M.A., Esq. of Ballow, County Down, recently published at Belfast. This is an important historical matter, because the early events of Ireland are in many instances erroneously dated from the time of St Patrick. Among other points, it has a particular bearing on the origin of the Scots, and the settlement of a colony of them in Argyle, as Dr Skene has it, in 498. In his "Early Memorials of Scottish History," the Doctor calculates as follows: "Flann Mainistreach gives the date of this settlement thus: he says that forty-three years had elapsed from the coming of St Patrick to the battle of Ada, and twenty years from that battle to the arrival of the sons of Erc in Britain. Taking the date 432 as that of the coming of St Patrick, and adding sixty-three years, will give us the year 495 as the date of the colony. . . . Almost all the chronicles agree that he (Fergus) reigned three years, and this makes the date of the colony 498." But what becomes of this calculation, when it is shown that the Saint came to Ireland in the *third*, and not in the *fifth* century!

implies, that they were *wanderers*, or the *scattered*, who had been driven into exile by the Roman armies under Agricola and his successors ; but had become so numerous in the second century that they were able to found a dynasty, ruling in the north of Ireland. The colony, said to have returned to Argyle at the end of the fifth century, commingled with their countrymen of Albyn, and ultimately gave their name to Scotland.

Little is known of the antecedents of Fergus, Lord of Galloway. He was a courtier of David I., his name appearing in several royal charters of that monarch. He seems to have enjoyed considerable eminence, and been regarded rather in the light of a prince, having for his wife Elizabeth, natural daughter of Henry I. of England. The first notice we have of an earl, or magnate, in Galloway, is that of Earl Malcolm, near Whithern, in the Saga of Brunt Njall. Before the fall of Sigurd II. of Orkney at the battle of Clontarf, in 1014, an Earl Gille, who had married a sister of Sigurd, acted as his lieutenant in the Sudreys, and of course in the mainland as far as his possessions extended. This Earl Gille took Sigurd's youngest son, Thorfin, under his protection, while the elder brothers went to the Orkneys, and divided the northern dominions amongst them. All the elder brothers died early in life, and when Thorfin grew up he found himself possessed of eight earldoms in Scotland, to which he added all Galloway as the ninth. That Galloway, from Carlisle to Carrick, was held by Thorfin during the reign of Macbeth seems certain, and from the prefix *Mac* before *Gille*, it would appear that the protector of the youthful Thorfin had a son who may have acted as deputy to Thorfin, as the father had done to Sigurd during his lifetime. It seems incompatible with the Sagas that any powerful chief existed in Galloway *at that date*, who was not subordinate to Thorfin. Besides, M'Gill has left so little trace of landed possession behind him, as to corroborate the opinion that he could only be deputy of the Earl of Orkney. It is just possible that Fergus, Lord of Galloway, of whose ancestry nothing otherwise is known, may have

been a descendant of Earl Gille, for the Norse element must have been strong in Galloway. At the same time, it is worthy of notice that, in 1153, after the death of David, the northmen attempted to recover their supremacy in Galloway, but were defeated by the inhabitants. Their last battle, according to tradition, was fought on Glenquicken Moor.

Fergus rose in rebellion against Malcolm IV. in 1160, probably in connection with a conspiracy called "of the six Earls," and, counting on the aid of the Northmen, to place William of Egremont, the great-grandson of Malcolm Caenmore and Ingeborg (widow of Thorfin), on the throne of Scotland. The result is well-known, and the sudden death of William of Egremont, said to have been caused by his favourite hound dragging him over a precipice called the Strides, seems to corroborate the supposition. Fergus had been a quiet if discontented subject to David for forty-six years, and could scarcely have been so foolish as to dream of defying the power of Scotland, unless for some great purpose, and aided by powerful auxiliaries. Fergus resigned his lordship in 1160, became a canon regular of Holyrood Abbey, and died in 1161. While in his prosperous days, Fergus founded three religious houses—one at Saulseat, another at Tungland, and the third at Whithern, where he planted colonies of the Premonstratensian order; but it appears from the *Chronicle of the Scots*, that David I. commanded churchmen and leading men to restore and erect edifices. The work, therefore, was not wholly voluntary, nor all at the expense of the king.*

Fergus left two sons, Uchtred and Gilbert, besides his daughter Affrica, who was married, as we have stated, to Olave, king of Man and the Hebrides. Both the sons were in England with William the Lion, when he was taken prisoner by Bernard Balliol and a body of English cavalry, at Alnwick, in 1174. Uchtred and Gilbert hastened home to Galloway, where, as Fordun states, a civil war, or rather a mutual slaughter, had begun, and the king's thanes been expelled. Disputing as to the right of succession, the

* Skene's "Memorials of Early Scottish History."

elder was slain by the younger, in a revoltingly cruel manner in 1174, and for a time he assumed the lordship of Galloway. On his liberation, after the treaty of Falaise, William led an army into Galloway to punish Gilbert, but the latter, with his followers, humbly waited on him, to purchase an indemnity for his brother's murder. Through the intercession of the bishops and earls his prayer was granted, and the king reconciled. On the death of Gilbert, in 1185, Roland, son of Uchtred, aided or allowed by William, entered Galloway, and in July defeated Gillepatric, Henry Kennedy, and Samuel, who endeavoured to uphold the son of Gilbert, but they all fell in the battle which followed. This affair was hardly over, when Gillecolum, a leader of robbers, as he is called, who had carried his devastation into Mid-Lothian, slaying many of the leading nobles and carrying away much booty, was encountered and killed by Roland, when he made a similar attempt on Galloway, in October 1185. A multitude of his followers, it is said, were at the same time slain in the battle.* It seems clear that this Gillecolum had no more connection with Galloway than with Lothian, and he probably was a relative of Somerled of Argyle, who made his inroads upon Lothian from the Clyde, and upon Galloway through Ayrshire. It is well-known that Henry II. assembled an army at Carlisle to support the cause of Gilbert's son, Duncan; but he was too late, and prudently gave way to circumstances. Duncan obtained the earldom of Carrick from William, and Roland continued in possession of the lordship of Galloway. Roland married a daughter of the Lord of Cuninghame, Richard de Morville, by whom he had three sons. He died in December 1200.

Alan, the eldest son, succeeded him, and, as constable of Scotland, became one of the greatest nobles of the age. He was thrice married. The name of his first wife is unknown; the second, Margaret, was the eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon; and the third, a daughter of Hugh de

* Roland is said to have slain many of the influential chiefs, distributing their lands among his followers, and to have built castles in the district.

with xx men-at-arms ; also the commons of Galloway with xx men-at-arms ; also Alexander de Balliol with x men-at-arms ; also Ingeram de Umphravill with xx men-at-arms. It is to be noted that the above xx men-at-arms of Galloway are to be at the king's charge when on duty. Moreover, 1000 foot soldiers from Galloway, this side of Cree, are to be always ready when the men-at-arms mount ; but not to be paid when not employed. However, eight-score men are to be always ready, receiving 2d. a-day from the king." It is thus apparent that when Comyn was struck down by Bruce at Dumfries, he at once got rid of a rival, and deprived the English party in Galloway of a leader.

The Castle of Wigton was amongst the strongholds placed in the hands of Edward I., to remain with him until a decision should be come to as to the respective claims. In 1292 it was ordered to be given up to John Baliol, king of Scotland.

When Baliol had been dethroned by Edward I., there came to Berwick, in 1296, to swear allegiance to the English king, Thomas, bishop of *Candida Casa*, and Morice, prior of Whithern, together with the following landholders : Dominus de Toskerton, dictus marescallus, miles ; Fergus Macdowylt ; Dougal Macdowylt ; Roland MacGaghen ; Thomas Maculagh ; William Maculagh ; William de Polmalot ; Andrew de Logan ; John de Meynreth ; William de Chaumpaigne ; Ralf de Chaumpaigne ; Hector Askelot ; Fergus Askolo ; Arthur de Galbraith ; Gilbert de Hannethe ; Thomas de Kithehilt ; William de Byskeby ; Dougal Gotherikson ; Michael Maculagh ; William de Strivelin, Thomas de Torthorald ; Nicol de Swaffham (*parson*) ; William de Weston.* There was another made submission—Macrath Ap Molegan, a patronymic which shows that the Cymric element was not quite extinguished in 1296. The heads of families, however, in this list, are chiefly Celtic, and the few that are not, were probably introduced by those who held the superiorities. Even in the sixteenth century, the names of the inhabitants were almost wholly Scoto-Celtic. That this is to be traced to the settlement of the Dalriadini, under Alpin, in the eighth century, may be admitted.

* Also Eufeme widow of William de Horndene.

In September 1296, the castles of Ayr, Wigton, Cruggleton, and Botol, were committed to the keeping of Henry de Percy. Edward I., as superior lord of Scotland, had previously, 6th March 1295-6, given a charter to *Thomas of Galloway*, of all lands and tenements in Galloway which were granted to him by *Alan, his father*. This refers to Thomas, the bastard son of Alan, at whose request, he the same day granted a charter to the men and whole community of Galloway, that they should enjoy all the liberties and customs which their ancestors had enjoyed in the time of David, king of Scotland, and in the time of Alan, father of the said Thomas. The policy of thus restoring the Celtic privileges of the people, as well as the lands of Thomas, was obvious in the approaching struggle for supremacy. Percy, who was also patron of the benefices to the value of thirty merks, had himself one thousand merks, as governor of Galloway and Ayrshire. Another change occurred in 1297, when John de Hodleston was appointed keeper of the same castles.

About this period the Macdouals were a most considerable Celtic family in the district.* The name is merely an abbreviation of Macdougall, so written in documents of the fourteenth century, and they took the same arms as the lords of Galloway.† It has been conjectured that they were a branch of the Macdougalls of Lorn, and that they came across the channel from Argyle, with Alpin, in 741. This, if correct, might account for the part they took against Bruce in the war of succession.

The only mention of Wallace in connection with Galloway occurs in 1297, when, aided by his trusty adherents, Kerlé (or M'Kerlie) and Stephen, Cruggleton Castle was surprised and the garrison put to the sword. He appears to have encamped near Minigaff. A field on the farm of Boreland still bears the name of Wallace's camp.

* The active part taken on the English side by the Macdoualls and the Maccullochs has made more known of them than of the other Celtic families. This is principally through the English records.

† On what ground they assumed the same arms cannot now be discovered.

At the head of a large army Edward overran east and mid-Galloway in July 1300, a detachment of which was sent across the Cree into Wigtonshire. The troops remained for two months, the object being to overawe the district, and secure the good offices of the inhabitants. Some chiefs warmly espoused his cause. They gave ample proof of this by attacking Thomas and Alexander Bruce, brothers of the king, at Lochryan on the 9th Feb. 1306-7. The latter had just arrived with a body of 700 men from Ireland and Kintyre, and were immediately attacked by Dungal * Macdoual, "a *sergeant* of Gallweie,"† as Langtoft calls him, and overpowered. The two Bruces and Sir Reginald Craufurd, all severely wounded, were captured and sent to Carlisle, where they were speedily executed. That he was zealous in what he did appears from the fact that he also sent the heads of Malcolm M'Kail, (Lord of Kintyre), and two Irish chiefs who had fallen in the conflict. For this service Macdoual was knighted by "de manu regis," Edward I. on the 26th March.

Bruce, in revenge of his brothers, marched into Galloway in the autumn of 1307. As king, he ordered the inhabitants to repair to his standard, and ravaged the lands of the Macdouals, and others of his enemies, with fire and sword. St John, who was the governor of the district, speedily sent intelligence to Edward II,‡ who ordered a large force to march against Bruce, while Macdoual, at the same time, set about raising the men of Galloway. In these circumstances the king deemed it prudent to retire northward. Next year, however, Edward Bruce, Alexander Lindsay, Robert Boyd, and James Douglas, with their followers, entered Galloway, and encountering Macdoual and other Celtic chiefs, completely defeated them on the 29th June 1308. In the language of the Chronicle of Lanercost, not friendly to the cause of Bruce it must be recollected, they are said to have

* The name of the Dalriadan king whom Alpin succeeded, after he was driven from the Pictish throne in 728.

† As *Sergeant* of Galloway, it was his province, in *allegiance to the crown*, but surely not to the crown of England, to apprehend intruders.

‡ Edward I. died on the 7th July 1307.

killed "multos de nobilioribus Galwithiæ uno die." John de St John, at the head of 1500 horsemen, was surprised by Bruce, near the Water of Cree, and totally routed. He next assailed the fortlets, and driving out the English garrisons, reduced the entire district to allegiance. The lands of Macdoul were wasted and he himself taken prisoner.

In 1310 Edward II. appointed Inglegram de Umfraville to negotiate with the Galwegians, in the hope of regaining their allegiance, but he failed in his purpose. In 1312, however, Duncan Macdoul, son of Dungal, was foolish enough to adhere to the English interest, by accepting the protection of Edward.

The lands forfeited by Baliol, Comyn Earl of Buchan—who had fled to England after his defeat by Bruce—and the other heirs-parceners, together with the lordship of Galloway, were conferred upon Edward Bruce by his brother, the king, in 1308. He had also the Earldom of Carrick, both of which combined, gave him great influence in that quarter. As Lord of Galloway he not only confirmed the possessions and privileges of the monasteries, but conferred upon them additional gifts.

Edward Bruce met his death at the battle of Fagher, near Dundalk, on the 5th October 1318. With the view of assisting the Irish to throw off the English yoke, he led over a body of 6000 men in May 1315, and his brother, the king, followed soon after with a reinforcement. He had the honour of having been crowned king of Ireland, but the people did not support him as men anxious to regain their freedom, and after three years hard fighting, he fell a martyr to the cause of Irish independence—a cause to which the Irish were not true then, and never have been since; but it has served them as a pretext for murder and revolt, with a multitude of ideal grievances, from the subsequent settlers. The king of Ireland never was married, and of course left no legitimate issue; but Isabel, sister of David, Earl of Athole, had a natural son to him, named *Alexander*.

On the death of his father, the king gave him the lordship

of Galloway, limiting the gift to his heirs-male, but he fell at the battle of Halydon Hill, on the 19th July 1333, leaving an only daughter, Eleanor, by Eleanor Douglas, who inherited the Earldom of Carrick, but not the lordship of Galloway.

In 1330, after the death of Robert I., the Earl of Murray—Thomas Randolph—made a progress through Galloway, and held a justice court at Wigtown; and in 1332 the district was wasted and plundered by Murray and Archibald Douglas, in revenge for the share they had in forcing the Scots to abandon their designs on Perth.

During the minority of David II., it suited the ambition of Edward III. to renew the war of succession, by supporting the pretensions of Edward Baliol, son of John, who had abdicated the throne. In the civil war which now ensued, Galloway was peculiarly involved. The old connection of the Baliol and other families of England with the district produced the natural effect. The new proprietors, who had obtained grants of the forfeited lands from Robert I., remained true to his son; but the old families were not all steady in their adherence. That Galloway continued to be thoroughly Celtic is evident from certain charters in the reign of David II. (1330-1370), in reference to the *clans* *Clanconnan*, *Kenelman*, and *Muntercasduff*; and, it is probable, from the linguistic evidences adduced, that they were of the original Pictish race.

Amongst the new landholders, Sir Malcolm Fleming was perhaps the most attached. He was sent by the Estates of Scotland, in 1341, to conduct the king and queen from France, which duty he performed in the most faithful manner, landing their majesties safely at Inverbervie. In gratitude for their service, the king granted to him the earldom of Wigton, with extraordinary jurisdictions.

In virtue of these powers, the Earl took measures for the subjection of Duncan Macdoul, who had espoused the cause of Baliol in 1339. Macdoul was, in consequence, compelled to seek the aid of the English king, which was readily accorded. In April 1342 a large ship was ordered to be sent to him; and at the same time, Edward com-

manded his treasurer in Ireland to provide corn and wine for supplying the ship. He also at sundry periods ordered wine and provisions to be forwarded from his stores at Carlisle to the *Pele*, or fortalice of Duncan Macdoual, which he held against the king of Scots. This fortlet stood on a small island called Eastholm, on the coast of Galloway. In December 1342 six merchants were commissioned by Edward to convey ten tons of wine, one hundred quarters of corn, and two barrels of salt, in a ship from Bristol to Eastholm, "in aid of Duncan Macdoual and his men." Notwithstanding all the assistance vouchsafed to the enemy of his country, Duncan was subdued, and submitted to his lawful sovereign.

When David was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1347, the Earl of Wigton, together with various of the nobles, shared the same fate, but the Earl escaped from his captor, who was committed to the Tower instead. Macdoual and his son Duncan, also fell into the hands of the English, and were both carried to the Castle of Rochester, then to that of York. Duncan attained his liberty by giving his wife and brother as hostages that he would take part against the Scots; but, in October 1348, both the wife and brother were set free, Richard Talbot and Adomar de Atholes undertaking for the fidelity of Duncan.

Emboldened by the victory of Durham, Edward Baliol, that he might have the greater influence over the people of Galloway, took up his residence in the Castle of Buitle. In this he was assisted by the Macdouals, Maccullochs, and others who were in the pay of the English King.* When a negotiation was in progress for the release of David II., Patrick Maculach, William de Aldeburgh, and John de Wigginton, commissioners for Baliol, made a protestation to Edward III. and his council, against injuring his rights. Edward gave an assurance to that effect.

In the summer of 1353, Sir William Douglas of Douglas entered Galloway with what forces he could gather together, and speedily reduced the district to obedience. Duncan Macdoual, the most powerful of the Celtic chiefs, was com-

* Rot. Scotia.

pelled to renounce fealty to the English king, and submit to the authority of his lawful sovereign. This he did in the church of Cumnock, in Ayrshire, in presence of the Regent, Stewart. He afterwards faithfully adhered to the vow thus so solemnly given.

Edward III. attempted to retaliate against Macdoual, by ordering his Chancellor of Berwick, and the Sheriff of Roxburgh, to seize upon the property of Macdoual and his adherents wherever situated. This was beyond his power, so far as Wigtonshire was concerned; but his wife, Margaret Fraser, inherited the baronies of Makerston, Yetholm, and Clifton, in Roxburghshire, over which he had more control. She was probably Macdoual's second wife, for Fergus Macdoual,* her son, succeeded to these properties, and not to any of the Galloway estates, which went to the eldest son, Duncan.

We have seen that by the marriages of the daughters of the Lord of Galloway, an element of foreign blood was introduced into the district, the evil effects of which bore their full fruition during the twenty-five years of civil commotion in the reign of David II. The failure of Baliol's insurrection brought the penalty of forfeiture against his supporters, chiefly of the elder and Celtic portion of the inhabitants. Of these, the leading men were the Macdouals and Maccullochs, who still contrived to exist, notwithstanding all the changes that occurred. This, in some measure, may be ascribed to the support they obtained from the kings of England, whose vassals they virtually were.

Though many of the abettors of Baliol lost their lands, yet the majority were wise enough to acknowledge Bruce, and thus retain their possessions, still this did not bring peace to the district. Sir Malcolm Fleming, the first Earl of Wigton, was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, his own son having died before him. By a charter dated 8th February 1371-2, it appears that Thomas disposed of the earldom, "in consideration of a large sum of money," to Sir Archibald Douglas, having been "induced to sell it on

* On the 3d May 1374, he obtained charters from Robert II. of the baronies of Makerston, Yetholm, and Clifton, in Roxburghshire, which had been resigned to him by his mother, Margaret Fraser.

*account of grievous feuds that had arisen between him and the more powerful of the ancient indigenous inhabitants of the earldom (majores indigenas comitatus predicti)."** This charter was confirmed by Robert II. in the second year of his reign. These feuds, as the language of the charter implies, would appear to have originated in the old Celtic feeling against titles and charters, and the new order of things. Chalmers, however, speaks of Thomas as "this dissipated Earl," and accuses him of having wasted his estate, which, if correct, may have led him into quarrels with his neighbours. He was succeeded in the title by his third cousin, Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, but being limited to heirs male, the title became extinct in 1747.

Sir Archibald Douglas, though he thus acquired the superiority of the whole lands of Wigtonshire, never assumed the title of Earl of Wigton. His designation after he was ennobled in 1389, was Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway. From his great power and austere manner, he maintained a rigid control over his vassals; and the very name of "Archibald the Grim" became a terror in the district. He died at his Castle of Threave in Galloway on the 3d Feb. 1400-1.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway. His son, also Archibald, by Margaret, his wife, a daughter of Robert III., acquired the earldom of Wigton, or had it conferred upon him, prior to his setting out for France in 1419. In that year, he and his uncle-in-law, the Earl of Buchan, led an army of 7000 men into France, for the purpose of aiding in repelling the English. There they were chiefly instrumental in gaining the great victory of the Bauge, on the 23d March 1420-1. Both leaders were gratefully rewarded. The Earl of Wigton had the lordship of Longueville conferred upon him by the Dauphin. On his return, he bore the style of Earl of Wigton, Lord of Longueville and Eskdale.† In 1423, his father, Earl of Douglas, sailed for France with reinforcements, but the Earl of Wigton remained at home.

* Robertson's Index.

† Bond granted to Sir Alexander Home for 1000 nobles, 9th Feb. 1423-4.

In 1423 the Earl of Wigton obtained a safe-conduct to meet his uncle, James I., at Durham, and again for the same purpose 1423-4; and he was made one of the conservators of the peace concluded by James at Durham.

Archibald, Earl of Douglas, had been created, while in France, Duke of Touraine, but he fell at the battle of Verneuil, 17th August 1424. The Earl of Wigton now succeeded to his father's inheritance, and became Duke of Touraine and Earl of Douglas. His mother, Margaret, daughter of Robert III., held the whole lordship of Galloway, a settlement which was confirmed by her brother, James I., 3d May 1425. Under these rights, conferred upon her for life, she disposed of lands and granted charters in the usual form of superior. She outlived her husband upwards of a quarter of a century, being alive in January 1449-50, when she resigned the lordship of Galloway,* that it might be granted to her grandson. The Earl of Douglas was made Lieut.-General of Scotland, on the accession of James II. in 1437, and died at Restalrig of fever, 26th June 1439.

His son, William, succeeded as Duke of Touraine and Earl of Douglas. He and his youngest brother, David, were executed in the Castle of Edinburgh, 24th November 1440. This "judicial murder," as it has been called, has never been properly explained. The Earl of Douglas was a youth of only seventeen when his father died, so that at the time of his execution he could be little more than eighteen, and his brother was still younger. The overgrown power of the house of Douglas is said by some to have been the primary cause of their accusation, but there are substantial reasons for thinking that there were other motives. With the pride and arrogance of youth, having immense estates, and the royal blood of Stuart in his veins, he had no doubt conducted himself in a very tyrannical manner—refused to attend the councils of the young king, kept himself aloof from court, and maintained a retinue of armed men, who

* The time of her death is not known. She was buried in the chancel of Lincluden College Church, where an elegant tomb was erected to her memory.

committed numerous misdemeanours. But, at the same time, it is clear that the brothers fell victims to the political contrivances of Crichton and Livingston, by whom the government of the youthful monarch was carried on. The charge against them seems to have been treason; and what shows complicity on the part of the next successor, James, Earl of Avendale, grand-uncle to the murdered Earl, entered immediately into possession, without a question as to the legality of the trial by which his two grand-nephews were condemned to death. As Tytler says, that "he was a man of fierce and determined character, had been early shown in his slaughter of Sir David Fleming of Cumbernauld, the father of the unfortunate baron who now shared the fate of the Douglasses;* and yet, in an age when revenge was esteemed a sacred obligation, and under circumstances of provocation which might have roused remoter blood, we find him not only singularly supine, but, after a short period, united in the strictest bonds of intimacy with those who had destroyed the head of his house." "James the Gross," as he was vulgarly called, died on the 23d March 1443-4.

On the death of the young earl and his brother, the untailed property fell to their only sister, Margaret, who inherited the whole of Galloway in fee, while her grandmother was in possession of the life-rent. Margaret was young and beautiful, so much so as to be popularly designated "the Fair Maid of Galloway."

William, Earl of Douglas, son of "James the Gross," who succeeded to the title and estates of Douglas, was as acquisitive as he was ambitious. Although married, he repudiated his wife, and sought the hand of his fair cousin of Galloway. The object was to unite the two great properties of Douglas and Galloway; and that the king and parliament sanctioned this unprincipled transaction, showed, as Tytler observes, that it was not because of his overgrown possessions that young Douglas and his still younger brother suffered, but

* Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, the friend and confidential adviser of the youthful Douglasses, was charged with treason, tried, and beheaded on the same ground where the Douglasses had suffered.

for treason. A dispensation for the marriage was obtained 24th July 1444,* and on the second Feb. 1449-50, the king granted a charter recognizing the marriage, with all the lands, revenues, and incidents that pertained to the said marriage, with a remission of all fines. Amongst his numerous titles the Earl of Douglas now included that of *Lord of Galloway*.

No sooner had he gained this pinnacle of power, than he proceeded to set the king's authority at defiance, became tyrannical and rebellious, forming associations with other disaffected parties. The king [James II.] still a young man, began to see that he had indulged the earl imprudently, and that he had become dangerous. With the view of reasoning the matter with him, he invited Douglas to Stirling Castle, where he was residing at the time. After supper the king endeavoured to dissuade Douglas from his treasonable proceedings, and to abandon his treaties and associates. Douglas replied with insolence, that he had it not in his power to dissolve the confederacy with Ross and Craufurd, "and if he had, he would be sorry to break with his best friends to gratify the idle caprices of his sovereign." Thus bearded, the king's temper, naturally hasty, broke from a state of quiescence into an ungovernable fury, and drawing his dagger, and exclaiming "False traitor, if thou wilt not break the band, this shall!" at once stabbed him. This occurred on the 22d February 1451-2.

There is no doubt that Douglas was drawn to Stirling Castle by a promise of personal safety, signed, it is contended, not only by the king, but by his councillors, and others gave him their written promise to interfere for his safety. It is questionable, however, if the king understood his signature to have been used for this purpose; but be this as it may, the conduct of Douglas, both prior to and at the meeting was indefensible. It was great weakness on his part, knowing the offence he had given to the king in various ways, and the treasonable nature of the league he

* This great marriage took place in 1444, the bride having scarcely attained her twelfth year.

had entered into with Ross and Crauford. If not prepared to abandon his treasons, and associates, he ought to have had more caution than trust himself where he had no defence. A parliament was held on the 12th June 1452, in which the king was justified, as no *safe conduct had been violated!*

James, the next brother of William, succeeded to the titles and estates of Douglas. Naturally, he felt disposed to rebel, but the recent defeat of Crauford at Brechin (18th May 1452) compelled him to forego his feelings, and submit to certain conditions as the basis of his succession. He accordingly signed a bond at Lanark, 16th January 1452-3, in which the principal stipulation was the fifth—"that he would revoke all leagues and bonds which had been made by him against the king, and not to make in future any bond or league against his highness." This arranged, he next obtained a dispensation for marrying his brother's widow, she who had once been "the Fair Maid of Galloway." There was an object in this. He knew that his title to the earldom of Wigton and the lordship of Galloway, did not rest on the most satisfactory footing—the rights of the wife and her heirs not having been properly attended to on the marriage—"the Fair Maid" being too young to look after her own affairs. By marrying the widow, however, all difficulties were quashed in that quarter. There was no faith, however, in his bond or promises, for he revived the family intrigues so early as 1453, and when his treason was discovered he rushed into rebellion. He was enabled to bring a large army into the field in opposition to the king, but most of his supporters deserted him before coming to a battle. His own overbearing conduct, together with the prudent management of Bishop Kennedy, who attended the king's army had greatly to do with the dissipation of his forces. The earl fled to Annandale, where he found cover during the winter, and next year, 1455, sought refuge in England. Meanwhile, his three brothers, the earls of Moray and Ormond, and Sir John Douglas of Balveny, with their followers, were defeated at Arkingholm, 1st May 1455.

Moray was killed, Ormond taken prisoner, tried and executed, and Sir John escaped into England.

In the parliament assembled at Edinburgh on the 9th June 1455, James, Earl of Douglas, was condemned and forfeited. His mother, Beatrix, Countess of Douglas, and his brothers, were all found guilty and forfeited. The king then led an army into Galloway, and after a short seige took the Castle of Thraive in Kirkcudbrightshire, the chief seat of the Douglasses in that quarter. On this occasion, it is said that the large piece of ordnance known as *Mons Meg** was manufactured. It is stated that the balls were of granite from the Bennane hill. Two shots only were fired at the castle, the first made a hole in the wall, which is still pointed out in the ruins, and the second not only passed through the wall, but carried off the right hand of the Countess—"the Fair Maid of Galloway"—as she sat at dinner. The truth of this was singularly corroborated not long ago, by the fact, that in digging out some rubbish while repairing the ruins, a massive gold ring was dug up by one of the workmen, with an inscription upon it purporting that it had belonged to Margaret of Douglas. The two granite balls are still preserved at Thraive.

The oppressive career of the house of Douglas, much to the contentment of the people, was now drawing to a close. By act of parliament, 4th August 1455, the whole lordship of Galloway, including the earldom of Wigton, was annexed to the crown, by which change the landholders of the district, who had been the vassals of Douglas, became the tenants *in capite* of the king, a condition which has ever since continued.

The lordship of Galloway, with the castle of Thraive, and the customs and firms of the burghs of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, were conferred, with the assent of parliament, on Margaret of Denmark, whom the king married in July 1469, as part of her dower.

Thus the lords, who had ruled and oppressed Galloway, were all swept from the scene. Dervorgille, the munificent wife of John Baliol, and the gentle Lady Margaret,

* The history of this piece of ordnance will be given in the Stewartry volume.

were memorable exceptions. In the parliament held after the death of James III., Hailes, Earl of Bothwell, was appointed governor of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and the shire of Wigton, till James IV. should attain the age of twenty-one, on the 10th March 1493-4. At the battle of Sauchie, in 1488, which preceded this event, Tytler says, "The first division [of the rebel army] was led by Lord Hailes and the Master of Hume, and composed of the hardy spearmen of East Lothian and the Merse. Lord Gray commanded the second line, formed of the *fierce Galwegians* and the more disciplined and hardy Borderers of Liddesdale and Annandale—men trained from their infancy to arms, and happy only in a state of war." Among the leaders of the Galloway men, Alexander Macculloch of Myretoun may probably have taken part, for we find him afterwards as master of the king's hawks, a favourite at the court of James IV., with an annual pension of £100 a-year. The king is said to have occasionally enjoyed the hospitality of Myretoun as he passed to and from Whithern on his pilgrimages.*

In 1513 Wigtonshire contributed largely to swell the ranks of James IV. at the battle of Flodden, and not a few of the Galwegians fell on that bloody but gallant field. Unhappily the district shared equally with other portions of the country, in those feuds which were engendered everywhere through the weakness of government and the confusion of the times.

During the minority of Queen Mary, the loyalty of Galloway was conspicuous, and in 1547 the fighting men of the district rallied strongly at the call of the fiery cross of the governor in opposition to the English invasion. At the ill-managed affair of Pinkie, where 4000 Islesmen and Highlanders took to flight, producing a panic throughout the whole army, many a stalwart follower was cut down by the enemy.

Zealous in the cause of the Reformation, the people of

* Lord High Treasurer's Accounts, in which he is repeatedly mentioned during nearly the entire period of his reign.

Galloway entered warmly into the spirit of the times, and many of them suffered severely in the cause of religious freedom. The western rebellion, as the rising was called, which Dalzell put down at the battle of Rullion Green, near the Pentlands, originated with them at Dalry. They were commanded by Colonel Wallace of Auchans, in Ayrshire. As might be expected, they concurred enthusiastically in the Revolution of 1688. When William III. passed over to Ireland in 1690, to oppose the supporters of his father-in-law, he, with his fleet, took shelter in Lochryan. The subsequent battle of Boyne Water settled the question as to who should be king.

In 1706, when the articles of union between England and Scotland were publicly burned at Dumfries by an armed mob, it does not appear that the landholders of Galloway took any share in the proceedings, though there can be little doubt that the proposal, however beneficial it may have turned out in the long run, was inimical to the people generally. The first and immediate effect of the measure was injurious to the country, and it was not till the lapse of half a century that Scotland began to feel her way in those new fields of speculation which her industry opened up. But for an accident, the union of the two kingdoms would have been dissolved by a vote of the House of Lords, brought on by some of the Scots Peers, in 1713; and it was mainly the discontent occasioned by the union—not so much as affection for the House of Stuart—that produced the rebellion of 1715, in which a portion of the Galwegians, under Kenmure and Nithsdale, took an unfortunate share. English writers assume, and even some of our Scots admit, that Scotland owes everything to the union: but the fact is that, looking back over the intervening period between 1707 and the present time, no impartial observer can deny that Scotland has become prosperous and wealthy—in defiance of the union. The mutual gain of that connection was peace; a boon as essential to England as to Scotland. Galloway has fully participated in the consequent prosperity, if not in manufactures and commerce so much as certain other por-

tions of the country, she has outstripped some of the neighbouring counties in agriculture.

An unlucky event for Galloway, as for Ayrshire and the country at large, was the failure of the Douglas and Heron Bank in 1772. Prior to this, however, the Sasine Books of the district bear melancholy evidence to the burdening of estates, and the change which took place among proprietors.

From what we have sketched of the history of Galloway, it may be inferred that the great body of the inhabitants are of Celtic derivation. If augmented by immigration from Ireland, it was chiefly a return of the same Pictish or British people by whom the whole of Scotland was inhabited. That the natives of Strathclyde were Welsh, simply because the kingdom included Cumberland of old, is as absurd as to say that the Britons, progenitors of the Welsh, never peopled England. The *Brets*, of the enactments of Edward I., were the descendants of the Britons encountered and overrun by Agricola; and so were the Picts, the Cruithne of the north of Scotland and the north of Ireland.

When Mr John Maclellan wrote his account of Galloway for Blaeu's *Atlas Scotiae*, early in the seventeenth century, a few families were named by him as the leading families, but it would appear that he was either biassed or not fully acquainted with the position of the district.

It has often been pleaded by inquirers into the genealogy of the families of Galloway, that there is a paucity of ancient documents by which to prove or disprove the discordant claims of parties. That this is the fact there can be little doubt, at least in so far as crown charters are concerned. Down to 1456, when the Douglasses were forfeited, as Chalmers observes, a lord superior always stood between the tenant and the crown. Fergus was the first of these lords known to history, and there is every presumption that he was of Celtic origin, and held the lands of Galloway on the Celtic principle. We know that he and his descendants granted lands to the monastic institutions of the district, and it is possible that there may have been some lay charters as well; but we are not aware that any such exist. After

1456 the crown was in a position to grant charters to the vassals, but these can in no way decide the question of priority.

The frame-work of legal government, at least, seems to have been introduced into Galloway as early as any other portion of Scotland. Before the end of the twelfth century, there is a precept of the king commanding his sheriffs and *bailiffs* of Galloway, Carrick, and the Levanachs, to allow the Bishops of Glasgow to collect their tithes and dues in those counties.* At the same time the Galloway men adhered to their own Celtic laws, in so far as their local transactions were concerned, and had proper judges appointed for that purpose. This state of things continued down to the reign of James VI., when the practice of *caulpes*, or gifts from the tenantry to their chiefs or landlords, was put down by act of parliament.

In 1292 and 1296 various parties in the county of Wigton swore fealty to Edward I., and obtained writs to the sheriff to restore their property. In the latter year he appointed Roger de Skoter, justiciary, to content the inhabitants. Thomas Mackulach, about the same time, was appointed Sheriff of Galloway, and Roger de Kirkpatrick, and Walter de Burghton, justices. Still the natives appear to have enjoyed their own peculiar laws. One of the earliest charters of Robert the Bruce was "*Carta libertatis de nova concessa Galwydiensibus.*"

The jurisdiction of the sheriff could be of little practical avail during a period of civil war and commotion, which unhappily continued for so many generations; and it was still more seriously abridged in 1341 by the creation of the Earldom of Wigton, which included the whole country, with the jurisdiction of a regality. By this charter, however, Wigton was confirmed as the shire town. Douglas, who purchased the Earldom in 1372, possessed the same privileges as Fleming.

William Douglas of Leswalt was sheriff of Wigton, and keeper of the castle of Lochnaw, in the reign of James I. Andrew Agnew acquired from Douglas of Leswalt the con-

* Cartulary of Glasgow.

stableship of Lochnaw, in 1426, with the four merk land of Glenquhir, in the barony of Leswalt, which grant was confirmed by Margaret, Duchess of Touraine. He was squire to the Duchess. Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, his son, was *scutifer*, or squire, to James II., who granted to him the office of sheriff in 1452.

The sheriffship remained with the Lochnaw family till 1682, when Sir Andrew Agnew, the then sheriff, was superseded, because he declined to take "the test." Colonel John Graham of Claverhouse was appointed in his stead: and next year, David, his brother, was appointed conjoint-sheriff. When the Revolution came, in 1688, Sir Andrew was restored to his heritable jurisdiction, in whose family it continued until the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747, when the Sir Andrew of that day was allowed £4000 in lieu of the office.

The claims for the other jurisdictions—such as the bailiaries of the various regalities—were in this way bought up or repudiated, and the sheriffship came to be a matter of appointment by the crown, and the magistrates of burghs continue to exercise their constitutional functions unmolested.

Wigtonshire has upon the east the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and is divided therefrom by the water of Cree and bay of Wigton. Ayrshire bounds it on the north, and the Irish Sea on the west and south.

The length of the shire from north to south is twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-nine miles; and is about thirty-two miles in breadth from east to west. It contains about 326,736 acres.

The principal rivers are—first, the river *Cree*, which divides the shire from the Stewartry, and has its source in Carrick. This river has salmon, and that delicate fish the spirling, &c., and falls into Wigton bay at Creetown. The next river is the *Bladenoch*, flowing from Lochmabie, and the mountainous parts of Penninghame. It has both salmon and spirling, and flows twenty miles before it reaches Wigton. It is joined in its course by the Water of *Tarf*,

flowing from Airtfield, in the moors of Luce, and falls into Bladenoch below Craighlaw. The water of *Malzie*, from the Loch of Mochrum, runs by Creiloch, and falls into the Bladenoch at Dalreagle. The river *Luce*, in which there are salmon and sea-trout, flowing from the Carrick march, goes twelve miles ere it falls into the bay of Luce. The *Cross* water from *Airtfield* runs six miles before it falls into the Luce at the Moorkirk. The water of *Soleburn*, from Loch Connel, runs about four miles before it falls into Lochryan. *Piltanton*, from Glenstockdale, runs eight miles ere it falls into the bay of Luce.

The old religious houses in Wigtonshire were the Abbeys of Glenluce, Saulseat, Wigton, and the Priory of Whithern.

There are two Presbyteries in the country—Wigton and Stranraer. There are nine parishes in the former, and ten in the latter.

The salt water lochs that run into the land are Lochryan and Luce, which environ the presbytery of Stranraer so near that they make it a sort of peninsula—the one upon the south, and the other upon the north, being only three or four miles distant. Lochryan runs inland about ten miles from the north, and the bay or loch of Luce, from the Mull of Galloway to Craignarget, some sixteen miles.*

The fresh water lochs in the Presbytery of Stranraer are the loch of *Darskilpin*, being half a mile broad, and half a mile long; *Inchrynnell* and *Inch*, in which latter stands Castle Kennedy, formerly belonging to the Earl of Cassilis; *Saulseat*, where the old abbey stood; *Lochnaw*, where the kings of old had a house, and beside which stands the house of Lochnaw; Loch Connel, &c.

Wigton bay, or loch of Wigton, is four miles broad, and eight in length. Near the present mouth of the Bladenoch there is a bank of shells that has, for the last two centuries at least, furnished the country with lime, and does not seem to diminish. The shells are burned with peat.

The fresh water lochs are the *White Loch of Merton*, *Castle Loch* (Mochrum), *Mochrum*, where cormorants breed,

* The peninsula thus formed is called the *Rhinns*, or outside of Galloway.

Elrick, Clagston, Ochiltrie, Castle Loch (Penninghame), *Lochmabie, and Loch Ronald, &c.*

The royal burghs in this shire are Wigtown, which is the head burgh, with a good harbour: the other burghs are Whithorn and Stranraer.*

The harbours are Loch Ryan, Portpatrick, Isle of Whithorn, and Wigtown.

In Wigtonshire, as well as the Stewartry, the chief produce used to be cattle, small horses, sheep, and in some parts of the moors, goats, wool, white woollen cloth, beir, oats, hay. From the hilly nature of the district, the greater portion of the land was better adapted for pasture than tillage, hence the prevalence of bestial. England was the great mart for the cattle; the sheep were chiefly sent to Edinburgh, and the horses and woollen cloth were disposed of at the Wigtown fairs. The wool was mostly taken to Ayr, Glasgow, Stirling, Edinburgh, &c.

At the period referred to (1684), the people were so addicted to the use of tobacco, that they thought no shame in asking a *chaw* from anyone, whether acquainted with the party or not. Symson says, "let a stranger carry an ounce or two, and he will not want for a guide by night or by day."

It used to be the practice to barrel up the whey for drink in the winter time, when milk was scarce. Properly skimmed, it would keep for a twelvemonth.

The country people used to tan the cow-hides with heather in place of bark, and the shoemakers were in the habit of going to the houses of their customers, where they made shoes for the whole family.

An elderly person, writing in 1811, says, "farming has advanced rapidly within the last fifty or sixty years; so much that some farms, in my knowledge, are now giving twenty, some fifteen, and some ten per cent. more than they then paid. The tenants are paying, on an average, property-tax,

* Stranraer was created a burgh royal in 1617, but not having been enrolled, it continued to be regarded as only a burgh of barony so late as 1684.

and other public burdens, fully equal to the rents sixty years ago. . . . In my time, at this season (November) a ewe was bought for 2s. 6d., milk cow and calf from 30s. to 40s., horses of our own breed, two, three, and four years old, from £1, 10s. to £3, 8s. ; oatmeal was as low as 9d. or 10d. per stone of 17½ English lbs. ; beef and mutton under 1d. per lb., and everything else in proportion."

The improvement of the district has been going steadily on down to the present day. At the annual dinner of the "Edinburgh Galloway Association," on the 10th of January 1868, Lord Barcaple, who was in the chair, said, "Whoever would go to Galloway would find a country of very great beauty, having much interest of a historical and antiquarian kind—they would find in the present day a highly improved country ; and they would find that every class of its inhabitants, down to the very humblest, were remarkable for intelligence ; and they would find the whole community in a well-ordered state."

The increase of communication with Liverpool, Belfast, &c., by steam vessels, has added greatly to the prosperity of the district, all kinds of agricultural produce being rapidly conveyed to other markets. The chief export trade is in cattle, sheep, grain, potatoes, &c., and lately a very extensive trade has sprung up in the manufacture of cheddar cheese for the English market. Galloway farmers, after some difficulties, have, through perseverance, been enabled to compete with much success with the famed makers of that cheese in England.

PARISH OF KIRKMAIDEN.

This parish forms the extreme southern point of Scotland, in which is the Mull of Galloway; and, owing to the genius of Burns, is perhaps better known to the Scottish public than any other portion of Galvidian topography:

Hear, Land o' Cakes and brither Scots,
Frae Maidenkirk * to Johnny Groats;
If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it:
A chiel's amang you takin' notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it!

Symson (1684) states that it was called Kirkmaiden, because the kirk was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the print of whose knee is fabulously reported to have been seen on a stone, where she prayed, near to Maryport. According to Sir A. Agnew, however, the parish obtained the name from the foundress of the chapel, one of the three daughters of Adair of Kinhilt. The church belonged to the monks of Saulseat. At the Reformation the rectorial revenues were let to William Adair of Kinhilt, for the yearly rent of 300 merks and 100 bolls of beir.

After 1587, part of the revenue was assigned as a stipend to the Protestant minister of the parish; and, in 1630, the other portion to the minister of the newly established parish church of Portpatrick—the patronage,

* Maidenkirk, the name of this parish, by inversion.

at the same time, was reserved to the crown. But James VI. had, in 1602, granted the five merk land of Drumore, with the patronage of the church, to Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, whose son, Robert, obtained a ratification of it by Parliament in 1641.

When Symson wrote, the lairds of Kinhilt were "in possession." The Earl of Stair has long been the patron.

Shortly after 1639 a new parish church was built in a more central situation.

There are some remains of British or Pictish times. On the summit of Drumore, a rocky eminence overlooking the sea, there are traces of a fortification; and on another elevation, about half a mile distant, there are distinct vestiges of a place of strength. A round or Pictish tower, had formed the principal structure, in front of which had been a ditch, and at some distance the whole was surrounded by a wall.



LOGAN.

This fine property now comprises three-fourths of the parish. The ancient name was Balzieland, but when so called we have not discovered, neither can we ascertain when the M'Dowalls obtained possession. Charters were unknown among the ancient Galloway proprietors, and, about the year 1500, the house of Balzieland was accidentally destroyed by fire, when the oldest family papers were consumed. In 1504, a charter was consequently obtained which narrated the fact, and stated that the lands had been held by the M'Dowalls "beyond the memory of man."

The descent of the *M'Dowalls of Logan* is the same as the Garthland family, in the contiguous parish of Stoneykirk. Under the heading of GARTHLAND we give all the information collected as to the origin of the M'Dowalls, not from any intention to determine the respective claims of seniority,

but from that property being mentioned in the earliest documents traced. The lands of Garochloyne (Garthland), Lougan, and Elrig, were granted by John Baliol, as Lord of Galloway, to Dougal M'Dougall in 1295, and Thomas M'Dowall had another grant in 1414. Whether the lands of Logan merely comprised those now called Logan is uncertain.

Patrick M'Dowall was in possession in 1455, as appears from a document in the Lochnaw charter-chest.

Patrick, his son, succeeded, and, previous to 1494, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myrtoun. He had a charter, *de novo*, as already mentioned, of the lands of Logan, 27th Jan. 1504.

His son, *Charles*, who was killed at Flodden in 1513, left a son,

Patrick, who succeeded.

Charles, "filio et haeredi quond. Patricij Makdowell de Logane," had a charter of the lands of Logan, &c., from Queen Mary, dated 20th May 1545. He had a dispensation, in 1547, to marry his cousin, *Alisone Maxwell*, said to be in the third or fourth degree. He does not appear, however, to have long enjoyed his married life, for his son,

Patrick, is said to have succeeded him in 1547. On the 7th Jan. 1559, *Patrick M'Dowall* of Logan had sasine of Culgroat, &c. In 1568 he married Helen, daughter of Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland; and their son,

John, succeeded in 1579. He and his spouse, *Grissil Vans*, daughter of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and widow of John Kennedy of Barclannachan, had a charter of the lands of Logan 18th March 1594. He married a second time, *Margaret*, daughter of Craufurd of Kerse. His son,

Alexander (by which marriage is not mentioned), succeeded in 1618.* We now begin to get some insight into the position of the family from the public records. On the 28th April of the above year, he was served heir to his father in the lands of Balzieland, *alias* Logan, Knockbryde, Portnessock, Carrochtrie, Grennan, Killumpha-Agnew, Kilstay, Elrig, Ballingewn, and Maroch, all united in the barony of

* The foregoing is chiefly taken from the recent work by Sir A. Agnew.

Logan. The last three named, however, appear to have belonged, at least the superiority, to the Garthland family. The Agnews also, as appears from the Particular Register of Sasines, still retained a portion of Killumpha, and the 20s. land of Nether Grennan. The Gordons were also connected with Portnessock and Carrochtrie. In 1621, *Alexander M'Dowall of Logan* married Jane, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw. Besides *Patrick*, his heir, he had a daughter, *Joanna*, married to William, second son of William Maxwell of Monreth. He was succeeded by his son,

Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, who was served heir, 29th Nov. 1661. He had a charter of the Mill of Cloneyard 1st Dec. 1682, and on the 29th Jan. 1683 he had sasine of the lands of Drumfad, parish of Stonykirk. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Adair of Kinhilt, and had issue, at least two sons—*Robert*, his heir, and *Patrick*, who is styled his second son in the sasines of the following lands: on the second June 1690, of Crouchan; 22d Dec. 1691 and 4th Sept. 1693, of Culgroat, St John's Croft, Meikle and Little Glentug, Block, and Elrig. In the latter sasine *Jean Blair* is mentioned as his spouse. She was a daughter of John Blair of Dunskey.

Robert M'Dowall of Logan succeeded his father in 1699, having been served heir to him 29th August of that year. The service included Logan, with Culgroat, (Stonykirk parish), and Glentriploch, parish of Mochrum. He married, in 1678, Sarah, daughter of Sir John Shaw of Greenock. Robert M'Dowall, yr., of Logan, and Sara Shaw, his spouse, are both mentioned in sasine 31st Dec. 1680, and on the 8th April 1695. Sara Shaw, spouse to Robert M'Dowall of Logan, had sasine of the lands of Kirkbryde. He had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Andrew, Lord of Session, styled Lord Bankton, a celebrated lawyer. He had sasine, on the 2d June 1743, of the lands of Carrouchtrie. Previously, on the 11th Sept. 1733, Charles, eldest son of Patrick M'Dowall of Creichan, had sasine of that property. Mr Andrew

M'Dowall of Kingseat (Peebleshire), advocate, resigned the five merk land of Creichan, 29th November 1743.

Patrick, third son, styled advocate, had sasine of the lands of Culgroat 1st July 1749 and 12th June 1758; and on the 9th Jan. 1758, of the lands of Glentriploch. John M'Dowall, now of Culgroat, nephew of the deceased Robert M'Dowall of Logan, had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Culgroat, 12th Feb. 1742.*

John, the eldest son, having married Anna, daughter of Robert Johnstone of Keltoun, about 1710, his father executed a deed of resignation, upon which a new charter was expedite, by which, on the 26th Sept. 1720, Robert M'Dowall of Logan, John M'Dowall, yr., thereof, and Ann Johnstone, his spouse, had sasine of the lands and barony of Logan. John appears to have succeeded his father about 1729. In that year, 26th July, he has a charter of resignation of the lands and barony of Logan, in which he is styled "Joannis M'Dowall nunc de Logan." He had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Isobel, who married, in 1743, Andrew Adair of Little Genoch.

Patrick, who, in a charter of resignation of the lands of Glentriploch, 23d Feb. 1758, is styled "brother-german of John M'Dowall of Logan."

John M'Dowall of Logan succeeded his father in 1754. On the 17th June of that year he is styled of Logan, and had sasine of the barony.

On the 17th Nov. 1757 he again had sasine of the lands and barony, and Mrs Helen Buchan, his spouse, of an annual rent of £100. She was daughter of George Buchan of Kello. They had issue, *Andrew*. On the 22d Dec. 1761, he had sasine of Culgroat; and on the 12th April 1776, of the lands of Glentriploch. Again, on the 23d Sept. 1788, he had sasine of the lands of Altoun, commonly called Maryport, teinds and pertinents, in feu charter by Robina and Jean Adair.

On the 21st Nov. 1793, *Andrew M'Dowall, yr., of Logan* had sasine of the lands of Glentriploch, parish of Mochrum, Maryport or Altoun, Corgie, and others, in disposition and deed of entail by John M'Dowall, his father, dated 14th Nov.

* Also two daughters, Isabella and Sarah, who married William, and Charles Hamilton of Craichlaw.

1793; also lands, barony, and estate of Logan, Cloynyard, Culgroat, Mooll, Cairn, Croftregan, and Coircroft, on crown charter, dated 14th Nov. 1793.

Andrew M'Dowall succeeded his father. He served in the army and rose to the rank of Colonel. He was also M.P. for the county for some time. He married Mary, daughter of James Russell, Dumfries, and had issue, of whom *James*, the eldest, born in 1796, succeeded in 1834. He joined the 2d Life Guards in 1819, and in 1845 became colonel of that regiment. He retired in 1854. He married Jane, daughter of Wm. Barnet, Apeton, and has issue—

James, heir-presumptive.

Jane, who married Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Stewart, Bengal Engineers, second son of James Stewart of Cairnsmuir. He died at Constantinople in 1865.

Besides the extensive lands in this parish, Colonel M'Dowall has other property in the parish of Stony Kirk, &c. Logan House is a good country mansion, in a park on rising ground, surrounded with timber and thriving plantations. In 1684 Symson mentions Logan House as one of the principal in the district, then occupied by Patrick M'Dowall. He also states that there was a well called Muntluck Well, situated in a bog, "which was marvellous for its cures; added to which, that there was a rock over the sea which continually dropped water, summer and winter, and any person troubled with chine-cough could be cured by simply holding up his mouth and allow a drop to fall in."

These days of marvellous cures have now passed away; but not far from Logan house there is a curious fish pond, formed out of the rock, and supplied with water from the sea. We are not quite sure as to the position of the fissure, but it must be below low water mark, and the pond is only separated from the sea by the rock. It is well filled with cod-fish, which are very tame.

The following are the armorial bearings borne by the M'Dowalls of Logan, as entered in the Lord Lyon's Office. "Patrick M'Dowall of Logan bears, *azure*, a lyon rampant, *argent*, gorged with an antique crown, *or*; on an helmet be-

fitting his degree, with a mantle, *gules*, doubled, *argent*, and on a wreath of this colour is set for his crest, two lyon's paws, crossing other in saltyre proper.—The motto, in an escroll, *Victoria vel Moris.*"

Patrick M'Dowall, who registered these arms, was in possession of Logan from 1661 to the year 1699. Another matriculation follows the above, in which Robert M'Dowall of Logan assumes supporters. He was son of Patrick above mentioned, and was in possession from 1699 to the year 1741.

"Robert M'Dowall of Logan bears, *azure*, a lyon rampant, *argent*, crowned with an antique crown, *or*; crest, a tiger's head, erased, crowned with an imperial crown, with a lyon's paw issuing from a cloud, grasping the crown from the tiger's head; and, in an escroll above, this motto—*Usurparis noli*. Supporters, two lyons rampant, crowned with antique crowns, proper, standing. On a compartment is this word—*Victoria.*"

DRUMORE.

This property is situated a few miles to the north of the Mull of Galloway, and the seaport village of Drumore has a small coasting trade. To whom the lands belonged of old we have not discovered. The Adairs were in possession in 1484.* Ninian Adair, younger of Kinhilt, is stated to have lived for a long time at Drumore, and he signed a charter there, dated 25th April 1588.

On the 31st October 1607, George was served heir to his father, Alexander Gordon, in the lands of Drumore, Kildonan, Auchnault, Carngayne, and Inchanke; also, on the 30th August 1642, Gilbert Kennedy of Arreawland, nephew of John Kennedy of Creichane, succeeded to the above mentioned lands. Previously there was a reversion, dated in February 1634, by Patrick Schang and Bessie M'Comb, his spouse, of the lands of Kildonane to James Gordon; and

* See Dunskey, Portpatrick.

another, in February 1636, by Jean M'Comb and Adam Williamson her spouse, to John Gordon of the half lands of Kildonan. These, however, could have been only as securities, for, on the 31st June 1642, and again on the 5th December 1663, *William Adair of Kinhill* had sasine of the lands. His younger brother, Alexander, lived at Drumore. On the 23d May 1648 *Thomas* was served heir to his father, *Gilbert Adair*, in the two and a half merk lands of Cardyne.

The next we find is *William Adair*, only lawful son to Mr William Adair, minister of the gospel at Ayr, who has sasine of the lands of "Drummoir, Kildonan, Callines, Cardrain, maner place, houses, yairds, and pertinents." On the 30th October 1699, *Alexander Adair of Drumore* had sasine of the lands of Cardrein and others. In 1673, he married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan, when the lands of Cardyne and Calcores were settled on her.

It would appear that the connection of the Adairs with Drumore ceased about the beginning of the eighteenth century. On the 9th June 1714, James Dalrymple of Dunraget, parish of Glenluce, had sasine of the lands of High and Laigh Drumore, High and Laigh Kildonane, and others; and on the 6th January 1715, Patrick Heron of that Ilk had sasine of Drumore, &c., These are supposed to have been merely as security, for on the 8th January 1715, Margaret Agnew, Lady Drumore, (wife of Alexander Adair of Drumore already mentioned) had sasine of the lands of Calleynes, Carngarroch and Cardyne.

The Dalrymples had got a hold over the property, and they kept it. On the 22d August 1733, Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castletown had sasine of the lands of Drumore; and on the same day, Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland of the lands of Callnies and Clashant. On the 9th December 1735, a reversion was executed by Charles Cuninghame of Drougan, in favour of John, Earl of Stair, of the lands of High and Laigh Kildonane; and on the same day, William Dalrymple, advocate, made a reversion of the lands of Callnies and Clashant to John M'Dowall of Freugh; again, on the 4th May 1753, Hew Dalrymple of Grumore, one of the Senators of

the College of Justice, had sasine of the lands of Drumore, in life rent, and Major Robert Horn, his son, in fee. David Dalrymple, advocate, had sasine of the lands of Cardraine and Cairngarroch; while under the same date, John Dalrymple of Stair had sasine of the lands last mentioned; and on the 23d January 1754, of the lands of Drumore. With John Dalrymple of Stair, the lands of Drumore reverted to the Earls of Stair, and are still possessed by them.

While in possession of Drumore, there were several offshoots from the Adairs. The first we meet with is *Patrick Adair*, who had a charter of the lands of Altoune, 26th January 1614. In that document he is described as "fratri Willielmi Adair de Kinhilt." According to the Chamberlain Rolls, these lands, though belonging to the king, were in the hands of *Cristiane Adair* in 1457, whose husband was the late Gilbert Kennedy. After her death they were to revert to the king, which probably was the case. Patrick would appear to have been the son of John Adair, (second son of Ninian Adair of Kinhilt), who married Christian Dunbar, one of the heirs portioners of Loch. John Adair is said to have acquired the lands of Maryport, in Ireland; but this may be a mistake, for we find that the lands called Altoune, *alias* Maryport, and the beautiful bay of that name, are in the parish. A long blank follows, however; for the next we trace is *Robert Adair* of *Maryport*, who, on the 10th November 1714, had sasine of the lands of Milton, *alias* Maryport, on a precept furth of the Chancery; and on the 18th November of that year, *Janet McCulloch*, probably his spouse, had sasine of the same lands. On the 11th July 1761, *John Adair* of *Altoune*, supposed to have been the son of Robert, had sasine of the lands of Altoune. He appears to have left no issue. Robina Adair, spouse of George Somerville of Airhouse, and Jean Adair, were served heirs-portioners of their brother John Adair, late of Maryport, on the 15th May 1783.

Then, on the 23d September 1788, Charles Brown of Coalston, and Christian Brown his only daughter, had sasine of the lands of Altoune, on a crown charter of assignation by

Robina and Jean Adair. Of the same date, John M'Dowall of Logan had sasine of the lands of Altoune, commonly called Maryport, teinds and pertinents, in feu charter by Robina and Jean Adair. Since that time it has formed a part of the estate of Logan.

The next offshoot we find is *Adair of Corgie*, who is stated to have been the third son of Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, and that he married one of the Stewarts of Garlies. Here again there is a blank, for the next we find is *William Adair*, who, on the 16th August 1634, had sasine of the lands of Carghie; *Janet M'Culloch*, his spouse, had sasine at the same time of the lands in liferent. Then, on the 10th June 1670, *William Adair* had sasine of the lands of Carghie; and on the 12th July 1692, also of the lands of Blair, in the parish of Stony-kirk. *William Adair*, younger, married Jean M'Dowall, who had sasine of the lands of Carghie in life-rent, 4th May 1714. They were succeeded by *James Adair*, no doubt their son, who is styled of Corgie, and had sasine of the lands, 21st October 1724. Then we find that, on the 24th March 1753, and again on the 25th November 1771, *Thomas*, eldest son of *Andrew Adair of Little Genoch*, had sasine of the lands of Corglie, &c. On the 26th June 1792, *James Adair of Corgie*, one of his majesty's sergeants-at-law in London, had sasine of the five merk land of Corgie, as heir of his grandfather, on precept of Clare Constat by *James Adair*; and on the 24th August 1792, John M'Dowall of Logan had sasine of the lands of Corgie, teinds, &c., on disposition by *James Adair*. Since that time the lands of Corgie have belonged to the estate of Logan.

Another offshoot was styled of Cardryne. The first is stated to have been the fifth son of Ninian Adair of Kinhilt; of this branch few traces are to be found. *Thomas Adair of Cardryne* is served heir of *Gilbert Adair* his father, in the $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Cardryne, 23d May 1648; but we hear no more of it. It is probable, from the failure of heirs, or other cause, that the property reverted to the Drumore family. In a sasine, dated March 1684, it forms a portion of that property, and still continues to do so.

The lands forming the estate of Drumore, now owned by the Earl of Stair, are Cardryne or Cardrain, Knowes, East, West, and Mid Moatloch, Cairngarroche, Killiness, High and Low Drumore, Kildonan, &c.

The very small portion that remains of Drumore Castle is surrounded by the present farm buildings. When Symson wrote, in 1684, the castle was then habitable, and owned by Adair of Kinhilt.

CLANYARD, OR CLOYNARD.

The first mention of this five merk land property is about the year 1490, when Alexander Gordon (son of Sir Alexander, and brother of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar), became the proprietor. In 1593 we find Alexander Gordon in possession.* In that year he married Katherine, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, and widow of Alexander M'Kie of Largs. She received a life interest in the lands of Portencorkrie and Gorrochtrie. Under her first marriage settlement, she held for life the lands of Largs, &c., parish of Minnigaff.

Very little can now be gathered about the family, but from what appears they seem to have been prosperous.

We find, on the 11th November 1634, a renunciation by William Gordon of Craichlaw of the lands of Corrachtrie, in favour of John Gordon, (he had a reversion of Kildonan in February 1636, see Drumore.)

On the 23d December 1641, William M'Culloch possessed the farm of Inschanks, and in February 1674, James M'Culloch, son and heir to umqle William M'Culloch of Inschanks, of the 20s. 4d. land of Inschanks.

The next we find is under date the 23d May 1662, when Alexander Gordon of Park had sasine of the lands of Corrochtrie and Clonyard. He was son of John Gordon, to whom he was served heir on the 22d February 1687, and had sasine of the lands of Clonyard on the 9th May following. By sasine, dated 6th April 1692, of the lands of Clonyard in

* Agnew's Sheriffs of Galloway.

favour of Grizzell M'Culloch, we are informed that she was the relict of the said Alexander. He therefore must have died about this time. To which family Grizzell M'Culloch belonged is unknown to us.

There are a number of what are supposed to have been wadsets viz., on the 10th March 1665, David M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Corrochtrie, Portencorkie, &c. So had Elizabeth Adair of the lands of Portencorkie, under date 30th October 1665. On the 7th January 1670, Andrew M'Dowall is seised in the lands of Clonyard and others. Following all this we find a reversion and disposition in May 1677, from Alexander M'Culloch of Ernerustrall to John Gordon of Clonyard, of the five merk lands of Clonyard, Mylne thereof, five merk lands of Portencorkie, five merk land of Corrochtrie, the ten merk and a half merk land of Achearight and Carrenagaven, the two and half merk land of Inschanks, the two and half merk land of Karne, Mylne lands and others ; and again in June following, a reversion from Andrew M'Dowall, brother german to Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, to John Gordon of Clonyard, of the lands of Clonyard, Portmearkie, Craiganear and Aochmach, Inschanks, and teinds thereof. On the 2d March 1697, Alexander M'Dowall of Corrachtrie had sasine of the lands of Carngluan. Then on the 8th May 1711, Alexander Laurie had sasine of the lands of Clonyard.

The next we trace is in a sasine, dated 21st November 1793, which gives us Andrew M'Dowall, younger of Logan, of the lands and estate of Clonyard and others. With the M'Dowalls it still remains, forming a part of the estate of Logan, excepting the farms of East and West Cairngaan, Auchneight and Flock, which were purchased by the late Sir John M'Taggart of Ardwell, or his father, and now owned by his daughter, Mrs Ommannay.

We have not been able to learn who built the Castle of Clonyard. Symson, in 1684, writes that it was then somewhat ruinous. Very little of the ruins now remain, and the idea is not conveyed that it was a building of much importance. It is in a very out of the way part.

PARISH OF STONYKIRK.

THIS parish was dedicated to St Stephen, hence, it appears, its contracted name of *Stainie*, or Stonykirk. The patronage of old belonged to the lords of Galloway; and by the forfeiture of Douglas in 1455, it fell to the king. Soon after it was granted to Gilbert Macdowall of Ravenstoun and Freugh. In the seventeenth century, the right of presentation came to be a matter of dispute between the Macdowalls of Freugh and the Macdowalls of Garthland. In 1583, the patronage was resigned to Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland by Mary Macdowall, heiress of Freugh, with consent of her husband, and it has since remained in that family. In Bagimont's Roll, in the reign of James V., Stonykirk was taxed at £2, 13s. 4d.

The present parish of Stonykirk comprehends the old parishes of Clachshant, or the holy stone, and Toskertoun, so called from the hamlet of that name. Both churches, before the Reformation, belonged to the priory of Whithern. At that period, the lands of the former were granted in fee-firm to Macdowall of Freugh; the latter were leased to M'Culloch of Ardwell, by the vicar, for 20 merks a-year. The union of the parishes occurred about 1650. The churches of Clachshant and Toskertoun have, in consequence, been allowed to go to ruins. The patronage was shared between

Macdowall of Freugh and the Bishop of Galloway. In 1689, the Bishop's share went to the crown. From the names of two hamlets in the north-west corner of the parish, there appears to have been an hospital, or *Maison Dieu*, at some period or other. The hamlets are called Meikle and Little *Spital*, and the stream that runs between them drives a mill, called *Spital* mill, while the sea creek into which the stream falls, is called *Port Spital*.

There are several note-worthy antiquities^v in the united parish. Of three earthen mounds, in a conical form, the most remarkable stands near Balgregan House. It measures about 460 feet in circumference, and is sixty high, hollowed on the top, and defended by a fosse. It might have been supposed to be a mot hill, but the fosse shows that it was, at some early period, a place of strength.

A square tower which stood on the lands of Garthland until a few years ago, bore the date 1274 on the battlements. This is believed to have been the tower of the strong old house occupied by the family in former times, and the date carries it back to the era of Robert the Bruce. The *Statistical Account* supposes it to have been the residence of the *Thane of Galloway*, but, as Chalmers remarks, there were no thanes in Galloway. Jamieson says it was a title of ancient Scotland. It was no doubt in use in *Pictland*, and Pictland was ancient Scotland. The word is Scandinavian. *Sergeant*, however, was in use in Galloway. On the same lands were found, in 1783, two *lachrymatories*, or weeping stones, weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces each.

There are some Druidical remains on the property of Ardwell, as well as of Pictish castles, similar to those in the north of Scotland. It is thus pretty evident that the original people of Galloway were the same as those of Scotland generally.

The Bay of Flots is in this parish, which, tradition says, was so called in consequence of the wreck of some of the Spanish flotilla having occurred here; but this is doubtful.

The new parish church was built in 1827, and is about two miles from the Bay of Luce, or six from Stranraer.

M'DOWALLS OF GARTHLAND.

This property belonged for many centuries to the M'Dowalls, an ancient Galloway family, who claim descent from the old lords of Galloway, and, with certain differences, bore their arms, viz., a lion, argent, on an azure shield. The name is, no doubt, the same as M'Dougall, and indeed it is so written in various charters under the great seal. The derivation is said to be from the Gaelic, *Mac Dhu Alan*, the son of the black or swarthy Alan. There are different accounts of the descent of the M'Dowalls. One is, that they sprung from Dovenald, who, with Ulgric, led the Galloway men at the Battle of the Standard, in 1138. Abercrombie writes, that they are descended from Thomas Macdualen, natural son of Alan, last Lord of Galloway, who died in 1234. Chalmers is nearly of a similar opinion, and thinks they were probably descended of a younger or bastard son of the old Celtic lords of Galloway. There is, however, much obscurity as to the period when the lords of Galloway so called, and so known, first obtained that position, and had power. It has hitherto been overlooked, that the northmen, as shown in our *Historical Sketch*, held Galloway during the greater portion of the tenth and eleventh centuries. Earl Thorfin, son of Sigurd, ruled the district during the entire reign of Macbeth—in fact, from 1034 to 1064. There was, therefore, no room for those lords of Galloway, of whom we have been accustomed to speak; and the probability is, that Dovenald and Ulgric of the twelfth century, were the leading chiefs at the time, but not lords of Galloway. M'Gill, who is represented to have been the most powerful chief in Galloway during the reign of Macbeth, is supposed to have been the son of Earl Gille, and to have acted as Thorfin's lieutenant. The most likely solution of the question as to the origin of the M'Dowalls of Galloway is, that they were a branch of the M'Dougalls of Lorn, and followed under the banners of Macalpin when driven from Argyle by the Picts. Edgar I., at his death in 1107, left the south-western coun-

ties of Scotland and Cumberland, north of the Derwent, to his youngest brother David, as Prince of Cumbria, who at once established his sway over Galloway. Fergus, the first Lord of Galloway, arose in his reign, but his origin is a mystery.

In whatever way they originated, the M'Dowalls, in the thirteenth century, were a powerful family, and it is to be regretted that they exerted that power so much in opposition to their own country. Their bitter opposition to Bruce is perhaps one of the best inferences that they were descended of the house of Lorn, who had early become attached to the Baliol or English interest.

In ancient times there were no charters in Galloway, land being held on the Celtic principle. The year 1274 was cut out on stone in the battlemented tower of Garthland. This is certainly the earliest date which has been discovered in connection with the district. The name was then Gairochloyne, which is pure Gaelic, and signifies the joyful tufted mount.

The first charter granted to the family was in 1295, by John Baliol, as Lord of Galloway, to *Dougall M'Dougall*, of the lands of Garochloyne, Lougan, Elrig, &c. This charter is stated by Crawford to have been engraved on a plate of copper, in old Saxon characters. It was sent to Sir George Mackenzie, when he was drawing up a history of all the old families, and, with many other records, was destroyed when Sir George's residence at Preston Hall was burned. We find a notice of Dougall M'Dougall in the "Chronicle of Lanercost," page 278, of which the following is a rough translation:—"The new Earl of Moray, Lawrence of Abernethy, and William Douglas, lately prisoner in England, but ransomed, having collected a large force of Scots, began to rebel against the King (Edward Baliol), and fiercely attacked the men of Galloway, who remained faithful to him. . . . A certain Galloway knight, Dungal Makdoul, who always before that time had aided the King of Scots (Baliol), through the love and blandishments of a wife he had lately married, raised the Galloway men beyond Cree against those on this side, who bravely resisted, *et sic se mutuo destruxerunt.*"

After this, M'Dowall, in 1341, once more changed sides,

and was again restored to favour with the English party. Who the lady was that exercised such power over him is not recorded; but he does not seem to have gained much by his arms. He was succeeded by his son,

Dougall Macdougall, who was one of the witnesses to the marriage contract, dated 17th Oct 1396, of Marion Stewart, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, with John, son and heir of Sir William Stewart, Sheriff of Teviotdale. He had issue, a son,

Fergus Macdougall, whose name occurs in connection with the property, in 1370. His son,

Thomas M'Dowall, was his heir, and to insure his succession, Sir Fergus of Garthland resigned his lands into the hands of Earl Douglas, by whom they were reconveyed to Thomas M'Dowall, by charter, "the said Thomas and his heirs rendering yearly to our heirs and successors, for the lands of Garrochloyne, Lochans, and of Lougan, one suit at our Court at Wigton."* Thomas M'Dowall married a daughter of Sir John Wallace of Riccarton and Craigie, and had issue :

Uchtred, his successor.

Andrew, to whom his father gave the lands of Elrig.

Gilbert, ancestor of the M'Dowalls of Barjarg.

Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland succeeded about 1440. He married a daughter of Robert Vans of Barnbarroch, and had issue.

Thomas M'Dowall of Garthland, who appears to have succeeded about 1470, and to have married a daughter of — Fraser, ancestor of Lord Saltoun. He had issue,

Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland, so styled about 1488. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, and had a son, *Thomas*, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir A. Stewart of Garlies. Both father and son were killed at Flodden, in 1513. Thomas left a son,

Uchtred, who succeeded his grandfather. He married his cousin, Marion, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and had issue :

* Agnew.

John M'Dowall of Garthland, who was served heir to his father in 1531. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Finlay Campbell of Corswall, with whom he ultimately acquired one-half of that barony. They had a charter of the lands of Meikle Portspittell, Anchort, &c., 28th June 1545. About this period, or subsequently, the family also owned the farms of Losset and Karndow, Balskallag, Auchsleoch, Kirkbride, Balseroch, Mains of Corswall, Knockmyne, Cairnbuy, Knocktine, Cairne, Over and Nether Glengyre, Dewlache, Galemoch, Airie, Knockbreck, Carnbroke and Ballingowne, Mye, with superiority over Knoknane and part of Barjarg, in the parishes of Kirkcolm and Stonykirk, extending to 60½ mercatas terrarum. Over Clachan, Auchtiffie, Ervie and Knocknat, parish of Kirkcolm and barony of Innermessan; also Leswalt, Lochalpine, Carnemultiburgh, Meikle Laight, *alias* Laight Beg, and Bonylagoch in the parishes of Inch and Kirkcowan.

John M'Dowall and his spouse, Margaret Campbell, had issue, besides his heir, *Florence*, who was married to James M'Dowall of Freugh.

Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland was served heir to his father, 27th Feb. 1547, in which year the latter was killed at the battle of Pinkiecleuch. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Kennedy of Girvanmains; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Henry, Lord Methven. He had a charter of half the lands of Corswall and Mye, 8th April 1566; of a tenement in the burgh of Maybole, 2d Dec. 1577; of the Lands of Areis, Knokbrek, Ballingawin, &c., 24th Feb. 1586; of half the lands of Corswall at the same time; and of the lands of Lefennello, Lochalpine, &c., 20th June 1591. He had also a charter of the baronies of Garthland, Corswall, 13th Nov. 1591. In the two latter charters he is styled "seniori de Garthland." He had issue, but by which marriage is uncertain:—

Thomas, who, as *apparent of Garthland*, had a charter of the lands of Skelrie, &c., 11th Feb. 1591. He seems to have died, before his father, unmarried.

John, also styled *apparent of Garthland*, had a charter, together with his wife, Janet Gordon, of the Lochinvar family, of the lands of Clanchinnis of Kirkcolm, 2d Feb. 1596.

Janet, who was married to Thomas Hay of Park.

John M'Dowall of Garthland was served heir to his father, 17th October 1600, in the lands of Garthland, Kerabroome, Auchinclay (Auchinlay), Blair, Barnsalloch, Auchork or Aquhork, Meikle and Little Portspittal, in the parish of Stonykirk; Over and Nether Culreoch, Dumba or Dumbey, Midmylnetown, *alias* Balmannoche, Lochenis, Culmuck, Duchrae, Culgrange, united in the barony of Garthland; Mye, in Stonykirk parish, united to Cornwall. This laird of Garthland is said to have been very lavish in his expenditure, and thereby squandered a great portion of the lands which had for long belonged to his family. He died in 1611, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John M'Dowall of Garthland. He had a charter of the lands of Trippertroy, &c., 18th July 1627. He married Margaret Ker, daughter of Lord Jedburgh. During his time also the property appears to have been considerably encroached upon.

In March 1619, Fergus Kennedy of Knokdaw had sasine of the lands of Balgonnie and Knocknae; and, in April 1622, of Carnby and Balgown. In August, 1622, John M'Quistone had sasine of the lands of Little Laicht. In Jan. 1628, Sir John M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Auchterlare; also a ratification by Alexander Kennedy of the lands of Killibroun (Kerrobroom). There were various reversions, showing that Sir John had not been prudent. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir James M'Dowall of Garthland, in 1637. On the 8th August of that year he was served heir to his father, when a considerable change in the property is recorded. The lands then were Garthland, Kerrobroom, Auchinlay, Blair, Barnsalloch, Auchork, Meikle and Little Portspittal, Over and Nether Culreoch, Dumba or Dumbay, Midmylnetown, Lochenis, Calmuck, Duchrae, Culgrange, Mye; to which the new additions were Leiffenello, Floit, Drumfad, Caldounes,

Barvannock, Kildonnane, Kirk M'Gill and Elrig, Culmoir and Malmeyne, in the parishes of Stonykirk and Clashant. Sir James married Jean, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Grange.

In Nov. 1638, Hew Montgomerie, Viscount of Airdes, in Ireland, had sasine of the four merk land of Portspittell ; in Jan. 1644, James Chalmers had sasine of the lands of Kildonan ; on the 6th Aug. 1644, Robert Adair and Jean Stewart, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Spittell ; and on the 4th April and 1st Aug. of that year, James Hamilton had sasine of the lands of Dumfad, &c., and with Agnes M'Culloch, his spouse, of the lands of Culreoch.

On the 13th Dec. 1644, Sir James had sasine of the lands of Dunance. He was succeeded by his son,

William M'Dowall of Garthland, in 1661. He married Grizzel, daughter of A. Beatoun.

On the 12th April 1661, M'Culloch of Ardwell had sasine of the lands of Blair ; and previously, on the 19th Nov. 1659, Archibald Hamilton and his spouse had sasine of the same lands. In October 1668, Archibald Gordoune of Barnsyllie had sasine of the lands of Malmaine ; and in October 1687, James M'Culloch, sometime of Mule, had sasine of the lands of Auquhork, &c.

William M'Dougall had at least the following issue :

Alexander, his heir.

Patrick. In May 1690, "Patrick M'Dougall of Garthland, second lawful sone to William M'Dougall of Garthland, (has sasine) of ane annual rent of £251 Scots, furth of certain lands of the Garthland property.*"

James. There is a reversion and disposition, 6th September 1704, by James M'Dowall to his brother Garthland, and another, 16th June 1718, by Captain James M'Dowall of Gillespie.

William. He is mentioned in a sasine as "Colonel William M'Dowall of St Christopher's, (West Indies), brother-german to Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland."

Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland succeeded his father in 1700, in which year, (20th February), he had a charter of resignation of the lands of Craig and Arriman ; and a similar

* On the 17th May 1691, Robert Craig was served heir to his brother, Thomas Craig of Riccartoun, in the holding of a wadset over Garthland, &c.

charter of the lands and barony of Garthland and others. In this latter document he is designed "Baronetti," perhaps by mistake. He married Jean, daughter of Sir John Ferguson of Kilkerran, and had issue :—

William. On the 2d July 1733, William, only lawful son of Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland, had sasine of the lands of Blair and Culgrange. He had sasine of the lands of Garthland and others, on the 28th May 1701; and again, on the 4th April 1709, he had sasine of the lands and barony of Garthland, &c.; and Jean Ferguson his spouse, had sasine of one thousand pounds Scots, furth of the lands of Garthland, &c.

On the 19th July 1700, Anthony M'Harg, in Meikle Challoch, had sasine of the lands of Meikle Culreach. On the 22d August 1733, Alexander Ross, writer in Balcaill, had sasine of the lands of Kirkmagill, &c., and under the same date, Charles Cunninghame of Drongan, of High and Laigh Kildonans.

On the first November 1737, Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland had sasine of the lands of Drumfad, Caldons, and Barvonnock. He was succeeded by his son,

William M'Dowall of Garthland, on the 18th November 1740.

He appears, however, to have been twice married, for by a sasine, dated 5th February 1745, *Alexander M'Dowall* is described as only son of the deceased Lady Isabell Schaw, Lady Garthland, procreat betwixt her and the deceased Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland.

We must now return to Colonel William M'Dowall, brother of Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland. He married Mary Tovie, a West Indian heiress, probably of the Island of St. Christopher's.* He purchased Castle Semple, in Renfrewshire, in 1727, and died in 1748. He had by this marriage,

William, his heir.

Colonel M'Dowall married, secondly, Isabella Wallace, sister of Biggar Wallace of Woolmet, and had issue, *James* who went to the West Indies, and *John* who succeeded

* Her mother married, secondly, Milliken of Milliken.

to the lands of Woolmet. Under date 14th June 1766, we find John, brother to William M'Dowall of Castle Semple, in liferent, and James, second son of the said William M'Dowall, in fe, seized of the lands of Kirrie-broom. His eldest son, *William*, succeeded to Castle Semple, and purchased Garthland from his cousin, William M'Dowall of Garthland. In 1752, (27th July), he had a charter of resignation of the lands and barony of Garthland, &c., upon which sasine followed on the 29th of the same month. In the family account it is erroneously stated that he purchased the property in 1760.

In 1748, *William M'Dowall of Castle Semple* married Elizabeth, daughter of James Graham of Airth, by Lady Mary Livingstone his wife, (daughter of Alexander, third Earl of Callendar), and had issue :

William.

James, of Glasgow, at one time Provost. He married Isabella Peters, and had issue.

Day-Hort of Walkinshaw, born in 1753, and married in 1790, Wilhelmina, seventh daughter of William Grahame of Airth, and died in 1809, leaving issue.

Hay entered the army, and became a general officer.

David, Captain R. A., married Miss Grant of Arndilly, and assumed her name.

Lawrence, Lieut-Col. Renfrewshire Militia.

On the 25th November 1762, William, eldest son of Col. William M'Dowall of Castle Semple, had sasine of the lands of Meikle and Little Culreochs; and on the 25th January 1769, of the lands of Blair and Dumbae.

William M'Dowall of Garthland, as already stated, succeeded his father, *Alexander*, in 1740. His son and successor was probably *William* also, for William M'Dowall, advocate, had sasine of the barony of Garthland, 13th November 1776. He is said to have been a member of five parliaments, and died in 1810. What remained of the property of Garthland seems to have been disposed of to more than one purchaser.

On the 7th May 1807, James Tweddale of Glenlaggan, parish of Parton, in the Stewartry, had sasine of portions of the lands of the barony of Garthland, viz., Kerriebroome, &c.

As he is styled of Caldons, in 1828, that farm must have been included. He was the son of the Rev. J. Tweddale, minister of Old Luce, by his wife, a daughter of Thomas Adair of Little Genoch. He was left a considerable fortune by his uncle, Surgeon-General Adair. He was also Collector of Customs at Wigton. He married Margaret, sister of John M^cTaggart of Ardwell, and left surviving issue. Catherine was married to George Agnew, Sheriff-Clerk, Wigton; Margaret; Susan, married to John Paterson, late merchant in India; and John.*

On the 18th June 1810, Robert Craig, merchant in Irvine, had sasine of part of the barony of Garthland.

On the 26th February 1811, Thomas Adair of Little Genoch, Clerk to the Signet, had sasine of part of the barony of Garthland. On the 7th October, Vans Hathorn, Writer to the Signet, had sasine of the lands of Balmanoch, *alias* Midmilton, &c. On the 17th October following, Lieut. David Sloan, R.N., had sasine of the same, &c.

Garthland, however, soon after these dates, became the property of Vans Hathorn, Writer to the Signet, who appears to have purchased Garthland proper, but whether the whole or in part does not appear. From him it was again purchased by the Earl of Stair, who still possesses it. Various alterations will be noticed from the names of the following farms now composing the property—Caldons, Calf, Auchencloy, Belvidere, Blair, Eldrick Hill, Garthland, Kilbreen, Thornhouse, Auchentibbert, Cairngarroch, and Kirkclauchline.

In concluding the history of the M^cDowalls of Garthland, we have to state that William, who died unmarried in 1810, was succeeded by his nephew,

Day-Hort, eldest son of Day-Hort of Walkinshaw, who had issue, also Henry. He married Isabella, second daughter of James Denniston of Golthill, and has issue:

William.
Henry.
Day-Hort.
Maria.

* See Glenlaggan, parish of Parton.

Wilhelmina.

Eleanor.

Isabella, and

Arna.

Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Henry Ingleby of Ripley Castle, county York.

Jemima, married to John Dundas.

Caroline, married to the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet of Rock, Northumberland.

Day-Hort, now of Garthland (the name Castle Sempel has been changed to Garthland) is a major-general, &c. He married in 1838, Eleanora Frances Murray, third daughter of David M'Dowall Grant of Arndilly, Banffshire.

He has no issue, and the heir-presumptive is his brother, Henry.

Every vestige of the old tower, or Castle of Garthland, has disappeared within the last few years. So late as 1839 it was recorded in the parish statistics as standing 45 feet in height, with the date 1274. There is little doubt that it shared the fate of other interesting ruins in Galloway, the materials having been carted away to erect farm buildings and dykes.

The following are the armorial bearings of the Garthland family. The first, as shown in the Lord Lyon's Office, is as follows:—

“William M'Dowall of Garthland, descended of the family of Galloway, bears, *azure*, a lion rampant, *argent*, crowned, *or*: above the shield, an helmet befitting his degree mantled, *gules*, doubled, *argent*; next is placed on a torse, for his crest, a lion's paw, erased, and erected proper. The motto, on an escroll, *Vincere vel Mori*.”

These arms bear no date, and officially are supposed to have been matriculated between 1672 and 1678, which would appear to be correct, as William M'Dowall was owner of Garthland from 1661 to 1700.

The armorial bearings as now borne by the present family are—

Arms—*Azure*, a lion rampant, *argent*, crowned, *or*—
Crest—A ragged paw, with upright dagger—Supporters, two

lions rampant, collared and crowned. Mottoes—Above the crest, *Fortio in Arduis*—under the shield, *Vincere vel Mori*.

M'DOWALLS OF FREUGH AND BALGREGGAN.

This property also belonged for several centuries to a leading branch of the M'Dowalls. The old castle stood near the present house of Balgreggan, and was latterly called Castle M'Dowall. The date of its erection is unknown.

The descent of the M'Dowalls of Freugh is the same as that of the houses of Garthland and Logan; but we have not been successful in tracing the early position of the family. Freugh and Balgreggan have been united for two or more centuries.

Between the years 1445 and 1449, *Gilbert M'Dowall* is mentioned as proprietor of Freugh. He married *M'Giligh* (probably M'Culloch) in the former year, but to what family she belonged, Sir A. Agnew, whom we follow, does not inform us. Their son *Fergus* is mentioned as the next, and he is said to have married *Agnes*, daughter of Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myrtoun. He predeceased his father, leaving a son, *Gilbert M'Dowall*, who succeeded his grandfather. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, who was killed at Flodden.

Fergus M'Dowall of Freugh succeeded in 1513. He had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Avenmore, 16th October 1527. He married Lady Janet Kennedy, daughter of David, first Earl of Cassilis. He was slain at Pinkie. He and his spouse had a charter of the lands of Avenmore, &c. 13th November 1546. Besides his heir, he had a natural son, *John*, who had letters of legitimation, 20th December 1548.

James M'Dowall, "filio quondam *Fergusii M'Dowall de Freugh*" succeeded in 1547, and had a charter of the lands of Galdenoch, Freugh, &c., 28th April 1550. He married *Florence*, daughter of John M'Dowall of Garthland, and had

a charter, "Jacobus et Florentiae Macdowell, suae sponsae, terrarum de Gladanathir et Kergodrached," 21st August 1559. They had issue,

Mary M'Dowall, heiress of *Freugh*. She married her kinsman, John M'Dowall of Dowalton, and had issue,

John M'Dowall of Freugh, he was in possession of *Freugh* in 1606. He married Mary, Daughter of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch. They had issue, *Uchtred*, and probably also *James*. In July 1636, James M'Dougall and Anna Hamilton, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Flott, Kirkmigall, &c.*

Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh appears to have been in possession in 1637, as we then find him styled of *Freugh*, and on the 24th April of that year, he had sasine of *Collmuich* (*Culmuck*). He married *Agnes*, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of *Lochnaw*, and had issue. On the 8th June 1640, *Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh* had sasine of the lands of *Knockintluosk* and *Drumcarrow*, but where situated we have not traced. They may have formed part of the lands in the parish of *Kirkcowan*, although the names are not recognised. About 1654, for the date is not exactly given, *Uchtred M'Dowall* had his house burned by Cromwell's troops, in revenge for having headed various attacks against them.†

So far our information only concerns *Freugh*; but as *Uchtred M'Dowall* is the first of his family who had also *Balgregane*,‡ we give what has been gleaned in regard to that property previous to his time.

On the 30th May 1663, he had sasine of the lands; and on the 30th August 1667, there was a decret before the Sheriff of *Wigtoun*, at the instance of *Hugh Gordon*, younger, of *Grange*, against *Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh*, for having the charter underwritten transumed.§

"Charter by King James the Fifth, in favour of *David Crawford* and *Janet Gordon*, his spouse, and the longest

* On the 11th June 1689, *James Blair* had sasine of the lands of *Floitt*, &c., and again, on the 16th October 1640, *Fergus Kennedy* had sasine; but he gave a reversion of the lands of *Flott* to *James Blair* on the 14th February 1648.

† *Agnew*.

‡ In the Chamberlain Rolls of the fifteenth century the name is *Balgregane*.

§ *Barubarroch Papers*.

liver of them, and their heirs underwritten, of all and hail the lands of Balgregan, Calworns, Cults, Largs, and Blairmawhyne, with other pertinents, lying in the lordship of Galloway, extending annually to the sum of £13, 6s. 8d. Scots, to be holden, the said lands and others, by the said David and Janet, his wife, and their heirs therein mentioned, of the king, in feu-farm and heritage, paying therefor yearly to the king, and his successors, the sum of £17, 6s. 8d. Scots, at two terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas, by equal portions, in augmentation of the king's rental yearly to the sum of £4 Scots, doubling the said fee-farm at the entry of an heir, as also of the said David and Janet, and their heirs above written, building and upholding upon the said lands a sufficient mansion-house, with a hall, a chamber, a barn, byre, and poultry house, a pigeon house, with garden, hedges, and other necessary policies or improvements, corresponding to the soil. Dated at Falkland, the 21st of April 1542."

When the Crawfurds first obtained possession is unknown. They are supposed to have been descended from that Sir Gregan Crawford, who, according to tradition, was instrumental in rescuing David I. from the assault of a stag, in 1127.

Following upon the above charter, we find that, on the 31st July 1581, *John Crawford* was infest as male heir of *David* of Balgregane, in the lands of Balgregane, Culwernes, Cultis, Largs, and Blairmalkin. John is not called his son, but there is little doubt that he was. *David Crawford* of Kerse (parish of Dalrymple, in Ayrshire), having no male heirs, entailed his estate, in 1586, to his brother, William, who died without issue; whom failing, to John Crawford of Balgregane, &c.

The next was *David Crawford of Kerse*, who had sasine, 19th Oct. 1632, of the lands of Balgregane, Catlines, Cultis, Largs, and Blairmakine; in the parishes of Clashant, Kirkmadryne, Tusche, and Kirkinner, on a precept from the Chancery, infesting him as heir of his father, Alexander Crawford of Kerse. *David Crawford* married, first, Jane, daughter of Hugh Lord Loudoun, who died in June 1624.

From her latter will it appears she had a son.* He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Daniel Ker of Kersland, by whom, according to Crawford, the genealogist, there was no issue. Anna Ker had sasine of the lands of Balgreggan in Feb. 1640. Crawford also states that David Crawford of Kerse and Balgreggan, through his alliance with Loudoun, became deeply engaged in cautionry with that family, the weight of which utterly destroyed his estate, and brought the family to an end in his person. His son, it thus appears, had predeceased him. Balgreggan became the property of Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh.

What issue Freugh had by his wife, Agnes Agnew, is not clear. In March 1669, Jean Drummond, relict of Umphray M'Dougall of Freugh, had sasine of the lands of Maynes of Freugh, from which it may be inferred that Umphray (so spelled) was Uchtred's eldest son, and predeceased his father. Of those mentioned,

Patrick was his heir.

William had sasine of the lands of Lochronald, &c., parish of Kirkcowan, 26th July 1681.

Patrick M'Dowall succeeded his father, and had sasine of the lands of Freugh, &c., 12th May 1670. He married, on the 12th Nov. 1662, Barbara, daughter of James Fullertoun of Fullertoun, parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh, and his lady, Barbara Fullertoun, had sasine of the lands of Clash, 24th Nov. 1671. He appears to have taken an active part as a covenanter, and suffered severely in consequence. He had to become a fugitive, and his house, pillaged by official orders, was ultimately turned into a cavalry barrack. In a proclamation, issued by the Privy Council, dated 26th June 1679, Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh was one of those denounced. On the 18th Feb. 1680, he was summoned before the Justiciary, and sentenced to be executed when taken, and his property confiscated to his Majesty's use.

* See "History of the County of Ayr."

As recorded by Nesbit, the well known Captain John Graham of Claverhouse had a longing eye to this property ; and he was successful, as the lands were forfeited in 1681. He had sasine of them, together with the lands of Urral, &c., parish of Kirkcowan, 31st March 1683. Having been slain at the battle of Killiecrankie, in 1689, his possession of Freugh was consequently for a very limited period.

Uhtred M'Dowall de Freugh had a charter of the lands of Knokencrosh, 24th July 1691.* Uhtred must have been the son of Patrick, although the family historians are altogether silent in reference to him. He appears to have died early, and nothing seems to be known as to whom he married ; but that he had at least two sons seems certain from the public records. It would appear that George Fullertoun of Dreghorn had stepped in to the aid of his young nephew. In April 1693, he had sasine of the lands of Galchinock (Galderroch), now called Freugh, the Kirklands of Clashant, the lands of Balgreggan, Calins, Flott, Kirkmagill, Culmore, Over and Nether Myis ; also Lochronald, Armorde, Urrle, &c., parish of Kirkcowan, with the teinds,† &c. George Fullertoun was brother to William Fullertoun of that ilk, and both were brothers-in-law to Patrick M'Dowall. The brothers were committed to prison, 30th July 1683, on suspicion of being concerned in the affair of Bothwell-Brig, and indicted on the 2d April following, but their trial was abandoned. They were also charged with "harbouring and countenancing" their brother-in-law, M'Dowall.

Patrick M'Dowall was served heir of his grandfather, Uhtred M'Dowall of Freugh, 26th August 1692 ; his own father, Patrick, having been passed over in consequence of the forfeiture. On the 16th May 1693, he had sasine of the lands, which were Balgreggan, Callins (Kirkmaiden), Flote, Kirkmagill, Culmoir, Moyis, Knockincrosh, and the lands in the parish of Kirkcowan. *William*, his brother-german, had sasine of certain lands in the parish of Stonykirk, 28th Oct. 1702. Patrick M'Dowall married Margaret, daughter of William Hattridge of Dromore, county Down,

* Great Seal Register.

† See Lochronald.

Ireland. On the 17th December 1696, Margaret Hattridge, Lady Freugh, had sasine of the lands of Knockincrosh, &c.

Shortly after this period the name of the estate underwent a change, having been called M'Dougall, or M'Dowall, in place of Freugh. On the 5th March 1707, a charter of resignation passed the Great Seal to "Patricij M'Dougall de Freuch, terrarum et Baronie de M'Dougall, alias Freuch." On the 12th February 1710, Patrick had another charter of adjudication and confirmation of the lands of Halkburn, Kedslie, Hags, &c., in Berwickshire. Patrick, it would appear, died in 1733. On the 22d August 1733, William M'Dowall, brother to the *deceased* Patrick M'Dowall, had sasine of the lands of Over and Nether Myres and Knockinorish. About this period various parties had sasine of portions of the lands of Freugh, but they seem to have been merely wadsets. Patrick was succeeded by his son,

John M'Dougall of Freugh (for the property still continued to be called Freugh or M'Dowall indiscriminately), who had a charter of resignation of the lands and "barony of Mac-Dougall, alias Freugh," 12th February 1733, upon which sasine was effected 10th July 1734. John M'Dowall married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Crichtoune of Sanquhar, in 1725, in which year she had sasine of certain lands as his spouse. John M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Gal-dinloch, on reversion by Hugh Dalrymple, advocate, 9th December 1735. He had also, in the same year, a reversion by William M'Dowall, his uncle, of the lands of Over and Nether Myres and Knockinoreish.

John M'Dowall and Lady Elizabeth Crichton, eldest daughter of Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, appear to have had issue—

Patrick, their heir.

Penelope and Eleanora.

As heir to his father, *Patrick (styled Captain)*, had sasine of the lands of Freugh; and again of the same, 29th July 1766, when he is styled Colonel. He married Margaret Crawford of Restalrig, near Edinburgh.

In the sasine, dated 29th July 1766, Mrs Penelope and

Mrs Eleanora M'Dowall, daughters of the deceased John M'Dowall of Freugh, are mentioned.

William, fourth Earl of Dumfries and Stair, having died without issue in 1768, the Earldom of Dumfries passed to his nephew, Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh, and the Earldom of Stair to his cousin, John Dalrymple. On the 31st October 1771, Margaret, Countess of Dumfries, had sasine of the baronies of Lochronald, Slendinan, and others, and an eventual annuity of six hundred and thirty-one pounds sterling furth of the lands of Freugh. On the 9th November 1773, the Earl of Dumfries had sasine of the lands of Freugh and others; and on the 13th September 1773, Walter Scott, W.S., had sasine of the lands of Galdinoch and others.

On the 27th January 1775, there was a reversion by John M'Dowall, merchant in Glasgow, to Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, of the lands of Freugh and others; and on the 1st February following, a reversion by Captain Basil Heron, of the North British Dragoons, to Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, of the lands of Balgreggan and others. We next find a resignation, dated 7th November 1775, by the above mentioned Earl, of the lands of Freugh; and under date 23d March 1776, he had sasine of the seaports and harbours of Allanbay and M'Dowall bay, with the fishings in Loch Luce. With these last notices end the connection of the name of M'Dowall with Freugh, &c.

Patrick M'Dowall, Earl of Dumfries, by his wife, Margaret Crawford of Restalrig, had an only daughter, *Elizabeth Penelope*, who married *John, Lord Mountstuart*, eldest son of the Marquis of Bute, by whom she had four sons—*John, Patrick, James*, and *Herbert*. She died in 1797; and her father, Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, the last male descendant of the M'Dowalls of Freugh, died in 1803. He was succeeded by his grandson, *John*, who, in 1810, succeeded his paternal grandfather as Marquis and Earl of Bute, whose son, the present Marquis, still possesses the M'Dowall lands in the parish of Kirkcowan, as well as a part of the old estate of Mochrum.

Arms of the M'Dowalls of Freugh.—Nesbit says, "The family has been in use to carry the following arms, as cut on

a large windowboard, and on other utensils, in the old house of Freugh, which was attested by a certificate under the hands of several persons of credit in that country, being, *azure*, a lion rampant, *argent*, crowned with an imperial crown, and gorged with an antique one, *or*; Crest, a lion's paw erased and erect: Motto, *Vincere vel Mori*; and on a compartment below the arms, these words—*Pro Deo Rege et Patria*—supported with two wild men, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding flaming daggers in their hands, pointing upwards, all proper. The date of the carving is in the year 1474, with the letters G. M'D., for Gilbert M'Dowall; and the same arms are cut out upon a bed 1543, with the letters J. M'D., being for James M'Dowall, then laird of Freugh."

The new owner of Freugh and Balgreggan, by purchase, was the Honourable *Patrick Maitland*, seventh son of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale. He was born in 1734. In 1774 he married Jane Maitland, Dowager Countess of Rothes, and had issue a daughter, *Mary Turner*, and a son, *John*. On the 23d March 1776, Captain (the Hon.) Patrick Maitland, had sasine of the lands of Freugh, &c. On the 15th October 1778, he had sasine of the lands of Galdinoch, now called Freugh; and on the 13th March 1790, of the lands of Auchintibbert, Cairngerloch, &c. Captain Maitland died in 1797, and was succeeded by his son,

John Maitland of Freugh. He had sasine of the 2½ merk lands of Auchmantle, as heir to his father, on precept of *clare constat* by John, Earl of Stair, 3d October 1798; and on the 10th December 1801, of the lands of Galdinoch, now Freugh, Auchintibbert, &c. In 1803, he married Jane, third daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith. He died in 1811, leaving issue—

Patrick, his heir.

William, Commander R.N. Died 1846.

John, Major Madras Artillery. Married, 1849, Arabella-Jane, daughter of the late Joseph Wright, and has issue—

Catherine, unmarried.

Anne, deceased.

Jane-Rothes, married to Stair Hathorn Stewart of Physgill.

Patrick Maitland of Freugh succeeded his father in 1844. He married, in the same year, *Matilda Frances Harriet*, fifth daughter of *James Buchanan of Craigend Castle, Stirlingshire*, by *Lady Janet Buchanan*, his wife, and grand-daughter of *James, twelfth Earl of Caithness*, and has issue—

John, now of Freugh and Balgreggan.

William.

Patrick.

Jane, Evelyn, Sinclair.

Patrick Maitland of Freugh died in 1859.

Arms—or, a lion rampant, de chausse, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, *gules*.

Crest—A lion sejant, affronte, *gules*, ducally crowned, holding in the dexter paw a sword, proper.

Motto—"Deo juvante consilio et animis."

Symson (1684) mentions a moat or artificial knoll—of which several were, and some still are to be seen in Galloway—near to the house of Balgreggan. It was then 60 feet high, and 460 in circumference. Close to this stood the old castle, latterly called *Castle M'Dowall*. *Symson* also states that Balgreggan was then a good strong house, and the ordinary residence of the laird of Freugh. No doubt many alterations have since been made, but it still continues to be the family residence.

ARDWALL AND KILLASTER.

The *M'Cullochs* possessed Ardwall in the fifteenth century. The proprietors of an earlier date cannot now be traced. The Chamberlain Rolls do not begin in Galloway until 1456, after the expulsion of the Douglas family, so that no aid can be obtained from them in tracing the earlier occupiers of the land.

In 1488, *Archibald M'Culloch* is stated to have been proprietor of *Ardwall*; and, in 1489, he would appear to have

been very roughly treated by his kinsman, Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myretoun, for, assisted by M'Dowall of Garthland, Ardwall is said to have been attacked at his residence, driven out, and the house plundered and burned to the ground. These particulars are given from the work of Sir A. Agnew, who also mentions, that previous to 1498, there appears to have been a place, or manor-house of Ardwall, of which no vestige now remains. No doubt this is to be accounted for from the narrative given; but, at the same time, another house must have been built at an early period, for Symson, in 1684, describes Ardwall as one of the principal houses in the district. He at the same time notices Killasor House, about half-a-mile to the eastward of Ardwall.

The exact position of the families holding Ardwall and Killaster, in relation to one another, we fear we cannot trace, and therefore, as the properties are now one, we shall treat of them as such. Killaster does not now appear on the valuation roll; but it lies immediately in the rear of the present house of Ardwall, and a small portion of the ruins of the residence still remains. A burn called Killeser runs through the grounds at Ardwall House. Killaster is said to have been the hunting seat of the M'Cullochs, but for such a purpose it occupied a curious position, and the statement is not corroborated by anything we have traced; still, as a tradition amongst the peasantry, it is likely to have had some foundation in fact, for Galloway traditions are generally correct. The remains of the building, it is said, are traceable at Auchnareglet, in Kirkmaiden parish.

In 1513, we find *Andrew M'Culloch of Ardwall*. In that year Gilcrist Makkinze, in Killas, had to compound for seeking his life.*

In 1531, *Henry M'Culloch* was in possession of Killaster. On the 14th July of that year, he entered into an obligation to infest David, Abbot of Saulseat, in the 2½ merk lands of Drumboddan of his lands of Killaster, to be held of our

* Pitcairn.

lord, the laird of Mertoun.* It is evident from this that the M'Cullochs of Myretoun, on the other side of the Bay of Luce, were the superiors.

Henry M'Culloch of Killaster married the heiress of Myretoun, as appears from a charter, under the Great Seal, dated 6th August 1532, in favour of him and his spouse, Margaret M'Culloch, of the barony of Myretoun.

Alexander M'Culloch of Killaster succeeded. He was probably a younger son of the preceding, for there is a charter to Symon Makculloch, "filio et hæredi Margaretæ Makculloch de Myretoun," of the barony of Myretoun, dated 3d July 1546. On the 2d July 1565, there was an instrument of sasine in favour of Alexander Vans of Barnbarroch, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse, of the two merk land of Achleych, of old extent, upon a precept from Alexander M'Culloch of Killaster, which was confirmed by a charter, dated 5th July 1565.*

We next come to a contract of agreement between *Godfrey M'Culloch of Ardwall*, and Agnes Murray, his spouse, dated 10th March 1573, in which he obliges himself to pay her seventeen score merks Scots, in satisfaction of her bygone sustentations, and of two stone wool, and two bolls of meal; and to pay her yearly thereafter, during their joint lifetimes, in contentation of her sustentation, one hundred merks, two stone wool, and two bolls meal, without prejudice of the wife's conjunct fee, terce, &c., &c., and sicklike, Godfrey shall take home Christian M'Culloch, his daughter, being now sustained by the laird of Broughton, and sustain her honestly in all necessaries, and marry her honestly, &c., &c.*

In 1555, — M'Culloch of Ardwall, was at the horn for the slaughter of Patrick More, &c.; and, at the same time, *Gothray M'Culloch of Ardwall* found security to underly the law for the same crime. This Godfrey M'Culloch would seem to have been a very bad character, for on the 21st November 1584, *Gothray M'Culloch of Ardwall* was dilaitit of certane crymes of incest, committed be him with Katherene

* Barnbarroch Papers.

M'Culloch, his broder-dochter ; and vtheris crymes contenit in the lettres.*

On the 21st November 1589, we find *Peter M'Culloch of Killaser*, and on the 24th January 1622, *John M'Culloch of Ardwall*, had a charter of the lands of Ardwall, Ringenvie, &c., in baronies united. After this there appears to have been wadsets on the lands of Killaster, for, in February 1629, Andro M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Killaster ; and in June 1636, there was a reversion, by Grissell M'Dowall and John Gordoun, to Sir John M'Dowall, of the lands of Ardwallis.

Who John M'Culloch of Ardwall married does not appear, but, by marriage-contract, dated 20th April 1632, his daughter, Agnes, married William Maxwell, lawful son to John Maxwell of Monreith. The next we find is under date 17th June 1651, when *Alexander M'Culloch* is styled of *Ardwall*, who, we may suppose, was son to John M'Culloch. On the 11th October 1653, he also had sasine of the lands of Eitoune. In 1654 we also find Mary, heir of her father, Ninian M'Culloch of Drumbredane. As this forms a part of the Ardwall estate, Ninian was doubtless a younger son, or the descendant of one.

It would appear that it was in his time that a fierce conflict occurred near Ardwall House. As the story is told, towards the close of the year 1660, the Gordons of Kenmure attacked Clanyard Castle, and carried off the young heiress, whose guardian was M'Dowall of Logan. They had proceeded as far as Killeser, when they were overtaken by M'Dowall and his party, and a fierce conflict was the consequence. The heiress was retaken, but M'Dowall was slain, and altogether forty are stated to have been killed. The Gordons fled, but, according to the family tradition, Patrick, the son and heir of Alexander M'Dowall, followed them, and never halted until he came up with the leader, and hanged him. He then returned to bury his father. Although the Gordons of Kenmure are mentioned, it could not have been, as pointed out by Sir A. Agnew (1864),

* Pitcairn.

Lord Kenmure, but most likely Gordon of Penninghame. Below Ardwall House, in a small plantation on the roadside, close to the seashore at Killaser, from thirty to forty small cairns still remain to mark the graves of those who fell.

About the year 1662, we find M'Culloch, younger of Ardwall, fined £1200 by the Episcopal party, when in power, for his opposition to Prelacy. On the 10th February 1662, *John M'Culloch*, no doubt the same party, was served heir to Alexander M'Culloch of Killaser, in the lands of Drumbrod, Danes, Barnbarrau, Killaiser, Auchleoch, and Cornwell (Carnweill), in all 20 *mercatis terrarum*, forming part of the barony of Auchowane. As Alexander M'Culloch was of Ardwall in June 1651, there is no doubt that Ardwall and Killaster then formed one property. This is confirmed by Symson, who, in 1684, mentions that Ardwall House was then one of the principal in the neighbourhood, and occupied by *Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Myretoun*; and that Killaser House, about half-a-mile further eastward, also belonged to Sir Godfrey. We have this statement in so far corroborated by the entries in regard to Sir Godfrey's successor. The first is a charter under the Great Seal, dated 22d July 1687, in favour of James M'Culloch now of Mulle, of the lands of Kilaister. Subsequently, in October 1687, the same James M'Culloch, sometyme of Mulle, had sasine of the lands of Kilaister, Carnweill, Auchleoch, Meikle and Little Drumbrodones, Lochinbyre, &c., and also of the lands of Ardwall, Ringend, &c. Following this, we find that on the 1st December 1698, John, son of James, Lord Stair, had service of a long list of lands, amongst which are the lands and barony of Ardwall and Killester, and he was infested in the same, 9th May 1704. This, however, must have arisen from a wadset, only a temporary occupation.

We now come to rather an interesting point, for the aforesaid James M'Culloch of Mule, Muill, or Mool, was the heir of Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Myretoun, and had sasine of the lands and barony of Myretoun, at the same time that he was put in possession of Ardwall and Killaster.

The exact relationship between Sir Godfrey M'Culloch

and James M'Culloch of Muill, we cannot trace, but that he was the next in line is clear. Muill is a small property—now forming part of the Dunskey lands.

With James M'Culloch the possession by those of his name ends. We next come to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Knight and Baronet, who, on the 15th September 1705, had sasine of the lands of Ardwall and Killaster, and after his death, *John Maxwell*, his second son, on the 4th February 1710, had sasine of the said lands and barony, and again on the 11th November 1719.

John Maxwell appears to have married Ann M'Ghie, for under date 12th October 1719, Mrs Ann M'Ghie, Lady Ardwall, had sasine of the lands of Laigh Ardwall and others. They had issue—

William, their heir.

On the 25th May 1730, he is described as heir to his deceased father, John Maxwell of Ardwall, and had sasine of the barony of Ardwall and Killaster, &c. It was during his tenure that a disagreeable occurrence happened—not an exceptional case, we are sorry to say—for we have reason to believe that not a few families in Galloway were ousted from their lands in the same way. We give a full extract from the original paper.*

“At Bahasie, the 21st day of March 1757, it is contracted, agreed, and finally ended betwixt the parties following, viz., Henry M'Culloch, eldest lawfull son to the deceast Lieutenant Alexander M'Culloch, of Colonoll Hill's regiment of foot, and grandson and heir in generall served and retoured to the also deceast James M'Culloch of Muill, on the one part, and John M'Culloch of Barholm, on the other part, in manner and to the effect following: That is to say, Whereas the said James M'Culloch was undoubted heritable proprietor, and in possession of the said lands of Muill, Inshanks, Barncorerie, Ardwall, and other lands contained in his and his predecessors charters, and infestments thereof, all lying in the parishes of Kirkmaiden and Stephankirk, and sheriff-

* Barholm Papers.

dom of Wigton ; and that the deceast Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Barronett, by virtue of apprysings or adjudications, founded upon illigall and unwarrantable grounds of debt, or other pretended titles and deeds, got the said James M'Culloch removed, and himself put in possession of these lands, at least the said Sir William Maxwell, or the also now deceast Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith, son and heir to the said Sir William Maxwell, or one or other of them, intruded themselves into the possession of the said lands, at the death of the said James M'Culloch, or some time thereafter, in virtue of the foresaid pretended titles and deeds ; and they and others deriveing right from them, or other one of them, are hitherto in possession thereof, and as the said Henry M'Culloch is not in a condition to vindicate his undoubted, preferable, and exclusive right and title to the said lands, and to reduce and improve the said deceast Sir William and Sir Alexander Maxwells, and others deriving right from them, their pretended claims and title-deeds to the said lands and possessions thereof, and that the said John M'Culloch, at the earnest request and desire of the said Henry M'Culloch, has agreed on the conditions following, prestable to him on the part of the said Henry M'Culloch, to bring the rights and title-deeds of the heritor or heritors, possessors of the foresaids lands, to a judicial triall, by a process of exhibition, reduction, or improbation before the Court of Session, upon his own proper charges and expenses : Therefore in consequence of said agreement and causes following."

The document then goes on to state that, should Henry M'Culloch succeed, he " binds and obliges him, his heirs and successors, to grant, subscribe, and deliver a valid and legall disposition in favour of the said John M'Culloch, and his heirs and successors, heritably and irredeemably, of the hail foresaids lands . . . and which disposition is specially to contain a reservation of the said Henry M'Culloch, his life-rent right and use, during all the days of his lifetime, allennarly, of the said lands so to be disponed, and under the said disposition is to contain an obligement to infest the said John Culloch and his foresaids in the said lands so to be disponed

. the said Henry M'Culloch has of the date foresaid granted bond to the said John M'Culloch and his heirs for the sum of four thousand pounds sterling, to the effect and intent that the said John M'Culloch may raise a summons and obtain decret of adjudication thereon of the lands But it is hereby specially provided that the said bond shall only affect the lands, and not militate against the said Henry M'Culloch his person, or other heritable or moveable estate pertaining, or that shall happen to pertain and belong to the said Henry M'Culloch," &c., &c., &c.

The foregoing is written upon stamped paper by James M'Quhae, apprentice to John Dun, writer in Wigton, and signed by Henry M'Culloch and John M'Culloch. Also by the following as witnesses: David M'Culloch of Borness, and James Cowand, his servant; John Dun, and James M'Quhae.

It does not appear that Henry M'Culloch was successful. Much about the same time, there was a similar case in connection with the lands of Dunragit, parish of Glenluce, and also others elsewhere throughout the district; but, at the time, too many lawyers in power were interested in this easy way of obtaining estates, to afford the slightest hope of success to the real heirs.

In continuance of the possession of Ardwall, &c. by the Maxwells, we next find, under date 9th June 1759, that William Maxwell of Ardwall had sasine in liferent, and William Maxwell, his son, in fee of the lands, &c., of Ardwall. Also on the 10th January 1760, renunciation by William Maxwell of Ardwall, in favour of his son, of the liferent of certain lands. Following this, the Maxwells seem to have been less prosperous, for, on the 23d July 1763, Robert Smith, in liferent, and Alexander, Earl of Galloway in fee, had sasine of the lands of Ardwall; and again, on the 30th September 1786, Thomas Busby had sasine. These were evidently as securities.

William Maxwell appears to have been succeeded by *John Maxwell*, for, under date 1769, we find Mrs Sarah Cuthbert, spouse to Lieutenant John Maxwell of Ardwall. They

appear to have had issue a son, John, for, dated 12th May 1792, John Maxwell, younger, now of Ardwall, had sasine of the lands of Ardwall, &c.

From the Maxwells the lands and barony of Ardwall and Killaster, &c., passed to the *M'Taggarts* by purchase, and on the 6th March 1798, *John M'Taggart*, the purchaser, had sasine of the barony of Ardwall, &c.

We may here mention that the first notice of the name of *M'Taggart* in Galloway is as in the following extract:—
 "Contract dated pennult May 1591, betwixt Thomas Mac-Taggart, in Carndirrie, brother to Michael M'Taggart, in Kilgalzie, and Neill M'Neillie, in Eyrie, and William Mac-Neillie, in Kirkcowan, his eldest son, That, in respect the said deceased Michael M'Taggart had taken a tack for 19 years of the 20s. land of Kilgalzie, whereof the said Neill and William M'Neille were kindly tenants and possessors, and that the said Michael had paid them nothing for their kindness, &c. Therefore, the said Thomas M'Taggart, as successor to his brother, pays the two M'Neillies a certain sum, and the M'Neillies on their part dispone to him their possession of the lands of Kilgalzie."*

That *John M'Taggart first of Ardwall*, was a descendant of Thomas M'Taggart, is probable. He became a merchant in London. He had a brother, whose son, *William*, was a partner in the house of Arbuthnot and Co., Madras. He had also several sisters, one of whom—

Margaret, married James Tweddale of Caldons, collector of Customs Wighton.

—, married Alexander M'Kerlie. He appears to have resided at Ardwall.

—, married The Rev. E. W. Davidson, minister of Sorbie.

—, married J. M'Lean of Mark parish of Kirkmabreck.

—, married — Church, Kirkcudbright.

John M'Taggart succeeded his father, and married Susan, daughter of John Deane, St Albans, Herts, and had issue—

John.

Charles, died 1866.

Susan, married Thomas Flower Ellis, barrister-at-law, and had issue.

* Barnbarroch Papers.

John M'Taggart, born 1789, succeeded his father, who died in 1810, and had sasine of the lands of Ardwall, &c., on the 13th May 1811. He married in the same year *Susannah*, third daughter of *John Kymer*, *Streatham*, *Surrey*, and had issue—

John Bell, died in 1849.

Susannah, married in 1839 to *John Orde*, son of the late *Sir Francis Ommaney*. He died in 1846, and left issue.

Sarah, married in 1853, to her cousin, *James Church* of *Calcutta*.

He was created a baronet in 1841, shortly before the resignation of the *Melbourne Ministry*, having represented the *Wigton District of Burghs* from 1831 to 1857. *Lady M'Taggart* died in 1864, and *Sir John* in 1867, when the baronetcy became extinct, his son *John* having predeceased him.

The lands of *Ardwall, &c.* are now owned by *Mrs Ommaney*, as next heir.

Arms—A bend with a hand at the right corner of the shield, between two owls.

Crest—An owl.

Motto—*Ratione, non vi.*

Ardwall House is pleasantly situated near the *Bay of Luce*, about half way between *Stranraer* and *Drumore*, and is surrounded with thriving plantations.

CULGROAT, &c.

THE following farms in this parish are owned by *Colonel James M'Dowall* of *Logan*, *High and Low Culgroat*, *Dalvadie* and *Kirkmagill*, *Eldrick*, *Low and High Three Mark*, *South and North Two Mark*, *Claycroft*, *Kirkhill*, *South and North Milmain*.

No particular mention is required respecting these lands, excepting *Culgroat*, which seems to have had several owners. The first we trace was *Patrick M'Dowall* of *Logan*, who, on the 7th January 1559, had sasine of *Culgroat, &c.* Then, on the 21st June 1636, *Francis Hay* was served heir to his father, *Alexander Hay* of *Arioland*, in the lands of *Culgroat*,

&c. ; and on the 22d July 1697, his son, Alexander, succeeded to the same lands. Between these dates, however, on the 2d June 1658, James Lawrie and his spouse had sasine ; as also Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, in July 1668, on which date Francis Hay had also sasine. In November 1675, James Dunbar of Mochrum had sasine of the lands of Cullingrot (Culgroat), &c. The inference is that the M'Dowalls of Logan continued to be proprietors, and these other sasines were upon wadsets, or other securities.

On the 22d December 1691, Patrick, second son of Patrick M'Dowall of Logan had sasine, as well as Jean Blair, his spouse, on the 4th September, 1693. On the 29th August 1699, Robert M'Dowall of Logan, and so on ; the M'Dowalls of Logan succeeding regularly to the present time.

AWKIRK, &c.

The following are the farms in this parish which now belong to the Dunskey estate :—Awkirk (Auquhork ?) ;* Barmore ; Barnchalloch ;* Kildonan ;* Moull (Muill) ; North and South Port of Spittal ; The Neuck ; Merroch ; and Knockinan.*

In the 16th century those marked thus * were owned by the M'Dowalls of Garthland. The others seemed to have belonged, so far as we can trace, to the Kennedies. Then, on the 11th June, 1639, James Blair (of Dunskey) had sasine of the lands of Kildonan, &c. ; and on the 24th September 1646, he had sasine of the lands of Maroch, &c.

ELRIG.

Elrig was one of the three properties granted by John Baliol, Lord of Galloway, in 1295, to Dugald M'Dougall, and afterwards, in another charter, dated in the year 1414, to Thomas M'Dowall. At these periods, and for some time subsequently, Elrig belonged to the Garthland family.

Previous to 1455, *Andrew*, second son of Thomas M'Dowall of Garthland, got the lands from his father. He had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Elrig, Mereath and Ballingowin, 26th April 1467.* He and his wife, Christian de Murray, had a charter of the lands of Fishgill, from James III. ; but the charter is incomplete. He is said to have been alive in 1484, but we have not been able to trace the succession until the 23d May 1615, when *Uchtred*, a descendant of Andrew, was served heir to his father, Hugh M'Dowall, in the lands of Elrig, Mayroche, and Balgowyne. On the 28th April 1618, when Alexander was served heir to his father, John M'Dowall of Logan, we find as part of the barony, the lands of Elrig, Ballingown and Maroch. Again in 1624, Sir John M'Dowall of Garthland had sasine of the same lands.

In July 1627, John Campbell had sasine of the lands of Balgoun. In February 1629, Thomas M'Kie, had sasine of the lands of Little Elrig, and in January 1631, of the half of the lands of Meikle Elrig and Myles. In July 1633, a reversion was executed by Uchtred M'Dowall to Sir John M'Dowall, of the lands of Mysocke and Balgownie ; and in September 1635, another reversion by Hew M'Dougall, son to Uchtred M'Dougall, of the lands of Balgoun.

In October 1642, William M'Kie had sasine of the lands of Elrig. On the 4th April 1644, James Hamilton had sasine of the lands of Elrig, &c. ; and in October 1668, Jean M'Dowall had sasine of Elrig, Bar, &c. To which family she belonged does not appear. On the 22d December 1691, Patrick M'Dowall, second son of Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, had sasine of the lands of Elrig, &c.

From the foregoing facts it is clear that the lands of Elrig originally belonged to the Garthland family, and it is also evident that early in the seventeenth century they belonged to the Logan barony, in which they still remain, the present owner of a portion being Colonel M'Dowall of Logan.

* Great Seal Register.

HANNAYS OF GRENNAN.

This property, being close to Ardwell, probably belonged for a time to the M'Cullochs. This seems to be confirmed by Peter M'Culloch of Killaster, having a wadset over it, dated 21st Nov. 1589. Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch was then proprietor. Afterwards the Agnews of Lochnaw seem to have had possession. It next passed to the *Hannays*, but at what date has not been traced.

Hugh Hannay, an off-shoot of the Hannays of Sorbie, was in possession of Grennan in 1612. A Hugh Hannay is again mentioned in 1631, but whether the same or his son, we cannot state. The next in succession was Thomas. He married Janet Baillie, as stated, but who she was does not appear. As far as known they had issue,

John.

On the 4th January 1659, *Thomas* and *John Hannay* had sasine of the lands of Grennan. In 1662, *John Hannay* was proprietor, but whether the same or his son we do not know. On the 16th July 1702, *John Hannay* and *Jean Wallace*, his spouse, had sasine of the half of Grennan. The only issue mentioned is

Alexander, who on the 9th June 1737, and *Mrs Grizel Ross*, his spouse (of the Cairnbrock family), had sasine of the lands of Grennan. It is mentioned that with this marriage the male line failed, and ended in co-heiresses. One of these, whose name is not given, is stated to have married a namesake, and their son, Alexander Hannay, M.D., Glasgow, succeeded. He married the daughter of James Hannay of Blairinnie, Stewartry, who (as his widow) sold the lands to John M'Taggart of Ardwell, at the beginning of the present century. This must have been prior to 1810.

There were several off-shoots from the *Hannays of Grennan*. Amongst them were Robert Hannay, East India merchant; Maxwell Hannay, &c. From another branch, viz., John Hannay, Knock and Garrarie, were John Hannay

of Malabay; Alex. Hannay, banker, Dumfries; Elliot Hannay, war office, London; and James Hannay of Blairinnie, Stewartry, parish of Crossmichael.

Their armorial bearings are,

Arms.—Arg., three roebuck's heads, coupéd, az., collared, or, with a bell pendant, gu.

Crest.—A cross crosslet, fitchéé, issuing out of a crescent, sa.

Motto.—Per ardua ad alta.

PARISH OF PORTPATRICK.

THERE was of old a chapel at the village and haven of Portpatrick, dedicated to the Irish saint. The original name of the haven was Portree (the King's Port), and both it and the village were comprehended in the barony of Portree, which belonged to the family of Adair of Kinhilt. About the close of James the Sixth's reign, this property was acquired by Hugh Montgomery, Viscount of Airds, in Ireland, between whom and his countrymen of the west of Scotland, a friendly intercourse was constantly maintained. On the 28th May 1628, Charles I. granted a charter of the lands of Portree, Kinhilt, and the twenty merk land of Sorbres, erecting the whole into a separate parish, to be called Portpatrick; ordaining, at the same time, that the church then building should be the parish church. It was also constituted a rectory, in union with the barony, and the adowson to remain with the viscount's family. By another charter, in October 1630, the Abbey of *Saulseat* was suppressed, and the entire revenues and lands belonging to the parish churches of *Saulseat* and *Kirkmadin*, with the whole temporal revenues of the abbey, granted to the new parish. In the reign of Charles II., the whole estate, now called *Dunskay*, from the castle of that name in the vicinity, passed from the Viscount of Airds to Mr James Blair, minister of Portpatrick, and the whole now belongs to Sir Edward Hunter-Blair, Bart. of Blairquhan.

DUNSKEY.

THE earliest possessor of this property known, is one *Currie*, in the fourteenth century, supposed to be the son of *Walter de Currie*, who was intrusted, in 1291, by Edward I., with the keeping of Wigton Castle. He was, for some cause or other, declared a rebel, and a proclamation issued, that whoever produced him, dead or alive, would be rewarded with his lands. It is stated by Sir Andrew Agnew, that about 1388, Robert Fitzgerald, a son of the Earl of Desmond (of Norman origin), who owned the lands of Adare, in Ireland, fled to Galloway, and assumed the name of Robert Adare. Being an adventurer, and hearing about Currie, he watched for a long time, and at last, getting an opportunity, killed him. The castle and lands became, of course, his. This account of the origin of the Adairs is said to have been obtained from a MS. history in the possession of the late Mr John Adair of Balkail, who died in Australia in 1864. The story, at the same time, must be taken with caution, for there is no mention made either of Portree, the Curries, or the Adairs, in *Robertson's Index* of the missing charters of Robert the Bruce and his successors. Chalmers and others think that Adair is but a different pronunciation of *Edzear* or *Edgar*; and it is a fact, that *Thomas Edzear* had a charter of the lands of Kildonan, in the Rhinnes of Galloway, from Robert I. From that monarch also, various parties of the same patronymic had grants of lands in Dumfries. *Richard Edzear*, for example, had a charter of "the place of Sancher (Sanquhar), and half of the barony thereof." As Bruce died in 1329, and if Adair and Edzear are the same, it is clear that the surname was located in Galloway much earlier than 1388. *Edgar* is of Saxon origin.

The *Adairs of Portree*, in whatever way they came to possess the property, occupied an older house, or castle, than the ruins now in existence. It is related that, in 1489, Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myretoun, had a feud with the Adairs, and, assisted by the M'Kies and the M'Dowalls of

Garthland, invested the castle. After starving them into submission, they pillaged and burned the stronghold. It was afterwards, about 1510, rebuilt by William or Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, a castle which had been built by a later generation, and from which they took their designation. At the same time it would appear that Kinhilt, as a property, was as ancient as Portree, for we find *Thomas de Kinhilt* among the proprietors of Galloway, who acknowledged Edward I. in 1296. He was probably an *Edzear*, the patronymic not having then settled into *Adair*. In 1508, one Makkinze had a remission for "art and part of the fire raising and burning of Drumskey and Ardwall, in company with the Laird of Garthlane." Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myretoun, became his surety.*

The property of Portree appears to have begun to be broken up and disposed of by the Adairs early in the seventeenth century. Amongst the earliest evidences of this occurs on the 5th March 1630, when the Viscount of Airds, in Ireland, had sasine of the lands of Killantringzeane and others. About 1604, Sir Hew Montgomerie of Braidstane, in Ayrshire, having obtained a crown grant of one-third of the O'Neil lands, led over a colony of Scots, chiefly from the west country, with whom he peopled almost the entire of Ulster. The previous intercourse between Ireland and the west of Scotland was, of course, greatly increased by this event, and nowhere more so than with Galloway, from which district a considerable portion of the supplies were drawn for the new colony. Amongst others, some of the Adair family had gone over and settled there. Archibald, who had a charter of confirmation of Kinhilt, in 1621, is therein described "*Decano de Rapho*," of which diocese the viscount was patron. The intercourse thus established between the families, no doubt led to the exchange, by William Adair, probably father of Archibald, and the viscount, of the castle and lands of Portree, for the lands of Ballymena, in Ireland. The viscount had various other

* Pitcairn.

lands in Galloway. Hugh, the second viscount, had sasine of Portree, including the patronage of the Church of Portpatrick, otherwise called Port-Montgomerie, with the lands of Killingtringan, Uchtred-M'Kayne, Craigbouie, and Portree, with the castle and port, 25th Oct. 1636.

The Montgomeries did not long retain the lands, for, on the 15th Aug. 1648, *James Blair* (the Rev.), had sasine of the Dunskey property. Previously he had acquired various lands in the adjoining parish of Stoneykirk. *John* is said to have been the first of the family, but this is refuted by the public records. The descendants of the family have no clear information as to their descent. In "Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ," by the Rev. Hugh Scott, the author says,— "1630, James Blair, M.A., brother of Gavin Blair of Braxfield, Writer to the Signet, was laureated at the University of Glasgow in 1626, on the Exercise there, 19th April same year; admitted (to the parish of Portpatrick) after 1st Sept. 1630. He had a letter from Charles I. to the Commissioners of Teinds, recommending an augmentation to his stipend, 19th April 1634. He gave xl. merks towards building the Library in the College of Glasgow, 12th April 1637. Was a Member of the Assembly 1645, and continued 14th April 1652. Though not blamed for parsimony, he became very rich, and purchased a great part of the parish (Portpatrick), which is still in the possession of his descendants. Mr Blair had sasine of the lands and barony of Braxfield, except the Maynes, 14th February 1633; and gave sasine of Over and Nether Crocelaw to Jean Power, his future spouse, 3d February 1632, and to other parties of twa parts of the lands of Braxfield, 8th Aug. 1633; and with consent of his brother foresaid, of two acres of land in Delvis, 6th June 1636; and of two acres of land callit Maikinscheill, and ane piece of Braxfield, etc., 14th February 1639. By his spouse, Jean Power, he had a son, John."

Braxfield is in Lanarkshire; but it has always been understood that the Blairs were of the ancient house of Blair of that Ilk, and is so recorded by the Lord Lyon.

Jean Power, his spouse, may have belonged to some of the Irish families of that name. It is certainly not Scotch, but may be of English origin. There is no intimation that Mr Blair resigned his charge at Portpatrick, of most of which parish he had become the owner. He changed the name of the lands, then called Portree, to Dunskey. On the 14th November 1653 he had sasine.

A search of the Great Seal Register shows that Gawine Blair had a charter of the barony of Braxfield, 3d August 1613. The lands did not come to him by inheritance, but were purchased from Alexander Somerville. Blair is not designed in any way, although a blank seems to have been left for that purpose. He seems to have died in 1632, on the 16th June of which year "Jacobo Blair, minister of Portmontgomerie," had a charter of the barony of Braxfield. In that document, James is designed "brother-german" to Gawine. "Mr Jacobi Blair, minister apud Port Montgomerie," had a charter of the lands of Portspittals, 10th January 1650. On the 14th November 1653, he had sasine of the lands of Knockglass, which previously had belonged to the M'Dowells of Garthland: also, on the 5th May 1659, he had renunciation, from Alexander Agnew of Croach, of the lands of Craigoch, &c. The Rev. James Blair of Dunskey had issue:

John, his heir.

James.

Hugh of Kildonan. He was twice married: 1st, to Margaret Dunbar, and had issue; 2d, to Elizabeth M'Guffock, heiress of Rusco, when he assumed her name. See Rusco, parish of Anwoth.

Elizabeth, married to George Stewart of Tonderghie. In the contract of marriage, dated in 1663, we find her father styled James Blair of Dunskey, together with John Blair, his son.

The Rev. James Blair was succeeded by his son.

John Blair of Dunskey, who had a charter of the lands of Dunskey, &c., united into one barony, 11th October 1670. On the 1st February 1664, there was a renunciation, by Fergus Kennedy, of the lands of Dinvine, to John Blair, eldest son of the Rev. James. In 1667, he married Jean, daughter of

Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan ; and in 1672, there was an act of ratification to John Blair of Dunskey and Jean Agnew, his spouse, of the lands of Kiltringan and Portspittalls. On the 3d February, 1704, John Blair of Dunskey had sasine of the lands of Portspittalls, Auchinley, and others, proceeding upon a charter dated 1st January, 1703. John Blair and Jean Agnew had issue, in so far as we have traced :—

John, his heir

Jean, married, in 1698, to Patrick M'Dowall, second son of Alexander M'Dowall of Logan.

John Blair, styled *Junior of Dunskey*, had a charter of resignation of the lands and barony of Montgomerie, 12th February, 1711, and, still designed "younger of Dunskey," he had sasine of the lands of Flott, parish of Stonykirk, 23d August, 1753 ; and, on the 18th June 1753, he had sasine of the barony of Dunskey, as successor of his father. This, no doubt, proceeded on a charter of resignation, dated 27th July, 1752. He married Anne, sister and co-heir of line (with her only sister Lady Cathcart) of David, tenth Earl of Cassilis, and had issue :—

David, his heir.

Jean.

David Blair of Dunskey had sasine of these lands and others, 4th August, 1773. He appears to have died unmarried.

His sister, *Jean*, who, in 1770, had married James Hunter, second son of John Hunter of Brownhill, a scion of the Hunters of Hunterston, had sasine of the lands and barony of Dunskey; Portpatrick, and Stevenkirk, as heir of her brother David, 26th January, 1778. Her husband, then styled of Robertland, assumed the name of Blair.

Mr Hunter Blair was for sometime Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and also M.P. for that city. He was one of the partners in the banking firm of Sir William Forbes & Co. In the year 1786 he was created a baronet. By his marriage with Jean Blair he had fourteen children.

James, his third son, inherited the estates of Dunskey and Robertland. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia, and thrice M.P. for the county of Wigton. He died unmarried in 1822. His younger brother, Forbes, succeeded to the estates, and also died unmarried in 1832. His next younger brother, Thomas, then succeeded. He served in the army, rose to the rank of Major-General, and was a companion of the Order of the Bath. He was wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Talavera, and not released until the peace of 1814. He was at Waterloo in 1815, again wounded, and subsequently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Afterwards he proceeded to India, and served as Brigadier-General in the Burmese War. He married, in 1820, Eliza, daughter of F. Norris, and died in 1849, without issue. He was succeeded by his nephew, Edward Hunter Blair, born 1818 (who served in the 93d Highlanders), second son of the late Sir David Hunter Blair of Blairquhan, parish of Straiton, Ayrshire, who succeeded his father as fourth baronet in 1857, his elder brother, James, having been killed at Inkerman, in the Crimea, on the 5th November, 1854.

Sir Edward Hunter Blair married, in 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of George Wauchope, and grand-daughter of Andrew Wauchope of Niddry-Merschell, Mid-Lothian, and has issue :—

David, born 1853, now of Dunskey, &c.

James, born 1854.

Edward, born 1856.

Forbes Cromartie, born 1859.

Walter Charles, born 1860.

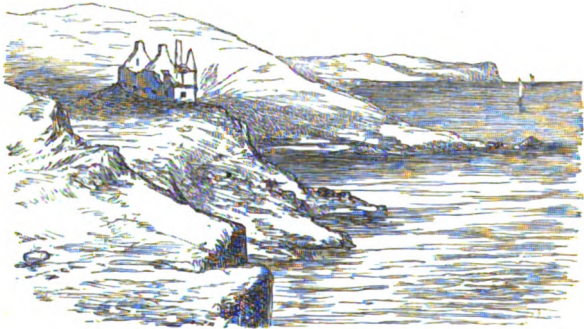
Reginald Stanley, born 1861.

Also three daughters.

We give all the sons, as Dunskey passes to the next, on the succession of the eldest to Blairquhan.

(For further particulars we must refer our readers to the "History of Ayrshire.")

The woodcut represents what remains of the castle said to have been rebuilt about 1510. Symson states that it was wholly ruinous when he wrote in 1684. Though not quite accurate in the rest of his description, he may be in this ;



and the fact seems supported by what he farther avers, that John Blair, who had succeeded his father as laird of Dunskey, was then living in a house in Killanringan (part of the property), lying near the sea-shore, and described as about a mile from the kirk towards the north. This, we believe to be the site of the present house, regarding the building of which we have acquired no particular information.

Arms of Blair of Dunskey.—Quarterly : first and fourth, *argent*, a Saltyre, *sable*, charged with eight mascles of the field, in chief a star, *gules* ; second and third, *argent*, on a cheveron, *gules*, between three bugles, *vert* stringed, of the second. An amulet, *or*, above the shield, is placed a helmet befitting his degree, with a mantling, *gules*, the doubling *argent*, and upon a wreath of his liveries is set for crest a boar's head, coupéd proper, and on a scroll underneath the shield this motto, *Virtute et honore*.

KINHILT OR KILHILT.

The origin of the Adairs we have already alluded to under Dunskey, but, to prevent confusion, now attempt their genealogy here.

Sir Andrew Agnew mentions that Adair is frequently written Edzear and Edgar, and as he had an opportunity of communicating with the last of the old stock in Galloway, what he states commands attention.

The castle bearing the name of Kinhilt was built, he remarks, by a later generation of the Adairs of Dunskey, at the head of the Colfin Glen, to perpetuate the memory of their ancestor's exploit, as already narrated. Subsequently the family were known as the *Adairs of Kinhilt*.

Following the history already given, but drawing attention to what is stated under Dunskey, the first was *Robert Fitzgerald de Adare*, who obtained that barony about 1380. His spouse is not mentioned, but two sons are named, *Neill or Nigel Adair*, of Portree, about 1426; and *Robert of Kildonan*, ancestor of the Adairs of Little Genoch.

The next appears to have been *William Adair of Kinhilt*, either the eldest son or grandson of Neil. He married a daughter of Robert Vans of Barnbarroch, and had issue—*Alexander*; another son, said to have been a bishop, and three sisters. The bishop, as stated by Sir A. Agnew, presided over a monastic establishment at Kinhilt, and the sisters founded each a chapel, viz. St John's, at Stranraer; Kirkmaiden, at Drumore; and Kirkmaiden, at the Machars, now in Glasserton parish. The drawback to this tradition is that neither Bishop Adair, nor the monastic establishment at Kinhilt, are known amongst our historical records.

Alexander Adair of Kinhilt was in possession in 1511. He was twice married—1st, to Euphemia, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies; 2d, to Janet, daughter of Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland. He was killed at Flodden, in 1513, leaving, by his first marriage, a son.

Ninian Adair of Kinhilt. Ninian married Kathrine, daughter of Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, and had a son.

William Adair of Kinhilt, who succeeded in 1525. He married Lady Helen, daughter of Gilbert, second Earl of Cassilis. He and his spouse, "Willielmo Adair, et Helenæ Kennedy," had a charter of the lands of Myllanderdale, 14th February, 1546.* He had a charter of Creichquhane, Corgie, &c., 28th December, 1551. He was succeeded by his son.

Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, who married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar. He had a charter of Kinhilt, Portray, Clachane de Stranraever, &c., united in the barony of Kinhilt, 12th November 1595; another of the barony of Kinhilt, Stranrawer, &c., 30th March, 1596; and a third, "Terrarum de Drummore et Juris Patronatus Ecclesiæ de Kirkmaiden," 28th September, 1602. *Ninian Adair*, who died in 1608, had a large family.

William, his heir, who, prior to his father's death, had, by charter under the Great Seal, been constituted Commendator of the Abbey of Saulseat.

His second son, perhaps, "*Patricio Adair, fratri Willielmi Adair de Kynhilt*," had a charter of the lands of Altoune, 26th January, 1614. John, the third son, married Christian Dunbar, one of the heirs-portioners of Loch. He is said to have acquired the lands of Maryport in Ireland. The fourth son is said to have acquired Corgie, in the parish of Kirkmaiden, and to have married one of the Stewarts of Garlies. The fifth, *Alexander*, became Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and married one of the M'Dowalls of Garthland. A sixth, *Gilbert*, was of Cardryne, parish of Kirkmaiden.

William Adair of Kinhilt, who succeeded in 1608, was thrice married—1st, to Rosina, sister to M'Clelland of Gelston. The marriage contract is dated 18th April 1589; 2d, to a daughter of Houston of Castle Steward; 3d, to

* There must be something wrong in this genealogical arrangement as given by Sir A. Agnew, for there is a charter of legitimation to "*Johannis Adair, bastardi filii quond Willielmi Adair de Kinhilt*," dated 16th March, 1546, the same year; therefore, there must have been a William Adair of Kinhilt, prior to William, contemporary of the bastard.

Helen, daughter of Cathcart of Carleton. He was infest, as heir to his father, 21st December 1610.*

William Adair of Kinhill had the following warrant issued against him: "Warrant, 15th February, 1644, to ye Captaines of the King's Guard, to apprehend *William Adair of Kinhill*, and bring him before the Lords of the Privy Council, and remove all his servants out of his house, inventar his goods, &c., and lay it before the King's Treasurer." What was the nature of the charge is not stated; probably it arose out of the civil commotions of the times.

We have not traced the issue of this laird of Kinhill; but it is said he had two sons, *Robert*, his heir, by his first wife; and *William*, minister of Ayr, by the third wife. It is probable that he had also a daughter, *Anna*, as, on the 29th May, 1661, Thomas Kennedy and *Anna Adair*, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Corpheine and others. Cromwell, when he built the fort of Ayr, pulled down the body of St John's Church, the site of which, together with the churchyard, he enclosed as a portion of the Citadel, building, at the same time, a new church, now the old, for the convenience of the inhabitants. Mr Adair was minister of this church. He had been previously a soldier. He married Janet Kennedy, of the house of Kirkmichael.† He had an only son, as appears from the following sasine: "*William Adair*, only lawfull sone to Mr William Adair, minister of the Gospell at Air, of the lands of Drumoir, Kildonan, Callines, Cardrain, manor place, houses, yards, and pertinents. June, 1684."

Sir Robert Adair, of the Ballymenah branch in Ireland, apparently, succeeded. In December 1647 there was a reversion by Thomas Adair to Sir Robert of the five pound land of Kinhill; and in May 1650, he had sasine of the lands of Markslavie. In 1698 (15th July) "Domini Robert

* Some confusion occurs here in the order of succession. According to the Great Seal Register, "*Magistro Archibaldo Adair, Decano de Rapho*," had a charter of the lands of Kinhill, 17th July 1621, but the charter does not say whose son he was.

† Agnew.

Adair de Balemenah," of the kingdom of Ireland, had a charter of resignation of the lands of Drumoir ; and, 24th June of the same year, "Mri Alexandri Adair de Drumoir," had a charter confirming an annuity from the lands of Corrachtrie. Sir Robert married *Jean*, daughter of William Edmonstone of Dunbreath. The only issue mentioned is *William*, his heir, who succeeded on the death of his father in 1655. He is understood not to have resided in Gallo-way.

William Adair of Kinhilt had sasine of the lands of Kin-hilt and Drumoir, 5th December, 1663. He married twice : 1st, *Jean*, daughter of Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead ; 2d, *Anne*, daughter of Colonel Walter Scott, and by her had issue, *Robert*, born in 1659.

Robert Adair had sasine of the lands of Kinhilt and others, 1st June 1714. He raised a regiment of infantry for King William III., and was made a Knight-Banneret. This effort of loyalty seems, however, to have been too much for him, and money came to be wanted. On the 6th January 1715, Patrick Heron of that Ilk (Kirrouchtrie) had sasine of the lands of Kinhilt, Drumore, and others. This was no doubt by way of security. John Gray, chirurgeon, apothecary in Stranraer, had sasine of the lands of Kinhilt, 22d August, 1733 ; and, 2d January 1736, he made a reversion to John Earl of Stair. The same lands were then sold to the Earl of Stair. Sir Robert Adair died in 1745. He was married four times. His first wife was *Penelope*, daughter of Sir Robert Colville, Knt., of Newtown, county Antrim, and her son, *William Robert*, succeeded to Ballymena. He was a captain of horse. He married *Catherine Smallman* of Ludlow, County Salop. He died in 1762, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Robert Adair of Ballymena*, who married *Anne*, daughter of Alexander M'Aulay of Dublin. He died in 1798, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *William Adair of Ballymena*, Flixton Hall, Suffolk, and Cole House, Devonshire. Born 1754. He married *Camilla*, daughter and heir of Robert Shafto of Benwell, Northumberland ; and by her (who died 1787) left two surviving sons :—

Robert Shafto.

Alexander, of Heatherton Park, Somersetshire, married and has issue.

William Adair was succeeded by his son, *Robert*, it is stated in 1844, which would make him 98 years of age.

Robert Shafto, born in 1786, was created a baronet in 1838. He married—1st, *Elizabeth M.*, daughter of the Rev. James Strode, and had issue :—

Robert Shafto, born 1811.

Hugh Edward, born 1815, barrister-at-law, M.P. for Ipswich, married Harriet C., eldest daughter of Alexander Adair of Heatherton.

2d, in 1854, Jane Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Clarkson, vicar of Hinxton.

Robert Shafto Adair, the present Baronet, late M.P. for Cambridge, married *Theodosia*, daughter of General the Hon. Robert Meade.

Arms—per bend, Or and Argent, three dexter hands, coupé and erect, gu., quartering Shafto.

Crest—A man's head, affronté, coupé at the neck, ppr.

Motto—Loyal au mort.

Sir A. Agnew mentions that Kilhilt may have been originally Kilhille, or "the chapel on the hill," and was, according to tradition, a monastic establishment, over which a Bishop Adair presided. His name does not appear in Keith's Scotch Bishops, but we have found Galloway traditions generally correct in the main, and are therefore inclined to believe it. This we do the more readily, as, it is found, the rise of a large proportion of the families who settled in Galloway was mainly owing to ecclesiastical influence. The Adairs now possess no land in Galloway. Kilhilt, as already mentioned, was sold to the Earl of Stair about the middle of last century, and is still retained by that family. The farms are Cairnpatt, Colfin, Bean, Craigen-quarroch, Cowend, Kilhilt, and Spittal.

KNOCKGLASS.

This property, for two generations, belonged to a branch of the M'Dowalls of Garthland. The first of them, we

believe, was *Hew M'Dowall*, a son of John M'Dowall of Garthland. He married, between 1622 and 1632, *Marie*, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, and had issue. His daughter was married to William Baillie of Dunragit. To this meagre outline we can add nothing more as to the M'Dowalls of Knockglass.

On the 14th November 1653, James Blair of Dunskey had sasine of the lands. On the 22d October 1661, Patrick Agnew of Rowane had sasine of Knockglass; and so had Robert Vans Agnew, younger of Sheuchan, 15th September, 1778, whose descendant, Robert Vans Agnew of Barnbarroch, still holds the property. The farms are Knockglass, Challoch Hill, Knockwhasen, Tibbere, and Crailloch.

M'CULLOCHS OF MUILL.

This small property now belongs to the Dunskey estate, and we notice it separately, as the M'Cullochs of Muill ultimately became the head family of the name. The Earls of Cassilis were superior of the lands, which are frequently mentioned in their services and sasines, particularly 25th July 1616, and 22d September 1668. *Thomas Kennedy of Muill* was in possession, and had sasine of the lands in December 1635, and July 1655. He married *Agnes*, daughter of Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan. She had sasine of the equal half of the five merk land of Muill, 11th November 1659.* On the 4th January 1665, the lands passed from Thomas Kennedy to William Kennedy of Knocknalling. Other parties had sasines of Muill in 1655 and 1670, but they no doubt proceeded upon bonds or wadsets.

Janet Murray, spouse to *James M'Culloch of Moole*, had sasine of the five merk land of Moole in December 1675. This James, as will be elsewhere shown, succeeded to Ard-

* This looks as if she had been a co-heiress, but her only and younger sister, *Marion*, was married to James Crawford of Baidland, afterwards of Ardmillan.

well, in 1687. Prior to his succession, we find that Samuel Martin had sasine of the lands of Moole and Croftgregan, 1st January 1681 ; but this was no doubt only in security of debt, for immediately after James M'Culloch's succession, he had a charter, under the Great Seal, dated 22d July 1687, of the lands of Kilaister ; and in October of the same year, sasine of the lands of Ardwell, Killaister, Ringend, Carneweill, Aucleoch, Meikle and Little Drumbrodomes, Lochinbyre, &c. In the charter he is styled "nuper de mulle," and in the sasine, "sometyme of mulle." Then, on the 7th February 1701, *Robert Martine* had sasine of the lands of Mooll.

Next we find that, in May 1707, *Janet M'Culloch*, spouse to Alexander Lawrie, had sasine of her jointure furth of the lands of Mooll, &c. She was probably a daughter of James M'Culloch of Mooll, afterwards of Ardwell, &c.

There were two intermediate sasines of Mooll, 29th December 1711, and 26th June 1713, both of which were evidently by way of security, for on the 4th May 1715, *Mr Walter Lawrie*, minister at Stranraer, had sasine of the five merk land of Mooll, and croft of land called Gregane. He was, in all probability, the son of *Alexander Lawrie* and *Janet M'Culloch*.

PARISH OF LESWALT.

SYMSON says the name is pronounced *Leswede*, and Chalmers derives it from the Anglo-Saxon, *Lese-walt*, signifying pasture in the wood. The Church belonged to the Abbot and Monks of Tunland. The two and a half merk lands, of old extent, were granted away at the time of the Reformation. About the middle of the seventeenth century, the lands of Galdenoch and Achneil were annexed to the parish of Leswalt, and they now form the north-west corner of the parish.

This appears to have formed a barony at an early period, but very little is now known of it. In the Chamberlain's Rolls, 1468-1469, it is put down as the "barony of Leswalt, Menebrig, and Barquhany." It probably embraced the greater part of the present parish. In 1395, *William Douglas*, who is understood to have been the illegitimate son of the Black Douglas, was in possession, and also had bestowed on him the lands of Lochnaw, on the expulsion of the Agnews, who had obtained them in 1330. Douglas was also appointed Constable of Lochnaw, and afterwards assumed the sheriffship of Wigton.

Through the good offices of Margaret, Countess of Douglas and Duchess of Touraine, William Douglas was induced to give up Lochnaw for other properties, as an equivalent, on the 10th Nov. 1426. The lands thus surrendered were Lochnaw and Garucher.

William seems to have been succeeded by *George Douglas*, called a relative of the Duchess of Touraine, who issued a precept for the infeftment of Andrew Agnew, as heir to his father, in the lands of Lochnaw, &c. The precept is as follows:—"George Douglas of Leswalt, till his luffit cusing Fergus M'Gachin, gretyng, and for als mekyll as it is funing be an Inquest of ye best and ye worthiest of ye rands* (held) before me in my Curt of Whitsunday, of my lands of Leswalte, haldyn at Cors M'Gachin in Glenluse, yt. Androw Agnew was nerrest and lachful ayr to quylum Androw Agnew, his fayr, Schyrraff of Wigtoun, and of lachful eld, as al ye laiffe of ye pnts. of ye bryff, beand full and baile of ye lands of Salcare, Lochnaw, and Garkerue, with ye offices of Balzare of my barony of Leswalte: My wil is, and I charge zhou to gyff heritable state and sesing to ye said Androw, or his att'na, berer of yr lris (letters), of ye said lands of Salcare, Lochnaw, and Garkerue, w^t y^r pertinents, yir letteris se⁷. for owty delay. In witness herof, becauss I had na Seile to put of my awyn, I haff procurit a^t instance ye Seile of ane Honorabil and a wyrschiphul man, Gylbert Kennedy, Dirowyr in my said Curt of Witsunday, ye xvi day of ye moneth of May, ye zer of our Lord M. four hund fychte and v zers—to be hunging to yr. letteris,—befor yr witness, Thomas M'Dowall (of Garthland), Gebon M'Dowall (Gilbert M'Dowall of Freugh), Gebon (Gilbert) Kennedy, Alexr. son Gebon, rollandson (Roland) son of Androw Neilson, Fylaw (Finlay) M'Culach, Fergs M'Gachin, Alexandr Gordon, Patk. M'Dowall of Logan, and Willim of Wyna, notar, and oyr more."†

We give this as it appears in Sir A. Agnew's "Hereditary Sheriffs," and it proves that members of the Douglas family continued to hold Leswalt for some time after the expulsion of their chief. They styled themselves lords of Leswalt. At the first accounting, by William, Abbot of Drundennan, at Edinburgh, 4th Nov. 1456, it is stated that the lands of Altoun are in the hands of Cristiane Adair, though they belong to the king, and the 33s. 4d. land was in the hands of

* Rhinna.

† Sir A. Agnew.

Fergus M'Gachin, by impigment of the late Gilbert Kennedy, husband of Cristiane Adair. In 1460–1463, Gilbert Lord Kennedy was receiver of the farms of Leswalt and other lands belonging to the late *George of Douglas*, in ward, and the lands of Kirkandres, belonging to the king. In the Rolls for 1473–1477, and subsequent years, the receiver always charges, by way of contra, so much “per solutionum factam Cristiane Roven (Ruthven) relicte quond. Georgei Douglas, pro tertia sibi debita, pro terris Leswault et Menybrig et Barquhanny.”

It would appear that *Christian Ruthven* enjoyed her terce, or third, of these lands by charter under the Great Seal. Leswalt subsequently fell into the hands of the Kennedies. In 1482, John Lord Kennedy, son of Gilbert, obtained the barony of Leswalt. In 1487, he bestowed them on Alexander, his second son, who afterwards transferred them to Sir David Kennedy, his eldest brother. It is stated that Sir David, even after he became Earl of Cassilis, disputed the right of the Agnews of Lochnaw to hold courts, as heritable bailies of Leswalt, because, he contended, it belonged to the barony, of which he had become possessed. This led to much bad feeling and strife between the families, but the Agnews retained their privilege.

On the 10 merk land of Barquhanie, a manor place is mentioned, and the possession seems to have passed to and from the Kennedies, as well as other portions of the property. It probably belonged to the Boyds for a time. There was a reversion, Aug. 1534, by Dame Cristiane Hamilton, Lady Boyde, to John Earl of Cassilis, of the lands of Barquhiny, &c. ; also, in September following, sasine to Dame Cristiane Hamilton, Lady Boyde, and Lady Jane Boyde, her daughter, of the lands of Glenlakadaillis, &c. Then there was a reversion in Nov. 1638, by the Lady Boyde to the Earl of Cassilis of Barquhanie, &c. ; again, in Feb. 1639, Robert Boyde and Christian Boyde, his dochter, had sasine of the lands of Balquhanie ; following which, in March 1639, there was another reversion in favour of the Earl of Cassilis by Robert Boyde.

We do not follow the succession. On the 22d Sept. 1668, we find John Lord Cassilis served heir to the lands in Leswalt, afterwards acquired by Sir John Dalrymple of Stair. It is stated that the Dunbars of Mochrum possessed Balquhanie in 1675, but probably it was only by wadset. In September 1676, Alice, Countess of Clan Brassell,* had sasine of the lands and barony of Leswalt, &c. The last of these notices we shall give is dated Sept. 1677, when Sir John Dalrymple of Stair, advocate, had sasine of the twa Craigochs, Barbeth's Mylne, &c., Balquhanie, Stewart Labrex, Labrex M'William, &c. The lands forming the old property are now absorbed in others, and the name is lost.

LOCHNAW.

The ancient castle of Lochnaw, as Sir A. Agnew conjectures, was built in the twelfth century, but by whom is unknown. It stood on an island, and the derivation is understood to be from the Gaelic "naw,"—a ford. It was a royal castle, and from an early period the office of Constabulary was attached to its keeper. In the year 1291, it is thought that it was held by Comyn, Earl of Buchan. In 1296, Hugh de Percy was appointed by Edward I. as governor of Wigtown, Cruggleton, and Lochnaw.

According to the family statement, which is corroborated by French history, the Agnews are of Norman origin. Their ancestors, in the eleventh century, were Lords of L'Isle and Auval, in France. Some of the Agnews are believed to have passed over to England during the reign of William the Conqueror, but nothing farther is now known. The first of whom there is any authentic record, is said to be Agneau† de l'Isle, who took part in the conquest of Ireland, in 1172. He entered into the expedition under Henry II. at Milford

* See parish of *Inch*.

† *Agneau* means a lamb; a meek person.

Haven, and arrived with him at Waterford in 1171. Subsequently he joined De Courcy in his invasion of Ulster ; and, as a reward for his services, he obtained the lands of Larne, in the county of Antrim.

It appears that the Agnews rallied under the standard of Edward Bruce, in 1316, when he invaded Ireland against the English ; and on his death at Dundalk, in 1318, they were so implicated that the eldest son fled to Scotland, in the reign of David II. Randolph, Earl of Moray, then Regent, having served with Edward Bruce, received him kindly, and gave him the office of Constable of Lochnaw, with possession of the neighbouring lands. At the same time he was made Sheriff of Wigtown and Bailie of Leswalt. This grant is said to have been made in 1330. The family also retained their lands in Ireland, part of which, we are told, continued in their hands till the beginning of the eighteenth century. For a full account, we refer the reader to Sir A. Agnew's interesting work, published in 1864.

It is to be regretted that the christian names of the earlier possessors have not been preserved. About 1390 or 1395, the Earl, better known as the Black Douglas, deprived them of all they enjoyed in Galloway, and they had to return to Larne. It is supposed that the holder at this time was the great grandson of the first possessor. He was not long in Ireland, as narrated, but proceeded to the Scottish Court at Perth ; though received by Robert III. with favour, he had no assistance vouchsafed to him beyond filling the office of one of his scutifers (squires) along with his son. At Court young Agnew had the good fortune to attract the favourable notice of the Princess Margaret, who married Archibald, son of the Black Douglas, and became, in right of her husband, Countess of Douglas and Duchess of Touraine. On the death of her husband, killed at the battle of Verneuil in 1424, the superiority of Galloway devolved on her. Young Agnew had become her squire, and was, it is related, attached to her niece, the daughter of James Kennedy, second son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, who married the Princess Mary, daughter of Robert III.

The young laird appears to have been very successful ;

for, through the kindly feeling of the Duchess, he was not only reinstated at Lochnaw, but also carried with him, as his wife, the young lady he had set his affections on. Unfortunately her Christian name has not been handed down. Under a deed subscribed at Wigtown on the 10th November 1426, William Douglas formally abdicated in favour of *Andrew Agnew* all right to the Constabulary of Lochnaw, with the lands of Lochnaw and Garucher, and the office of bailliary of Leswalt.

The old castle on the island was now abandoned, and a new one erected on the rising ground, on the south shore of the Loch. On the other three sides it was protected by a moat, with a drawbridge. Much of the building remains to this day, in particular the centre square tower, five stories



high, the walls of which are of great thickness. A steep winding staircase of rough stone leads to a small watch-tower, commanding an extensive view. The castle walls were battlemented. Over the doorway are placed three small shields in stone, rudely carved, representing the armorial bearings of l'Isle, Lochnaw, and Larne.

From this time the Agnews increased in prosperity and importance in Galloway. Several offshoots became proprietors, and at one time they seemed to be the most prosperous family in the district. Like most others of Norman extraction, they always kept up Court influence, which accounts in a great measure for their success. Court or church favour was necessary in those troublous times.

Andrew died at Lochnaw early in 1455, and was succeeded by his son,

Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, who was formally served heir to his father's offices and lands, which we learn from a precept issued by George Douglas of Leswalt for his infestment, consisted of the lands of Salcare, Lochnaw, and Gaskerue. This Andrew was the first hereditary Sheriff. In the Chamberlain rolls, under *Galwidie*, it is stated that Andrew Agnew was appointed Sheriff of Wigton, on the expulsion of the Douglasses. This account rendered at Edinburgh 4th Nov. 1456. About 1448, he married a daughter of Thomas M'Dowall of Garthland and had issue:—

Quintin, his heir.

William of Croach.

Nevin.

A daughter, married to Robert Ahannay of Sorby.

The Sheriff is said to have been a favourite of James II. He was succeeded by his son.

Quintin Agnew of Lochnaw, in 1484. Previously, in 1469, he had married *Mariotta*, daughter of Robert Vans, or Vaux, of Barnbarroch, by *Lady Euphemia Graham*. On this occasion, his father resigned the lands of Craichmore to the Crown, whereupon they were re-granted to his son and *Mariotta Vaux*, his spouse, by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 28th January 1469-70. He died in 1497, in the prime of life, leaving *Patrick*, his heir, and *Michael*, who became a church dignitary, and a Master of Arts.

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw was served heir to his father in 1488, ten years previous to his death. In 1498 he came into full possession, and, in the following year, or about that time, he married *Katharine*, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, by *Marion*, daughter and heiress of John Accarson of Rusco, and had issue—

Andrew, his heir.

Katherine, married to Ninian Adair of Kinhill.

Margaret, married to William Cairns of Orchardtoun.

Christina, married to Blaise M'Ghie.

Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw was served heir to his father, 20th May 1514, and married *Agnes*, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Kennedy of Blairquhan. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th Sept. 1547, and left issue—

Patrick, his heir.
Gilbert of Galdenoch.

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, married, in 1550, *Janet*, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar. By crown charter, dated 12th May 1587, he was confirmed in the possession of the lands of Kerroual and Marslaugh (near Lochryan). On the west of this property are some traces of a moat and a castle called Craigoch, but of which nothing is known. He had issue—

Andrew, his heir.
Patrick, married Agnes, daughter of John Stewart, parson of Kirkmahoe.
William of Bermeill.
Thomas, whose son, Patrick, purchased Castlewigg.
Quintin.
Catherine, married first, in 1575, to Alexander M'Kie of Larg, and, secondly, in 1593, to Alexander Gordon of Clonyard.

Patrick died in 1590, and was the first of his family buried as a Protestant. He was the father of Sir Andrew.

Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw succeeded his father in 1590, and was served heir to him in 1591. In 1577, while younger of Lochnaw, he married *Agnes*, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, by Catherine, daughter of Lord Herries of Teregles. His father settled the lands of Dindennie and Auchneil on the young couple. She had a tocher of 1000 merks.

About this time, 1598, the farm of Auchnotteroch, now part of the Lochnaw estate, belonged to the Earl of Cassilis. Sir Andrew Agnew had issue :—

Patrick, his heir.
Andrew, married Mary M'Dowall.
Alexander of Tung.
Quintin.
Jean, married, in 1600, to James Kennedy of Cruggleton.
Rosina, married also in 1600, to William M'Olellan of Glenshannock.

Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw was served heir to his father 17th January 1617. He had been previously knighted, and, as stated by Playfair, it was conferred by James VI. He was created a baronet in 1629, and with others, had due infestment of imaginary honours in *Nova Scotia*, on the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, agreeably with the scheme got up by Sir William Alexander, first Earl of Stirling. He married Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, by Elizabeth, daughter of David M'Gill of Cranstoun Riddell. He served in Parliament, as the representative of the county, from 1628 to 1633. He had issue :—

Andrew, who succeeded. He was knighted in his father's lifetime.

James, of Auchrocher, who married —, daughter of Kennedy of Ardmillan.

Patrick of Sheuchan, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Gordon of Craichlaw.

Alexander, of Whitehills, Lieut.-Colonel of the Earl of Galloway's regiment, 1648. Had issue, Andrew.

Agnes, married, in 1622, to Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh.

Jane, married, in 1621, to Alexander M'Dowall of Logan.

Elizabeth, married J. Baillie of Dunragit.

Marie, married to Hew M'Dowall of Knockglass.

Rosina, married, in 1632, to John Cathcart of Genoch.

His son, Andrew, married Lady Agnes Stewart, daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Galloway. By the contract of marriage, dated the 22d March 1625, Sir Patrick Agnew settled on them the lands of Craichmore, Auchneil, &c., in the parish of Leswalt, the lands of Calquhirk, lying among the borough acres of Wigton, and the lands of Craighbirnach, in the parish of Glenluce, &c. As tocher she was to bring to her husband 8000 merks, and her father was to entertain Andrew Agnew and his spouse, with servants, for two years after the marriage, while Sir Patrick bound himself to do the same for one year afterwards. The contract was written at Glasserton, by William Stewart, notary, and the witnesses were John Ahannay of Sorby, Mr James Adamson minister of Penninghame, Mr Abraham Kenyon, minister of Quhithorne, Alexander Stewart in Larg, and William Agnew of Barneill. After the lapse of eleven years, owing

to the scarcity of money in those days, the 8000 merks (£450 sterling), remained unpaid, although to be made up by instalments : and the Sheriff had to sue the Earl for the amount, for which decree, dated 15th April 1636, directing payment within six days, was granted by the head courts. In 1636, Sir Patrick purchased the Kirklands of Kirkcolm, from John Gordon, for thirteen hundred merks. He opposed the introduction of Episcopacy. After acting as Sheriff for thirty-three years, he resigned his heritable offices to his son in 1649. He died in 1661, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, who was served heir 29th October 1661. From 1644 to 1651 he served in Parliament as member for the county. In 1662 he was one of those fined under the indemnity act, so called, but which in reality was levied on certain individuals as a punishment for being Presbyterians. Sir Andrew's fine was £6000 Scots, a large sum in those days. During the Commonwealth, he was sheriff of Kirkcudbright as well as of Wigtonshire, having been appointed by Cromwell in 1656. At the Restoration in 1661, he was restored to his hereditary sheriffship. About 1663, Sir Andrew enlarged the Castle, leaving the old tower untouched. He levelled the moat and ditch, and formed a garden on their site. Over the dormitory windows, and in the doorway, the cuttings of his name still remain, together with two shields, bearing the arms of Agnew and Stewart, with the following inscription taken from the Bible : " Except the Lord builde the House, they labour in vaine that builde." Sir Andrew compiled a description of the sheriffdom, in which he was assisted by Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon. He also again served in Parliament from 1665 to 1671. He had issue :—

Andrew, his heir.

William, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Patrick Agnew of Castlewigg.

Grissel, married to Hew Cathcart of Carleton, in 1670.

Margaret, married, in 1656, to John Maxwell, younger of Monreith, and secondly, to the Rev. Walter Laurie.

Sir Andrew was succeeded by his son,

Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, in 1671, on the 20th Nov. of which year he had sasine of Lochnaw, and the office of sheriff. He had married, in 1656, Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Hay of Park, who had settled on her for life the lands of Auchness, Chapelrossan, Park, Balangoun, and Grennan. This Sir Andrew lived in troublous times. He had even to remove his family from Lochnaw to a place of safety, Galloway being at the time overrun by some 6000 Highlanders, brought to live at free quarters on the lowlands, by way of punishing the Presbyterians. At last he had to go into hiding, often taking refuge in a cave at Larbrax Bay, accompanied by his eldest son, while the Highlanders occupied Lochnaw. During this period the Castle was plundered of everything that could be carried away or destroyed. Sir Andrew preserved his papers by taking them with him. On the 19th January 1682, Graham of Claverhouse was sent by the Privy Council to supersede Sir Andrew, as he refused to take the test. He lived, however, to see happier times, and from 1685 represented the county in Parliament till his death in 1701. He was also a member of the Grand Convention of Estates in 1689, and restored to his office of Sheriff, &c. He had issue :—

James, his heir.

Andrew.

Thomas, Cornet, Royal Scots Dragoons, died in 1690 at Inverness.

Grizell, married to Sir Charles Hay at Park.

Sir James is said to have succeeded in 1701 ; but, by sasine dated 21st Nov. 1700, it appears that he was then in possession. In 1684 he married Lady Mary Montgomery, daughter of Alexander, eighth Earl of Eglintoun. In January of that year, Mistress Marie Montgomerie, spouse to James Agnew, appearand of Lochnaw, had sasine of the lands of Cults, Baltier, Crougiltoun Castle, with the teynds thereof, the lands of Kirkland, Crougiltoun, Cavens, the lands of Garchlerie, Ardorchochus, and mylne thereof, called Sund Mylne, the lands of half mark and Kirkland of Insh, the lands of Carcaran, the principal place of Inner-

nessan, with the aikers and pieces of land in and about the village and territorie of Innessan and pertinents. It would appear from the foregoing that her marriage settlement was a good one.

The most distinguishing feature in Sir James Agnew's character was the total absence of all respect for marks of antiquity. He first of all drained the loch, in the midst of which was the island where stood the old Castle of Lochnaw. Having thus gained access to the fortalice, he demolished it for the sake of the materials, with which he built a wing of the present Castle, also stables, offices, dykes, &c. And to hand down this act of Vandalism, he had his own initials, and those of Lady Mary Montgomery, cut out on the building, with the date 1704. The loch was drained to obtain land for bog-hay, then in high esteem as fodder among cattle breeders. The water, however, was one of the chief ornaments of Lochnaw, and the boggy land in lieu thereof a grievous eyesore. Sir James was also distinguished for an unusually large family, twenty-one in number.

Andrew, his heir, was born in 1687, and appointed a Cornet in the Scots Greys (then called the Royal Scots Dragoons) in 1705.

Patrick, served as an officer in the Inniskillen Dragoons, and died young. Charles, also a cavalry officer, died young.

James, of Bishop's Auckland, Major 7th Dragoons. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wilkinson, of Kirkbrigg, and had issue—James; Montgomery; William, and Alexander: also Mary and Catherine.

George, a cavalry officer, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum, by his second marriage.

John, Captain, 8th Dragoons.

Jean, married, in 1705, to John Chancellor of Shieldhill.

Margaret, married, in 1700, to Colonel Andrew Agnew of Lochryan.
Ann.

There are still twelve unaccounted for, but the foregoing are all who are married. The others may have died in childhood. Sir James parted with the lands belonging to the family in Antrim, having sold them, it is stated, for a small sum, to Patrick Agnew of Kilwaghter. This was a serious loss to his descendants.

On the 15th April 1719, Captain Andrew Agnew, younger

of Lochnaw, had sasine of the lands of Baltier ; and on the 4th March 1725, Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw, and Lady Mary Agnew, his spouse, had sasine in life-rent, and Captain Andrew Agnew, Sheriff of Wigtown, their son, and his heirs, in fee, of the lands of Lochnaw, &c.

Sir James died in Edinburgh in 1735, and was buried in the Abbey of Holyrood. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., of Lochnaw. The young laird had served with the Scots Greys in Germany from 1705 until the peace of Utrecht, when he returned to Galloway as a captain on half-pay. He then fell in love with *Eleanor*, daughter of Captain Thomas Agnew, who had served with him in the Greys. She was also niece of his brother-in-law, Colonel Agnew of Lochryan. Being only fifteen years of age, her marriage so early in life was objected to by his own and her family. He, however, ended the matter by getting her to elope with him to London, where they were married in May 1714. On the 29th February 1720, Captain Andrew Agnew, in the regiment of Fusiliers, and Mrs Eleanor Agnew, his spouse, had sasine of the lands and barony of Lochnaw.

In 1718, he joined the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers as Captain. In 1734 he was a Lieut.-Colonel. In 1739 he was appointed Colonel. At the end of the year 1742 his regiment embarked for the Netherlands. He was at the battle of Dettingen, and saw much service. In the unhappy rising of 1745, he served under the Duke of Cumberland. He was actively employed at this time against the adherents of Prince Charles Edward. He commanded the King's troops at Blair Castle, and was present at Culloden. He was an eccentric but brave officer. In 1756, Sir Andrew became a Major-General, and in 1759 was gazetted a Lieut.-General. He was also appointed Governor of Tinmouth Castle.

By an Act passed in 1749, for abolishing hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland, Sir Andrew Agnew claimed, as Sheriff of the Shire, Bailie of Leswalt, and Constable of Lochnaw,

the sum of £7000, but £4000 was the sum awarded. It is related that Sir Andrew was too much attached to military life to allow even domestic ties to keep him at home. He was, in consequence, often absent from Lochnaw. Like his father, he had a large family :—

Mary, born in 1715 ; married, 1738, to Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouse.

Elizabeth, married, 1752, to Charles Innes of Urrell.

Eleanora.

Andrew, married Elizabeth Dunbar, who is described as an English heiress, but of whom nothing is known. He died in 1751, leaving an only daughter, who also died young. In 1736, he obtained a Commission in Paget's regiment of foot, now the 32d Light Infantry. On the 11th January, 1740, Lieutenant Andrew Agnew, eldest son to Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, had sasine of the lands of Craigoch, and Meikle and Little Larbren. He served at the battle of Fontenoy. On the 19th February 1751, Captain Andrew, son to Sir A. Agnew of Lochnaw, and his spouse, Mrs Elizabeth Dunbar, had sasine of the barony of Lochnaw.

Thomas, died young.

Katherine, married, 1749, to John Gillon of Wallhouse.

Jean—Ann—Grizel.

Wilhelmina, married, in 1758, to John Campbell of Skerrington.

James, a naval officer.

Margaret—Susanna.

William, a military officer, who became heir ; but he also predeceased his father, dying while in garrison at Gibraltar.

Stair, born 9th Oct. 1734. He became a merchant, and ultimately succeeded as heir. On the 5th Oct. 1756, Stair Agnew had sasine of the lands and barony of Lochnaw and others ; and on the 10th May 1757, Sir Andrew Agnew, in life-rent, and Stair Agnew, in fee, had sasine of the barony of Lochnaw.

Penelope, married to Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle.

Patrick.

Lady Agnew had altogether eighteen children. She lived to the ripe age of 87. Sir Andrew died in 1771. He was succeeded by his fifth surviving son,

Sir Stair Agnew of Lochnaw. On the 2d April 1772, he had sasine of the lands and barony of Lochnaw, &c. He married *Marie*, daughter of Thomas Baillie of Polkemmet. On the 30th May 1775, Dame Margaret (*Marie*) Agnew, wife of Sir Stair Agnew of Lochnaw had sasine of certain

parts of the estate of Lochnaw. Sir Stair Agnew, Bart., had issue :—

Andrew. He married, in 1792, Martha de Courcy, daughter of John, 26th Lord Kinsale. He predeceased his father, having died in September 1792, leaving a posthumous son, *Andrew*, born in March 1793.

James.

Eleanora.

Isabella, married to Robert Hathorn Stewart of Physgill.

Mary.

Sir Stair Agnew died in 1809, and was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw. He had sasine of the barony, 14th May 1810. In 1812, he restored the Loch (called the White Loch) to what it had been previous to its drainage by his ancestor, Sir James. He married *Madeline*, youngest daughter of Sir David Carnegie of Southesk, M.P. for Forfarshire. He was M.P. for Wigtonshire from 1830 to 1837. Sir Andrew was well known for his conscientious religious feelings, and the great respect he entertained for the Sabbath-day. At the Disruption, in 1843, he left the Church of Scotland to become a member of the Free Church. He had issue :—

Andrew, his heir, born in 1818. He served for some time in the 93rd Highlanders; and retired as Captain of the 4th Light Dragoons, now Hussars.

John de Courcy Andrew, born 1819, Commander R.N., was flag-lieutenant to Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic. Married, 1st, Anne, daughter of the Rev. D. Wauchope; 2d, Patricia, daughter of W. H. Dowbiggin.

David Carnegie Agnew, born 1821, in holy orders, Free Church; married Eleanora, daughter of George Bell, F.R.S.E.

James Andrew, Civil Engineer, born 1823.

Agnes, married to the Rev. T. B. Bell.

Martha, married to Frederick L. Maitland Heriot of Ramornie.

Elizabeth, died in infancy.

Madeline Elizabeth, died in infancy.

Stair Andrew, born 1831, was a Lieutenant in the 9th Foot, and served in the Crimea and Canada. He was called to the Bar in 1860.

Thomas Frederick Andrew, born 1834, married Julia, daughter of Charles Pelly.

Gerald Andrew, born in 1835, 90th Light Infantry; served in India, and was present at the relief of Lucknow, in 1857. Wounded.

Michael Andrew, born 1837; died 1839.

Mary Graham, married to James Douglas of Cavers.

Sir Andrew Agnew died in 1849. In 1851, the inhabitants of the district erected a monument to his memory. This is placed on the high ground called the Tower of Craigoch, a beautiful green hill, rising in the form of a cone, commanding a most extensive view of the Irish coast, the Isle of Arran, and others of the western group, besides the surrounding country. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present

Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, late M.P. for the county. He married, in 1845, Lady Louisa Noel, daughter of Charles, first Earl of Gainsborough, and has issue:—

Andrew Noel, born 1850.

Henry de Courcy, born 1851.

Charles Hamlyn, born 1859.

Quintin Graham, born 1861.

Gerard Dalrymple, born in 1862.

Madaline Diana Elizabeth, married, in 1867, to Thomas Henry Clifton, son of John Talbot Clifton of Lytham.

Arabella Frances Georgiana. } twins.
Caroline Charlotte. }

Louisa Lucia.

Mary Alma Victoria.

Rosina, Constance.

Catherine Carnegie, died 1858.

Margaret Violet Maud.

Sir Andrew is Vice-Lieutenant for the County.

Arms—*Argent*, a Cheveron between two Cinquefoils in Chief, *Gules*, and a Saltier couped in base, *Azure*.

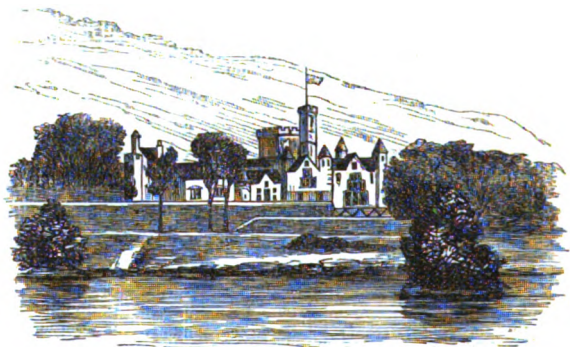
Crest—An Eagle, issuant and regardant, *proper*.

Motto—"Consilio, non impetu."

Supporters—Two heraldic tigers, proper, collared and chained, *Or*.

As we have already mentioned, Lochnaw Castle was largely added to by Sir James Agnew, and since, no

doubt, other additions have been made in the way of improvement. The present building has a baronial appearance, and the situation is picturesque; the Loch, again restored, adding much to its beauty. With fine old timber, and



flourishing plantations, it is altogether a desirable residence. It is six miles from Stranraer.

About a mile from the Castle, in Aldouran Glen, are the remains of a Danish camp, locally called "Kempes' Graves." Kempe is in the Norse language, a warrior or champion, and it is supposed that many of the warriors were buried near the spot. Galloway, from Carrick to Solway, as now understood, was entirely under the rule of the Northmen for a considerable period, and like most of the traditions of the country this one is also supported by history. At Larbrev Bay there is a similar camp, but much larger, known as the Kempes' Walks. By the side of the Loch at Lochnaw stood a mote, but it appears Sir Stair Agnew, with the same appreciation of the ancient as his ancestor Sir James, demolished it for material to make a new road.

We have to state, that in making out this account, we have availed ourselves of the information given by Sir Andrew Agnew in the history of his family, published in 1864, to which is added what has been gathered elsewhere.

AUCHNEEL, OR BARJARG, AND KNOCKNEIN,

Belonged to the M'Dowalls, descended from Gilbert, third son of Thomas M'Dowall of Garthland, who was alive in 1455. The late *Uthredo Macdowall of Barjarg* had a charter of confirmation of "de gleba et terris ecclesiastici vicariæ de Clasheat," 13th Jan. 1583. In 1606, we find *Alexander M'Dowall of Barjarg*. After this we have some difficulty in tracing the proprietors. It is stated that *Uch-tred Agnew of Galdenoch* was in possession about 1620; next, by sasine 13th June 1650, we find *Sir John Muir of Auchindraine* the owner of Bruchjarg. Then *Quintus Mure*, who was succeeded by his son, *Patrick Mure*. He had sasine of the lands of Bruchjarg and Auchneill on the 30th April 1664, and on the same day Patrick Agnew of Galdenoch had also sasine of them. But this latter occupation is contradicted by a lease of Auchneill, granted by Sir A. Agnew to Finlay Blair, dated 19th May 1664. Following this, on the 17th October 1664, Alexander Agnew had sasine of the lands of Auchneill and others. On the 10th November 1664 there was a renunciation by the Earl of Galloway of the lands of Auchneill. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, states that from the charter he learned that the sheriffs (Agnews of Lochnaw) acquired the lands of Knocknein and Auchneill (or Barjarg) from Mure of Auchneill in 1681. He seems to have been mistaken as to the date. In May 1674, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, Lord President of the Court of Session, had sasine of the lands of Barjarg, &c.; as also, in 1684, of the two and a half merk land of the lands of Barjarg, &c. These sasines appear to have been by way of security or wadsets, as the lands are still owned by the Agnews of Lochnaw. They formerly constituted part of the parish of Kirkcolm, but were transferred to Leswalt.

 GALDENOCH.

The first mention of this property occurs in connection with

Gilbert Agnew, who built Galdenoch Tower, sometime between 1547 and 1570. He was the second son of Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, who was killed at Pinkie in Sept. 1547. He was succeeded by his son,

Uchtred Agnew, who acquired, in addition to the lands of Galdenoch and Barjarg, the estate of Cairnbrock, with Upper Glengyre, in the parish of Kirkcolm, and Over Culreoch, in the parish of Inch. Uchtred succeeded about the year 1620. His marriage is not mentioned; but, at his death in 1635, he left four sons: *Patrick, Hew, Gilbert, and Uchtred*.

Patrick Agnew of Galdenoch succeeded his father. About the year 1662 he was fined £1000 for not being an Episcopalian. On the 30th April 1664 he had sasine of the lands of Bruchjarg (Barjarg); and on the 20th Nov. 1671, of the lands of Achneill. These are one and the same. On the 2d October 1671, Sir Andrew Agnew was in possession of the merkland of Galdenoch. In May 1674, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, Lord President, had sasine of the lands of Barjarg, Galdenoch, mylne thereof, &c. In July 1675, Patrick Agnew of Galdinoch, and Jean Brisbane, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Galdinoch, Burghjarg, with the fourth part of the mylne thereof, manor place, &c. In October 1684, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, had sasine of the 2½ merk land of Barjarg and Galdenoch, with the fourth part of the mylne, &c. About the year 1699, the whole property was sold to the Agnews of Lochnaw. Heavy fines inflicted for adherence to the Covenant, and losses sustained through the erection of saltpans on the coast, seem to have brought this family to ruin. Symson, in 1684, mentions the Tower House of Galdenoch. It is now used as a farm house.

There are lands in the neighbouring parish of Stonykirk, bearing the same name. They are on the estate of Freugh, and distinct from this property. The name also occurs in other quarters. The derivation, as Sir A. Agnew tells us, is from *Yalder*, signifying beauty, fertility, or colour from flowers or broom, and *Knock*, the equivalent of *Knowe*, a hillock or knowe.

LARGLIDDESDALE.

This barony, formerly written Largliddisdail, *alias* Larglevieston, at one time belonged to the Gordons of Craichlaw, and no doubt was the old barony of Leswalt, or a part of it. Our information is meagre. William Gordon, apparent of Craichlaw, and Isobella Hoppingill, his spouse, had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Largleviestoun and Kirnlauchle, 22d July 1543.

On the 5th October 1596, *William*, son and heir to *William Gordon of Craichlaw*, was infeft in the lands of *Largliddisdail*.

In June 1550, Patrick Agnew had sasine of the lands of Merkslavie; also Gilbert Kennedy and Fergus Kennedy, both of the same date. Then, in August 1666, Jean Kennedy, future spouse to Patrick Agnew, son to Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan, had sasine of the lands of Larglidu, Merkslavie, St. John's Croft, which would lead to the conclusion that she was heiress of the lands, and it is so far corroborative of our opinion that they formed part of the old barony of Leswalt, for it passed from the Douglas family to the Kennedies. Unfortunately, no particulars are given of Jean Kennedy. Patrick Agnew, therefore, appears to have obtained this barony by his marriage with Jean Kennedy. He had issue:—

Andrew, his heir.

Jean, married, in 1667, to John, eldest son of the Rev. James Blair of Dunskey.

On the 16th December 1701, Andrew Agnew of Sheuchan, had sasine, in life-rent, and Robert Agnew, his son, in fie, of the lands and barony of Largledsdale, &c.; and on the 20th May 1755, John Agnew of Sheuchan had sasine of the lands and barony of Largliddesdale.

Subsequent to the last mentioned date, several of the farms were sold, viz.,—Largliddisdale to Mr Gifford; Little Mark to Mr M'Kissock; Gallowhill to Mr M'Kinnel;

nad Springbank to Mr Hill ; but having been improperly disposed of, they were claimed, and reverted to the heir of entail. This, we believe, was the law plea known in the law courts as the Sheuchan case.

The following infestments were, we suppose, in connection with the above-mentioned sales :—David Aitken and Alexander M'Neel, had sasine of the lands of Little Mark, now called Greenfield ; on the 22d July 1806, John M'Kissock of Meikle Mark, of the 20s. land of Meikle Mark, Parkhead, Common Muir, &c. ; the 18th May 1807, Adam Douglas of Springbank, the parks of Spirry, to be called in all time coming the lands of Springbank ; 22d August 1809, William M'Kiesock, in Meikle Mark, of the lands of Meikle Mark ; and on the 5th November 1811, John M'Taggart of Ardwall, of the one merkland of Merkslavie, *alias* Little Mark, now called Greenfield, disposed to the late John M'Taggart of Ardwall by Alexander Gibb.

Sheuchan, in the neighbouring parish of Inch, now belongs to the Earl of Stair, under which will be given the succession of owners. The farms, &c., now composing the Larg-liddisdale property, are Meikle Mark, Newfield, Spirry, Larg, Largliddisdale, Little Mark, Greenfield, Gallowhill, Springbank, Markslovie, &c.

The farms of Kirklauchline, Cairngarroch, and Auchentibbert, were alienated by excambion in 1855 to the Earl of Stair.

Robert Vans Agnew of Barnbarroch is the owner, as heir of entail.

KIRKLANDS.

Formerly "de gleba et terris ecclesiasticis vicariæ de Leswalt," consisted of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ merk lands. In the seventeenth century, it seems to have belonged to the Boyds. On the 10th December 1637, *Thomas Boyd* and *Janet M'Dowall*

his spouse, had sasine of the Kirklands of Leswalt. In November 1644, Gilbert Neilson had sasine of the lands ; but this was no doubt in security, for Thomas Boyd had sasine of the same lands, 24th November 1671. The infestment of Gilbert Neilson no doubt arose from the fact that Thomas Boyd was fined, about the year 1662, in the sum of £360, for his adherence to Presbyterianism. On the 7th November 1693, *John Boyd* was served heir to his father, and had sasine of the Kirkland on the 11th May 1694. He was succeeded by *Thomas Boyd*, who had sasine, 8th May 1701.

Now owned by the Agnews of Lochnaw.

This small property deserves notice from a remarkable eminence on the lands called the "Kirkland Torr," and by Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, "The Tower of Craigoch." It is a cone, artificially shaped at the top, where some traces of an entrenchment remain, and is locally called the *Roman Camp*. On this singular hill stands the monument erected to the late Sir Andrew Agnew. Standing on the Kirklands, no situation could be more appropriate for a memorial to one who was so devoted to the Church and religion. The elevation renders it conspicuous at a great distance, both from land and sea.

PARISH OF KIRKCOLM.

THIS Church was dedicated to St. Columba, hence its name, abbreviated to *Kirk-Colm*. It was a free parsonage in the thirteenth century. In 1296, Alexander de Puntunby, the parson, swore fealty to Edward I., and obtained a writ to the Sheriff of Wigton for delivery of his property—the lands belonging to the Church. The monks of New Abbey afterwards became possessed of the Church. At the Reformation, Campbell of Corsewell held the revenues of the Church, with the Kirklands, on a nineteen years' lease, from the abbot and monks, for the yearly payment of £66, 13s. 4d. Scots. The Church of Kirkcolm became vested in the Crown by the Act of 1587; and it was granted by King James to Alexander, Earl of Galloway, in 1623, whose descendants still enjoy the patronage. In the south-east corner of the parish, on the side of Lochryan, there was of old a chapel called *Kilmorie*, signifying the chapel of Mary. The chapel was ruinous when Symson wrote, but Mary's Well still retained its celebrity for miraculous cures, and was the resort of numerous sick persons.

CORSWALL.

The earliest traceable possessor of this ancient barony was Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn, (father to John Stewart of Darnley, and brother of Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton and Garlies), who is stated to have received a grant of the

Castle and lands from David II., about the year 1316. The date, however, must be wrong, as David only succeeded to the throne in 1329. A charter, during the reign of David II., is recorded in *Robertson's Index*, which gave to Alan Stewart, described as above, "the lands of Crossewell, Drochdreg, (and the) eighth part of Glengary, called commonly Knockhill, in Rinns of Galloway," &c.

The castle stood in a small glen, not far distant from the present lighthouse, at the north-west point of the Rhinns. The situation was a bad one, for the sea, close at hand, could not be seen from the topmost turret. No doubt, however, it was chosen for some special reason by the founder; but who he was we have not discovered. The walls were of great thickness. Surrounding it was a fosse, and it must have been a place of some strength before the invention of artillery.

It is mentioned in one account that Sir Alan Stewart lost his life at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333; in another that he died at Corswall in that year, and that the Campbells of Loudoun then became the proprietors. Sir Duncan Campbell soon thereafter gave it to his younger son, *Alexander*. Crawford states that he saw a charter, granted by Duncanus Campbell, miles, Dominus de Loudoun, of the lands of Corshill, Alexandro Campbell, filio suo, dated Marcii proxima, post festum apostulorum Simonis et Jude, 1361. *Alexander Campbell*, probably son of the first Alexander, owned the property in 1426. He was succeeded by his son *Hugh*, who married a daughter of Robert Vaux of Barnbarroch. *Alexander*, no doubt the son of Hugh, was in possession of Corswall in 1475. On the 15th of May that year, he gave discharge of a reversion to Gilbert Kennedy of Barganny, for thirteen score of merks, for the lands of Knockreoch and Knocknalling, parish of Kells, in the *Stewartry*. The property originally attached to Corswall had then been extensive.

The last of the Campbells of Corswall, in direct descent, for there were offshoots, appears to have been *Janet* and *Margaret*, daughters and co-heirs of *Finlay Campbell* of

Corswall. Janet was served heir to her father, 21st May 1565, in "dimidietate 45 mercatis terrarum de Corswall:" also in the lands of Mye, 27th April 1568. She was infeft in the lands of Airie, Knockbrek, Auchins, Balgoone, and Carnbrok, in the parish of Kirkcolm. *Margaret Campbell*, her sister, is stated to have married Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland. She was evidently a co-heiress, as her husband obtained with her, by charter, one-half of the barony of Corswall; and it is further to be supposed that the other co-heiress, *Janet*, never married, for the M'Dowalls continued to own the property, which comprised Corswall, Glengyre, Duloch, and Balgoun, thus implying that, at her death, the whole came into possession of her sister, *Margaret*, or her issue.

Corswall remained with the M'Dowalls till the year 1622, when the property passed to the Stewarts of Garlies. In April of that year, Alexander, Lord Stewart of Garlies had sasine of a reversion by Sir John M'Dowall of all and hail the lands and barony of Corswall; and also of an assignment by James Lord Ochiltre and Sir James M'Dowall of the same lands.

On the 17th July 1623, Alexander, Lord Stewart of Garlies (created Earl of Galloway on the 19th September following) had a charter of the barony of Corswall, with the castle, &c., which was confirmed by Act of the Scottish Parliament, 20th June 1633. This was considered fortuitous on the part of Charles I., having it in his power to restore this property to the lineal descendants of the Darnley line of Stewarts.

In March 1625 Irome Stewart had sasine of the $\frac{1}{2}$ merk land of the milntown of Corswall; and then John Campbell, no doubt an offshoot of the old Corswall family, had sasine of the miln lands. Next we find a reversion by James Gordon to John Gordon of the lands of Cavins, &c., and under date 26th Dec. 1644, John Gordon had sasine of the lands of Glengarie and others.

Some of the Campbells seem to have still retained an interest in the property. On the 4th September 1658,

George Campbell had sasine of the lands of Knockbred, &c., and in August 1669, James, Earl of Galloway, and Alexander Lord Garlies, had sasine of a reversion and discharge of the half merk land of Milnetown of Corswall and Croft, of Dalchest, &c.

Soon after this time the Galloway family seem to have required money, and commenced breaking up the barony by wadsets, upon which the Dalrymples stepped in. In May 1674, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, Lord President, had sasine of the maynes of Corswall. Again, in October 1684, of the same lands, termed the six merk land; also of the three merk land of North Carne, manor place, houses, yards, and pertinents. On the 28th January 1684, Janet M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Glengyre, &c. Following this, in October 1687, Hugh Dalrymple, advocate, one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh, Marion Hamilton, his spouse, and James Dalrymple, their eldest lawful son, had sasine of the six merk land of the maynes of Corswall and north Carne.

The Campbells seem to have again gone in the female line about this time. On the 23d September 1678, — Blair of Golding, and Margaret Campbell, spouses, had sasine of the lands of Knockbred. They, however, could have had no issue, for, on the 8th March 1717, Hugh Campbell of Airies and Agnes Brown, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Knockbrek. These lands appear to have been fully owned by the Campbells, and not possessed by wadset. On the 10th November 1716, Captain George Dunbar, younger of Mochrum, had sasine of the lands of Corswall. This, however, was no doubt in security.

The Galloway family continued to retain possession, as owners, of the barony. On the 17th June 1729, Lady Katherine Cochran, spouse to Alexander, Lord Garlies, had sasine, in liferent, of the lands and barony of Corswall. Nor shall we further follow the labyrinth of sasines by one and the other, suffice it to say that, about 1810, or shortly after, the Corswall estate was disposed of by the Earl of Galloway.

The present proprietors are the Earl of Stair, who holds

the lands of West Corswall and Balsarroch, both recently purchased from the proprietors of the Ship Bank, Glasgow Sir Andrew Agnew holds the lands of Duloch (or Dhuloch).

The remaining portion, including the old castle, was purchased by Robert Carrick a banker in Glasgow, who bequeathed Corswall, and other lands, to his relative James Moore, second son of John Moore, M.D., whose father was the Rev. Charles Moore, Stirling, by his wife Marion, daughter of John Anderson, Provost of Glasgow. Dr Moore was the author of *Medical Sketches* and other works. He married Jane daughter of the Rev. James Simpson, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and had issue six children. The eldest was the gallant Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore, killed in action at Corunna. The second son was the above mentioned James Moore, first of Corswall, born in Glasgow in 1762. He married in 1799, Harriet, only daughter of John Henderson. In compliance with the testamentary injunction of Robert Carrick, he assumed the additional surname of Carrick in 1821. He had issue,

John Carrick Moore, born in 1805.

Graham Francis, barrister-at-law, who has assumed the name of Esmeade, and three daughters.

James Carrick Moore died in 1860, and was succeeded by his eldest son John Carrick Moore, second of Corswall. He married in 1835, Caroline, daughter of John Bradley, Staffordshire, and has issue.

John Graham, born 25th Sept. 1845, lieutenant, Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

Mary.

Arms.—*Argent*, on a fesse engraed *azure*; three mullets of the field in chief, a sphynx, proper; all within a bordure engraed, *gules*.

Crest.—The head of a Saracen in profile, proper, couped at the neck; the turban *argent*; the cap *vert*.

Motto—*Duris non franger*.

Symson states that there was no considerable residence in the parish when he wrote ; the old house of Corswell being



in ruins. The property then belonged to the Earl of Galloway, but Mr Hugh Dalrymple had a wadset upon it. The present house is near the entrance of Lochryan, on the west side. It is prettily situated, and appears to be well wooded.

CAIRNBROCK.

This small property formed a portion of the old Corswall estate. The M'Dowalls appear to have retained possession of it, for, in 1625, John, son of John M'Dowall of Garthland, was served heir to these and other lands. Then in June 1626, Uchtred Agnew had sasine of the 20s. land of Cairnbrock, and on the 2d Feb. 1646 Anna Shaw, probably his wife, was also infest in it. Uchtred Agnew, who died in 1635, was, we should think, of Galdenoch. Subsequently, we find that Patrick Agnew, son of Gilbert Agnew of Galdenoch, had sasine 24th May 1670. Previous to this date, however, the Rosses had got a hold of the property. John Ross had sasine of the lands of Cairnbrock, 8th July 1663, again, with the addition of Glengyre, in 1674 ; and latterly, 7th December 1695. From this period the land remained in his possession. Ross appears to have

married one of the M'Dowalls, for we find, 5th April 1666, Mrs Elizabeth M'Dowall, his spouse, seised in the lands of Cairnbrock. *Alexander Ross*, whom we presume to have been their son, had sasine, 15th Sept. 1718. He was succeeded by *Charles Ross*, styled of *Balsarroch*, but whether he was brother to Alexander does not appear. He had sasine of the lands of Carnebrock and Balsarroch, on the 21st November 1728. He was again succeeded by *John Ross*, styled of *Cairnbrock*, who had sasine of the lands of Cairnbrock on the 15th April 1757. His marriage is not stated, but he appears to have had issue—*John* and *Alexander*. On the 7th March 1767 *John Ross of Cairnbrock* had sasine in liferent, and Lieut. John Ross of H.M. 34th Regiment of Foot, in fe, of the lands of Cairnbrock. Under the same date, Alexander, son of John Ross of Cairnbrock had sasine of the 40s. land of Glass, &c. The last notice we find is 19th June 1780, when John Ross of Cairnbrock had sasine in liferent, and John, his son, in fe.

The property passed from the Rosses to Mr J. Ferguson, and is now under his trustees.

KIRKLANDS.

The Agnews of Lochnaw obtained these lands, in 1636, from John Gordon. Patrick Agnew, heir of Patrick, his grandfather, had sasine of the lands of Kirklandfey, 2d March 1776; and on the 25th Sept. 1778, Nathaniel Agnew of Ochiltree had sasine of the Kirklands.

AIRIES.

This was one of the farms belonging to the Corswall barony, to which John, son of John M'Dowall of Garthland, was served heir in 1625. It then passed to Hugh

Hathorn of Arehemein, parish of Glenluce, whose daughter, Anna, was served heir to this and all his other lands, 20th August 1628. From her it went to the Campbells, no doubt of the family of Corswall. On the 4th September 1658, George Campbell had sasine of the lands of Airies, &c. He was followed by Margaret Campbell, doubtless his daughter. On the 23d September 1678, — Blair of Golding, and Margaret Campbell, spouse, had sasine of the lands of Airies, &c. Failing them, John Campbell had sasine, 17th January 1679. He was succeeded by Hugh Campbell, most likely his son. On the 8th March, Hugh Campbell of Airies, and Agnes Brown, his spouse, had sasine. Next Robert Adair of Maryport was seised in the lands of Airies, 22d August 1733 ; but this was no doubt merely in security ; for on the 3d August 1747, George Campbell of Airies had sasine of the 40s. land of Airies. Another creditor, Peter Johnston of Carnsalloch (Dumfries-shire), had sasine of the three merk land of Airies, which formerly belonged to Finlay Campbell of Corswall, and afterwards to John M'Dowall of Garthland, 30th September 1786. That this was the case is shown by the fact that William Campbell of Airies had sasine of these lands 7th May 1787 ; and Major William Campbell of Airies, and Mrs Alicia Kelly, spouses, were seized in them 18th April 1792. The Major seems to have wholly parted with Airies at last, for, on the 5th August 1805, Alexander Hannay of Grennan had sasine of the lands. In 1838 the property belonged to D. Ritchie, and subsequently to J. Ferguson, whose trustees are now in possession.

BALSARROCH.

This farm also formed part of the old Corswall barony. On the 16th August 1590, John Campbell of Balsarroch, and Margaret Houston, his wife, were infeft in the property.

John Campbell was no doubt descended from an offshoot of the Corswall family. Following this, we find, 25th July 1637, Charles, son of George Campbell, served heir to his father in Balsarroch.

We do not trace the Campbells in connection with this farm any farther. It passed to the Rosses, and in 1704 John Ross was in possession. On the 7th January 1712, Andrew Ross was owner, and had sasine of the lands of Corrochtrie, &c., parish of Kirkmaiden.* On the 15th September 1718, Andrew Ross had also sasine of the lands of Balsarroch. He was succeeded by Charles Ross, who, on the 21st November 1728, had sasine of the lands of Carnebrock and Balsarroch. On the 26th August 1737, George Ross of Balsarroch, and Sarah M'Dowall, his spouse, had sasine of the 40s. land of Balsarroch. On the 19th March 1759, Sir Adam Ferguson of Kilkerran had sasine of the lauds; but this was no doubt upon a bond; for, on the 22d June 1768, Mr Andrew Ross, minister of the Gospel at Inch, and Mrs Elizabeth Corsane, his wife, had sasine of the lands of Balsarroch, with a life-annuity of sixteen pounds sterling payable furth thereof to the said Elizabeth Corsane. The next in succession was his son, George Ross of Balsarroch, merchant in London, who, on the 18th May 1792, had sasine of the 40s. land of Balsarroch, as heir to his father, on precept of *clare constat* by Sir Stair Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart. He was followed by Lieut.-Col. Alexander Ross, who had sasine, 14th November 1800, of Balsarroch, &c. With him the ownership of the Rosses seems to have ceased. On the 6th June 1810, John Jeffrey of Allerbeck, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the lands, and latterly they were owned, along with West Corswall, by the proprietors of the Ship Bank, Glasgow, from whom they were purchased by the Earl of Stair.

The arctic voyagers, Rear-Admirals Sir John and James Clark Ross, were descendants of the Rosses of Balsarroch. Sir James was the third son of George Ross of Balsarroch, and nephew of Sir John Ross, C.B.

* This was in security only.

DOULOCK, OR DHULOCK.

These lands also formed part of the old Cornwall estate, as possessed by the Stewarts, Campbells, and M'Dowalls. Under date 1589 we find David M'Culloch of Deuchleck.* This does not coincide with what has heretofore been understood in regard to the M'Dowall possession. We afterwards trace that, in October 1623, Gilbert Neilson had sasine of an annual rent of "fourtie-five merkis furth of the landis of Duloch." Following this, in September 1629, James Inglis, and his spouse, had sasine of Dawloch, Knokneane, Knoktun and others. The next notice we find is the sasine of Robert Corbet, advocate, of the lands of Dowloch, 30th September 1786. On the 7th February 1810, George, Earl of Galloway had sasine of the same.

The lands of Ervie being now coupled with Dowloch, we have to notice that George Campbell, Ayr, had sasine of the lands of Auchlessie, or Ervie; and on the 30th September 1786, George Tod, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the said two merk land.

Both now belong to the Agnews of Lochnaw.

* Barnbarroch Papers.

PARISH OF STRANRAER.

THE parish consists entirely of the burgh, the buildings of which cover a space of ground extending to about forty acres. The derivation of Stranraer may be doubtful. Chalmers has it from the Celtic, *Stron*, and *reanhar*, which words mean the thick or clumsy nose. But the situation hardly corresponds with this etymology. The writer in the *Statistical Account* thinks it may be from the ordinary English words, *Strand-raw*, or the row of houses on the strand. But the name is too old for this. In the reign of Robert I., there is a "charter to Fergusii de Moulda Willa, of the half of the lands of *Stranrever*, in vic. de Wigtoun."* Of the Celtic origin of the name there can be little doubt, though the position of the promontory may have been somewhat different in ancient times.

Stranraer is but a modern burgh, dating back no farther than 1617. Chalmers says that previously it was a burgh of barony, but there is no proof of this.† In Bleau's Atlas there is a castle, but no village. The eastern half of the town was called *the Chapel*, from St. John's Chapel, which stood there, and from which *Kennedy of Chapel* took his title. Stranraer stands at the head of Lochryan. It is intersected by a rivulet, which divides it into east and west.

* Robertson's Index.

† It is called a burgh of barony so late as 1684, both by Symson and Sir Andrew Agnew, Sheriff of Wigton. It had not then been enrolled as a royal burgh. It was so, however, before 1722.

Part of the parishes of Inch and Leswalt are included in the boundary, as well as the villages of Clayhole and Hill-head. The burgh is a thriving but scattered town. It has a harbour and considerable shipping, with constant steam communication with Glasgow. Stranraer was only shortly constituted a parish before it was made the seat of a presbytery in 1638. The patronage belonged to the Bishop of Galloway till 1689, when, by the abolition of Episcopacy, it fell to the crown. The parish church was built in 1766; but no glebe or manse was allowed from the teinds. About a hundred years ago, Mr Laurie of Reidcastle, whose father had been minister of Stranraer, left thirty acres for a glebe in all time coming. The church was condemned in 1833, and before the law plea was settled as to the building a new one, the minister had to erect a wooden house for the congregation to meet in at his own expense. A substantial new church, however, has been erected.

Stranraer has a town-house, built about eighty years ago; and in all the essentials of a royal burgh, magistrates and councillors, bank agencies, markets and fairs, and a newspaper, bids fair to keep her position at the head of the Wigtonshire burghs. It is now also the head station of the Coast Guard.

Of Lochryan, on the beach of which Stranraer extends itself, the Queen, in her recently published diary, speaks in flattering terms:

“Monday, August 16.— . . . When I came on deck at three o'clock, the Scotch coast was quite close; the Mull of Galloway, and then Wigtonshire. Albert declared he saw the Irish coast, but I could not descry it. At five we came in sight of Lochryan, and saw to the left Ailsa Craig rising more than 1000 feet perpendicularly from the sea. Lochryan is very fine, and the hills and glens are lovely, particularly little Glen Finnie. The loch is very large, and the hills here are very high and wooded. The little town is called Stranraer.”

Ancient boat. In 1683, as Symson relates, while digging a watergate for a mill, the workmen came upon “a ship”

at a considerable distance from the shore, beyond the reach of the sea, even during the highest spring-tide. It lay embedded transversely, under a burn, many feet down. A good garden, where *kail* were growing, covered the one end of it. Judging from the portion recovered, the vessel must have been pretty large. The planks were not joined in the usual way, and the nails were of copper. This ancient ship had no doubt been at one time borne on the waters of Lochryan, and run up the rivulet for security, had been left there by the receding water. It may have belonged to the *vikingr*, or to the Brucean party from Ireland and the Isles, who were overpowered as they landed at Lochryan by M'Dowall in 1307. The probability is that the boat belonged to Thomas and Alexander Bruce, brothers of King Robert, for they were assailed while in the act of landing.

At one time Stranraer was called Chappell, from the chapel of St John, which then alone marked the spot. This chapel, Sir A. Agnew informs us, was founded by one of the three sisters of bishop Adair. About 1511, the Adairs built a castle close to St John's Chapel, and the gardens, &c., belonging to it, with the "chapel ferry" contiguous, form the site of the burgh. The small tower still stands, and is now used as the prison-house.* It became the property of Kennedy of Ochterlure. He appears to have got possession in 1567, as we find that at that time Hew Kennedy settled down near the site of St. John's Chapel, and was styled Kennedy of Chappell. It was also at one time called Ochterlure. Hew Kennedy was alive in 1601, and is styled of Chappell.

In 1593 the M'Dowalls of Garthland had also a residence in Stranraer. In the year 1596 the village was erected into a burgh of barony, under the superiority of Adair of Kilhilt, by a charter made under the Great Seal, when the name was written *Stranrawer*. This deed gave to the burgh St John's Croft, extending to six acres, from the burn from the Loch of Chappell to the shore of Lochryan, and the lands of Airds on the east; the tower, fortalice,

* Agnew.

Manor Place, and yards of Chappell on the west; the watergang which runs to the mill of Chappell on the south; and Lochryan on the north. Reserving to Elizabeth Kennedy, heretrix of the said croft, the tower, fortalice, Manor Place, &c., of Chappell.*

In the year 1623 John Kennedy was in possession of Chappell, and in 1635 he is styled of Stranraer. We have not followed the succession of the Kennedies very closely. Chappell, however, appears to have been a sort of female inheritance, as Elizabeth Kennedy is mentioned as heretrix in the year 1596; and in October 1668, Flora Kennedie, sister to Gilbert Kennedie of Arkletoune, had sasine of the four merkland of Stranraiver, Marksleire. Previously to this, however, on the 8th June 1663, Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan had sasine of the lands of Markslavie and Stranraer; and on the 3d January 1665, Alexander Adair had also sasine of the same lands. Following this, Robert Agnew of Sheuchan, on the 30th July 1747, had sasine of the four merkland of Stranraer, ane merkland of Markslavie; and again, of the same on the 5th November 1782. For further information in regard to Markslavie, we have to refer our readers to Largliddisdale, parish of Leswalt.

Symson (1684) mentions a good house at the east end of the town, then pertaining to Sir John Dalrymple, younger, of Stair, called the Castle of the Chapel, where there was a chapel, then ruinous.

* For this account of the boundaries, we are indebted to Sir A. Agnew's interesting work.

PARISH OF LOCHRYAN.

THIS was what is called a *Quoad Sacra* parish until 1858. In that year it was detached. The necessary endowment was provided by a contribution of about £1800, chiefly through the liberality of the late Lady Wallace, and £1000 from the Endowment Scheme of the Church of Scotland. The Church was built in 1841, then *Quoad Sacra*, mainly by the influence of the late Lady Wallace.

INNERMESSAN.

THE first notice we have of this property is that David II. granted the lands of Dermore, within the town of Innermessan, to the Bishop of Galloway, Robert Vaux. This seems to corroborate our impression that all this part of the country belonged, at one time, to the church. The Douglas family subsequently became the owners, at last the Agnews of Lochnaw acquired it from them by charter in 1429, confirmed by the crown in 1429. It then included the lands of Croach, now Lochryan. The Agnews built a fortalice, or strong house upon it. Beside it rose a village, which Symson, in 1684, tells us was the most considerable place in the Rhinds of Galloway, and the greatest town thereabout until

Stranraer was built. Also, that at Innermessan there was a large circular mound, covered with grass, called the Mote. These motes, he adds, are to be found in different parts of Galloway, and have always been considered as places where judicial courts were held.

In the *Statistical Account*, Innermessan is stated to have been the ancient *Rerigonium*, a town of the Novantes, situated on the *Rerigonius Sinus*, or modern Lochryan. Every vestige of the town and fortalice is now gone. Inner, or Invermessan, signifies the influx of the Messan. The mote, a conspicuous figure in the locality, still indicates where the town and fortalice stood. A farm house in the vicinity bears the name of Innermessan; and Sir A. Agnew, in his "Hereditary Sheriffs," informs us that the site of the fortalice was immediately behind it. He also tells us that, after the old place had passed, by excambion, to the Earl of Stair, that nobleman, with a vandalism that would not be tolerated in the present day, allowed the building to be pulled to pieces for material to build farm houses. The present house and farm steading of Balyett were entirely built of the stones of Innermessan. While in the possession of the Agnews, the residence was set apart for the eldest son until his succession. As related by Sir A. Agnew, his ancestor, Sir Andrew, was taken here, in 1654, by a marauding party of Glencairn's men, in the name of Charles II., as the Sheriff had received a Commission from Cromwell, as Protector of the Commonwealth, granting him a continuance of his hereditary powers. The house was plundered, and he himself conveyed a distance of sixteen miles into Ayrshire. He was released, however, on giving a bond for 10,000 merks.

As already stated, this property now belongs to the Earl of Stair. The exchange was effected by contract, dated 14th October 1723, when the Agnews parted with Innermessan, with the lands of Carnerzan, Auchrocher, and Kirkland, &c.; with the superiorities of Ayne and Cardryne, in the parish of Kirkmaiden, for the lands of Craigoch, Meikle and Little Larbrex, and a part of Galdenoch, with Moor. With their usual sagacity, the Dalrymples had the best of it.

CRAIGCAFFIE, OR CRAIGCATHIE.

THIS property appears from Robertson's Index to Charters in the Great Seal Register, to have been granted by Robert the Bruce to John, son of Neil of Carrick. The lands are therein called *Kellechaffe*. Instead of the usual Gaelic prefix *mac*, they added the word *son* to Neil, hence *Neilson*. The Neilsons are said to have traced their descent from Neil, Earl of Carrick, who died in 1256. The property they acquired was never large. At Craiggaffie they built a strong house or fortalice, sometimes called a castle. It still stands, and is occupied by farm servants.



The situation, in a hollow, was not well chosen. It is to the east of Innermessan, and was surrounded by a fosse.

As to the family, no very consecutive account can now be gathered. *Nigello Nelsoun* had a charter of the lands of Craiggathy from James III., 12th July 1474. Then there is a long blank of more than a century, when we find a charter to *John Neilsoun* of Craiggaffie and his spouse, *Margaret Strang*, of the Mill of Innermessan, &c., 29th July 1592. He had previously had a charter of Craiggaffie, Smertoun, &c. united, 22d July 1591. He appears to have had a son, *Alexander*, who, in a charter of "Nether Craig, *alias* Craiggaffie," dated 2d July 1601, is described as the

eldest son of John Neilsoun of Craiggaffie. He had also another son, *Gilbert*, who has a charter of the mill of Innermessan, 29th Nov. 1614. This *Gilbert* seems to have been an advocate, for he is so styled in a sasine, 31st December 1618, as heir to his brother, Alexander. In 1623 (23d April), he had the escheat of William Stewart of Dunduff, in Ayrshire, conferred on him; and in July of the same year, he had a charter of Blairquhan, no doubt as a guarantee for money advanced to the Kennedies of that place, who were then considerably embarrassed. *Gilbert* had a son, *Thomas*, who, in a charter of the Barony of Craiggaffie, 16th June 1639, is described as "filio natu maximo Gilberti Neilsoun de Craiggaffie." The same *Gilbert*, we presume, had a charter of Pinbraid, Blackfardin, &c., in the county of Ayr, 28th Nov. 1635.

The successor of *Thomas* was *Gilbert*, probably his son. *Gilbert Neilsoun of Craiggaffie*, advocate, had a charter of the lands of Leachtis, &c., 29th July 1642, upon which sasine followed, 10th Aug. of the same year. He had also sasine of the lands and barony of Craiggaffie in Nov. 1643. *Robert Neilson*, junior, but whether or not the son of *Gilbert* does not appear, had a charter of the lands of Craiggaffie, 13th September 1647. This *Robert* seems to have been succeeded by another *Gilbert*, who, in December 1647, had sasine of the lands and barony of Craiggaffie. He had a charter of the barony of Leacht, 4th April 1649, and sasine thereafter in Nov. of the same year. *Gilbert Neilson of Craiggaffie* was fined in £1300 for his adherence to the Presbyterian faith, about 1662.

Gilbert Neilson of Craiggaffie, but whether the same individual does not appear, had a charter of the barony 14th July 1675. In August 1678, *Gilbert Neilsone*, younger, had sasine of the lands and barony of Craiggaffie.

The family, about this period, or perhaps some time before, seem to have been involved in considerable pecuniary difficulties. In June 1682, *Cornelius Neilsone*, merchant in Edinburgh, and *Margaret Keith*, his spouse, had sasine of the lands and barony, houses, yeards, &c. In this instru-

ment, as in the first charter quoted, the name is spelled Craigcathie. Then, in May 1688, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill, late provost of Edinburgh, had sasine of the lands and barony. These were no doubt in security of loans advanced ; for, on the 9th Sept. 1695, *Gilbert Neilson of Craigcaffie*, had sasine of the lands of Meikle and Little Laight, with the fishings, &c. He appears to have married Margaret Kennedy, who, in a sasine, dated 23d Sept, 1720, is mentioned as the spouse of Gilbert Neilson of Craigcaffie. They had a son,

John Neilson of Craigcaffie, who, in a charter of resignation of the barony, 12th Feb. 1709, is styled "senioris de Craigcaffie." He had also a son named *John*, who appears to have held a commission either in the army or navy. On the 12th May 1710, Lieut. John Neilson and Agnes Bell, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Craigcaffie. On the 6th June 1722, Thomas Kennedy, advocate, had also sasine of the lands and barony, both evidently as securities.

John Neilson and his son had a charter of resignation of the lands of Craigcaffie, 26th July 1732 ; and on the 24th Feb. 1738, John Neilson, elder of Craigcaffie, and Mrs Agnes Bell, his spouse, granted a reversion to *John Neilson*, their eldest son, of their liferent of the lands of Craigcaffie. Again, on the 21st November 1732, Lieutenant John Neilson of Craigcaffie, and John Neilson, his eldest son, had sasine of the lands of Craigcaffie, Braid, and Braidyard. Then, on the 1st Nov. 1758, John Neilson had sasine of the lands of Craigcaffie, and on the 3d May 1759, Mary Ross, his spouse, had sasine.

This seems to have been the last of the Craigcaffie family. They were of good and ancient lineage. The property was small, and did not expand like others in the district, no doubt from lack of Court, or what was even better, Church influence.

On the 2d June 1759, John M'Dowall of Logan had sasine of the lands of Craigcaffie, and on the 15th November 1791, the Earl of Stair was duly infeft on a Crown charter.

The Craigcaffie family sent forth various branches from

time to time. According to the Great Seal Register, there were, in the Stewartry, the Neilsons of Chepmanleis, of Meithfield, Corsok, &c.; and in Wigtonshire, of Lacht, Chapel, &c.

HIGH MARK.

The ancient proprietors have not been traced. On the 9th May 1704, John Earl of Stair was infeft in the lands of Mark and Ashendarroch.

John Dalrymple, fourth son of the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., of North Berwick, who was third son of James first Viscount Stair, succeeded to this property. On the 21st November 1732, Captain John Dalrymple of Mark had sasine of the lands of Cullenan and Mauhar, or Macher, which, by remission, dated 6th May 1736, he conveyed to John Earl of Stair. Captain Dalrymple served in the Enniskillen dragoons. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Alexander Ross of Balkail, usually styled "writer in Balkail." He died in 1753, leaving an only son,

Hew Whiteford, who was born in 1750. On the 31st January 1754, he had sasine of the lands of High Mark, as heir to his father. He joined the army, and ultimately rose to the rank of general. In May 1815, he was created a baronet. He married Frances, daughter and co-heir of General Frances Leighton of Loton Park, Salop, and had issue—

Adolphus-John.

Leighton Cathcart, C.B., Lt.-Col. 15th Hussars. Lost a leg at Waterloo. Died 1820.

Charlotte-Elizabeth, married to Vice-Admiral Sir John Chambers White, K.C.B.

Frances-Mary, married Lieut.-General E. Fanshawe, Royal Engineers.

Arabella-Boyd, married Admiral Sir James Richard Dacres, and has issue.

Adolphus John succeeded his father in 1830. He married Anne, daughter of the late Sir James Graham, Bart. of

Kirkstall, M.P. She died in 1858, without issue. Sir Adolphus also served in the army, and rose to the rank of General. He died 3d March 1866.

Arms—Or, on a saltier, azure, between a star in chief, gules, and two water bougets in the flank; sable, nine lozenges of the field.

Crest—A rock, proper.

Motto—Firm.

LOCHRYAN, OR CROACH.

The lands of Lochryan, anciently called Croach, formed part of the estate of Innermessan, which the Agnews of Lochnaw acquired by charter in 1429. They were given by Sir A. Agnew, knight, second hereditary Sheriff, to his second son,

William Agnew, who founded the family of the Agnews of Croach or Lochryan. He was succeeded by his son, *Nevin Agnew*, about 1507; another *Nevin* about 1537; then by *Gilbert Agnew*, about 1550; *Alexander Agnew*, about 1575; and *William Agnew*, about 1616. William married a daughter of M'Dowall of Logan, and was succeeded by his son, *Alexander*, who married Sarah, daughter of John Dunbar of Mochrum; and had issue:—

Andrew, his heir.

Thomas, served as a Captain in the Scots Greys.

Eleanor, married to Captain Andrew Agnew, younger of Lochnaw, in 1714.

In 1662, Alexander Agnew of Lochryan was fined in £600 for his adherence to the Presbyterian faith. On the 30th April 1663, he had sasine of the lands of Cloneyard; and on the 19th Jan. 1666, of the lands of Knocknean.

On the 6th February 1680, *Andrew Agnew* was served heir to his father in the lands of Croach, Auchneill, Mark, and Knocknean, in the parish of Inch. He married, in

1700, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Agnew of Lóchnaw, and had a son, *Thomas*. Andrew Agnew of Lochryan rose to the rank of Major in the Scots Greys, and also became a Brevet Lieut.-Col. in the Army. On the 29th Nov. 1701, he and his spouse had sasine of the barony of Lochryan. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Kennedy of Dunure, by whom he had a daughter, *Eleanor*.

Thomas Agnew of Lochryan succeeded his father, and had sasine of the barony, 15th June 1733. He served in the Guards, and died unmarried in 1736. His sister, *Eleanor*, married Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, who claimed and obtained the property in right of his wife. He and his spouse had sasine of the barony of Lochryan, 14th November 1747.

Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw disputed the succession, and claimed that, failing heirs male, the property should revert to an heir male of his own family. The case was submitted to counsel. Andrew M'Dowall, a cadet of Logan, afterwards raised to the Bench as Lord Bankton, it is said, gave it in favour of the Lochnaw family, but this was not carried out.

Sir Thomas Wallace had issue by his wife, *Eleanor Agnew*, an only daughter, *Frances Anne*. She married John Dunlop of Dunlop, and had issue seven sons and six daughters.

Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather.

Andrew Dunlop of Dunlop, a brigadier-general.

James Dunlop, a lieutenant-general, married and left issue.

John Dunlop, married and left issue.

Anthony Dunlop, B. N., married and left issue.

Agnes E. Dunlop, married.

Susan Dunlop, do.

Frances Dunlop, married Robert Vaus Agnew of Barnbarroch.

Rachel Dunlop, married.

Keith Dunlop, mentioned by Burns as "the blooming Keith."*

Their eldest son, *Thomas*, succeeded to the baronetcy and estate of Craigie, assuming the name of Wallace. He married

* For further particulars see Wallace, parish of Craigie, History Ayrshire.

Eglinton, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, and had two sons :—

Thomas, who died in infancy.

John Alexander Agnew, who succeeded as 7th Baronet.

John Alexander Agnew entered the army, and was at Seringapatam. He commanded the 88th Regiment (the Connaught Rangers) throughout the Peninsular war, and was a very distinguished officer. It is understood that he took General Sir Thomas Picton to task for speaking disrespectfully of their irregularities on the line of march. He was made a K.C.B., and rose to the rank of General in 1851. He had previously been given the colonelcy in chief of his old regiment, the 88th. He served for the unusually long period of seventy years on full pay. The date of his succession to the baronetcy we have not before us, but it was subsequent to 1834. He married the daughter of James Rodger, Glasgow, and had issue :—

William-Thomas Francis, born in 1830, served in the Grenadier Guards for some years.

Alexander-Francis, died in 1839.

George Gordon, R.N., deceased.

Robert Agnew, born in 1834; married, 1859, Jane Colquhoun, eldest daughter of John Bell of Enterkine.

Francis-James, born in 1840, Lieutenant Scots Greys.

Agnes—Eleanora.

Sir William Agnew Wallace succeeded his father in 1857.

Arms—*Gules*, a lion rampant, argent, for Wallace, quartering Lindsay of Craigie, with the Dunlop, Douglas, and other quarterings, crests and supporters.

Motto—"Sperandum est."

Lochryan House is situated close to the village of Cairnryan, a short distance from the turnpike road. There is a valuable oyster fishery in Lochryan belonging to the estate.

The beautiful ballad of "The Lass of Lochryan"—

"O wha will kame my yellow hair
With a new-made silver kame
And wha will father my young son,
Till Lord Gregory come hame?"—

may have neither foundation in fact, nor reference to the locality. If it has, we have seen that Innermessan and Craigcaffie were the oldest baronial residences in the immediate vicinity. A fragment of the ballad first appeared in Herd's Collection, in 1774, under the title of "Lord Gregory;" but, in the volumes edited by Scott, Jamieson, Aytoun, and lately by James Maidment, it appears in a more complete form as the "Lass of Lochroyan," or Lochryan.

PARISH OF INCH.

THE present parish of Inch consists of the greater part of the old, with the addition of that of *Saulseat*. The parish derives its name from the island in the loch, on the brink of which the Church stood. It belonged to the Bishops of Galloway. At the Reformation the Earl of Cassilis had a lease, from the Bishop of Galloway, of the whole revenue of the churches of Inch and Leswalt, for which he paid £173, 6s. 8d. scots. The old kirk lands of Inch were granted to Gilbert Macdoval in fee-farm. After the Annexation Act of 1587, the Church of Inch passed through various hands until the abolition of Episcopacy in 1689, when the patronage reverted to the Crown.

In the old parish of Inch there were two chapels. One of these, called St. John's, stood at the east end of Stranraer, where there was a piece of land, St. John's Croft. A well, within the flood-mark at Lochryan, is still called St. John's Well. The site of the Chapel, Castle, and Well, were detached from the old parish, and included in that of Stranraer. The other Chapel was dedicated to St. Patrick, and stood near Portpatrick. This Chapel was for the convenience of the south-west division of the old parish, popularly called *the black quarter of Inch*. In 1628 this quarter was separated from the parish, and constituted a distinct parish, under the name of Portpatrick.

The Parish Church of *Saulseat* belonged to the abbot and monks of Saulseat. A portion of the revenues annexed to the Crown in 1589, were set apart for the minister's

stipend ; the remainder were granted, in 1631, as an endowment for Portpatrick. The minister of Inch has his manse and glebe at Saulseat, a mile and a half southward from the Church.

On the road from Stranraer to New Luce, at a place called Glentara, four unpolished stones stand erect in a field near by, forming part of a circle, and, at a short distance, another stone of a similar description stands by itself. They are called "the standing stones of Glentara," and are supposed to have been of Druidical construction.

The "stepping stones of Glentara" are also of peculiar interest. They were discovered in a moss, about three feet below the surface ; and as they are laid in regular stepping-stone fashion, must have been used for the purpose of passing over the marsh prior to the formation of peats.

SAULSEAT.

The Abbey of *Sedes Animarum*, the seat of the soul, or *Saulseat*, the first of the kind in Scotland, was founded for Premonstratensian* monks, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, about 1160. The abbots were the superiors of the order. It stood in a fine plain, on the banks of the loch, south of Stranraer about two and a half miles. Symson describes it as almost encircled by the loch in the form of a horse shoe, and commonly called Salsyde, but that it should be Saulseat, "Sedes Saulis," one Saul being, as they say, abbot or monk there. The manse and glebe of Inch now occupy the site of the Abbey, of which only a few vaults and other fragments remain. In trenching the ground a great many human bones have been dug up.

The monks were of the Præmonstratensian order, and followed the rules of St Augustine, and, from their white dress, were called white canons.

* Spottiswoode, in his Appendix to the History of the Church, says they were of the Cistercian order.

The abbey, unlike most other institutions of the kind, was poorly provided for. In 1652, the rental was set down at £343, 13s. 4d. scots ; meal, 13 chalders, 4 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks ; bear, 7 chalders, 8 bolls ; 13 doz. and 6 capons, and one pound of wax ; the tithes of the two parish churches, *Saulseat* and *Kirkmaden*, which belonged to it, formed the best part of the income.

The only crown charter recorded, conveying property to monks, is one to the abbot and convent of the monastery of *Sedis Animarum* of the Croft lands, now called the Croft of the blessed Virgin Mary, dated in 1493.

Though blotted out by the act for abolishing religious houses, there was something in the history of *Saulseat* that ought to have endeared it to antiquarian Scotland. It was independent of the Pope, and always had been. When, in 1487, Parliament passed an act against the corrupt practice of purchasing livings at Rome, in violation of the King's privilege, *Saulseat* is described as one of the abbeys in Scotland "that were not of old at the Court of Rome."

On the 21st Nov. 1458, —* M'Wilnane had a letter of admission, under the Crown, to the abbacy of *Saulseat*. This is an illustration of the privilege of the Crown ; and in 1532 (23d July) David, abbot of *Saulseat*, had a precept from the King—James V.—commanding obedience and attention to him in his capacity of the Præmonstratensian order. The abbot was then about to make a visit of inspection throughout Scotland. The following are the few recorded officials :—

Quintin Vaux, Abbot of,	1504
David Vaux,	1531
James Johnstone, Commendator,	1533
Lord John Johnston, or the Hon. John Johnston, Commendator,	1539
William Adair, Commendator,	1553
John Kennedy of Baltersan, Commendator,	1600

Though comparatively a poor monastery, the lands in connection with it were not inconsiderable, and formed a barony. On the 2d April 1504, Quintin Vaux, abbot of *Saulseat*, granted the lands of *Cullingunnoch*, parish of *Inch*,

* Blank in crown charters.

and Tibbetquhairane, parish of Whithorn, to Ninian Vaux or Vaus. There was also an instrument of sasine in favour of Ninian and his heirs-male of these lands, which proceeds upon a charter of confirmation by Henry, Bishop of Whithorn, and the Chapel Royal of Stirling, and perpetual commendator of the monastery of Dundrennan, with consent of Patrick Arnot, Archdeacon of the Cathedral Church of Whithorn and convent thereof, appointed judges and commissioners for that effect, by special deputation. This was further confirmed by testament and nomination of executors by Ninian Vaus, prior of Inch. John Vaus, his son, and John Vaus of Barnbarroch, executors. Dated 20th Sept. 1528.* Following this, on the 17th June 1539, John, son and heir to the deceased Ninian Vaus of Barnbarroch, had sasine of the same lands.

David Vaux succeeded Quintin as abbot in 1531. In his time the monastery was called "*Greenloch, alias Saulseat,*" from the green scum that floated on the surface at certain periods. In 1522, James Johnstone was Commendator, and he was succeeded about 1533, by John Johnstone. Under date the 14th May 1553, an instrument of sasine was taken in favour of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, by Lord John Johnstone (so styled), Commendator of the monastery of Salside, of the lands of Cullingannoch, &c. In June 1572, Johne Johnstoune, *alias* Schir Johne, was still Commendator. He adhered to the Church of Rome. He had sasine of the six merk land, of old extent, called the mains of Saulseat, 22d May 1599. He was succeeded, as Commendator, by William Adair. Johne Kennedie of Baltersane, was Commendator of Saulseat in 1600.

On the 3d January 1600, John Vaus of Longcastle and Barnbarroch had possession of the lands of Cullingannoch, Tibbetquhairane, in the barony of Saulseat. By a deed, dated "Newton,† 20th Aug. 1635, Robert Adair of Kin-hilt, assigns to Hugh, Viscount Montgomery of Airds, all tacks and securities he has, as son and heir to Ninian Adair

* Barnbarroch papers.

† Newton Ardes, in Ireland.

of Kinhilt, from Mr Hugh Hamilton, minister at Craigie, late Commendator of the abbacie of Saulseat, in and to the parsonage and vicarage teinds of the twenty-five merk land of the barony of Saulseat, and six merk land of the mains of Saulseat. Before Sir John M'Dowal of Garthland, and Mr James Blair, minister at Portmontgomery, writer of the deed." On the 14th October 1643, Sir Robert Adair had sasine of the mains of Saulseat. The Kennedies next appear as owners. In 1645, Johne, Erle of Cassilis had sasine of the lands of Saulseat, &c. Being contiguous, the whole of the lands in the parish then became part of the Inch or Castle Kennedy property.

LOCH INCH, OR CASTLE KENNEDY.

The first notice we have of this property occurs in 1482, when John, Lord Kennedy, son of Gilbert, by Catherine, daughter of the first Lord Maxwell of Caerlaverock, besides obtaining extensive lands in Leswalt, was appointed keeper of the manor place and loch of Inch, and bailie of regality of the Bishop of Galloway's lands on the Water of Cree. Lord Kennedy married a daughter of Alexander, first Lord Montgomery, and had an only son, Sir David Kennedy of Leswalt, afterwards created Earl of Cassilis. The supposition is that the whole of the lands afterwards acquired in this parish were at that time in possession of the monastery of Saulseat, and formed the barony of that name. No lands are mentioned in connection with the keepership, but only the "manor place and Loch of Inch." This residence is stated to have been built on an island—possibly near where Castle Kennedy stands; for, though not quite cut off from the land, it is all but surrounded with water. Castle Kennedy was in progress, though not finished, in 1607.

Symson, speaking of the castle, says, "it hath also gardens and orchards environed with the loch. In this loch," he continues, "there are two several sorts of trouts, the one

blackier than the other, and each keep their own part of the loch. On the other side of the loch, towards the northwest, stands the parish kirk of the Inch, so called from a little island called the Inch, situated in the loch, a little distance from the kirk. Within this little island, which is also planted with trees, is a little house built, into which the late Earl of Cassilis used to retire himself betwixt sermons, having a boat for that purpose, in which also he could be soon transported from Castle Kennedy to the Church, and so back again, the way from the kirk to the castle by land being about a mile on either side of the loch."

The party alluded to was no doubt John, sixth Earl of Cassilis, who attended the Westminster Assembly of Divines. It was the lady of this nobleman, a daughter of the Earl of Haddington, upon whom certain editors of our national ballads have erroneously fixed the odium of "Johnie Faa." The Countess died at Cassilis House, in 1642, and was honourably interred in the family vault in the College Kirk of Maybole, which assuredly would not have been the case had she been the subject of the gipsy raid.

For a full account of the Kennedies, we must refer the reader to the Carrick volume of our History of Ayrshire. That they are of great antiquity in Ayrshire, and of the pure old Scottish stock, is unquestionable. The name seems to have been written at one time Mackennedy, and may be derived from a common ancestor of the name of Kenneth. The claim of the noble family of Ailsa, and its numerous branches, to be descended from the "old Earls of Carrick," meaning the first Earls, before the marriage of Robert Bruce of Annandale with the Countess of Carrick, a recent search in the charter chest of the Marquis of Ailsa* has failed to establish. Mackennedy was a surname in Carrick before we find any trace of De Carrick; and that the two names were separate and distinct will appear obvious from the comparison of a few dates. The claim of the Marquis of Ailsa as chief of the name is equally liable to challenge, and there is strong reason to believe that the old

* Historical Account of the Family, 1849.

dispute between the Kennedies of Bargany and the Earls of Cassilis, as to seniority, is in favour of the former, now represented by Captain Hew Fergusson Kennedy of Benane and Finnarts.

In the reign of James VI., 21st January 1623, John, son of John, Lord Cassilis, was served heir to his father in various lands in Wigtonshire, including Culhorne, in this parish. In March 1637, Joseph Johnnestoun had sasine of the lands of Knock and others ; and in October of the same year, William Kennedy had sasine of the lands of Barquhaskene. Balquhirrie, parish of Leswalt, which had belonged to the Boyds, was obtained by the Earl of Cassilis in 1634. But to follow the Kennedies in their acquisition of land in Galloway would be a very long history ; even to enumerate the names of the various properties would occupy too much space, for they had lands in most of the parishes. On the 14th December 1639, John Reid had sasine of the lands of Kerimaynoch ; and on the 13th December 1644, David Dunbar of Baldoon had sasine of the same property, with Cruiks and others. Then, on the 30th April 1662, William Hannay of Kirkdale had sasine of Barnes, &c. On the 22d September 1668, the service was in favour of John Lord Cassilis. It would appear that the family had got into pecuniary difficulties, for in July 1668, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair had sasine of the lands of Kilhirne (Culhorn). This must have been by way of wadset. The Dalrymples made money as lawyers, and well understood the principle of securities on land. It is to be further noticed that the Earl of Cassilis was the only member of Parliament who, in 1670, voted against the Act for punishing those who countenanced the holding of conventicles. He was, in consequence, persecuted by the Government, and had a large body of Highlanders quartered upon his estates. In 1683, he preferred a petition to Charles II., setting forth the difficulty in which he was placed, owing to the large sums advanced by his father in the maintenance of the army in Ireland, and the various public debts for which he had become bound.

Another family from Ayrshire obtained from Lord Cas-

sis the lands of Inch, viz., the Hamiltons of Bargany. The family, at the time we write of, had a peerage, which was then held by John, second Lord Bargany. His grandfather, Sir John Hamilton of Letrick, was a natural son of the first Marquis of Hamilton. He purchased Bargany and Ardstinchar, parish of Dailly, in 1630, on the death of Thomas Kennedy, the last of Bargany, who died without issue. John Lord Bargany, had sasine of the lands and isle called Inch, with the manor place, in October 1674. He also got into trouble, being obnoxious to the advisers of Charles II., and suffered greatly at the hands of the Lauderdale Ministry, being only released from prison on finding security in 50,000 merks. After gaining his liberty he discovered that Cunninghame of Mountgrennan and his servant, two of the prisoners taken at Bothwell-bridge, were suborned by 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, when the trial approached, their consciences revolted at the crime. The Duke of York interposed to prevent inquiry.* Lord Bargany was twice married; first, to Lady Margaret Cuninghame, second daughter of William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, and had issue two sons and a daughter: secondly, in 1676, to Lady Alice Moore, Dowager Countess of Clanbrasil, eldest daughter of Henry, first Earl of Drogheda. She had no issue.

In September 1676, Alice, Countess of Clanbrasil, had sasine of the lands of Castle Kennedy, called Inch, the lands and barony of Saulseat, Chapel and Mylne of Saulseat, the lands and barony of Leswalt and Monibridge, Larg, Achmantle, Pallariane, and Town of Muilmeasure, with castles, towers, &c. The eldest son, *John*, married, in 1688, Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, Bart., and had one daughter, Joanna, heiress of Bargany, who married, in 1707, Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castleton, knight, eldest son of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., of North

* Anderson's History of the House of Hamilton.

Berwick, whose descendant, as will appear, is married to the present Earl of Stair. *John* predeceased his father, and *William*, the second son, succeeded to the title as the third lord. His son, *James*, fourth lord, died unmarried in 1736, when the title became extinct.

The troubles of the Earl of Cassilis, and his successor, Lord Bargany, afforded Sir John Dalrymple of Stair, advocate, the opportunity of securing the lands. It may be interesting to mention that, according to the "Historie of the Kennydies," John Kennedy of Dunure, some time about 1370, despoiled the Dalrymples of their castle, and appropriated their lands. The site of the castle, on a bend in the old course of the Doon, a short distance above the village of Dalrymple, was pointed out to the writer of this some twenty-five or thirty years ago.

The barony of Dalrymple, from which the name is believed to have been derived, is on the opposite side of the Doon to Cassilis. The first authentic notice of them occurs in the charter of their lands to John Kennedy of Dunure in 1371. It embraces three generations—Adam de Dalrumpil (first of Dalrymple), Gilcrist, his son, and Malcolm, son of Gilcrist—the latter existing at the date of the charter. Beyond this nothing is known. In the struggles for independence under Wallace and Bruce, no one bearing the name is found. It is generally understood that from them are descended the Dalrymples of Stair, now in Galloway. *William de Dalrymple* married Agnes Kennedy, heiress of Stair-Montgomerie, and thus acquired these lands in 1450. His son and heir, *William Dalrymple of Stair*, married Marion, daughter of Sir John Chalmers of Gadgirth. Their son, *William*, died during their lifetime, but appears to have left a son, for *William*, grandson, succeeded. He married Margaret, daughter of Wallace of Cairnhill. His son, *John*, succeeded. He married Isabel, daughter of George Crawford of Lochnorris, and was alive in 1555. He was a great advocate of the Reformation. He again was succeeded by his son, *James*, who married Isabel, daughter of James Kennedy of Bargany. He died in 1586, and was succeeded by his son, *John*. The

name of his wife does not appear, but he died in 1613, and was succeeded by his son, *James*. He married Janet, daughter of Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw. He died in 1626.

We now come to the first of the Dalrymples who settled in Galloway, *James*, son of the above mentioned James Dalrymple of Stair, and Janet Kennedy, his wife ; born in 1619. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and took the degree of A.M. He joined the Earl of Glencairn's regiment of foot, however, in the year 1638, which having been ordered to Glasgow, he observed, on marching past the College, a notice that the Philosophical chair was vacant and open to competition. He competed in his regimentals, was successful, and entered on his professorship, at the same time discharging his military duties.

When in Glasgow, he became acquainted with Margaret, eldest daughter of James Ross of Balneil, whom he married in 1643. This marriage brought him as a resident to Galloway, and opened up a wide field for the acquisition of land.

In 1648, he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. His father-in-law dying in 1655, he had sasine of the lands of Balneil on the 7th April of that year. This was his first acquisition. In 1657, upon the recommendation of General Monk, he was made a Lord of Session by the Protector ; and on the approach of the Restoration, he had a private conference with Monk the day previous to his march into England. He was accordingly reappointed to his place on the bench by Charles II. in 1661, and was created a baronet in 1664. On the 21st Oct. 1665, he had sasine of the lands of Poltadiny, which had previously belonged to the Lins of Larg. This appears to have been the first addition to the lands obtained with Margaret Ross. As already stated, he had been seized in the lands of Kilhirne (Culhorne) in July 1668. In 1671, he was raised to the presidency of the Court of Session. He had issue :—

John, advocate, born about 1648.

James, of Borthwick, advocate, one of the Principal Clerks of Session.

He was created a Baronet in 1698. Was thrice married, and by his

first wife, Katherine, third daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston, had issue, John, &c. He married, secondly, Esther, third daughter of John Cuninghame of Enterkine, widow of William Fletcher of New Craichton; and, thirdly, Jane Halket. John succeeded his father, as second Baronet. He was also an advocate, and appointed a Principal Clerk of Session in 1708. He either purchased or obtained the estate of Cousland. He married the daughter of his step-mother by William Fletcher, and had two sons and two daughters. He married, secondly, Sidney, daughter of John Sinclair of Ulbster, and had several children. He died in 1743, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William of Cousland. He married Agnes, daughter of William Crawford of Glasgow, and had issue, John, and two other sons and two daughters. He married, secondly, Miss Anne Phelps, and had issue, four sons and four daughters. He died in 1771, and was succeeded by his son, John, fourth Baronet. He was one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland. He married, in 1760, his cousin, Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Thomas Hamilton Macgill, heir and representative of the Viscounts of Oxenfoord, and assumed the surnames of Hamilton and Macgill. He left issue, *John*, his heir, who also succeeded as eighth Earl of Stair. *North Hamilton*, who succeeded his brother as ninth Earl. *Elizabeth*, married to Myles Sandys of Graythwaite Hall, Lancashire; *Agnes Jane*, married to the late Wm. Horsman, and left issue. *Martha*, married to Lieut. Thomas Sampson, 59th Regiment, who was killed at Java.

Hugh, of North Berwick, advocate, created a Baronet in 1689. He was President of the Court of Session. He married Marion Hamilton, and had issue, Robert, and four other sons.

Thomas, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the King in Scotland.

David, of Hailes, advocate, created a Baronet in 1700. He married Janet, daughter of Sir James Rothead of Inverleith, and had issue, James, who succeeded.

Janet, who married David Dunbar, younger, of Baldoon.

Such a formidable array of lawyers, all of one family, is without parallel. The eldest son, John, rose to great distinction. The marriage of his daughter, Janet, gave rise to the story in the "Bride of Lammermoor," by Sir Walter Scott, a fiction. (See Baldoon Parish, Kirkcinner.)

In September 1677, John (styled Sir John of Stair) obtained possession of a large part of the Wigtonshire lands which had belonged to the Kennedies, and, as already stated, for a short time to the Hamiltons of Bargany. He had sasine of the lands of Eriemannoct, Culmeynsmith, Merk-

land, *alias* Merk Govan, Barsolus, mylne thereof, Donniloch, Barnbloch, Glenchappell, Culnhorne, Aird, loch, and fishings thereof, Killmierione, M'Quharthe, maynes of Saulseat, Abras, Boreland, St John's mylne, the multures of the barony of Saulseat, Meikle Largs, Auchineinth, Polteries and Auchinbarn, Twa Craigochs, Barbeth's mylne, and mylnetoun thereof, Balquhirrie, Dunduff, Challochducis, Glestakadail, Glaiks, Leiberix-Stewart, Labrex M'William, Knock and Mauss, Portslogan, Drumnick Lochs, Ulrigh, with the lochs and fishings thereof, Balkier, Whitelie, and the half of the merkland of Clanoch. Again, in June 1678, John (styled Sir) Dalrymple, younger of Stair, had sasine of the lordship of Glenluce, &c. In January 1679, his father, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, had sasine of the lands of Dirskmyrie, *alias* Over Eldrith, Dirvachled, Aryglassine, Darngask, Gilealloth, Craigary, Drummarnery, with the teinds of these lands.

As is usually the case, there were some disagreeable matters mixed up with the prosperity of the Dalrymples. Sir James having, by his propositions, embarrassed the projects of the Duke of York in favour of the Roman Catholics, he found it necessary, on a hint of imprisonment, to retire to Holland in 1682. He returned with the Prince of Orange, however, in 1688, was reinstated as President of the Court of Session, and created Baron Glenluce and Stranraer, and Viscount Stair, in 1689. He was the author of some legal and polemical works, and of a MS. "Apology for his own Conduct," which is preserved in the Advocates Library. He died, aged 74, 25th November 1695.

John, born about 1648, succeeded his father. He was admitted advocate on the 28th February 1672, was counsel for the Earl of Argyle in 1681. Although he had suffered imprisonment for three months, yet he so ingratiated himself with the government as to become King's Advocate in 1687, and in that office obeyed the commands given absolutely and without reserve. In 1688 he was appointed a Lord of Session. The same year, he was instrumental in promoting the Revolution, and was one of

the three commissioners deputed by the Convention to offer the crown to the Prince and Princess of Orange in 1689. He was reinstated as King's advocate in 1690, and being constituted one of the Secretaries of State the following year, held the seals of office till 1695, when he was compelled to resign on account of his concern in issuing the order for the massacre of Glenco. Though he had succeeded his father as Viscount Stair, the exasperation against him was so great that he dared not take his seat in Parliament for several years afterwards. It is stated that the people in Galloway deeply lamented that he was connected with their district, and listened with repugnance to his hated name. Macaulay, in his "History of Scotland," attempts to vindicate the memory of King William, by stating that he never signed the warrant against the Macdonalds, but the original writ, discovered in the Breadalbane charter chest, proved the contrary. Lord Stair is understood not only to have kept the submission of the chief from the knowledge of the king, but in his letters to those in command, dated 1st and 2d December 1691, he exulted that the Highlanders could easily be destroyed "in the cold long nights." In sending Sir Thomas Livingstone his instructions, dated 11th January 1692, he wrote, "Just now my Lord Argyle tells me that Glenco hath not taken the oath, at which I rejoice:" also, "for a just example of vengeance, I entreat the thieving tribe of Glenco may be rooted out to purpose." He seems to have entertained the desire to root out several other clans.

On the 1st December 1698, Viscount Stair was infeft in the lands of Glenhowl, Dirvaird or Dunvaird, Dirskilpine, Dirneau, Drangangor, Barshangan, Nether Symons, Knockibrae, Dirgolls, Little Barlockhart, Auchinfad, Over Elrick or Elrickman, Darvachlan, Darnyerk, Killgalloche, Craigerie, Drunнанenie, &c., all forming part of the barony of Lochronald, in the parish of Kirkcowan.

§ In 1701 Viscount Stair was enabled to take his seat as a peer. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was called to the Council Board, and in 1703 was created Baron Newliston and Earl of Stair, with remainder to the issue male of his

father. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Dundas of Newliston, and by her, who died about 1731, had issue—

John, his successor.

William of Glenmure, a colonel in the army, died in 1744. He was member for Ayrshire in the last Scottish parliament. He married, in 1698, Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, and had, with other issue, William, who inherited the earldoms, as fifth of Dumfries, and fourth of Stair. John, a captain of dragoons; he had sasine of the lands of Aird and Bordland, 21st Nov. 1732. He died unmarried in 1742. James, who succeeded as third Earl of Stair.

George of Dalmahoy, a Baron of the Exchequer, died in 1745. He married in 1720, Euphame, daughter of Sir Andrew Myrton, Bart., of Gogar, county of Edinburgh, and had issue: John, who succeeded as fifth Earl of Stair; William, a general in the army, and Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. He married, in 1783, Mariane Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Robert Harland, Bart., of Springton Hall, Suffolk, and had issue at his decease, in 1807, one son, John-William-Henry, who succeeded as seventh Earl.

John, first Earl of Stair, interested himself greatly in the project of Union, and was appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty in 1705. A bad feeling had sprung up between the English and Scotch, with every indication that, if not stopped, it would terminate in a bloody war. The union, which had been projected long before, was therefore pressed by those in authority with the greater energy thinking that it might effect an amicable settlement. The Earl of Stair, and his brother, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord President, were elected commissioners. The proceedings were kept a profound secret, until the articles were subscribed. As soon as they became known, the people were furious. The Earl, in addition to his Glencoe notoriety, had now the memorable sobriquet of "The Curse of Scotland." The advantages to both countries were not then foreseen by the populace. He died suddenly, on the 8th Jan. 1707, after having debated, with great power, on the 22d article of the Union. As stated in the history of "The College of Justice," upon data drawn by his con-

temporaries, he possessed transcendent talent, but was utterly unprincipled, sanguinary, and remorseless. He was succeeded by his son,

John, second *Earl of Stair*. He was born in 1773, and served as a volunteer in Flanders under King William. He joined the royal regiment of Scots Dragoons (Scots Greys), and, soon after the battle of Ramilies, succeeded to the command. On the accession of Queen Anne, he served under the Duke of Marlborough in his first campaign, in 1702, and was at Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, 1706, 1708, and 1709. In the second named battle he acted as Brigadier, and was bearer of the despatches to England announcing the victory. At the last named he was a Major-General, and in 1710 had promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

On the 25th June 1709, he had sasine of the 40s. land of Barnsallie.

After the accession of George I., in 1714, he was called to the Council Board, and in 1715, went to France in a diplomatic capacity. Subsequent to the death of Louis XIV., he was appointed ambassador-extraordinary to that Court. The object was to defeat the intrigues of the Jacobites. He held this appointment for five years, supporting it with much hospitality; but, as it turned out in the end, at his own private expense. The British ministry sacrificed him in 1720, rather than displease Law, the French financier, whom Lord Stair distrusted, and treated accordingly, and rightly, as events soon proved. Lord Stair then retired to Castle Kennedy, where he occupied his time in laying out the beautiful grounds in terraces, as they now exist. He also planted a great deal, improved the agriculture of the estate, and attended much to the breeding of horses. He reared a special breed of grey ponies, (Galloways), which became celebrated.

On the 9th Dec. 1735, he had a reversion from James Dalrymple of Dunragit, of the lands of Kirmanoch and Barsallons; and on the 2d Jan. 1736, another reversion by

Robert Lin of Dalnagap, of the lands of Carnaircan, *alias* Dalraran.

In 1742, he was made Field-Marshal, and in the same year proceeded as ambassador to Holland, where he was appointed commander-in-chief of the allied army in Flanders until the arrival of George II., in 1743. Under his Majesty he served at the battle of Dettingen; but, being hurt at the preference shown by the King to the Hanoverian generals, he presented a memorial, resigning his command, and retired to the Hague. Subsequently, however, he was in command of the forces near London, to oppose Prince Charles Edward.

When the Act of Parliament was passed, in 1747, abolishing hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland, Lord Stair claimed, as bailie of the regality of Glenluce, lordship of Inch, &c., the sum of £3,200, which was reduced to £450.

His Lordship married Eleanor, daughter of James Campbell, second Earl of Loudoun, widow of James, first Viscount Primrose. It is related that she had made a resolution never to marry again, which was overcome by Lord Stair (who had sought her hand in vain), giving bribes to her domestics, whereby he got admitted one night into a small room where she used to say her prayers every morning, the window of which looked to the High Street in Edinburgh. At this window Lord Stair showed himself next morning, *en déshabillé*, to the people passing along the street, upon which a scandal arose, and to save her reputation, Lady Primrose was obliged to take him as her second husband. Some remarkable circumstances in the early life of this lady, formed the groundwork of Sir Walter Scott's "Aunt Margaret's Mirror."* Having no issue, he obtained a charter, in 1707, extending the entail to a nomination of his own, such person being descended from the first Viscount, and failing such, to his elder brothers and younger sons in succession, failing which, to the eldest son. This he executed by deed, in 1747, in favour of his younger brother George's son, John. This settlement, however, was disputed by the Honourable

* Chambers' "Traditions of Edinburgh," also "Journal."

James Dalrymple, second son of the Honourable William Dalrymple and the Countess of Dumfries, and the House of Lords set it aside in 1748. The estates, however, could not be so dealt with, and went as bequeathed.

The Earl of Stair dying in 1747, the Honourable James Dalrymple became third Earl. He died, without issue, in 1760, when the title reverted to his elder brother, William, as fourth Earl, who inherited the Earldom of Dumfries, on the death of his mother, Penelope, Countess of Dumfries. He died in 1768, without issue, when the Earldoms separated—that of Dumfries to the right line, and Stair to his cousin, 27th July 1768.

John, fifth Earl of Stair, cousin and heir, as also heir of his uncle by nomination, who had previously held the Earldom for twenty years, and voted as Earl of Stair at the election in 1747, until dispossessed by the decision of the Lords in 1748. He married the daughter of George Middleton, a banker in London. He alienated Newliston, and died 13th October 1789. He left a son, born in 1749, who succeeded as

John, sixth *Earl of Stair*. He was ambassador at Warsaw in 1782, and at Berlin in 1785. He died without issue, 1st June 1821, and was succeeded by his cousin,

John-William Henry, descended of George Dalrymple of Dalmahoy, third son of the first Earl of Stair. He was born in 1784, and married, in 1802, Laura, youngest daughter of John Manners of Grantham Grange, which marriage was dissolved in 1809, in consequence of a prior contract, in 1804, with Johanna, daughter of Charles Gordon of Cluny, deemed a valid marriage by the laws of Scotland when it took place. She was familiarly called "Jackey Gordon," and known in society by that name as a lady who would now be called rather "fast." A good many anecdotes could be told of her did space permit. She did not hold the Earl, however, for the marriage was annulled in June 1820. He died in Paris, 22d March 1840, and was succeeded by his kinsman, Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart., the descendant of Sir James Dalrymple,

Bart. of Borthwick, second son of James, first Viscount Stair, the first of the family in Galloway.

John, eighth Earl of Stair, born in 1771. He entered the army, and rose to the rank of General, and Col. of the 46th regiment. He was also keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland. He was twice married, first, in 1795, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Augustus Johnson Kennilworth, who died in 1823, without issue; secondly, in 1826, Adamina, daughter of Adam, Viscount Duncan, who died in 1857. He was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, 11th August 1841, with remainder to his brother. He was also a Knight of the Thistle. He resided principally at Oxenford Castle, where he gathered a fine collection of the paintings of that famed artist, the Rev. John Thomson of Duddingston, whose second wife was the widow of Marton, third son of Sir William Dalrymple, Bart., of Cousland. He died 10th January 1853, when he was succeeded by his brother,

North Hamilton Dalrymple, ninth Earl of Stair, born in 1776. He married, first, in 1817, Margaret, daughter of James Penny of Arrard, county Lancaster, and by her, who died 22d April 1828, had issue:—

John.

Elizabeth Hamilton.

Anne, married to Sir John Dick Lauder, Baronet, of Fountainhall.

Agnes, married to John More Nisbett of Cairnhill, Lanarkshire.

Margaret Penny, married to Allan A. Maconochie Welwood of Meadowbank and Pittiver, formerly Professor of Laws in the University of Glasgow.

He married, secondly, Martha Willet, daughter of the late Colonel George Dalrymple, and had by her a son:—

George Grey, an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, born 22d May 1832.

He married on the 10th Nov. 1853, Eleanora Alice, fifth daughter of William John, ninth Lord Napier, and has had issue, George-North, Walter-Francis, Hew-Norman, who is dead; and a daughter, Mary Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth.

North Hamilton died at Oxenford on the 9th November 1864, when he was succeeded by his son,

John Viscount Dalrymple, as tenth Earl of Stair. He served in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and rose to be a Lieutenant and Captain, when he sold out. He was M.P. for Wigtonshire for several years, and appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County, when the present Earl of Galloway resigned. He is a Knight of the Thistle. He married, 9th November 1846, Louisa-Jane-Henrietta-Emily de Franquetot, eldest daughter of the late Augustin, Duc de Coigny, by his wife, Henrietta Dundas Dalrymple-Hamilton, heiress of Bargany, parish of Dailly, Ayrshire. The Countess of Stair is heiress to her mother. They have issue :

John-Hew-North-Gustave-Henry, Viscount Dalrymple, born 18th June 1848.

North de Coigny, born 31st Oct. 1853.

Hugh-Hamilton, born 27th Sept. 1857.

Robert M'Gill, born 1862.

Margaret-Elizabeth, died in 1851.

Jane-Georginia, twin with Margaret-E., born 1850.

Mary-Evelyn, born 1852.

Anne-Henrietta, born 1855.

Emily-E., born 1859.

Arms.—*Or*, on a Saltier, *az.*, nine lozenges of the field.

Crest.—A rock, *proper*.

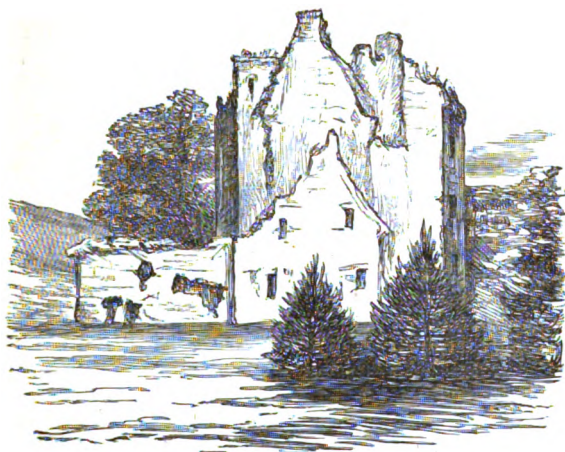
Supporters.—Two lions, *proper*.

Motto.—"Firm."

The family now own, not only the Wigtonshire lands, but also Oxenfoord, Midlothian, and Cleland, Lanarkshire. In 1690, King William arrived with his fleet at Lochryan, and for the time quietly took up his quarters at Castle Kennedy. He was on his way to Ireland, and soon after fought the battle of the Boyne. Castle Kennedy was accidentally burned in 1715, when many family papers were lost. The walls, about 70 feet in height, are still standing. The situation is peculiar, and the picturesque ruin, with the pinery and beautifully kept grounds, guarded by the lochs on each side, attract many visitors, even holiday people from Belfast, &c.

The family residence, until lately, was at Culhorn, about

a mile from Castle Kennedy. A new house called Lochinch has been built. It was finished in 1867, and is now occupied



It is situated at the north end of the loch, not far from the old castle. The site, however, cannot be called a good one, being rather low, and the house, for a new building, does not present any attraction for special notice.

SHEUCHAN.

The first notice we find of this place is in 1550, when Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw was infest in the lands of Sheuchan, Dalrerran, Meikle and Little Tongue, Marslaugh, &c. It is stated that

Patrick, (born about 1605), third son of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, received from his father, in 1649, the lands of Sheuchan and Tongue, or Tung. On the 24th Nov. 1657, he had sasine of the lands of Meikle and Little Tongue, which appear to have been part of the barony of Innermessan. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Gordon of Craichlaw, and had issue :

Andrew, his heir.

Jean, who was married in 1667, to John eldest son of James Blair of Dunskey.

About 1662, Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan was fined £1200 for his adherence to the Presbyterian faith.

Andrew Agnew of *Sheuchan* succeeded his father, and married a daughter of Robert M'Dowall of Logan. He appears to have been alive on the 8th Jan. 1704; but, on the 2d March 1663, and the 1st June 1671,

William Agnew had sasine of the lands of Sheuchan. He could not be his son, but might be a brother, under some arrangement in these troublous times. The next was

Robert Agnew of Sheuchan, who married Margaret, daughter of Patrick M'Dowall of Freuch, and had an only daughter, Margaret. On the 29th October 1725, Mrs Margaret M'Dowall, Lady Sheuchan, had sasine of that property in life-rent.

In 1747, *John Vans* of *Barnbarroch* married Margaret, only child and heiress of Robert and Margaret Agnew of Sheuchan, when he assumed the name of Agnew. He had sasine of the lands of Sheuchan, and Meikle and Little Tungs, 9th Jan. 1776, on a precept granted by Sir Stair Agnew. John Vans and Margaret Agnew had issue,

Robert Agnew. He appears to have married Margaret Dunlop. By sasine, dated 27th October 1777, Mrs Frances Dunlop, wife of Robert Agnew, younger of Sheuchan, had sasine of a life-rent of the lands of Sheuchan, Tongue, and Auchintibbert. On the 19th October 1781, Robert Agnew, of Sheuchan, had sasine of the lands of Largliddisdail, Barnbarroch, &c.; also of Sheuchan and Meikle and Little Tungs, 6th Jan. 1794. He had issue, *Robert*.

On the 24th Sept. 1799, *Robert Vans Agnew*, younger of Sheuchan, had sasine of the lands of Barwhang and others on a crown charter.

For the further successions, reference can be made to Barnbarroch, parish of Kircinner.

Robert Vans Agnew of *Barnbarroch*, the present representative, alienated Sheuchan and Meikle and Little Tungs, by

excambion, in 1855, to the Earl of Stair. The barony of Largliddesdale, in Stonykirk parish, is still retained by Barnbarroch.

Symson, in 1684, mentions "the Mark," a new house lately built of brick made there, about a bow draught from the town (Stranraer), which belonged to Agnew of Sheuchan. Park House is the present residence, and it is just about that distance from Stranraer.

LARG.

This property originally belonged to the Monastery of Saulseat, and formed part of the barony of that name. On the 3d January 1600, John Vans of Longcastle and Barnbarroch had sasine of the lands of Auchmantille, &c., which were obtained from the Church.

A family of the name of *Lynn*, or *Lin*, possessed it in the seventeenth century. The first we find is *Fergus Lynn*, who had sasine of the lands of Little Largis and Cults in June 1634. In the June following, he had sasine also of Mekil Largis, Auchmontill, &c.; on the 28th February 1644, of the merkland of Assindarroch. Then, in February 1650, there was a disposition by Gilbert Kennedy to Fergus Lin of the lands of Glenturron, &c. Fergus was succeeded by his son, *William*, who was served heir to his father on the 11th March 1656, in the lands of Larg, Cults, Auchmantill, Pollirian, and Auchinvain, Dumba, Culreoch, Ashindarroch, Clenneries and Glentirrow; also Arriolands, parish of Glenluce; the four merkland of Stranraer; Meikle Slavie, parish of Leswalt; Creichane, or Glenheid and Cairngirroche, parish of Kirkmaiden. They had also a residence in the town of Stranraer.

It will thus be seen that this family had, by some means or other, got possession of lands which made them of some importance. There was also a renunciation, dated 20th March 1664, by Hugh Kennedy to William Lin, of the lands of Arieullane and Klennarie.

William Lin married Agnes M'ulloch, but of what family does not appear. In July 1656, she had sasine of the lands of Little Larg. She is also mentioned as his spouse in sasine 22d January 1662. On the 6th August 1663, William Lin of Larg had also sasine of the lands of Craig and Ariehemane. He appears to have been succeeded by his son,

Fergus, who married Catherine M'Cubbin. They had issue, so far as we have traced, one son, *William*, and five daughters,—Agnes, Catherine, Jean, Elizabeth, and Mary. These six children had sasine, in March 1753, of the lands of Little Larg. They were probably all younger children, so that the name of the eldest son has yet to be discovered.

The Lins, or Linnes, do not appear to have had the property much more than a century, yet in that time there were three generations. They were, in all likelihood, a branch of the Lynes of that Ilk, parish of Dalry, Cuninghame district, Ayrshire, the first of whom known signed the Ragman Roll in 1292. The property of Lyn was small, and appears to have been lost to the family in the seventeenth century; not only the family, but the very name is now extinct in Ayrshire. During their occupation of Larg, various stories have come down to us, but none of them favourable. They appear to have been a race much disliked in Galloway; and are well known to have assisted in the persecution of the people in the district throughout the Presbyterian struggle. As related by Sir A. Agnew, the Rev. Mr Welsh, minister of Irongray, for whose apprehension a reward of 9000 merks were offered, on one occasion preached in New Luce, where a tent was pitched, as it was usual to hold the service in the open air. Hearing of this, the Laird of Larg, afraid to seize the preacher while surrounded by his hearers, set fire to the bush behind him. At the same time, as related, he taunted the reverend gentleman, who, in reply, predicted that God would perhaps not leave his children as much land as they could spread a tent on. Whether this latter part of the story is true or not, the fact turned out so, for they shortly afterwards lost every acre, and the name has disappeared in Galloway as well as in Ayrshire.

The Lynes were not all persecutors, however, for we find one of the name amongst the persecuted. Alexander Lin was surprised and shot at Craigmodie, in 1685, by Lieut.-General Drummond, for being a Covenanter. A memorial stone was placed over his remains, which was renewed in 1827. It stands on a bleak, romantic spot.*

The Lyne family, as we were told many years ago, had their house struck and set on fire by a thunderbolt, when it was burned to the ground. In a country like Galloway, full of tradition and superstition, this was of course looked upon as vengeance from on high. One thing is certain, their extirpation has been complete. The last of the name will be found under "Dalnagap," parish of New Luce. Symson, writing in 1684, mentions the house of Larg, then occupied by William Lin of Larg. Their downfall, however, appears to have commenced in that year. In December 1684, Hugh Wallace of Inglishton, W.S., had sasine of the lands and barony of Larg. The lands of Poleryan and Auchinvean, &c., appear to have been acquired by James Dalrymple, first of Dunragit, for, by sasine, 18th Sept. 1711, there was a reversion and renunciation, by James Dalrymple of Little Dunragget, to John, Earl of Stair, of the foregoing lands. Then, on the 21st November 1732, 26th March 1740, and again, on the 9th March 1749, Robert Dalrymple, W.S., had sasine of the lands of Meikle Larg, &c. In October 1766, Andrew M'Dougall had sasine of the lands of Lesnoll and Assindarroch. On the 9th October and 17th November 1766, John Dalrymple of Stair had sasine of the lands of Meikle Larg and others, on resignation and renunciation; and the same on the 1st Feb. 1776, of the lands of Little Larg. Following all these, on the 15th November 1786, John Hamilton of Bargany had sasine of the lands of Meikle Larg, on a feu charter from the Earl of Stair. Lastly, on the 16th Nov. 1799, John Earl of Stair, had sasine, as heir to his mother, of the lands of Meikle Larg and others, in security of £12,700. With the Stair family they remain.

* Mackenzie's Galloway.

CLENNERIES.

Sir A. Agnew mentions that in 1491 Clanery belonged to his family. It probably had formed part of the barony of Saulseat, and belonged to the Church. It was possessed by the M'Cullochs of Myretoun in 1539, for, by instrument dated in that year, taken by John Vans of Barnbarroch and Janet M'Culloch, his spouse, daughter to Simon M'Culloch of Myretoun, the latter conveyed to the former the seven merk land of Clenrie. Following this, there was a tack of Clannerie, dated in the year 1547, granted for nineteen years, by Walter, Abbot of Glenluce, to John Vans of Barnbarroch.*

Then the lands appear to have passed to the Kennedies; for, Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, granted a tack for nineteen years to Alexander Vans, which contains a precept of sasine dated 26th Nov. 1560; also an instrument of sasine of the same dated 3d July 1562. Subsequently, by contract of excambly, Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch disposes to Ninian Adair the lands of Clenery, Glenturry, and many others. These we name were to be held of the Earl of Cassilis for certain yearly payments. This transaction seems to have been mixed up with wadsets. The sheet on which the date should appear is wanting.†

The next we find is a family of the name of Hathorn; when they obtained possession does not appear. Hugh Hathorn of Arehemein, parish of Glenluce, appears to have been the proprietor. On the 20th August 1628, Anna, heiress of her father, Hugh Hathorn of Arehemein, was infeft in the lands of Cleneris and Glentirrow, Moisleiff, Craiginmaddie, Tippercroy, and Auchinrie.

In June 1632, Hew Kennedy had sasine of the lands of Craiginmaddie, and of the same date there was a reversion by him to Sir John M'Dowall of the same lands. In April 1643, Sir Robert Adair had sasine of the lands of Glenturno, &c. Then, on the 10th May following, Hugh M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Tipperay, Craiginmaddie, &c.; and

* Barnbarroch Papers.

† *Ibid.*

on the 13th December 1647, James M'Dowall had sasine of Craiginmaddie.

The Kennedies, however, held the Clenneries. On the 30th August, 1642, Gilbert, nephew of John Kennedy of Creichane, was served heir to Clenneris and Glentirrow, with other lands in other parishes. Shortly after this, they appear to have been possessed by the Adairs, for, on the 23d May 1648, Robert was served heir of Ninian Adair of Kin-hilt in the lands of Clenneries and of Glentirrow. On the 25th January 1650, Thomas Adair, and Janet Gordon his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Craiganmaddie, &c. In February 1650, Gilbert Kennedy, by reversion, gave the lands of Glentirrow to Fergus Lin. Then, 11th March 1656, William, son of Fergus Lin of Larg, succeeded his father to the lands of Clenneries and Glentirrow.

On the 18th Aug. 1663, Hugh was served heir to his father, Hugh Kennedy, in the lands of Clennerie and Glentirrow, who made a renunciation, 20th March 1664, of Klennarie and Arieullane to William Lin. On the 13th January 1665, Lin of Larg had sasine of Over and Nether Arieullanes.

A new name, that of Houston, appears. Andrew Houston having had sasine of the lands of Craigmaddie, 6th July 1665. We next find that Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan had sasine of the lands of Clennerie, 29th Nov. 1670, and Provost Paterson of Stranraer, of Craigmaddie, 25th Nov. 1698. Then Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland had sasine of Nether Clenerie, 8th January 1704, and so had Andrew Agnew of the same lands on the same day. They are followed by Sir Alex. Maxwell of Monreith, who had sasine of these lands 9th June 1710, and on the 22d Oct. 1740, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart., had sasine. We now come to the present owners. On 12th June 1777, John, Earl of Stair had sasine of the lands of Over Clenerie, or High Clernie; and on the 15th November 1791, the Earl had again sasine on a charter by Sir Stair Agnew.

There is no doubt that many of these sasines were only as securities for money advanced, but they enable us to form

a pretty good idea of the position of properties in Galloway in the seventeenth century, when bonds and wadsets ruined many, who, up to that time, had weathered the difficulties which attended the ownership of land, where Court and Church influence were equally wanting. The civil war and religious commotions of that period were the cause of much of the ruinous wadset system.

CAIRNE.

George Gordon, son of Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch, was infest in the lands of Cairne, Multiburgh, 31st Oct. 1607. He appears to have been succeeded by *James Gordon*, for, in August 1634, the latter gave reversion of the lands of Cairne-Multiburgh, to John Gordon.

A family of the name of M'Kie then followed as owners. *Patrick M'Kie* is styled of Kairne in 1635. In May 1641, Patrick M'Kie and his spouse, Elizabeth Gordon, had sasine of the lands of Cairne. He had issue, *Fergus*, who, on the 17th October 1674, was served heir to his father in the lands of Cairne-Multibruche. He seems to have been succeeded by his brother *Thomas*, as we find, 25th September 1688, Thomas, merchant-burgess, Belfast, son of Patrick M'Kie of Carne, served heir of Carne-Mucklebrugh.

The property passed about that time to the minister of Stranraer. On the 29th April 1710, Mr Alex. Lawrie, minister at Stranraer, had sasine of the lands of Cairne, and, following him, on the 14th June 1715, Walter Lawrie, also styled minister at Stranraer, had sasine of the same two and a half merk lands. It afterwards came to be added to the Lochryan estate. On the 27th February 1768, Frances Anne Wallace, wife of John Dunlop of Dunlop, had sasine of the lands of Croche (now Lochryan), Cairn, Multiburgh, and others. She was heiress of the Lochryan property.

DUCHRAE

Belonged at one time to the M'Dowalls of Garthland. In the service, 17th Oct. 1600, John M'Dowall of Garthland was served heir to his father in the lands of Duchrae and others. It seems to have continued for some time in that family, for in another service, 8th August 1657, Sir James M'Dowall of Garthland was served heir to his father in the same lands.

For many years, and until recently, the lands belonged to William Sprott, who sold them to the present proprietor, Mr M'Lean.

KIRKLAND.

As the name implies, this was the land belonging to the Kirk. On the 25th December 1596, Christian, daughter of Gilbert M'Dowall, rector, was served heir to the twenty solidatis terrarum ecclesiasticarum of Kirkland.

MYLNETOUN.

Alexander Mure of Cotland, parish of Wigtoun, son of Archibald Mure, in Arreoland, was infeft, 21st August 1611, in the lands of Mylnetoun of Lochanes, Duchten, Balmeus in Lochanes, Dumba, &c. We next find William Lin of Larg served heir to Dumba and other lands, on the 11th March 1656.

Then, in July 1674, Gilbert M'Ilwyand, son to Thomas M'Ilwyand of Mylnetoun, had sasine of the two merkland of Multouns.

Dumba is now owned by Mr Craig.

PARISH OF OLD LUCE.

THE parishes of Old and New Luce were formerly comprehended in one, called *Glenluce*. Here, in 1190, Roland, Lord of Galloway, founded the Abbey of Glenluce, for monks of the Cistercian order, the first colony of whom were brought from Melrose. It stood on the east side of the small river *Luce*, "in a pleasant valley called Glenluce, from which," says Chalmers, "the Abbey took its name." No doubt, in old charters it is written *Glen-lus*, and the word *lus*, which is Pictish, means herb, particularly signifying a leek. Hence, the glen of herbs or leeks. Symson gives the derivation as *Villis Lucis*, or *Vallis Lucida*, a pleasant valley, and such it is; or *Villis Sancti Lucae*, or *Sanctæ Lucie*, but which of these he does not positively determine. An intelligent clerical correspondent in Stranraer sends us a photograph of a relique found among the ruins of Glenluce, about fifteen years ago.

Vouching for the genuineness of the ornament, which appears to have been used as a Candlestick for the High Altar—he remarks that it "helps more or less to throw light upon the doubt held by some regarding the name, upon the assumption," he continues, "that the *Church of the Abbey* of Glenluce was named after either St Luke or St Lucy, this candlestick helps to clear up the doubt as to which of the two saints belonged the patronage. For the figure, who holds in one hand a branch for a taper, and leans by the other upon a cross, is, I think, characteristic of St Lucy. There is a marked defect in the eyes of the image, which, considering the finish of the whole, seems a real blemish. But might not this blemish be a proof that the figure represents

St Lucy, who was *blind*? and might not the fact of her leaning on the cross and holding a lamp, show that, whatever



light she had, came to her from the Cross of Christ?" It could not have belonged to a *Cell*, or the *Refectory*, or *Scriptorium*, or *Capitular*; for all ornaments were strictly forbidden by the Cistercian rule, unless in Church.

The Abbey Church was the Parish Church, and belonged to the Abbots and Canons, who were proprietors of the district. There were, besides, two Chapels in the parish, also belonging to the monastery. One of them was called *Our Lady's Chapel*, and the other *Christ's Chapel*, or *Kirk Christ*. The latter was ruinous in 1684, and stood on the seashore, near Sinnynes.

The Abbey must have been an extensive and magnificent building. The ruins cover an acre of ground, and the garden and orchard extended to twelve Scotch acres. The earliest Crown charter to this abbey on record is by Robert I.—“Carta to the abbacie of *Glenlus* . . . to be halden in

ane frie barony, *cum furca fossa*." The building had thus a ditch, or trench, of defence, apparently in the form of a fork. The abbey had another charter from Bruce, confirmatory of their liberties.* Again, in the reign of David II., a charter was granted to the "Abbaie of Glenluce, confirmatory of their haill lands;" and another, confirmatory of "ane 5 merk land of the Earldom of Wigton, and of ane 5 merk land of Carmole." On the 23d Jan. 1496-7, the abbot of Glenluce received a charter constituting the village of Ballinlach, which had grown up in the vicinity of the Monastery, a burgh of barony, in the lordship of Glenluce.

The name of the first abbot mentioned was William, in 1214. Subsequent to 1488, another, Walter, was sent from France by John Duke of Albany. Cuthbert Baillie was Commendator during the latter part of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries. He was also Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and died in 1514. Whether Thomas Hay (see Park) succeeded him, is uncertain, but he was commendator in 1561. He again was succeeded by William, son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, who was commendator in 1581. Laurence Gordon, son to Alexander, Bishop of Galloway, and Archbishop of Athens, was likewise an abbot. He is also mentioned as commendator.

The actual amount of property held by the abbacy nowhere appears; but it must have been considerable. At the Reformation it was leased by the Earl of Cassilis, who was bailie of the abbey, for 1000 merks, or £666, 13s. 4d. Scots yearly, much below the real value of the revenue. In 1587, the whole, of course, became annexed to the Crown. James VI. afterwards erected Glenluce into a temporal barony, which he conferred upon Mr Laurence Gordon, commendator at the time. He died in 1610, when the property went to his brother, John Gordon, Dean of Salisbury. In the charter to John, the whole monastery of Glenluce, with all and sundry houses, dovecots, gardens, and orchards, are conveyed; but no lands are mentioned, these having previously been settled on Thomas Hay. The Dean of Salisbury

* Robertson's Index.

gave the monastery, with his only child Louise, in marriage to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, from whom it was purchased by the King, in 1613, and annexed to the Bishoprick of Galloway. In 1641 it was given by Charles I. to the University of Glasgow, and again restored to the Bishoprick in 1681, where it remained till 1689.

Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair, had sasine of the Lordship of Glenluce in June 1678; and his father, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, President of the Court of Session, was created Lord Glenluce, 21st April 1690.

The *Chronicle of Melrose* tells us that the monastery of Glenluce was plundered by the soldiery of Alexander II., when subduing the rebellion of the Galloway men in favour of the bastard son of Alan Lord of Galloway.

When James IV. and his Queen were on their pilgrimage to St. Ninian in 1607, the King gave a present of four shillings to the gardener at Glenluce.*



Sir A. Agnew, in his recent work, states that the abbey had become ruinous in 1627, and that the house of Park is said to have been mainly built out of the materials.

* Treasurer's Accounts.

When Symson wrote, in 1684, Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair, was heritable bailie of the Regality of Glenluce, and the office was then filled by Sir Charles Hay of Park.

Judging from the ruins still remaining, the abbey must have been an extensive building. "The steeple," says Symson, "and part of the walls of the Church, together with the chapter-house, the walls of the cloyster, the gate-house, with the walls of the large precincts, are for the most part yet standing." Part still remains, and is in good preservation. The woodcut we give is from "Grose's Antiquities," 1792.

The chapter house is the only portion of the abbey in good preservation, and in it are to be seen the arms of the founder. When visiting the abbey, a year or two ago, we were sorry to find that poultry were allowed to roost and have their nests there ; and a long ladder, no doubt used to gather in the eggs, had mutilated the carved work. †

In 1647, the parish was broken up into two, the parishes of *Old* and *New Luce*, the one being the northern and the other the southern division. For the latter a new parish church had to be built, about four miles from the abbey, It was called the *Moor Kirk of Luce*. The patronage of the two parishes remains with the Crown.

When the Act abolishing hereditary jurisdiction was passed in 1744, John Kennedy, Lord Cassilis, claimed compensation as bailie of the Bishop of Galloway's lands on the Cree, and bailie of the regality of Glenluce, the sum of £3000, and for other offices in Ayrshire, £10,100 ; in all, £13,100, which was reduced to £1800.

During last century the town of Glenluce, and along the bay, were favourite places with smugglers ; for, throughout Galloway, smuggling was carried on to a great extent* One instance connected with Glenluce may be mentioned. In April 1771, at mid-day, a large body of men marched through the parish, with upwards of one hundred and fifty horses all loaded with tea, except twelve, which carried spirits, the whole being obtained from three vessels in the bay near

* Mackenzie's Galloway.

Glenluce. They were attacked by the troops, consisting of a sergeant's detachment of sixteen men, with some excise officers ; but, of course, such a force had no chance. They were defeated, got their firelocks broken, and not a few received severe wounds, though no lives were lost. When the smugglers left Glenluce, they were upwards of two hundred strong, but about fifty afterwards separated, going another road. The main body arrived the same evening at Dalmellington.

DUNRAGIT.

The ancient owners of this property are unknown, but we are inclined to believe that it formed part of the lands belonging to Glenluce Abbey. Sir A. Agnew states that, from a decree of the Lords Auditors in 1491, it appears that Dunragit, along with others, belonged to his family. This, however, as we have found in other cases, could only have been a nominal possession of short duration, for, about the same time, *Cuthbert Baillie*, of the ancient house of Lamington, was owner. He was Commendator of Glenluce, and Lord High Treasurer of Scotland from 1512 to 1514, when he died. We have no trace of his marriage, but he left a son :—

William Baillie of Dunragit. He had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Blar-Schynnach, 28th Feb. 1534. We have no authority for his marriage, but he left lawful issue :

Alexander, who succeeded.

Catherine, who was married to Patrick Dunbar of Creloch. The contract of marriage is dated in 1539.

Alexander Baillie of Dunragit succeeded his father. He was married, but all we know of his wife is, that her name was Margaret. There is a letter of reversion by Alexander Baillie of Dunragit, with consent of Margaret Baillie, his

spouse, in favour of Hugh Kennedy of Barquhanny, of the four merkland of Arriehassan, disposed by Hugh Kennedy to Alexander Baillie, to be redeemed for seven score pounds, dated May 1563.* Alexander had issue :

Andrew, who succeeded.

William, married Christian Dalziel.

Thomas.

On the 22d May 1562, there was a sasine in favour of Thomas Baillie in Little Dunragget, who was also married; but nothing further is known of them than that they had a daughter, Jean, who, by contract dated 11th August 1570, married William Kennedy of Kilterpick (Gilliespick now Gillespie ?). She is styled Jean, lawful daughter of Thomas Baillie of Little Dunragget. Then, in May 1571, William Baillie, in Gannoch, and Christian Dalziel, his spouse, had sasine upon a precept by Hugh Kennedy of Barwhanne, superior, of the yearly rent furth of the four merk land of Drummuckloch, parish of Inch.†

Andrew Baillie of Dunragit succeeded his father, and was in possession in 1567. Whether married or not we have not traced, but he left no issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

William Baillie, then of Blairshinnoch, parish of Kirkinner. Andrew Baillie appears to have died in 1593, as his brother is styled "of Blairshinnoch" up to that year. William Baillie had issue, at least a son,

Alexander Baillie, who succeeded to Dunragit, Blairshinnoch, &c. He married, in 1591, Euphemia, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus (or Vans), of Barnbarroch, by Lady Catherine Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis. There is a discharge, dated 22d Oct. 1593, by William Baillie of Blairshinnoch to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch for 800 merks due, as part payment of a thousand merks of tocher, which Sir Patrick bound himself to pay with Euphan Vaus, his daughter, in the contract of marriage betwixt her

* Barnbarroch Papers.

† *Ibid.*

and Alexander Baillie, son of William Baillie. Alexander Baillie had issue,

John Baillie of *Dunragit*, who succeeded him. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, by Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean. We know not when he died, but on the 12th December 1637 we find his son,

William Baillie of *Dunragit* and *Blairshinnoch*, &c. He married a daughter of Hew M'Douall of Knockglass (a son of M'Douall of Garthland), by Marie, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw. He and his wife were cousins, —John Baillie, his father, and Hew M'Douall his father-in-law, married sisters, daughters of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw. William Baillie had issue so far as known ;

Alexander, who succeeded.

Thomas, who had sasine of Little Dunragit on the 13th January 1665.

John, who in February 1666 is also styled of Little Dunragit. (This appears to have been the portion of younger sons).

Andrew, in holy orders.

And one daughter.

We would not have known anything about Andrew, but for a letter still preserved at Lochnaw. He appears to have gone to Barbadoes, in the West Indies, and it is supposed died there unmarried. The only daughter known was married to John M'Kerlie, representative of the M'Kerlie's of Cruggleton, grandfather of the late Captain Robert M'Kerlie.

We shall give the interesting letter referred to in reference to the Rev. Andrew Baillie, as well as the reply, of which Sir James Agnew happily kept a copy.

“ BARBADOES, *Aug. ye 26, 1711.*

“ HONOURABLE SIR,—I don't doubt but this may be amusing enough, to receive an epistle from one so much unacquainted with you, or the manner of scraping a correspondence with one of such distinction as yourself; however, if you'll take it as it is, rude and unpolished, the sequel accounts for the reason, which is:—

“A gentleman, honoured with a ministerial dignity, and qualified accordingly, came lately very largely recommended to this island by my Lord of Loudoun, and in a very short time came in a rector to a country parish wherein I have some interest; and because he was not born to cringe and bow, there are some colonels in his parish that have become his enemies; and he not being a proper object to be imposed upon (so that they are not able to quarrel with his parts), they have forged a childish story of him; y^t he was born in Ireland and that his father was a pedlar there. The design whereof is to make the world believe that a man who will deny his country will be guilty of anything.

“The young gentleman’s name is Mr Andrew Baillie, jr. I must in a few words tell you what I think of the young gentleman:—

“I look upon him to be of a good life, and severely temperate, for which these two gentlemen hate him. He is modest and diligent in his duty, and, in a word, wonderfully capable to account for his religion to the convincing of gainsayers, and preaches as well in conversation as in the pulpit; so that if there be truth in what he advances, which I am ready to believe, you and we both may be proud of him, having few sent us that are gentlemen and scholars too.

“He tells me as a secret that his two grandmothers were daughters of your family, and his grandfather by the mother’s side was a son of the house of Garthland, two very ancient houses, and which reflect honour upon the generality of families in ye shire. This he told me as a secret, because he does not value himself upon that score, being of late more of Juvenal’s opinion, ‘*virtus est sola nobilitas.*’ When they ask him in banter if he is a gentleman (because Scotchmen are always proud), he modestly declines the name, by telling them ‘he was never rich, and therefore could not be a gentleman till he had the gown;’ and then he believed none that were civil would renew the question. This is a taste of his conversation, and it is all so at occasion (or more agreeable), but charming to me.

“What you'll please to write me in return with respect to his parentage and place of his nativity, I will justify in opposition to all who dare advance the contrary; for I have embarked myself in his interest, and will follow my own inclination when I stand his friend.

“This, your return, will be but common justice to your deserving kinsman, but will (also) singularly oblige, honourable sir, your most humble and obedt. sert.,

“DANIEL HOOPER.

“SIR JAMES AGNEW of Lochnaw, Knight
and Baronet, near Stranraer, in North
Brittain.”

The reply was as follows:—

“LOCHNAW, 19th Nov. 1711.”

“WORTHIE SIR,—I was favoured with yours of the 26th August, and am most sensible and thankful for the freindship ye have showin to my kinsman, and ye have acted a more generous part, and more becoming your character, than those oyr gentlemen, who make it their endeavour to tryduce and maligne him. If he were of a meaner birth, and less eminent in his oyr good qualifications, perhaps he would be more agreeable and acceptable to them.

“Believe me, that what he has suggested to you is verie treu, for his grandmothers were both daughters of my family, and his grandfather, by his mother's side was a son of the family of Garthland, who are not the meanest families in this kingdom; And that his father is a pedlar, and he himself born in Ireland, is both fictitious and false, (he) being born and educat, in his more younger years, within three miles of my house—(at Knockglass).

“It's most pleasing to me to have a confirmation from you of his virtuous and pious lyfe; and that he is progressive in oyr good qualities in relation to his ministerial functionns, I heartily wish for, as I doubt not of the continuance of it.

“I cannot express or make language of the sense of the

obligation I am under to you (as all his oyr friends heir are), for the respect and justice ye have done to my cuisne, Mr Andrew Baillie. I should be proud of an opportunity to do you service; and in the meantyme accept of the dutiful respects of, Sir, your most humble and obliged servant,

“ J. AGNEW.

“ Mr DANIEL HOOPER, per Mr Shielding, at the Signe of the Dyall, at ye upper end of Drurye Lane, London.”

It would appear that *Alexander Baillie*, heir to his father, was twice married; but this supposition rests merely on the fact that, in January 1647, Alexander Baillie, *younger*, and his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Dunragit, &c. If so, he had no issue by his first marriage, or none that survived, for his son and heir was a child when he died. It is certain that he married Nicolas, daughter of Sir Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum. In May 1676, Nicolas Dunbar, lawful daughter to umquhile Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum, had sasine of the lands of Meikill Dunragit, &c. He himself had sasine of the same property in May 1671, preliminary, we presume, to his marriage with Nicolas Dunbar, for his father was not then dead, as far as we can trace.

William Baillie of Dunragit, like many others at the time, got into difficulties. The persecution was then fiercely carried on in Galloway; and, although we have no documentary evidence of the fact, we believe that this was the cause of his pecuniary troubles. In November 1677, James (William ?) Maxwell of Loch had sasine of the lands of Dunragit, with the pertinents.

On the 2d June 1681, Alexander, son of William Baillie, was served heir to his father in the lands of Dunragit; also Blairshinnoch and Culbae in the parish of Kirkinner. About this time, he was accidentally drowned, leaving a young son, *Thomas*, as his heir, but who, during his minority, was stripped of his lands. It is very difficult to trace the threads of this business. That there were bonds upon the property, is clear; for, about the time of Alexander's death, James Dalrymple and Agnes Cathcart had

sasine of the lands of Dunragit. This is a link to the statement, handed down from a most reliable source, which is, that James, first Viscount Stair, pretended to take much interest in the young heir, and obtained the charters to look over, which were never again seen. It is not unlikely that Lord Stair, or his son, along with others, were his guardians, for Thomas Baillie's grandmother, Lady Dunbar of Mochrum, was sister to the Viscountess Stair. In which ever way it happened, poor Thomas Baillie, on coming of age, found every acre of his estate in the possession of others. He went to Edinburgh more than once to claim his lands, but with no success; and how could he succeed, when the four sons of Viscount Stair were the leading lawyers of the day, and some of them sitting on the bench? Still persevering, he once more started for Edinburgh, in company with his cousin, John M'Kerlie. On this occasion, both were on law business; but their journey was brought to an abrupt termination. In crossing the rapid and deep river Cree, for there was no bridge at that time, the boat they were in was, by some unfortunate mischance, upset. They got safe to land, but their papers went to the bottom, and were never recovered. Thomas Baillie was a high-spirited young man, and his misfortunes weighed so deeply upon him, that this last accident completely crushed his proud spirit, and he shortly afterwards died at the roadside inn, where they had taken shelter. Such was the end of the last Baillie of Dunragit.

We may here remark that great difficulty has been experienced in collecting the information now given; and such has been the annihilation of all records of this family—and many others are in the same predicament—that even the spot where the Baillies lie interred, in Glenluce Abbey, is unknown.

Of the manner in which properties were obtained, at the period we write of, by the foreclosure of wadsets, we have shown by the document given under Ardwell. Lands were, by this means, acquired at nominal prices. Evidence is not wanting to show how young Chalmers of Gadgirth, in Ayr-

shire, was ruined after the same fashion, in 1695, when his curators—Hugh, Earl of Loudoun; James, Viscount Stair; and David Cuninghame of Milncraig—allotted most of the extensive barony of Gadgirth amongst themselves, during his minority.

The present proprietor of Dunragit is said to inherit the estate from John Dalrymple of Dunragit, second son of James Dalrymple of Stair and Jean Agnew. As already mentioned, the first Dalrymple who appears in connection with it, in the public records, was James Dalrymple and Agnes Cathcart, who had sasine of the lands of Dunragit on the 15th Nov. 1682. Again, on the 12th January 1691, William Gordon of Culvennan had sasine of the lands of Meikle Dunragit. Then, on the 1st Feb. 1717, Margaret Adair had sasine of the lands of Little Dunragit and Craigenbeoch. This, however, must have been through some marriage, or wadset.

But to return to John, second son of James Dalrymple of Stair and Jean Agnew. He married Jean, daughter of John Blair of Dunskey, and had issue, *James*, M.D. On the 30th September 1731, he had sasine of the lands of Meikle Dunragit. Again, on the 21st November 1732, he had sasine of Kiersmanoch and Barsolus.

On the 22d August 1733 James Dalrymple, younger of Dunragit, Doctor of Medicine, had sasine of the lands of Culmoir, parish of Stony Kirk. He also had sasine of the lands of Meikle Dunragit and Broadmeadows. He married Grace, daughter of Patrick M'Dowell of Freugh, probably about the 15th January 1740; for at that date there were two separate sasines in favour of Doctor James Dalrymple and Grace M'Dowall of the lands of Dunragit, &c. They had issue:—

John, who succeeded.

Grace, married to Alex. Gordon of Culvennan and Greenlaw.

At this period there were various sasines, which, without information, it is impossible to understand, unless they related to the superiority, or were as securities. On the 3d Jan. 1760, John Dalrymple of Stair had sasine of the

lands of Meikle Dunragit; and Thomas Adair, on the 4th June 1711. On the 24th August 1771, William Sloan, officer of excise at Lesmahagow, had sasine; and then William Wainright, shipwright, had sasine at the same time. These were followed by John, Earl of Stair; and again the Earl had sasine on the 2d March 1775.

John Dalrymple of Dunragit had sasine of the lands of Nether Clenry, and of Dunragit, 14th July 1775, and again on the 14th February 1783. The latter may have been on succeeding to his father. He married Susannah, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hay, third Baronet of Park, and heir of her brother, Sir Thomas, fourth Baronet, upon inheriting whose property, in 1794, John Dalrymple assumed the additional surname of Hay. The Scottish Baronetcy passed to the male heir of line. John Dalrymple Hay, however, was created a Baronet of the united kingdom in 1798. He had issue:—

James, who succeeded.

Also, six daughters, four of whom died young or unmarried.

Jean, married, in 1813, to Vans Hathorn, who had purchased part of Garthland.

Elizabeth, married, in 1808, to Leveson Douglas, a son of Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart of Glasserton.

James Dalrymple Hay of Dunragit succeeded his father as second Baronet, in 1812. He married, first, in 1819, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart. of Springkell, and had issue:—

John Charles, present Baronet.

He married, secondly, in 1823, Ann, daughter of George Hathorn, and had issue:—

George-James, Irregular Cavalry, India, married Emily, daughter of Colonel Frederick Maitland, and has issue.

Houston Stewart, married Mary, daughter of W. King, and has issue.

Thomas-Hugh Vans, Captain 17th Regiment, and, latterly, 4th West India Regiment, who, a year or two ago, with many others, died on the West Coast of Africa, caused in a great measure by mismanagement.

Sarah G., married to James Stewart.

Susan, married to Hastings M'Douall.

Grace M., married to the Rev. W. S. M'Douall.

Mary H. M., married to Col. C. F. Fordyce, C.B.

Anne Wilhelmina.

Sir James Dalrymple Hay died in 1861, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Charles Dalrymple Hay of Dunragit. He entered the Navy, is now a Rear-Admiral, and from 1866 to 1868 one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Also M.P. for Stamford. Sir John C. Dalrymple Hay married, in 1847, the Honourable Eliza Napier, third daughter of Wm. John, eighth Lord Napier, and has issue :—

James-Francis, born 1848.

William-Archibald, born 1851. Admiralty, London.

Charles-John, born 1865.

Evelyn-Eliza.

Clara-Georgiana.

Mary-Elizabeth.

Mabel-Lucy.

Ellinor-Alice.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Or*, on a Saltier, *azure* ; nine lozenges of the field, all within a bordure, *argent*. 2nd and 3rd, *argent*, a Yoke, proper, in chief, and in base, three escutcheons, *gules*.

Crests—A rock, proper, over it the Motto, "Firm." A Falcon, proper, charged on the breast with an escutcheon, *gules*.

Mottoes—For Dalrymple, "Firm ;" for Hay, "Serva jugum."

Supporters—Two men in country habits, holding in their hands, dexter, a Ploughshare, proper ; Sinister, an Ox yoke, proper.

It is said that Dunragit house was built, originally, by Cuthbert Baillie, first of Dunragit. It stands on rising ground, not far distant from the present road between Glenluce and Stranraer. It is surrounded by a good deal of timber.

PARK.

The lands comprising this estate belonged to the Church, being part of the abbey lands of Glenluce. *Thomas Hay*, commendator of the abbey, who first obtained the lands now known as Park, is said, by the Hays who represent him in the male line, to have been the second son of Hay of Dalgetty, Aberdeenshire ; while, by the present owners of the property, he is said to have been descended from Thomas Hay of Lochloy, Nairnshire, younger son of Gilbert, eleventh Earl of Errol. We incline to the latter statement. William Hay of Lochloy had a charter of the miln of Lochloy, and the *lands of Park*, in Feb. 1509. The Commendator, who was probably the grandson of William, would naturally, when he acquired part of the Church lands, give them a name familiar to him in his boyhood.

Whatever his descent, Thomas Hay was appointed Abbot of Glenluce in 1559. The following is a translation of the recommendation of Francis and Mary to the Pope in his favour :—

At AMBOISE, 23d March, 1559.

Francis and Mary, by the grace of God King and Queen of the French and Scots, to the most reverend father in Christ, and Lord Nicholas, Cardinal of Sermoneta, most Worthy Promoter of the affairs of our kingdom of Scotland, greeting : Most Reverend Father, we write urgently to our most Holy Lord the Pope in favour of our familiar Thomas Hay, Elder ; and we ask not only to have him preferred as Abbot to the Monastery of Glenluce, otherwise the Valley of Light,* of the Cistercian order, in the diocese of Candida Casa, now vacant by the death of the venerable Father, James, its last Abbot, but also that an annual pension of one hundred pounds, Scots money, be freely granted out of the revenues of that Monastery, to Patrick Vans, clerk.

* This is confirmatory of our correspondent's derivation of the name of the Monastery.

We earnestly recommend this cause, Rev. Father, to thy zeal, which we have ever experienced readily in our affairs, that it may be completed as speedily as possible, wherein a most grateful deed will be done to us. For the rest of this matter, His Holiness, for whom we pray all good and happiness, will be informed by James Thornton, our procurator herein.

Given at Amboise 23d March 1559.

FRANCIS-MARIE DE LAUDRESPINE.

To the Rev. Lord and Father in Christ,
Nicholas, Cardinal of Sermoneta,
Promoter of the Affairs of our
Kingdom of Scotland.

This appeal was responded to by the appointment of Thomas Hay, and a Papal Bull issued to that effect by Pope Pius IV., and the dates of the Bull and Instrument are given as in the first year of his Pontificate, May 1560. The Bull bears farther testimony to the classical etymology of Glenluce; but proves incontestibly that neither St. Luke nor St. Lucy was the patron, though our correspondent may be correct in his opinion that the figure holding the candlestick represents St. Lucy. It sets forth the cares and anxieties of his Holiness for the setting up and government of churches and monasteries in all the world, and more particularly for the monastery of the *Blessed Virgin Mary* of the *Valley of Light* (*Vallis Lucis*), otherwise Glenluce, of the Cistercian Order, in the Diocese of Candida Casa.

Thomas Hay is sometimes spoken of as Commendator, but in this document he is plainly styled Abbot. There was a distinction between them, the former being an appointment that could be held by a layman, but the latter only by an ecclesiastic. In the instrument of his appointment, taken by the Bishop of Pisa, he is styled "Sir Thomas Hay," which he could only be as one of the Pope's Knights of the Order of St. John.

This order was instituted about the year 1048, to defend the church and monastery built at Jerusalem, and dedicated to John the Baptist. Driven from Palestine, they settled in the island of Cyprus, but lost it; and then, in 1309, established themselves on the island of Rhodes, and were called the Knights of Rhodes. In 1530 they obtained the island of Malta, and were then known as the Knights of Malta. There were three grades. The first were knights who bore arms; the second chaplains, regular ecclesiastics, who combined the military, to some extent, with their religious capacity; the third were called servitors (*serventi d'armi*) whose duty it was to take care of the sick, and accompany pilgrims.

These ecclesiastical knights were not allowed to marry. In the families of the M'Cullochs of Myretown, and M'Guffocks of Rusco, instances will be found where the issue were legitimised by royal authority. There is nothing of this in the case of Thomas Hay; but no doubt the Reformation settled the matter in a more satisfactory manner.

The Papal Bull went farther than merely the appointment of Abbot. The remaining abbacy lands were conveyed to Thomas Hay on the proviso that no addition should be made to the monks of Luce, and that, when all the existing residents were dead, he should inherit the lands. This was ratified by Queen Mary, and confirmed at the Reformation. Thomas Hay became an early convert to Protestantism, thereby ensuring the permanency of the gift. It is said he married a daughter of Kennedy of Bargany, and had issue. He was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Hay of Park, who married, in 1572, Janet, daughter of Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland. With her, it is said, he got the lands of Balcarry. He built the house of Park, and placed the following inscription over the doorway: "Blessit be the name of the Lord. This verk was begun the — day of March 1590, be Thomas Hay of Park, and Jonet Makdoyal, his spouse." "Thomae Hay de Park, et Jonetae Makdougall, suae spouse," had a crown charter

of the lands of Kilphillane, Park, &c., 25th Dec. 1600. He had issue,

Thomas Hay of Park, who succeeded, and was served heir to his father in 1628. On the 12th September of that year, he had sasine of the lands of Kilphillane, Balcarrie, or Ballincorrie, Challoch, Park, Drochduill, Cannarie, Culstone, and Blackmark, Balmurran, or Balmurrie, Balmashe, Ballinglaich, Balmakfadzeane, Blairdirrie, and Barlae. Blairdirrie appears to have been acquired from M'Kie of Stranord, for Alexander, heir of his father, Alexander M'Kie of Stranord, was infest in the lands of Blairdirrie. Who he married does not appear; but he was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Hay of Park, in 1628; who again was succeeded by his son, also

Thomas Hay of Park, in 1634. He married Margaret Kennedy, a daughter, by one account of Bargany; but this seems to be a mistake, as the last Thomas Kennedy of Bargany had no issue, and his two sisters died young. The Kennedies were so numerous in Galloway about this time, that without some distinct information it is impossible to trace which family she belonged to. In the sasine dated 5th December 1661, she is merely styled Margaret Kennedy, spouse to Thomas Hay of Park. We know not in what year he died, but she survived him. She is specially mentioned in a rare publication, entitled "A Letter concerning the sufferings of the Episcopal Clergy in the Presbyter of Stranraver," published in 1691, in which, in 1686, she is called "relict of Thomas Hay of Park." She was not an Episcopalian. Thomas Hay and his spouse had issue:—

Thomas, who succeeded.

James, of whom afterwards.

Jane, married, in 1656, Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw.

On the 12th March 1651, Thomas Hay had sasine of the lands of Park, &c. On the 14th June 1655, Alexander M'Bryd had sasine of the lands of Bellmuckfadzeane and Bowgrie. Also, on the 19th Nov. 1658, Archibald

Hamilton and Jean Hamilton, his spouse, had sasine of Killzillane (Kilphillane). These two latter sasines must have been upon bonds. On the 28th March 1659, Thomas Hay of Park had sasine of the lands of Barquharrane. We learn from none of these at what time he died.

Thomas (the sixth Thomas) *Hay of Park*, succeeded his father. He had a diploma, as Knight Baronet of Nova Scotia, 25th August 1663;* and on the 1st April thereafter, he had sasine of the lands of Park, &c., as Sir Thomas Hay. He married Marion Hamilton, probably a daughter of Archibald Hamilton, already mentioned. Dame Marion Hamilton, Lady Park, had sasine, in life-rent, of an annuity of £1200 Scots, furth of the lands of Druchdull, 4th March 1664.

On the 8th March 1665, John Mure had sasine of the lands of Kilmafadzeane and Dougrie.

In May 1665, James Hay, second lawful son to Thomas Hay of Park, had sasine of the lands of Borland and Balmure. He was a Doctor of Medicine in Dumfries, and married Dorothea Crichton of Crawfordton. They had issue, of whom afterwards.

As to the issue of Sir Thomas Hay, it is stated in the family account that Charles, who succeeded as second Baronet, was the son of Sir Thomas; but Sir Andrew Agnew, in his recent work, states that, by a deed dated at Lochnaw 4th Dec. 1703, and signed by the Sheriff's daughter and his son-in-law, Sir Charles Hay of Park could not have been the son of Sir Thomas Hay. Sir Andrew, however, appears to have made a mistake in the generation.

Sir Charles Hay, son of *Sir Thomas Hay of Park*, was born in 1662, and succeeded in 1663. On the 23d March 1686, he had sasine of the lands of Blairdirrie and Barlae; also of the lands of Kilfillan, Schalloch, and others; and again, on the 8th Oct. 1700, of the lands of Kilfillan. It is to be observed, that on the 22d Sept. 1668, John, Lord Cassilis, had a retour of the same lands (excepting Blairdirrie and Barlae), which Thomas Hay succeeded to in 1628.

* Great Seal Register.

This, however, could only have been as superior. Sir Charles married, in 1668, Grizel, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, who was his cousin. They had issue:—

Thomas, married, in 1708, Mary, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, and had issue, Thomas, and other sons, whose names are not given. Ensign Alexander Hay, of Sinclair's Regiment, who had a charter of the lands of Kilfillan, &c., 12th Feb. 1740, was no doubt one of them. He had sasine of these lands 17th March following. He predeceased his father.

Charles, died unmarried.

Elizabeth, unmarried.

Lillias, married to John Graham, junior of Mossknow.

Sir Charles died in 1733, and was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir Thomas Hay of Park, third Baronet. He had a charter of resignation of the lands of Kilphinan, &c., 22d June 1738. He married, in 1747, 'Jean, daughter of J. Blair of Dunskey. Previously, at the battle of Prestonparis, in 1745, he lost an arm. On the 15th July 1749, Mrs Jean Blair, Lady Hay, had sasine of the lands of Park Hay; and again, on the 22d July 1776, Dame Jean Blair, spouse to Sir Thomas Hay of Park, Baronet, had sasine, in liferent, of the lands of Park, Drochdale, Challoch, &c. They had issue:—

Thomas, who succeeded.

Susanna, who was married to John Dalrymple of Dunragit.

Sir Thomas Hay died in 1779, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Hay of Park, fourth Baronet. On the 15th March 1779, he had sasine of the lands of Schalloch; also of Park and Kilphillane. He died, unmarried, in 1794.

The Baronetcy then devolved upon the male heir of line, James Hay of Crawfordton, the descendant of James Hay, second son of Thomas Hay of Park, by Margaret Kennedy, his spouse. It is now held by Sir Arthur Graham Hay, Baronet.

The lands went to the sister of Sir Thomas, who

had been married to John Dalrymple of Dunragit, as already mentioned. On a precept from Chancery, dated 20th October 1794, and the 19th November following, Mrs Susan Hay, *alias* Dalrymple, had sasine of the lands of Park and others, as the only daughter and heir of her father, Sir Thomas Hay of Park.

James Dalrymple Hay of Park, only son of the marriage betwixt John Dalrymple Hay of Park and Dame Susan Dalrymple Hay, his wife, had sasine of the lands of Kilphillan, Balcary, &c., 20th April 1809.

The estate of Park has descended, in succession, to Rear-Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Baronet, who now holds the property. Considering the quiet and easy holding of the Hays of Park, little can be gathered of their history. Of most of the younger children, there is no mention. When such is the case with a family who only settled in Galloway at the end of the sixteenth century, the difficulty of tracing those of more ancient standing may be understood.

The house of Park is built in the turret style. About forty years ago, everything portable was removed to Dunragit. Sir Andrew Agnew states that the house was principally built of the materials of Glenluce Abbey, which had become ruinous. This, however, is no excuse for such vandalism. Symson (1684) mentions the house of Park as a very pleasant dwelling, standing on a level height, in the midst of a little wood on the west side of the water of Luce. He also speaks of a good house being on Balcarrie. Park house is now occupied by one of the tenants on the estate.

GENOCH.

So far as we can trace, this property belonged to the Church in the sixteenth century, but how long previously, we know not. We first notice it in an instrument, dated the 15th July 1556, whereby John, Commendator of Saulseat, gives sasine to Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, son

and heir of umquible John Vaus of Barnbarroch, of all and whole the three merk land of Genoch, of old extent, belonging to the said Commendator, as part of the patrimony of Saulseat monastery.

It would appear that the Baillies of Dunragit had something to do with Genoch, as we find an obligation by Alexander Baillie, in Meikle Dunragit, to Patrick Vaus, to warrant him against payment of 200 merks to Donald M'Blain, in Gallamich, for which Donald had a wadset on Dunragit's lands of Genoch. As Alexander Baillie married Euphan, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, this engagement can easily be accounted for. It would also appear that the Adairs of Kinhilt had subsequently got the lands; for, in a contract of excambion (wanting a sheet, and thereon the date), Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch disposes to Ninian Adair the three merk land of Genoch, to be holden of the Commendator of Salside. Many other lands were so disposed of, all of which are noticed in their proper places. As Sir Patrick, at the same time, sold a wadset which he had of the lands of Creichan, Kildonan, and Milne of Drumore, it is evident that the transaction arose in advances of money.

The next notice occurs in June 1618, when Genoch appears to have passed from the Vauses of Barnbarroch to the Kennedies. At the above date, John, son to Gilbert Kennedy of Genoch, and Janet Ferguson, his spouse, had sasine of the three and a half merk land of Nether Torris. In February 1622, Gilbert Kennedy had also sasine of the five merk land of Tydderbrovis, and 20s. land of Genoch.

The *Cathcarts* then purchased the property. It is said about 1618; but it must have been subsequent to 1622. *James Cathcart*, the purchaser, was the second son of John Cathcart of Carleton, Ayrshire. He married Margaret Cathcart, and had issue:—

John, who succeeded.

Robert, married Elizabeth Kennedy.

Margaret, married to Hew Kennedy of Benane, and had issue.

John Cathcart of Genoch succeeded his father about 1636.

In 1662, he was fined £2000 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. He married, in 1632, Rosina, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw. On the 5th December 1663, there was an instrument of sasine in favour of John Cathcart, in the lands of Gainoch, Balnas, and others; and Rosina Agnew, his spouse, in liferent. He had issue:—

William, who succeeded.
Robert, of whom hereafter.

William Cathcart of Genoch married, in 1671, Janet, eldest daughter of Quintin Kennedy of Drummellane, and had an only child, *Agnes*. On the 24th January 1672, he, with his spouse, Janet Kennedy, had sasine of the lands of Balnab and Nether Torris. On the 8th December 1682, he had sasine of the lands of Genoch and others. It would appear that he had only succeeded his father about this time.

On the 13th April 1699, *Agnes*, daughter of William Cathcart, as his heir, was infeft in the lands of Genoch, Huddertorris, Over Torris, Balnab, and Whytcruik. She 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 Cathcart of Genoch, who had a charter of resignation of these lands, 14th December 1700, and sasine on the 30th. On the 14th July 1705, Margaret M'Cubbin, his spouse, had also sasine. She was the only surviving child and heiress of Fergus M'Cubbin of Knockdolian. They had issue:—

John, who succeeded.
Fergus, said to have gone to America.
Jane, who died unmarried.

John Cathcart of Genoch had sasine, on the death of his father, of the lands of Genoch, Tors, Over Tors, Belnad, and Whitecruik, 26th August 1738. He married, in 1719, *Agnes*, eldest daughter of Alexander Cochrane of Craigmuir.

He had issue an only son, *Robert*, born in 1721. John Cathcart also succeeded his father in the estate of Knockdolian, Carrick district of Ayrshire.

Robert Cathcart of Genoch succeeded to Genoch and Knockdolian, on the death of his father, in 1779. Previously, on the 7th September 1762, he had sasine of the lands of Genoch. In 1763, he married Marion, only daughter of John Buchan of Letham, Haddingtonshire. On the 6th March 1767, he again had sasine of the lands of Genoch, Hythe Torris, Over Torris, &c. He had issue:—

Elizabeth.

John, his heir.

Robert of Drum, who died in 1812, leaving a son, Robert, who died unmarried in 1834, and seven daughters.

John Cathcart of Genoch and Knockdolian succeeded, on the death of his father, in 1784. He was an advocate. In 1795, he married Ann, eldest daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon (Aberdeen family) of Rockville, and had issue:—

Robert, his heir.

George, died young, in 1811.

Alexander, now of Knockdolian.

Ann, married, 1839, Samuel Berger, junior, of Homerton, Middlesex.

Marion, died young, at Genoch, in 1824.

John Cathcart died at Genoch on the 5th October 1835, and was succeeded by his son,

Robert Cathcart of Genoch and Knockdolian, who was born in 1797. He was in the E. I. Company's Civil Service, and died, unmarried, at Agra, in July 1840. He appears to have been the last who was styled of Genoch. His brother,

Alexander Cathcart of Knockdolian, who sold Genoch, succeeded him. He was born in 1800. He married Margaret, fourth daughter of James Murdoch, but has no issue.

Genoch was purchased by Colonel James M'Douall of Logan, present proprietor. The estate consists of five farms,

viz., Whitehill, Whitecrook, High Tors, Mid Tors, and Low Tors. Genoch House is a good residence, surrounded with wood. It stands about midway between Stranraer and Glenluce.

LITTLE GENOCH.

In regard to Genoch proper, there has been some confusion, from a descendant of *Robert Adair* of Kildonan, second son of Neil Adair of Kinhilt (styled of Portree), who was alive in 1426, having obtained possession of Little Genoch, and being generally styled of Genoch. Genoch and Little Genoch are contiguous, and only divided by the Piltanton burn. The Adairs' land was small—probably the 20s. land owned, with others, by Gilbert Kennedy of Genoch, in 1622. It is quite evident that the Cathcarts possessed the property subsequently to that year.

The first recorded notice we find of the Adairs, in connection with it, occurs in May 1669, when *Andro Adair* of Little Gainnoch had sasine of the lands of Auchmalg. He appears to have been succeeded by *John Adair*, whether his son or not, we cannot say. On the 18th Feb. 1691, Mary Agnew, spouse of John Adair of Little Genoch, had sasine of the lands of Auchinmalze. He again was succeeded by *Thomas Adair*, who, on the 23d April 1717, had sasine of Auchmelg; and, by sasine dated 20th April 1721, *Thomas Adair*, heir to the deceased John Adair, had sasine of the lands of Little Genoch. Again, on the 21st Nov. 1732, the same Thomas Adair had also sasine of the lands of Barmulto and Smith's merk land. Then, on the 9th Dec. 1735, there was a reversion, by Thomas Adair of Little Genoch to John Earl of Stair, of the lands of Barmulto and Markgowan. On the 18th January 1740, Thomas Adair of Little Genoch had sasine of the lands of Little Genoch. Following this, on the 24th March 1753, Thomas Adair of Little Genoch had sasine, in liferent, and Andrew, his eldest son, in fie, of the lands of Auchinmaly

and Carghie. The next we find is *Andrew Adair of Genoch*, and Thomas, his eldest son, seised in liferent and fie, of the lands of Little Genoch and others, 31st Oct. 1771. Following this, *Thomas Adair*, Clerk to the Signet, had sasine of the lands of Little Genoch, 17th November 1784. Again, on the 22d August 1789, Andrew Adair had sasine of the 40s. land of Little Genoch. Andrew was eldest son of Thomas Adair. On the 29th May 1806, *Andrew*, eldest son of Thomas Adair of Little Genoch, Clerk to the Signet, had sasine of the five merk land of Carghie, or Corgie, parish of Kirkmaiden.

It will be seen, from the following entry in the Lyon Office, that the Adairs assumed the title of Genoch, which was improper: "Andrew Adair of Genoch, Esquire, descended from the Adairs of Kinhilt, bears, *argent*, a lion rampant, *azure*, armed and laugued, *gules*, between three dexter hands appaume erected and couped of the third. *Crest*, a man's head affrontee, couped, distilling drops of blood, and fixed on the point of a sword, erected in pale, all proper, the last hilted and pomelled, *or*. *Motto*, above the crest, *Arte et Morte*: and below the shield, *Fortitudine*." Matriculated 25th June 1772.

Little Genoch is now the property of the Earl of Stair.

CASCREW, OR CARSCREUCH.

This property belonged of old to the Monastery of Glenceluce. The monks retained the superiority. In 1552 Patrick Vaus was owner of the lands of Cascrew, then spelled *Cascruif*. Previous to this, however, it is evident that the Kennedies had it, as we learn from a contract dated May 1562, betwixt Hew Kennedy of Barquhanny,* and Patrick, brother of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, whereby Hew Kennedy disposed all title to the lands of Cascreuch to Patrick Vaus, together with a nineteen years'

* Hew Kennedy of Barquhanny, brother to the Earl of Cassilis.

tack of the parsonage, &c., for which he paid 1300 merks.* Then there was a charter, 20th Oct. 1566, granted by Thomas, (Hay) Abbot of Glenluce, and the convent, in favour of Patrick Vaus of Cascrew, of an annual rent of five dozen salmon yearly, to be taken by him furth of the reddiest and best salmon out of the fisheries and draught-nets of the fishery of the water of Glenluce, betwixt the Feast of the finding of the Holy Cross, or Beltyne, and of Peter in Chains, called Lammas, or at the least for each of the said salmon, the sum of 6s. 8d.; and this in consideration of £300 Scots.

We next find a charter dated 12th January 1567, granted by Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, in favour of Patrick Vaus of Caskreoch, and Elizabeth Kennedy, his spouse, and their issue male, of the five merk land, of old extent, of Killinpeter. (?) Then, on the 15th June 1569, there was an instrument of sasine in favour of Patrick Vaus and Elizabeth Kennedy, his spouse, of the five merk lands of Cascreuch, 40s. land of Diriwardes; and to Patrick Vaus, of the four merk land of Glenhowl, two merk land of Creoches, two merk land of Under Darskylbene, 20s. land of Barlockhart, two merk land of Synones, and 40s. land of Barschangane. This was under a charter by Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, and confirmed by another from Thomas, the Abbot of the monastery of Glenluce, and of the convent of the same, and sealed with the common seal of the said monastery on the 14th April 1512. The particulars of the charter will be found under Barnbarroch. Several male heirs are named, failing male issue by Sir Patrick Vaus.

The next notice is dated 23d October 1595, when there was a precept of sasine granted by John, Earl of Cassilis, for infefting Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Lady Katherine Kennedy, his spouse, in Caskrew, Nether Synones, Glenhowl, Dirievaird, Barschangan, Derskullon, and Dernan, with tower, fortalice, &c.

After this, it seems to have passed to a family named

* Barnbarroch papers.

Ross, who first appeared about this time in Galloway, of whom we shall take notice under Balneil.

When *John Ross* obtained possession we have not discovered ; but he died in 1642. It would appear that he had purchased the lands from the *Vaus* of *Barnbarroch*, who, at his death, held mortgages over the land. *James Ross* of *Balneil*, however, assumed his brother's liabilities, and got possession. After this, *James Dalrymple*, Lord *Stair*, who had married *Margaret*, eldest daughter of *James Ross*, took up his residence at *Cascrew*. *James Ross*, her father, seems to have died in the year 1665. On the 17th Dec. 1665, *James Dalrymple* and his spouse had sasine of the lands of *Cascreuch*. On the 22d September 1688, *John*, Earl of *Cassilis*, had service as heir of all the lands already mentioned in 1595, no doubt retaining the superiority. After 1665 they resided at *Balneil*. About the year 1680, Sir *James Dalrymple* erected a good house on the property, and leaving *Balneil*, made it his residence. On the 1st December 1698, *John*, son of *James Lord Stair*, had retour of the same lands as *John*, Earl of *Cassilis*, in 1668. The site of the house was on a moor, and, as *Symson* states, might have been more pleasant if it had been a more pleasant place. On the 13th July 1682, *John Dalrymple*, Earl of *Stair*, had sasine of the lands of *Cascreuch*, and others. With the *Stair* family the property still remains.

SINEINESS, OR SYNNYNESS.

This property belonged to the monastery of *Glenluce*. The history is nearly identical with that of *Cascreuch*. The first notice we find of it is a feu-charter from *Gilbert*, Earl of *Cassilis* to *Alexander Vaus* of *Barnbarroch*, of two of the four merk lands of *Nether Simones*, dated the 16th June 1562 ; also a disposition and tack of *Synones*, &c., by the said Earl to *Alexander Vaus* and his spouse, *Janet Kennedy*, cousin to Lord *Cassilis*. Then, on the 3d July following,

the said Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of two of the four merk lands of Nether Synones, and three merk lands of Barolangeen. From the Vauses it again passed to the Kennedies. In 1567, *Archibald Kennedy* was owner. He built a residence on a height about a mile distant from Luce Bay. He was succeeded by *Thomas Kennedy*, who was in possession in 1598. In March 1634 *Hew Kennedy* succeeded, and had sasine of the lands of Hyder Synones; and on the 13th December had also sasine of the lands of Drumfad, Caldones, and Carbarra, &c. On the 22d September 1668, John Lord Cassilis had retour of the lands above mentioned.

After this it passed to the Dalrymples. In January 1669, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair had sasine of the lands of Meikle Synons and Knock. And on the 1st December 1690, John, son of James Lord Stair, had retour of all the foregoing lands. In 1684, Symson describes Schinnerness' (Sineiness) as a good stone house, standing near the sea upon a promontory, and belonging to the representatives of Kennedy of Schinnerness.

BARLOCKHART.

This small property belonged to the Church, from whom it passed to the Kennedies.

The first notice we find is a sasine, dated 17th July 1561, or a charter granted by Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis in favour of Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch of the two and a half merk land of Barlochart: also of the four merk land of Glenbool (Glenhowl?), and two merk land of Direskilven. This charter was confirmed by Thomas, the Abbot of the monastery of Glenluce, thereby showing that the lands had belonged to the Church, the superiority only being retained. Then the property reverted to the Kennedies. In July 1633, Janet Kennedy had sasine of the lands of Barlockhart, and following, in March 1634, *Hew Kennedy* had sasine of

Mekilbarlohart. It would also appear to have been owned by Hay of Park for a short time, as we find Margaret, Elizabeth, and Catherine, daughters of Thomas Hay of Park, respectively married to Quintin M'Dowall, Andrew M'Dowall of Kilaster, and Gilbert Graham of Craig, served as *hæres portionaria* to their father, on the 18th May 1643. There was also a reversion dated 17th Dec. 1647, by Patrick M'Kie of Cayrne, and Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse, to Anthonie M'Dowall, and Margaret Hay, of the lands of Barlockhart. As will be observed, M'Dowall is called Quintin in the first, and Anthony in the last. It thus passed to the M'Dowalls. On the 16th November 1655, there was a sasine in favour of M'Dowall of Creochs, and on the 24th June 1670, John M'Dowall had sasine of the merk land of Barlockhart. Following him, on the 3d March 1685, James M'Dowall had sasine of Barlockhart and others. Then, on the 23d October 1718, Katherine (Hay) M'Dowall had sasine of Little Barlockhart, &c. The next notice we find is dated 1st April 1721, when Thomas Kennedy, Chirurgeon in Wigton, had sasine of the lands of Little Barlockhart and Merkland, as well as of Crows and Castendock. He was succeeded by Robert Kennedy of Creoch, who had sasine of the Merkland of Barlockhart on the 1st October 1751. From him it passed to David Leggat, Chirurgeon in Glenluce, who had sasine of the lands of Barlockhart, Culundroch, and merkland, on the 31st December following. Then, on the 25th December 1755, his spouse, Sarah M'Ilwraith, had sasine of Barlockhart. William Leggat, no doubt their son, had sasine of Little Barlockhart on the 27th Sept. 1773, and afterwards of Barlockhart and Cassinskeoch on the 20th November 1792. The farm is now owned by the Messrs Kennedy, bankers, Ayr.

GILLESPIE AND CRAIGNORYT.

These two farms appear to have been owned by the M'Cubbins, the last of whom, so far as we can trace, was Margaret, who married Robert Cathcart of Genoch. She had sasine in March 1635. In July 1636, William Kennedy had sasine of the lands of Gillespick. Then following, on the 10th September 1640, Hugh, son of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan was served heir. John Ferguson, on the 9th November 1643, had sasine of Craignaryit and others. This was, we think, as a wadset. Alexander Kennedy is believed to have been in possession about 1662, and was fined £480 Scots, for his adherence to the Presbyterian faith. On the 22d Sept. 1668, John [Lord Cassilis had service of Gillespeck, &c. From him the lands would appear to have passed to the M'Dowalls. John M'Dowall was the first, but when he obtained possession we do not trace. In October 1668, Janet Ross, his relict, had sasine of Mallinarie. On the 31st January 1706, Captain James M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Gillespie. He was third brother to Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland. On the 16th September 1709, Mr William Alexander, Doctor of Medicine, had sasine of the lands of Gillespie and Craignarget, &c. This must have been a wadset. On the 19th June 1713, Captain James M'Dowall again had sasine of Gillespie, and on the 9th February 1721, of the lands of Gillespie and Craignoryt.

We have not the particulars of the younger branches, but a sister of Colonel James M'Dowall would appear to have married — Johnston of Bally-will-will, County Down, Ireland. If this is not so, there was some other marriage by which the name of M'Dowall was assumed about this time. On the 16th April and 17th Dec. 1729, Richard M'Dougall (M'Dowall) Johnston of Gillespie had sasine of the lands of Gillespie and Craignarget. Then there appear to have been wadsets; the first on the 5th July 1750, and again on the 18th Nov. 1760, when John Blair of Dunskey

had sasine of the three merk land of Gillespie, and also of Craignoryt. Following, on the 28th Sept. 1763, Andrew Adair, younger of (Little) Genoch, had sasine of the same lands. After this, the M'Dowall Johnstones again appear. On the 17th September 1777, William M'Dowall Johnston of Bally-will-will, County Down, son and heir to the deceased Richard M'Dowall Johnston, had sasine of the lands of Gillespie and Craignoryt. He married Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. G. Vaughan, and had issue, *George Henry*, born in 1775. George Henry M'Dowall Johnston, had sasine of the lands of Gillespie, Craignoryt, &c., 5th May 1785. He is also of Bally-will-will, &c., County Down, Ireland, to all of which he succeeded on the death of his father. He is also incumbent of Donegore, and Treasurer of Down Cathedral. He married, in 1811, Lady Anna Maria, younger daughter of the second Earl of Annesley. She died in 1835.

In the second volume of "Scottish Ballads and Songs," edited by James Maidment, we find a ballad or song, entitled "Fair Margaret of Craignargat," which, the editor says, was "very popular last century in the west country." The moral of the song is that "Margaret of Craignargat" had an indulgent mother, and being "the flower of all her kin," proved a very disobedient daughter. As she advanced in years, "her beauty did excel."

"The Gordon, Hay, and brave Agnew,
Three knights of high degree,
Unto the lady courting came,
All for her fair beauty.

"Which of these men, they asked her then,
That should her husband be?
But scornfully she did reply,
"I'll wed none of the three."

"Then brave Agnew, whose heart was true,
A solemn vow did make,
Never to love a woman more,
All for that lady's sake."

At length "from the Isle of Man," a lover came. He was

a false young man, "a robber and a thief," yet "he gained the lady's heart," and she proudly stepped on board with him, notwithstanding the malediction of her father, and the tears of her mother. "They had not sailed a league but five," however, when "a storm began to rise." She gave way to the bitterest lamentations, but it was of no use:—

"That gallant ship that night was lost,
And never was seen more."

From the foregoing account of the proprietors of Craigargat, it would be difficult to say who were the parents of fair Margaret; but whether true or false, the lady is likely to live in the imagination of the neighbourhood, as long as the property bears the name.

CROWS, OR CREOCHS.

That Creathies, Creochs, and now Crows, were different ways of writing the original name, whichever it was; and assuming this to be correct, we find that, in June 1627, John M'Dowall had sasine of the merk land of Creochs and utheris, also, subsequently, Patrick M'Dowall of the same lands. This farm was one of the many obtained by the Kennedies during their sojourn in Galloway. On the 22d September 1660, John, Earl of Cassilis was served heir to many farms in the parish, amongst which we find Creathis, Ballantrae, &c. We are inclined to think, however, that the Kennedy possession related only to the superiority.

The next notice occurs on the 18th August 1709, when Jean Barclay, spouse to James M'Dowall of Crows, had sasine, together with her daughter, Catherine M'Dowall, of the land of Crows. Catherine M'Dowall appears to have married Hugh Kennedy, for, on the 23d Oct. 1718, we find Katherine M'Dowall, relict of Hugh Kennedy, in Ballantrae, had sasine in liferent of the lands of Crows, &c. The last notice we have is dated 1st April 1721, when Thomas Kennedy, Chirurgeon in Wigtown, had sasine of the lands of Crows, Castendoch, &c.

The farm is now owned by John Carrick Moore of Corsewell.

ARHEMEIN, ETC.

We have very little to say about these lands, and merely mention them to show the confusion that prevailed. In as far as we can gather, they seem to have belonged to the Kennedies. The first sasine recorded is dated 20th August 1628, when Anna, heiress of her father, Hugh Hathorn, was infest in the lands of Arichemane, or Arehemein, Craig, Poltadroy, and Overand Nether Areulanes (Ariolands.) How this family obtained the lands, and from whom, we have not had the means of tracing; but it is believed to have been a short occupation. What we have gathered about the Hathorns will be found under Aries, parish of Kirkinner.

In 1635, Thomas Kennedy, had possession of Arikemene. On the 6th August 1663, William Lin of Larg, had sasine of the lands of Craig and Arieheane; and following, on the 18th of the same month and year, Hugh was served heir of his father, Hugh Kennedy, of the lands already mentioned, on the 20th August 1628. Then on the 24th Dec. 1663, Alexander Crawford had sasine of the lands of Craig and Arieheane. Then the property passed to the Hamiltons; as in July 1687, John Lord Bargany had sasine of the lands of Craig, &c. From him the lands passed to the M'Dowalls, for, on the 20th September 1703, Alexander M'Dougall of Garthland had sasine of the lands of Craig, &c. On the 31st Jan. 1706, his brother, Captain James M'Dowall of Gillespie had sasine of the same lands. Then, on the 19th June 1710, Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith had sasine, together with a disposition of the 11th December following, of the said lands; as also of Nether Clenerie, and haill barony of Garthland in warrandice. Then follows a reversion, dated 19th June 1713, by Captain

James M'Dowall of Gillespie, to Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland, of the lands of Arihaven and Craig, &c.

On the 2d January 1731, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine, as heir of his deceased father, of the lands of Arihemane and Craig.

ARIOLANDS, OR ARRIOLANDS.

These lands—Over and Nether Ariolands—seemed to have formed part of the Kennedies' possessions. In June 1629, Hew Kennedy had sasine of Over and Nether Ardo-landis. Then there appear to have been wadsets. In September 1638, James Hay had sasine of the lands of Airlogis and others. In May 1650, Fergus Lin of Larg had Arrieoulland, &c., and his son, William, as heir, was infest on the 11th March 1656.

On the 18th Aug. 1663, Hew was served heir to his father, Hew Kennedy, in the above-mentioned lands.

MACHERMORE.

We notice this small property, principally to distinguish it from the others of the same name in the parish of Minnigaff. The first mention we have of it is when John of Machrimore. This would appear to have been a wadset, for, in October 1674, Fergus, son of Patrick M'Kie of Cairn (parish of Inch), was served heir to his father in the four merk land of Machrimore. He again had sasine of the same lands, with the teinds, in May 1675. The Dalrymples, however, soon got possession; for on the 6th Jan. Lord Cassilis was served heir, 22d Sept. 1668. The next notice is in Nov. 1673, when Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, Lord President, had sasine of the four merk land; 1697, John Dalrymple, writer in Edinburgh, and Margaret

Dalrymple, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Machrimore and Knock. On the 1st December 1671, George Milne, tailzeour in Edinburgh, had sasine of the ten merk land of Knock, and two, called John and Ninian Clerks, of the crofts, teinds, &c.; and in July 1674, William Maxwell of Loch had sasine of the same.

In 1732, John Dalrymple, writer in Edinburgh, was of Machrimore, and on 21st November, he had sasine of the lands of Drumdook, Kilmoning, and Portslogan. On the 28th October 1657, he had again sasine of Machrimore and Knock, commonly called Knock Leissen. Following this, on the 22d April 1748, Elizabeth, Jean, Marion, and Grisell, cousins-german and heirs of the deceased John Dalrymple of Machrimore, had sasine of the lands of Machrimore and Knock.

GRENNAN AND MARKBROOMS.

On the 5th October 1590, we find *John Kennedy* of Grenane. The Earl of Cassilis, however, appears to have been superior. At the service of John, Lord Cassilis, 22d Sept. 1668, the lands of Greinand, &c., were amongst those to which he was served heir. Then, on the 23d June 1684, John Hannay had sasine of the lands of Grenan, in Glenceluce. After this, there is a blank until the 12th November 1779, when John Hannay, elder of Grenan, had sasine. They were purchased by the M'Taggarts of Ardwell, and are now owned by Mrs Ommaney, eldest daughter and heir of the late Sir John M'Taggart.

BALKAIL.

This small property belonged to John Ross in 1704. He appears to have been succeeded by Alexander Ross, writer, in Balcail, who, on the 22d August 1733, had sasine

of the lands of Kirkmagill and Drumarrow, parish of Stony-kirk. His eldest daughter, Mary, was married to Captain John Dalrymple of High Mark. Then, on the 29th April 1775, John Ross of Balkail had sasine of the lands of Creons; also of the mansion-house, office-houses, and gardens of Balkail. He appears to have married Jean Buchan, but of whom nothing has been traced. They had issue, *Alexander Adolphus*. On the 19th January 1797, he had sasine of the lands of Creons, alias *Creochs*, as heir of his father, on precept of *Clare Constat*, and on the 19th October following, of the lands of Balkail and others. On the 27th December 1798, Mrs Jean Buchan had sasine, as relict of John Ross of Balkail. The late very distinguished officer, Field-Marshal Sir Hew Ross, G.C.B., so long serving with the Royal Horse Artillery, is a descendant of this family.

John Adair of the Little Genoch family, and the last of the name holding property in Galloway, purchased Balkail. In 1862, he sold it to the Earl of Stair, and, with his son, emigrated to Australia. There they both died in 1864. Balkail is surrounded with well grown timber, and lies close to the town of Glenluce.

PARISH OF NEW LUCE.

THE parishes of *Old* and *New Luce* were formerly united, until 1647, in one extensive parish, called Glenluce. The Monastery and Parish Church of Glenluce stood on the eastern bank of the river *Luce*, in a pleasant valley. The abbots and monks of Glenluce were proprietors of the extensive district over which they exercised ecclesiastical dominion. They were aided, besides, in their jurisdiction by their civil and political rights as a burgh of regality. There were anciently two chapels which belonged to the institution. One of them, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was popularly styled our Lady's Chapel. The other, known as the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, was abbreviated to Kirk Christ. This was ruinous when Symson wrote in 1684. It stood near the coast, between Balcarrie and Schinnerness, now called Synnyness, and the adjacent inlet at the bay is still called of Kirk-Christ. By the Act of 1587, the Parish Church and the two Chapels were vested in the King. In 1602, they were granted, with the other property of Glenluce, to Mr Lawrence Gordon, a son of Alexander Gordon, Bishop of Galloway. On the death of Lawrence, in 1610, they passed to his brother, John Gordon, Dean of Salisbury, who gave them, in marriage, with his only daughter, to Sir Robert Gordon, who resigned them to the King, in 1613, for an equivalent. They were now granted to the Bishop of Galloway. Reserving 1000 merks yearly to the minister of Glenluce, this property, in 1641, was

transferred to the University of Glasgow. A glebe and manse were provided for out of the precincts of the abbey: 200 merks yearly were also secured to the schoolmaster at the Kirk of Glenluce. When the parish was broken up in 1647, the southern division, next to the sea, was called Old Luce. The other division, extending northward to the boundaries of Carrick, was called New Luce. For this parish, a new church had to be built, near the influx of Cross water into Luce river, about four miles from the abbey of Glenluce. This was popularly called the *Moor Kirk of Luce*. In 1661, the property of Glenluce, with the patronage of the two churches, was restored to the Bishop of Galloway; and the two parishes were reunited for the time. At the Revolution, in 1689, however, the separation became permanent, and the patronage of the two parishes was vested in the Crown.

BALNEIL, &c.

These lands were possessed by the Kennedies in the sixteenth century; but when, or from whom obtained, we have not traced. We think, however, that they formed part of the barony of Glenluce, and previously belonged to the Church.

Of the lands now grouped, as owned by one proprietor, the first we find mentioned is the four merk land of Glentool (Glenhowl, now Glenwilly), when, under date 17th July 1561, on a charter granted by Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch had sasine of these lands. There was also a contract betwixt Patrick Vaus and Katherine Lennox, relict of George Lennox in Glenhowl, dated 24th October 1565. The lands of Barschang and Glencarrie belonged at this time to the Vauses of Barnbarroch. Following this there was a suspension, dated 19th April 1588, of a charge given to Gilbert Baillie, in Barshanan, at the instance of Sir George Gordon of Lochinvar. Then we come to a contract, dated 5th October

1590, in which Archibald, son and heir to Martin Kennedy, in Barnkirk, sold to John Kennedy all right and title to the four merk land of Balneil. On the 14th December 1602, we find John Kennedy in possession. In July 1629, James Kennedy had sasine of the lands of Glenhewll. On the 26th October 1652, Margaret and Agnes, daughters of John Gordon of Auchland, &c., parish of Wigton, were served heirs of their father in all his property, including Glenjorie (Gleniron) and Glenchalmer (Glenshamber).

It was about this time that the Rosses appear. In August 1622, *Gilbert Ross*, and his spouse (who she was does not appear), had sasine of the lands of Chippermore, parish of Mochrum, and the three and a half merk land of Corsvall (Corswall?). We have no means of ascertaining their descent. In 1625, Gilbert Ross, Provost of Maybole, is mentioned in several deeds. The Rosses in Ayrshire consisted of more than one family; and in the parish of Galston more than one of the name had lands. Two brothers seem to have settled in the parish of Luce, while others of the name settled about the same time in Kirkcolm parish. Those in Luce parish were named *John* and *James*. John was of Cascrew, and James of Balneil. We have no doubt, therefore, that an inhibition, by Sir John Vaus of Longcastle, and Patrick, his eldest son, younger of Barnbarroch,* against John and James Ross, lawful sons of Gilbert Ross of Millander, dated in 1633, relates to the Provost of Maybole, and the proprietors of Cascrew and Balneil. At that time it does not appear that they owned the above-mentioned properties. The first notice we find of them is in December 1647, when James Ross had sasine of the lands of Knoklibae, and, in January following, of the lands of Dergolles.

Sir A. Agnew, p. 217, states that Ross of Balneil married Jane M'Gill, of the family of Cranstoun-Riddell, a sister of the wife of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean. He had issue:

Margaret, married to Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, and had issue.

Christian, married to Sir Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum, and had issue.

Elizabeth, married to Robert Farquhar of Gilmillscoft, parish of Sorn, Ayrshire.

* Barnbarroch Papers.

Heretofore we have only met with the two first-named in the different accounts given. The marriage of Elizabeth took place on the 22d September 1651, and her tocher was 8000 merks. The witnesses of the marriage were James Dalrymple of Stair, John M'Dowall, brother of Sir James of Garthland, and Alexander Baillie (of Dunragit). James Ross of Balneil seems to have died in 1655. On the 7th April of that year, James Dalrymple had sasine of the lands of Balneil and others.

There are twenty farms now possessed, the original property having been added to from time to time. The names of the farms, which comprise the whole parish (excepting five, mentioned separately), are :—Marklow, Muircleugh, Glenwhilly, Dinnimore, Pultaden, Knockibae, Kilfeather, Barlure, High Airysland, Low Airysland, Barnchangan, Balmurrie, Drangour, Balneil, Cruise, Galdenoch, Gleniron, Garvilland, Drumpail, and Glenshamber. Nearly all of these lands are traced as having belonged to the Kennedies. All of them are now owned by the Earl of Stair, the descendant of James Dalrymple. Sir James Dalrymple resided at Balneil until about the year 1680, when he removed to a new residence built at Cascrew.

MILTONISE AND GASS.

The first notice we have of these lands is of Gass, which was in the list of properties to which John, Earl of Cassilis was heir on the 22d September 1668. There is little doubt that both belonged to the Kennedies.

GILBERT M'MEIKEN appears as proprietor in 1684. He is styled of Killantringan subsequently, as appears from sasine, 10th March 1726, when Gilbert M'Meiken of Killantringan, now in Miltonis, and Thomas M'Meiken, his second son, had sasine of the lands of Miltonis. During the persecution, he was often sorely pushed to escape apprehension, as he was an upholder of the Covenant. As related by Sir A. Agnew, on one occasion he had a very narrow escape.

His house was ransacked by Claverhouse and his troopers, who regaled themselves, and then killed the whole of his stock. Although he escaped, his wife was not so fortunate, for a party returning suddenly surprised her. They bound her hand and foot, and mounted her behind a trooper. Through a stratagem, humorously told by Sir A. Agnew, she escaped, and went up Glenwhillie. As she could not be found, the officer in command reported the case to Sir Charles Hay, who had accepted from the government the bailliary of the regality of Glenluce.

It is stated that he gave his aid unwillingly to the party, but his assistance, at the same time, was such that the poor lady was again apprehended and lodged in jail. She was afterwards sent to Edinburgh, and is said to have been one of those who endured so much misery when penned, like sheep, in the open air in the churchyard of the Greyfriars' Kirk.* The pains of premature labour coming on, she was confined in a neighbouring cellar. She was ultimately let out on bail.

The laird himself weathered the persecution, and died in 1731, at the age of 84. The name of his wife is not known. The date of his death, however, scarcely agrees with the registered succession of his son, who had sasine on the 9th October 1740. The next was Gilbert M'Veiken, who had sasine of the two merk lands of Miltonis, &c., on the 5th August 1795. He married Jane, daughter of John Douglas of Barnsallie, and had issue, *Thomas*, born 1786. He succeeded his father in the year 1800, and married, in 1811, Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Morin of Lagan, and has, with other issue,

Thomas, born in 1812; married, in 1847, Agnes, only daughter of the late James Andrew of Craigend.

He claims to be head and representative of the family of M'Veiken of Killantringan, county of Ayr.

* It will be well for our readers to remember that the churchyard of the Greyfriars was at the back of the College of Justice, sloping downwards to the Cowgate.

DALNAGAP AND KILMADZEAN.

The first notice we have of this property is dated 8th November 1638, when Elizabeth Adair had sasine of the lands of Kilmafaddon, Knock, and others in life-rent. Then, on the 22d September 1668, John Lord Cassilis had service of the lands of Kilmakfadzean, Dalnagap, &c. The next transfer occurred on the 10th September 1640, when Hugh, son of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, was served heir to the first-named farm. Following this, in May 1675, Sir James Dalrymple had sasine of Kilmackfadzean. On the 22d August 1723 Robert Lin had sasine of Dalnagap. Then there was a reversion, dated 2d January 1736, when Robert Lin was still owner. Following this, on the 12th August 1768, Sir Thomas Hay, of Park, had sasine of Dalingepp, and again on 12th November 1781. On the 19th November 1794, Mrs Susan Hay, *alias* Dalrymple, of Park, only daughter of the deceased Sir Thomas Hay of Park, Baronet, and wife of John Dalrymple of Park and Dunragget, of the lands of Dalnagape.

Both farms are now owned by Rear-Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay of Park.

AIRFIELD OR ARTFIELD.

The first notice we have of this small property occurs in a contract between Gilbert Earl of Cassilis and Mr Patrick Vaus of Carscreuch, who, for 500 merks, obliges himself to infest the said Patrick Vaus in the eight merk land of Artfield, of auld extent, in the barony of Glenluce, dated 2d March 1562-3, to be redeemable on the payment of 400 merks. In July 1633, Thomas Boyd had sasine of the lands. Then, on the 22d Sept. 1668, John Lord Cassilis was served heir. Following this, on the 14th May 1792, David Sproat of Portmary had sasine of the lands of Airtfield, on a crown charter, dated 19th April 1792. It is now owned by Colonel James M'Dowall of Logan.

PARISH OF KIRKOWAN.

SYMSON informs us, that when he wrote his account of Galloway, in 1684, the name of this parish was pronounced *Kirkuan*. We have no saint of the name of *Cowan*; but there was a saint *Keuin*, whom Dempster claims to have belonged to the Western Isles. The name of the parish should therefore properly be *Kirk-Keuin*. When James IV. enlarged and refounded the chapel-royal of Stirling, the church of Kirkcowan was granted to it. The churches of Kirkinner and Kirkcowan belonged to Sir George Clapperton, the sub-dene, and Sir James Paterson, the sacristan of the chapel-royal. These two churches were leased for the yearly payment of 680 merks, out of which the *dene* and *sacristan* paid 100 merks annually to a preacher, who officiated in both. In 1591, the king granted the patronage of the two churches, with others, to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and the patronage still belongs to the family.

CRAICHLAW.

Who the ancient Celtic proprietors were, is not known.

Walter, eldest son of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, obtained these lands. Sir Gilbert is said to have married Isabella Randolph, sister of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, and had two sons, *Walter* and *John*. He came to Scotland

from England in the reign of Alexander II. The Hamiltons are supposed to be of the stock of the De Bellamets, Earls of Leicester. Sir Walter Hamilton swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; but afterwards attaching himself to Robert the Bruce, he had extensive grants of land bestowed on him, of which were Cadzow in Lanarkshire, Kinniel in Linlithgowshire, &c., and, what we have more particularly to do with, the lands of Kirkander and Kirkcowan, in the county of Wigton. Sir Walter de Hamilton is usually designed *Walterus filius Gilberti*. That the estate of Craichlaw formed at least the principal portion of Kirkcowan lands there cannot be a doubt. When the Hamiltons gave, or had to give up their Wigtonshire lands, is not known. After them the Mures had possession. Very little regarding them has been handed down. About this time, as far as we can gather, Craichlaw and Culvennan were one property. We learn, from the Barnbarroch papers, that, in the fifteenth century, *John Mure* was in possession, and that he married Margaret Keith. They were succeeded by their son, *Adam Mure*. There was an obligation upon Adam Mure of Craichlaw, narrating a sale of the merk land of old extent of the Park of Longcastle, &c., to Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, dated at Penningham, 27th August 1497.

With Adam Mure Craichlaw appears to have passed to the M'Kies. In connection with his mother, Margaret Keith or Mure, there was an instrument of sasine, dated 14th September 1503, bearing that an honourable woman, Margaret Keith, Lady of Craichlaw and Borland, in her widowhood, declared, in the church of Kirkinner, sitting on her knees before the pulpit, that she had disposed, in favour of John Dunbar of Mochrum, the five merk land of Borland, parish of Longcastle, Kirkinner; notwithstanding of which, the said Margaret, induced by certain persons careless of her good character, had alleged, before the Lord-Justice and the Lords of Council, that she had never alienated the said lands to the said John Dunbar, nor knew anything about the sealing of the writs thereof; but swore that she was altogether seduced in this respect, which assertion

she simply revoked and annulled, &c.,* and acknowledged the alienation made by her long ago, &c.

Duncan M'Kie succeeded the Mures, as appears by a charter granted by him to Partick Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the three merk land of Auchingiloch, parish of Longcastle, dated at Kirkinner, 10th June 1500. In this charter, he is styled of Craichlaw. He was succeeded by *Malcolm M'Kie*, who, together with his wife, Christian (Margaret ?) Dunbar, his spouse, was in possession on the 31st August 1552. We suppose that he was the son of *Duncan M'Kie*. Again, by precept of sasine, dated 7th December 1554, from *Malcolm M'Kie* of Craichlaw, and *Margaret Dunbar*, his spouse, disposed in favour of *John Dunbar* of Mochrum, of the one merk and 40s. land of Merkbane, parish of Kirk-cowan.

Craichlaw again changed ownership. The exact period we do not know, but it would appear to have been subsequent to 1554. The first trace we have is on the 19th May 1580, when *John Gordon* had sasine of the property. By the family account in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, it is stated that *Sir John Gordon* of Lochinvar, who died in 1517, left Craichlaw to his second son, *William*, who died in 1545, and was succeeded by his son, *William*, who died in 1570, when he was succeeded by his son, *John*, who died in 1580. We think the last *William* was the first of Craichlaw. Who *John Gordon* married does not appear, but he left issue:—

William.

Alexander, styled, in 1591, of Barskeoch.

Janet. By contract of marriage, 26th March 1591, she married *John*, son and heir of *John Brown* of Carsluith, parish of Anwoth.

By an entry, dated 1609, *Alexander* is called brother to *William Gordon* of Craichlaw. On the 18th July 1615, and 26th June 1624, *William Gordon* had sasine of the lands of Craichlaw.

In June 1622, *William*, son of *John Gordon* of Craichlaw, had sasine of the lands of Carfad. Then there was a reversion, dated 1st March 1624, by *William Gordon* of

* Barnbarroch Papers.

Craichlaw, of the lands of Lybrock, in favour of Patrick Vance thereof. We think it must have been his daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Patrick Agnew of Sheuchan.

In January 1628, *Gilbert Gordon* had sasine of the two merk land of Kirkawan. Who he was does not appear.

On the 25th August 1631, we find *John Gordon* of Craichlaw. We may state that there was a renunciation of the lands of Corrachtie (Kirkmaiden) in favour of John Gordon by William Gordon of Craichlaw, on the 11th Nov. 1634, although it was only in September 1638 that the latter had sasine of Craichlaw. On the 25th December 1642, William Gordon of Craichlaw had sasine of the lands of Culgarie, Culmalie, and Keribroune,* parish of Kirkinner; and next day he had sasine of the barony of Craichlaw. On the 18th April 1650, he had sasine of the lands of Kirkland, &c. Then there was a renunciation, dated 7th June 1650, by Rodger Gordoune of Balmeg, of the lands of Kirkland, &c., to Craichlaw and John M'Kie. The next is the 18th March 1653, when William Gordon of Craichlaw had sasine of the lands of Shennanton.

It will be seen that we are quite in the dark in regard to marriages and issue; but, by service 25th July 1654, we find Jean and Janet, daughters of William Gordon of Barndrine, infest in the merk land, and the land of Culs koy, of auld extent. These lands pertained to the contiguous estate of Culvennan, which is stated to have been purchased, in 1636, by William Gordon of Craichlaw, who died the same year. We suppose William, son of John Gordon, died in or about the year 1654, and that William Gordon of Craichlaw, mentioned on the 24th October 1670 as having sasine of the Kirkland of Kirkcowan, was his son. According to Symson, in 1684 he was residing at Craichlaw. The next we find is James Gordon, younger of Craichlaw, who, being a Presbyterian, was outlawed on the 2d April 1679; and on the 18th February 1680, he was summoned to appear before the Justiciary

* We may here state that we have gathered the foregoing about the Mures and M'Kies and Gordons from the Barnbarroch papers.

Court, ordered to be executed when taken, and his property confiscated to his majesty's use. However, David Gordon, who must have been his brother, had sasine of the barony of Craichlaw on the 8th March 1687; and, on the same date, the Lady Craichlaw had sasine, in liferent, and David, her son, in fee, of the lands of Kirkchrist and Kilmore, parish of Peninghame. David, however, disappears in a short time; for, on the 28th April of the same year, we find that William Gordon, styled of Craichlaw, had sasine of the lands of Glesnick, and others, parish of Peninghame. It is not improbable that he was their father. The family was now in trouble. On the 15th September 1691, William Smith, alderman of Londonderry, had sasine of the lands of Craichlaw.

After the accession of King William, it would appear that James Gordon had returned to the country (at least, we presume he was the same), as one bearing his name had sasine of the lands and barony of Craichlaw, &c., on the 8th October 1695. Following him, David Gordon of Barvanny, and his spouse, had sasine of the barony of Craichlaw, on the 19th March 1701.* The last of the Gordons we find in connection with Craichlaw was James Gordon of Craichlaw, who had sasine of the barony and other lands, on the 19th January 1733.

William Wallace followed the Gordons. Who he was we do not know; but, on the 15th January 1739, he is styled of Craichlaw, and had sasine of the barony. He must have sold part, or given the lands in wadset, as, on the 17th March 1740, Robert Paterson, W.S., had sasine of Fell, Gargary, and Barskeoch.

We now come to the present proprietors, the Hamiltons of Craichlaw. We have already mentioned that Walter de Hamilton, eldest son of Gilbert, the first of the Hamiltons in Scotland, was owner. His descendant, Andro Hamilton, third son of Robert Hamilton, fourth Laird of Torrance, whose ancestor was David, second son of Sir James de Hamilton of Cadzow, lived about 1420. *Andro*

* In 1711, John Cruickshanks is styled proprietor.

Hamilton had a charter of the lands of *Airdoch* from the abbot of *Kilwinning*. The next notice we give is that Captain *William Hamilton of Airdoch* (fifth in descent from *Andro Hamilton*) obtained *Ladyland*, parish of *Kilbirnie*, *Ayrshire*. He was the first so styled. *John Hamilton* sold *Ladyland* about 1710. He went to the north of *Ireland*, and purchased a considerable estate, which he named *Ladyland*, and is still so called.

William Hamilton of *Ladyland*, in *Ireland*, sold the property and returned to *Scotland*, having purchased *Craichlaw*, of which he had a charter, 26th July 1744. On the 27th September of that year, *William Hamilton* of *Ladyland* had sasine of the lands of *Craichlaw* and others. He married his cousin, *Isabell M'Dowall*, daughter of the *Laird* of *Logan*, but had no issue. On the 28th September 1747, *Mrs Isabella Hamilton, alias M'Dowall*, had sasine of the lands and barony of *Craichlaw*. He died before 1747. He was succeeded by his brother, *Charles*, who was collector of customs at *Irvine*. He was also provost of that burgh for twelve years. He was born at *Ladyland*, in *Scotland*, in 1704. On the 17th June 1765, *Alexander M'Kie*, merchant in *Glasgow*, had sasine of the lands of *Barmore* and others. *Charles Hamilton* married *Sarah*, another daughter of *M'Dowall* of *Logan*, and had issue,

John, who died unmarried after 1760.

Ann, married major *John Peebles*, in *Irvine*, and had one daughter, *Sarah William*.

Charles Hamilton of *Craichlaw* also possessed the estate of *Garvoch*, in *Lanarkshire*. He died at *Irvine* in 1783, and was succeeded by his son,

William, doctor of medicine, in *Kilmarnock*. *Dr Hamilton* resided in *Kilmarnock House*, and was one of the early patrons of *Burns*. On the 7th October 1784, *Dr William Hamilton* of *Craichlaw*, physician at *Kilmarnock*, had sasine of the lands and estate of *Craichlaw*. On the 31st March 1785, *Mrs Helen M'Kie* of *Barmore*, wife of *Alexander Houston*, late of the island of *Grenada* (*West Indies*), mer-

chant, were infest in the lands of Barmore and others. Then, on the 18th August 1788, Dr William Hamilton of Craichlaw had sasine of the lands of Barmore, &c. He married Agnes, only child of Edward Cairns of Girstonwood, Stewartry. He died in 1798, and his spouse in 1844. They had issue, two sons and ten daughters, all of whom died unmarried, except

William Charles, who succeeded, born in 1794.

Catherine, married to Major William Cochrane of Ladyland, their former property, 6th September 1815.

Harriet, married to the Rev. Thomas Thomson, minister of Dalry.

Isabella, a posthumous child.

William Charles Hamilton of Craichlaw, was a Captain in the 10th Hussars, and served at Waterloo. He married in 1825, Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr A. Stewart, minister of Kirkcowan parish. He had issue—

William Charles Stewart, now of Craichlaw.

Christian G. A., married to Colonel Leith Hay, C.B., 93d Highlanders, of Leith Hall, and Rannes.

Anne Lillias.

William Charles Stewart Hamilton of Craichlaw, married in 1863, Margaret-Anne-Mary, only daughter of the late Thomas Jones of Hinton Charter House, Somerset. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and passed as advocate in 1852.

Arms.—*Gules*, a mullet, between three cinque foils, all within a bordure, wavy, *argent*.

Crest.—On waves of the sea, a dolphin in chase of a flying fish, all proper.

Motto.—*Honestum—pro Patria.*

The estate now comprises the farms of Barnharrow, Dirnoo, Gargarry, and Kildarroch, Drumwherry, Barmore, the Moil, Barskeoch, Kiltersan, Barhapple, Barnerine, Craichlaw, and Drumonunny, Old Land, Knockravie, Barlennan, Barhoish, the Kirklands, the Rin of the Kirklands. Other farms used to belong to the barony, amongst them, Calscadden, south of Wigton, now owned by the Earl of Galloway.

Craichlaw house is a good mansion, very recently enlarged, &c., surrounded with wood of different ages. It stands to the west of Newton-Stewart, on the Portpatrick road, and not far from the village of Kirkcowan. Symson, in 1684, mentions that the house of Craichlaw was the only good one in the parish.

CULVENNAN.

Our information respecting this property is rather limited. The early history may be the same as Craichlaw, which we are inclined to think. The first notice we find of it is, that *John Kennedy*, son of *Hugh Kennedy* of Barquhanny,* parish of Kirkiner, had a precept of sasine on the 10th March 1580, of the merk land of Culvennan, merk land of Muntibut, and the merk land of Merkbasié, &c. The half merk land of Drumnavenane is also given. This latter forms part of the Craichlaw lands. We have been unable to separate the lands as clearly as we could have wished. The two properties seem to have been one in early times.

The Gordons had possession in the sixteenth century. In 1595, we find Robert Gordon served heir to his father, Robert Gordon, in the lands of Markbayne and Culvenane, Baranreine, Barlimane, Culstray, Kenmoir, Barquhapple, and Barbundis.

Subsequently, the greater portion passed to the M'Clellans of Bombie. In 1624, *Robert M'Clellan* was served heir to his father, *Thomas M'Clellan of Bombie*, in the lands of Barnerine, Barlennen, Culskey, Little Kenmure, Barquhapple, and Barbundis.

Subsequently, the greater portion passed to the M'Clellans of Bombie. In 1624, *Robert M'Clellan* was served heir to his father, *Thomas M'Clellan of Bombie*, in the lands of Barnerine, Barlennen, Culskey, Little Kenmure, Barquhapple, and Barbundis, equal to six *mercatis terrarum*.

* The original proprietor of Barquhanny, was a full brother of the Earl of Cassilis.

The Culvinnan land is not mentioned. Who had it does not appear. That it had also passed from the Gordons is apparent, from the fact that William Gordon of Craichlaw, who died in 1636, is specially mentioned as having purchased the lands of Culvinnan. He was succeeded by his son, *Alexander*. His name appears in a contract, dated 20th January 1649, betwixt John Vans of Barnbarroch, and Alexander Gordon of Culvinnan, the former disposing to the latter the lands of Dirrie, Drumnascat, Clontobyes, Skeath, and Carsluchan, parish of Mochrum. This must have been a wadset, as the Dunbars of Mochrum were the owners.

Alexander Gordon died in 1679. His son, *William*, succeeded him. He was a zealous Presbyterian, and suffered accordingly. On the 2d April 1679, he was outlawed; and on the 18th February 1680, was called before the Justiciary Court, when he was ordered to be executed on being taken, and his property confiscated for his Majesty's use. However, we still find him of Culvinnan in 1684, on the 16th January of which year he had sasine of the lands of Croosherrie-Stewart. He died in 1703, and was succeeded by his son, *William*. On the 15th January 1705, William Gordon of Culvinnan had sasine of the lands and barony of Culvinnan, &c. He died in 1718, when his sister, *Jean Gordon*, spouse to John M'Culloch of Barholm, parish of Kirkmabreck, became the heir. She had sasine of the lands and barony of Culvinnan, on the 24th December of that year. Craichlaw, it is understood, was then sold; but we think it was sold in the lifetime of William Gordon, as we have found John Crookshanks of Craichlaw in 1717, seven years before he died. This is the only way to account for his sister not having had sasine of both properties.

On the 2d October 1749, Jean Gordon, relict of John M'Culloch of Barholm, and Isabella M'Culloch, their child, had sasine of the lands and barony of Culvinnan. In 1740, Isabella M'Culloch, was married to her relative, William Gordon of Greenlaw (Stewartry) eldest son of Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlston, by his second marriage with the honourable Marion Gordon, daughter of Alexander, fifth Viscount

Kenmure. On the 17th April 1767, William Gordon of Greenlaw had sasine, in liferent, and Alexander Gordon, their eldest son, in fee, of the lands and barony of Culvennan. *Alexander Gordon*, eldest son, succeeded. He was knighted in 1800. He married in 1769, Grace, only daughter of Doctor John Dalrymple of Dunragit, physician, and had issue :—

James, his heir.

David, married Agnes, daughter of William Hyslop of Lochend, and had issue, William, Alexander, James, and three daughters.

On the 22d December 1792, James Gordon had sasine of ane merk land of Culvennan, Muncibut, Markbane. Sir Alexander died in 1830, and was succeeded by his son,

James, who married Janet, daughter of Johnstone Hannay of Balcarry. He again was succeeded by his nephew, *William Gordon*, already mentioned, who married his cousin, Agnes Marion, daughter of James Hyslop of Lochend, and had issue :—

David Alexander, who succeeded.

John Hyslop, married Margaret, second daughter of the late William Napier. James.

Margaret, deceased.

Agnes Marion, married to Benjamin Hardwick.

David Alexander succeeded in 1858.

Arms.—*Azure*, a bezant between three boars' heads, erased, or langued, *gules*.

Crest.—A dexter naked arm, issuing out of a cloud, and grasping a flaming sword, proper.

Motto.—Dread God.

CLUGSTON.

The first proprietor who can be traced was *John Clugston of that ilk*, under date 22d January 1484, but nothing more of his family can be gathered. We, however, find the name elsewhere at a later period. In 1606, there was *Alexander Clugston* in Dirvirids. On the 3d April 1656, *William Clugston* had sasine of the lands of Locheringock, and Janet M'Quhae half of the lands. On the 6th July

1658, there was a Bailie *Clugston* of Wigton, and the last is dated 10th August 1679, when *William Clugstoune* had sasine of the lands of Lochcraigdock. That those above-mentioned were the descendants of the Clugstons of that ilk, there can be no doubt.

The next in possession was *Patrick*, third son of Sir John Dunbar of Westfield, and Margaret Dunbar, heiress of Mochrum, who acquired the barony of Clugston by charter dated in 1508. We do not learn who Patrick Dunbar married. He left no son, but a daughter as heiress. Her name was Margaret, and she became the second wife of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, who had succeeded his father in 1513. The Stewarts of Garlies retained possession for several generations. When they lost this barony we have not followed out; but we believe it was about the beginning of the present century. From the beginning of the eighteenth century, we find sasines of some of the farms connected with it. On the 21st June 1700, Patrick Hannay had sasine of the lands of Gass; and on the same date, Janet Wallace, who may have been his spouse, but it is not so stated. We are inclined to think that these sasines were mere wadsets. A respected family, called Hannay, were for long tenants of Gass, and their descendants may still continue to be so. On the 30th September 1786, Thomas Busby of Ardwall had sasine of a portion of the barony of Clugston called Boreland, Nether Mindork, &c.; and of the same date, Hugh Muir, merchant in Liverpool, had sasine of the same lands.

The barony was purchased, about the beginning of the present century, by A. Murray, manufacturer, Manchester, who again sold it some years ago to the late Colonel Stopford Blair of Penninghame, who died September 1868, and whose son is now in possession.

There is a very entire mote, or artificial hillock, at Boreland farm. It is close to the roadside from Kirkcowan to Wigton, at the foot of the roadway up to the farmhouse, where the river Bladenoch passes close, and not far from the village or hamlet called the Spittall of Bladenoch.

MINDORK.

This property belonged for some time to a branch of the M'Dowalls ; but from whom they got it does not appear.

The first notice we have of it is that of *Uchtred M'Dowall*, who was owner in 1484 ; also in 1494, and most probably the same who again is named in 1513. We next find *Thomas M'Dowall*, in 1556, who was succeeded in 1560, by Uchtred, who, we suppose, was his son. He is again mentioned in 1574. He appears to have married Lady Catherine Herries. On the 19th May 1580, there was a charter granted by Uchtred M'Dowall, of Mondork, with consent of Lady Catherine Herries, his spouse, of the 20s. 8d. land of Mid-Mundork, in favour of John Gordon of Craichlaw, and on the 31st October 1580, we find that *William*, son of *John Gordon of Craichlaw* was infeft in the 8 merk land of Mundork. A part was therefore obtained by the Gordons of Craichlaw.

The next we find was Uchtred M'Dowall of Mundork, no doubt a son of Uchtred and Lady Catherine Herries. In September 1638, Uchtred M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Mondork and others ; and on the same date, Alexander Earl of Galloway had sasine of Over and Nether Mondork. This Uchtred was the last of the M'Dowalls of Mindork.

There were until recently (distinctly so in 1830) remains of the Tower of Mindork to be seen. It was situated on the south-west side of the old Glenluce road from the Spittal of Bladenoch, on the farm of Lower Mindork. From the site it appears to have been of no great dimensions. The form was square and contracted, and it was the tradition of the country, that two rows of outhouses formed the approach to the entrance. A solitary ash tree, formerly marked, and may still, the spot. In 1830, the late Captain Robert M'Kerlie obtained an account of the last possessor of the tower, from Mr James Hannah, the venerable tenant of the farm, then in his 80th year. He stated that the last laird became indebted to the Crown in certain duties (more probably fines) which he was unable to pay.

The Stewarts of Garlies, with or without authority, harassed him, with the ultimate view of obtaining the property. For safety, the laird went into hiding at the Spittall of Bladenoch, trusting to a friend, who, however, betrayed him. The laird was seized, and barbarously used, even to having his beard set fire to, and entirely consumed. He was then taken to Wigton, and locked up in the jail, where he died. The body, not being interred, was allowed to waste away, whereby a quantity of salt, placed in an adjoining apartment, was rendered useless. Such was Mr Hannah's account of the fate of the last laird of Mindork Tower.

Mindork now forms part of the extensive estate owned by Colonel Stopford Blair of Penninghame.

LOCHRONALD, &C.

We cannot trace much in regard to the early proprietors of these lands. The first notice we find is dated 16th September 1585, when *William*, son of *Alexander M'Clellan* of Gelston, was infeft in the lands of Lochranald. Then, on the 3d Jan. 1600, and 21st Jan. 1623, *John*, Lord Cassilis had service of the lands of Drumuckloch. On the 26th October 1625, *Alexander*, son of *Peter M'Dowall* of Machermore, was served heir to Balmanocho, with Lochronnell, Arelich, Brounis, Mark, Louristoun, Barincla, and Airies. Then, in August 1628, *Edward M'Dougall* and his spouse had sasine of Balmanocho. In December 1635, *Margaret Kennedy* had sasine of the lands of Lochronnell. On the 10th February 1641, *John M'Guffock*, and *Cristiane Dunbar*, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Airlick.

On the 6th February 1644, *James M'Dowall* of Garthland had sasine of the lands of Lochronald, followed by *Elizabeth Wallace*, on the 20th Feb. 1654, who had sasine of the same lands. There was, on the 6th Aug. 1662, a

renunciation of the lands of Arielok in favour of William M'Guffock, younger.

Then, on the 1st Nov. 1665, Andrew Houston had sasine of the lands of Lochronald.

On the 22d September 1668, John, Lord Cassilis, had service of the lands of Drumuckloch. On the 26th July 1681, William, son of Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh, was served heir to the mains of Lochronald, Balmenoch, Drumalloch, the Merks, Arelig, and Aries. Then, on the 26th August 1692, we have Patrick M'Doull, heir of Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh, *avi*, as above. In April 1693, George Fullertoun of Dreghorn had sasine. On the 8th April 1718, Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmuir had sasine of the lands and barony of Clandinold (Lochronald); and, on the same day, Lord Stair had sasine of the same. Then, on the 1st Aug. 1729, Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh had sasine of the lands of Bareigh, Carsbuie, and Drumacter, &c. Following this, on the 22d Aug. 1733, there were various sasines, viz., John Campbell, in Killumphry; of the lands of Balmanoch and Drumaloch; George Dalrymple, son to Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmuire, of the lands called the Mains of Lochronald. Under the same date, 22d Aug. 1733, there were also several reversions. The first was by John Campbell in Killumphry, to John M'Dowall of Freugh, of the lands of Balmarinoch, Drumaloch, and Merks. Also, Robert Adair of Maryport to John M'Dowall of Freugh of the lands of Airielig and Airese. Then, another, on the 9th December 1738, by George Dalrymple, son to Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmure, to John M'Dowall of Freugh, of the lands of Lochronald. Again, on the 15th January 1740, Captain John Dalrymple, second lawful son of the Hon. William Dalrymple of Glenmure, had sasine of the lands of Drummuckloch, &c.; and of the 8th April 1741, Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmuire had sasine of the lands of Lochronald. On the 6th August 1757, Allan Whitefoord of Ballochmyle had sasine of the lands of Drumockloch, Desnoll, Mark, and Beoch. Then, in October 1764, Charles Dalrymple, son of the deceased Sir Robert

Dalrymple of Castleton, in liferent, and William, Earl of Dumfries and Stair, in fee, of the lands of Lochronald.

The last we will give is dated 31st October 1771, when Margaret, Countess of Dumfries, had sasine of the barony of Lochronald, &c.

The present owner of the barony is the Marquis of Bute, as the Descendant of Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh, fifth Earl of Dumfries.

DRUMBUIE, ETC.

The lands of Drumbuie, &c., belonged to the Kennedies in the sixteen century. To whom previously we do not learn. On the 10th March 1580, John Kennedy, son of Hugh Kennedy of Barquhanny, parish of Kirkinner, had a precept of sasine of the two and a half merk land of Drumbuie, one merk land of Arduche, half merk land of Killaniche, &c. The M'Kies are the next found in possession, the first notice of whom is on the 28th March 1633, when Thomas was served heir to his father, Patrick M'Kie, in the lands of Drumbuie, Ardachie, and Shanknoche (so spelled). He was succeeded by Alexander M'Kie, who had sasine of the lands of Drumboye, &c., in May 1641. On the 2d April 1679, M'Ghie (M'Kie) of Drumby was outlawed for being a Presbyterian. They still appear, however, to have retained the lands, as we find, on the 2d September 1713, that James M'Kie of Drumbuie had sasine of the lands of Drumbuie. He was succeeded by Patrick M'Kie, who, we suppose, was his son. On the 23d July 1746, Patrick M'Kie of Drumbuie had sasine of the lands of Drumbuie. He married Moravia Charteris, on the 6th November 1752, and Moravia (Murray) Charteris, spouse to Patrick M'Kie of Drumbuie, had sasine of the liferent of the lands of Drumbie and Ardachie. They appear to have had issue: Jean, who succeeded as heiress. On the 24th Feb. 1767, Mrs Jean M'Kie, now of Drumby, had sasine of the two

and a half merk land of Drumbuy, the one merk land of Ardochie, &c. She again had sasine on the 1st August 1776; but previously, on the 2d March 1775, William Fullertoun of Rosemount had given a reversion of the lands to Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, who had sasine on the 16th September following. These were evidently wadsets over the lands, and ended the ownership by the M'Kies. On the 9th June 1787, there was a renunciation by Murray Charteris, widow of Patrick M'Kie of Drumbuie, to the Earl of Dumfries, of £750 affecting the lands of Drumbuie. Also, of the said Murray Charteris, and Jean M'Kie, her daughter, of the sum of £350 affecting the said lands.

The next we find, on the 2d October 1799, is that John Agnew, banker in London, had sasine of the lands of Drumbouie, Ardachie, and others, on crown charter, under feu disposition by Vans Hathorn, writer to the signet. Also, on the 31st December 1800, George Hathorn, merchant in London, had sasine of the lands of Ardachie, Shanknock, Ballinal, Drummelbrennan, &c. These appear to have been on crown charters to the Earl of Dumfries, and dispositions by the Earl. From them the lands passed to James M'Kie of Bargalie, who had sasine on the 26th September 1805, of Ardachie, Drumbuie, Drummanoch, &c. In 1815, William M'Millan was the proprietor.

Drumbuie, Drummalrennan, &c., were purchased a few years ago by Mr Baron Graham, the present owner.

URRALL, ETC.

These lands for a considerable period belonged to the M'Dowalls of Freugh. By whom owned previously we have not heard.

The first notice we have of the M'Dowalls is in 1627. We again meet with them in 1666. The lands they then held were Urrall, Ardenmorde, Kilquhockdale, Carseriggan, with Shennanton, Barneight, Carsbuie, Barfad, and Crosheria.

Some of these lands had belonged to the M'Kies. In 1580, Crosherie M'Kie belonged to Vans of Barnbarroch.

As mentioned under Freugh, Graham of Claverhouse had for some time his eye on Freugh, which he at last obtained, as also the lands in this parish. On the 31st March 1683, John Graham of Claverhouse had sasine of the lands of Arial, Killbochidale, and Carseriggan. He, however, had a short tenure. On the 16th May 1693, Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh had sasine of the barony of Urle, &c.

From the M'Dowalls, James Ross, merchant in Stranraer, had sasine of the lands of Ardenmorde, Urle, Killquochadail, and Caringen, who again gave a reversion to John M'Dowall of Freugh, on the 17th March 1735. Then on the 12th March 1740, Charles Innes, in Stranraer, and Margaret Paterson, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Ardenmord. Charles Innes appears to have been twice married, as, on the 6th July 1752, Mrs Elizabeth Agnew, spouse to Charles Innes of Urrall, had sasine of the lands of Urrall. He was succeeded by John Innes of Tilliefour, but the degree of relationship does not appear. On the 31st March 1757, John Innes of Tilliefour had sasine of the lands of Ardenmore, Urrall, Killquhocaddle, and Carrigan. The next owner was Patrick Lawrie, who made a disposition and renunciation 18th March 1788 in favour of his son, Patrick Lawrie.

The lands are now owned by Colonel Stafford Blair of Penninghame.

TANNILAGGIE.

This farm was owned by Abraham Henryson in the seventeenth century. It was then detached, and appears to have so remained. On the 2d January 1644, William was served as heir to his father, Abraham Henryson. The next notice we have of it, is 27th September 1781, when Robert Gordon had sasine of the lands of Nether Tannylag-

gies; and, under the same date, James Belmew had sasine. On the 29th September 1784, William M'Millan, writer in Newton-Stewart, had sasine. On the 20th January 1785, Alexander Gordon of Culvennan; 28th March 1787, James Milligan; 24th Dec. 1792, David Gordon; and 20th Sept. 1797, John Ross had sasine. The present proprietor is William Milligan.

DRUMMURRIE.

This is another detached holding. On the 8th March 1776, William Mitchell of Fintalloch had sasine. On the 15th Aug. 1780, Thomas Douglas, in Barskeoch, and James Mitchell, in Knockravie, had sasine. On the 4th April 1808, Helen Douglas, spouse to Thomas M'Miking, in Garvize; and lastly, on the 9th April 1810, Robert Hathorn Stewart of Physgill had sasine of the lands of Drummarrie, &c. It is now owned by Robert Hathorn Johnstone Stewart of Physgill.

POLBÆ.

Another detached farm, purchased a few years ago by William Deans.

PARISH OF MOCHRUM.

THERE are several places in Galloway and Carrick which bear this name. Chalmers believes it to signify the *Swine's Ridge*. The church of Mochrum belonged to the prior and canons of Whithorn. About 1562, Mr John Stevenson, Vicar of Mochrum, reported the value of his vicarage, including the glebe and kirk lands, at £80 Scots yearly. In 1565, with consent of Malcolm, commendator, and the canons of Whithorn, a charter was granted of fee firm to John Ramsay and Margaret Muir, his spouse, of the church lands belonging to the vicarage, extending to two and a half merk lands of old extent. A new church was built at Mochrum in 1795. Before the Reformation there were two chapels subordinate to it—*Myrton* or *Merton* chapel, near the old castle of Myrton, in the south; and *Chapel Finnan*, which stood on the sea-coast under the cliff. St Finnan was the patron saint. This chapel was in ruins when Symson wrote.

Not far from the church, which is situated about a mile into the parish from Port-William, there is one of those large earthen mounds, with a deep ditch, or *fosse*, round it. It is difficult to guess what purpose this mound had been devoted to. The ditch around it is against the idea of its having been used as a mote-hill, although in other respects, it seems to have been well suited for the purpose.

On the eastern extremity of the sea-coast, at the summit of a steep bank, there are distinct remains of one of those rare antiquities in this country, an Anglo-Saxon camp.

Within a mile or two of the western extremity, hard by the shore, stand the ruins of a small manse and church, called St Finnan's Chapel.

MYRTOUN OR MERTOUN.

This was the principal property of the chief family of the M'Cullochs. As with the M'Dowalls, much obscurity exists in regard to their origin.

It is stated that, in the time of the Crusaders, a Scottish warrior, carrying on his shield a boar (which, in Gaelic, is *culach*), was conspicuous for his personal daring in the Holy Land. On his return, William the Lion, in reward of his prowess, granted him the lands of Myrtoun, Glasserton, Killeser, and Auchtnaught, and he took, as his patronymic, the word *Culach*. His son who followed was Mac-Cullach, and called Godfrey, after Godfrey de Bouillon, king of Jerusalem.

This account, of course, relates to the first Crusade, which started from Europe in the year 1096. The principal leader was Godfrey de Bouillon, who conquered, and was made king of Jerusalem in the year 1099. It is scarcely probable, however, that the first M'Culloch could have got the lands mentioned from William the Lion, for he did not commence to reign until the 9th December 1165. His son, however, may have obtained them. The dates are close, much closer than we often find. Then we are told elsewhere that the M'Cullochs are the descendants of Ulgric, who, with Dovenald, was killed at the battle of the Standard, in the year 1138. Of Ulgric, as of Dovenald, we know nothing. We have only to repeat, having already given the particulars under M'Dowall of Garthland, that both could not be Lord of Galloway at the same time, and we are of opinion that they were only chieftains. We are also inclined to believe that they came from Argyleshire. Galloway was, from

Carrick to Solway, previously under the rule of the Norsemen, for a considerable period. Knowing nothing about Ulgric, we cannot follow the descent of the M'Cullochs from him. The Culach mentioned as having been in the Holy Land could have been, as far as dates are concerned, a son of Ulgric's, if the latter was of mature age when killed.

The first M'Culloch to be found was Duncan, who is stated to have founded the Priory of Ardchattan, in Lorn, in 1230. Fordun calls him Duncan Mackwlo, and Spottiswoode states that "ane Maccolloch, a man of great wealth, founded the Priory of Ardcattou, in Lorne." Balfour's Annals gives the date 1231. This confirms our belief that the family came from Argyleshire. We may add that in Bishop Keith's Catalogue of Scots Saints, there is "29th Jan^r Makwolok, Bishop in Scotland, A.D. 720." This name bears a striking resemblance to M'Culloch, as now written.

The first, in connection with Galloway, whose name has been handed down, was Thomas Mackulach. He not only signed the Ragman's Roll, but seems to have been a warm supporter of the usurper, Edward I. of England. He did not lose by this, for Edward appointed him Sheriff of Wigtonshire. Three of the name signed this roll, swearing fealty to Edward I., in 1296, viz., Michel, Thomas, and William Maculagh. Thomas may have been the father, or the eldest brother. He and his descendants also appear to have been in the pay of the king of England. No lands are mentioned, but we generally find it so in Galloway at this time. The family must have been very useful to the English; for, on the 19th March 1337-8, a pension of £20 yearly was granted by King Edward to Patrick Maculach for his good service in Scotland; and in the year 1341, Gilbert Maculach received nine pounds and fourteen pennies for wages due to him in King Edward's service. Various other sums were paid to those bearing the name. Such is a very good sample of the manner in which many Scottish families attempted to sell the independence of their country. The

M'Dowalls also acted in a similar manner, as we have shown.

It is stated that Myrtoun belonged to them in the year 1330. Sir Thomas is the first mentioned in connection with the lands, of which he was in possession in the year 1390. This is obtained from a charter of that date, in which Crawford mentions the name of Sir Thomas, along with those of others. There is a blank after him, the next mentioned being Alexander; and as he appears of Myrtoun in 1489 and 1494, we presume that he was grandson of Sir Thomas. With him, our information from the public records commences. He married a Sinclair, a name not unknown in the Stewartry at the time. This we learn from a charter under the Great Seal, dated 14th February 1500, granting the lands of Ardlare (Ardwall?) to Alexander M'Culloch of Myretoun, and Marjorie Sinclare, his spouse. He had another charter under the Great Seal, dated 4th July 1504, creating the village of Mertoun into a burgh of barony. Another charter, of the 24th May 1504, in his favour, of the lands of Ballingall (?), followed by one of the 8th July in the same year, of the lands of Mertoun and Auchywhonivane; and again, on the 12th November 1509, of the lands of Morvie. These charters were granted by King James IV. as tokens of his appreciation of the hospitality received at Mertoun, when going and returning from his pilgrimages to Whithorn, which were frequent. In the old tower of Mertoun, a room (now used as a pigeon-house) is still known as the "King's Chalmer." Alexander M'Culloch was not knighted up to 1507, but he is mentioned as "Sir Alexander" soon afterwards. Sir Alexander also appears to have been head falconer to the king in the years 1511-12, as we find the following in the Lord Treasurer's Accounts—"Item, To Schir Alexander Makculoch of Myrtoun, knicht, maister falconar to the king, ane hundreth lib. assignit to him in compleit payment of the items of his compt, and in pairt payment of the Martimes terme, immediat followand, be his ressait," &c. And again, the following—"Item, The samin day (12th September 1512), tint be the king at the buttis

with Sande Makculloch, Lord Sinkclair, and vtheris, ijz Fr. Cr.”—which latter means, that he lost at the Butts (bow and arrow) two and a half French crowns, or 35s. Scots. Sir Andrew Agnew states his belief that the traditional *Cutler M’Culloch* was no other than this Sir Alexander. This, however, refers to Cardoness in the Stewartry, where it will be noticed. Sir Alexander would appear to have left no male issue. It is stated that he had two daughters, Katherine, who was married to Patrick M’Dowall of Logan, and Agnes, to Fergus M’Dowall of Freugh; but he had three; for, by charter under the Great Seal, dated 6th August 1532, we find that Margaret M’Culloch was heiress of Myretoun, and spouse of Henry M’Culloch of Killasser. She was, therefore, eldest daughter. This is confirmed by a subsequent charter under the Great Seal, dated 3d July 1546, in favour of Simon Makculloch, son and heir of Margaret Makculloch of Myretoun, barony of Myrtoun. In connection with Sir Alexander, we find the following commission—John Vans of Barnbarroch, assigned by the deceased Alexander M’Culloch of Myretoun to John Young, to require Adam M’Culloch, wadsetter of the lands of Durie and Ryndscalde, lying in the barony of Myretoun, to receive the sum of 200 merks, for which these lands were wadset in the kirk of St Giles, in Edinburgh, for redeeming said lands, dated 6th April 1541. The money appears to have been due to Janet Rynd, relict of Michael M’Queen.* At this time, there was one of the name who was a knight of Malta, but an ecclesiastic—one of the Pope’s knights—with sons whom he wished to be legitimized, and by charter under the Great Seal, dated 7th July 1543, this was accomplished. The entry in the index runs, “*Legitimatio Alexandri et Johannis Makcullochs, fratrum et Bastardorum filiorum naturalium Domini Jacobi Makculloch Capellani.*” The charter was granted by Queen Mary, with the advice of her Tutors and Councillors, by which, in the plenitude of her power, she elevated them to all the liberty and faculty of legitimacy. This was to enable them to succeed to any property which

* Barnbarroch Papers.

their father might leave ; but as to his history or property we are not enlightened. We are therefore in the dark as to who Sir James M'Culloch was. There was a Jacobi M'Culloch, rector of Kirkchrist in 1584. To return to the Myretoun family, Simon M'Culloch married Marion Gordon, which we learn from a charter dated 16th April 1566, granted by Simon M'Culloch of Myrtoun, and Marion Gordon, his spouse, in favour of Alexander Vans of Barnbarroch, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse, of the five merk lands of Drumtroddan.* Their son and heir was William Makculloch. By contract of marriage dated 29th March 1574, he married Elizabeth Dunbar, who, we think, was a daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, and his wife, Elizabeth Mure (Rowallan), although Douglas in his Baronage states that he had only two daughters, Grisel and Eupheme. William M'Culloch, and Elizabeth Dunbar, his spouse, had a charter under the Great Seal, dated 1st May 1574, of the lands of Balshalloch. On the 3d February 1581, he succeeded his father, as appears by charter of that date. William M'Culloch was twice married, which we gather from a charter under the Great Seal, dated 8th March 1584, wherein he is described as William M'Culloch of Myretoun, and Marie M'Culloch of Cardiness, his spouse. He thus married the heiress of Cardiness. What issue he had by both marriages we cannot learn, except one daughter, Janet, who by contract of marriage, — 1578, married George M'Hivey (M'Haffie ?) with consent of her mother and Mrs Alison Dunbar. It is evident that he united the two houses of Myretoun and Cardiness. It is almost, or we should write, impossible, to give any accurate account of this family, as all their papers are lost, and we have no other guide than what is to be culled here and there about the heirs from the public records, as the infeftments had of course to be registered. But even this does not carry us far back, and who they married, with the younger sons and daughters, are very often altogether lost sight of. By a contract of marriage, dated

* Barnbarroch Papers.

——— 1618, between Sir John Vans, on the one part, and Patrick Vans, his eldest son, and Dame Grizell Johnston, Lady Orchardtoun, on the other part; Patrick Vans was infest in the barony of Myretoun, which was wadset by William M'Culloch of Myretoun, and his predecessors, to Sir John Vans and his ancestors. It therefore appears they were in trouble at this time.*

The next we find after William M'Culloch of Myretoun and Cardiness, is John M'Culloch, doctor of medicine, who, under the Great Seal, had a charter dated 24th April 1622, of the baronies of Mertoun and Cardiness, but his degree of relationship we do not know. He may have been the son of William M'Culloch, but this is not stated. We are inclined to think he was not his son, and that William had no children. Dr M'Culloch, whoever he was, succeeded. He did not, however, enjoy it long; for there is another charter, dated 3d May 1623, of the baronies of Mertoun and Cardines, in favour of Margaret M'Culloch, relict of Dr James (John?) M'Culloch. They had issue; for, in 1622, we find Alexander M'Culloch appearand of Myretoun. In 1624, he is in possession. Who he married we cannot trace. In March 1629, David Rattray had sasine of the lands of Myretoun, following Janet Corsturis and John Inglis; and the last named, in July 1632, had sasine of the barony of Myretoun, and also of Cutreoch. These were, no doubt, wadsets, and they prove that difficulties had commenced. Following Alexander, on the 18th July 1639, John M'Culloch is of Myretoun. We presume that he was Alexander's son. Again, on the 7th August 1643, John M'Culloch of Mertoun had a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Lybreck, &c. By sasine, 27th September 1638, we find that he married Margaret Couper, when, as his spouse, they had sasine of the lands of Lessock. On the 27th September 1652, he had sasine of the lands and barony (?) of Floune (Clone?), and again, on the 22d January 1662. He had issue either two or three daughters:—

* Barnbarroch Papers.

Grizell, who married John Vans of Barnbarroch. This appears by marriage-contract, dated 15th June 1649, between John Vans of Barnbarroch, on the one part, and John M'Culloch of Myretoun, for himself and his daughter Grizell, whose tocher is named at 11,000 merks. Under date 20th May 1652, she was infest in the lands of Apilbie and Carloun.*

Agnes, who married William Maxwell of Monreith, as appears by sasine 30th April 1652, William Maxwell of Monreith gave to Agnes M'Culloch, his spouse, in implement of a contract of marriage (wherein she is described as daughter of John M'Culloch of Mairtoun) in the lands of Stalloch, Larroch, Barmeal, and Garrary, parish of Kirkmadryne.

Janet, spouse to Hugh Alexander of Barrachan. The date under which we find her name is 1682. She may therefore have been the daughter of the John M'Culloch of Myretoun, subsequent. However, we introduce her name here as it is found with Grizell, already mentioned.

In regard to the succession, we suppose that he had a son, otherwise the daughters, or eldest of them, would have succeeded. The sasine, however, is not clear. It is dated 29th March 1663, and is in favour of John M'Culloch, nearest air of umquhile Johnne M'Culloch, doctor of medicine, of the lands and barony of Myrtoun, Cardynes, &c. It is not improbable that he is the same who succeeded in 1639, and that Alexander, whom we next find, was his son. By a charter, dated 1st April 1667, Alexander M'Culloch was then of Myretoun, and described Militis de Lagganmillan (parish of Anwoth, Stewartry.) We again find him noticed on the 2d March 1672, when he is styled Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myretoun. His occupation appears to have been short, for on the 21st August 1671, John M'Culloch was of Myretoun, who, we presume, was his son. Who he married we are unable to state, but he had a son named Godfrey. We trace that he was John M'Culloch's son. Godfrey had a charter under the Great Seal, dated 9th May 1676, of the barony of Myretoun; and in September 1676, there is sasine to Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Myretoune of the lands and baronie of Myretoune, and Mynes thereof, with the pertinents.

* Barnbarroch Papers.

He seems to have been one of Claverhouse's partizans, as, in 1682-3, "he was appointed, with David Graham (brother to Claverhouse), and William Coltran, provost of Wigton (so much disliked by the people), for tendering the test to the gentry and commons within the shyre of Wigton."

On the 1st September 1685, Sir Godfrey had again sasine of the same barony, but evidently it had then passed to the Maxwells; for Symson, writing in 1684, mentions that Myreton, pronounced Mertoun, the residence of Sir William Maxwell of Muireith, and lately bought by him from Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, is partly built (this was the tower or keep) on a little round hillock, called a mote, and it has an old chapel, within less than a bow draught's distance.

Yet, in contradiction of this statement of Symson, we find that in October 1687 James M'Culloch, sometyne of Mule (Muill or Mool), had sasine of the lands and barony of Myretoune, &c. Why this sasine was granted, we do not know; for William Maxwell of Mochrum Loch, who succeeded to Monreith on the death of his nephew, William, a minor, acquired the barony of Myrton from Sir Godfrey M'Culloch in the year 1683. James M'Culloch evidently considered that the lands should not have been disposed of, and claimed them as next in line. Sir Godfrey, as is related, squandered his inheritance, no doubt borrowing money from the Maxwells under that wadset system which ruined so many Galloway proprietors in the seventeenth century. As Sir Godfrey was alive until 1697, we can only account for James M'Culloch's claim from what we have stated. His claim is, however, useful in some degree to trace, in the present century, the chief of the family.

The unfortunate end of Sir Godfrey is well known. He was beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh by the "Maiden," now located in the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh. This was in the year 1697. After having to quit Myrtoun, the home of his ancestors, it appears he resided at Cardoness, which he kept possession of, although claimed by William Gordon, who resided in the neighbourhood at Bushyfield. Great animosity appears to have existed be-

tween them, and unfortunately Sir Godfrey went to Gordon's residence to get some cattle released, which had been pounded. They came into contact, and a gun which Sir Godfrey had with him was unhappily raised and fired, wounding Gordon mortally. He then fled to England, but afterwards returned to Scotland, and when attending public worship in Edinburgh, on a Sunday, he was recognised by a gentleman from Galloway, and at the end of the service was arrested. It is stated that this gentleman had a pecuniary interest in the death of Sir Godfrey, and shouted out, "Shut the doors; there's a murderer in the house." After considerable search, we have obtained the particulars of the trial, which are as follows: Sir Godfrey was tried in Edinburgh, on the 8th February 1697, before Adam Cockburn, of Ormistoun, Jus-ticiary Clericum Dominus; Colin Campbell of Aberuchill; David Hume of Crererigge; John Lauder of Fountainhall; Archibald Hope of Rankeillor; and James Falconar of Pheaso, Commissioners Justiciaries. The charge was as follows:—

"Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Myretoun, prisoner, you are indyted and accused, at the instance of Elizabeth Gordon, neice and nearest of kine to the deceast William Gordone of Cardines, and William Stewart of Castle Stewart, her husband, for his interest; as also at the instance of Sir James Stewart, his Majestie's Advocate for his highness' interest. That, albeit, by the law of God, and the laws of this and all other weill governed realmes, manslaughter and murder be a cryme of the highest nature, and ought to be severely punished by death and confiscatione of moveables: yet, nevertheless, it is of verity, that you, the said Sir Godfrey, shaking off all fear of God, or regard to his Majestie's laws, did most maliciously and wickedly, and out of long-standing malice, upon the second day of October, or ane or ither of the days of that month, or of the September preceding, in the year jajvi. and ninety years, goe to the house of the deceast William Gordone of Cairdines, who at the tyme lived in the Bush of Beil, and having caused call the said William Gordone to come furth and speake to a man that waited for

him, the said William being at the tyme in his own house, making ready to go to service, which was that day at the Kirk of Ainwith, and not apprehending the least hurt or mischeiffe, offered to goe furth, and came towards the gate, where and then you, the said Sir Godfrey, did shoot at him, with a gunn charged, and by the shott broke his thigh bone and legg, and also wounded him in other parts of his body, so that he immediately fell to the ground, and within a few hours thereafter, dyed of the said shott and wounds ; and ffarther, you was so barbarous and inhumane, in perpetrating the said slaughter and murder, that you insolently insulted over the said William, fallen as saidis, in saying, *Now dog*, I have got myselfe avenged of you ; and you discharged any from lifting him up ; but ordered and commanded such as were there to drive the nolt over the Dog, as you wickedly called him ; lykeas you went thereafter to the house of Samuell Browne, in Yeat, and about ane halfe myle distant from the said Bush of Beill, and there told that you had shott at the said William Gordane, and did there stay untill you had ane account that William was mortally wounded and expyreing : whereupon you did fly the kingdome, and being charged to appear was alsoe denounced Rebell, and so continued to abscond untill that of late, by a remarkable providence of God, you was found lurking in the month of December last, in ane obscure house in Edinburgh, where you past under the name of Mr ——— Johnstoune, and was there seized as a suspect persone, until discovered to be what you are, viz., the said Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, guilty of the said atrocious murder, and therefore arreisted in the tolbuith where you now are ; which villanous cryme of murder, by you committed, is greatly aggravated, in that your deceist father, Sir Alexander M'Culloch, and you, having a wicked designe to take from the said William Gordone his own and his father's inheritance, and having for that effect, purchased an assignatione to a few of his inconsiderable debts, and used diligence for the same, Did by letter of ejectione obtained by you, eject Marion Peebles, mother to the said William, and ane old infirme gentlewoman, out of the house of Bussabeill,

and that in ane or ether of the dayes of the months of the year jayvj and sixtie sex ; and that so barbarously, that you and your accomplices, invading her in her ain house, as said is, did first beatt her almost to death with the stilt wherewith she walked, and then dragged her out of the house, and left her upon the dunghill, which shortly thereafter was the cause of her death. All quhilk is nottoris, and farder, in prosecutione of your forsaid wicked malice and designe, you and your accomplices came upon the sixth of May, jayvj and sixtie eight, to the foresaid house, called the Bush of Beill, where the said William Gordane dwelt, and there did attacque and invade him with gunns and swords, and gave him severall wounds, for which and ether haynous deeds of Ryot, oppressione, and hamesacken, you was convened before the Lords of Privy Council, and upon probatione convict and ffyned in the sowme of Three thousand merks, as the decreitt of committill herewith produced testifies ; of which cryme of manslaughter and murder you are guiltie airt and pairt, which being found by the knowledge of ane assyse, you ought to be punished with death and confiscatione of your moveables, to the example and terror of others to committ the lyke in tyme coming—Sic subscribitur.”

Pursuers—Elizabeth Gordone, neice, and nearest of kine to the defunct ; William Stewart of Castle Stewart, her husband ; Sir James Stewart, his Majestie’s Advocat ; Sir Patrick Hume, his Majestie’s Advocat ; Mr Robert Stewart, Senior, Advocat.

Procurators in defence—Sir David Thorres, Mr Hugh Dalrymple, Mr Thomas Skeene, Mr John Fergusone, Mr David Dalrymple, Mr David Forbess.

The Indytement being debated upon *viva voce*, The Lords ordained the Advocats for both pairties to Interchange their debates betwixt and Fryday’s night next, and ordaines the pannell to be caryed back to prisone, and to witnesses and Assyes to attend ilk persone under the paine of Two Hundreth Merks.

The Jury were composed of the following—William Morisone of Prestongrainge ; Sir Jas. Fleming of Ratho

Byres ; Sir Wm. Craigie of Gairlie ; Mr James Cathcart of Corbistoun ; Mr Thomas Roome of Clouden ; Thos. Stewart of Fintalloch ; Hugh Blair, late dean of Guild of Edinr. ; Sir Wm. Binning of Waliford ; Capt. John Hay, merchant in Leith ; Thomas Brown, late Baylie there ; Robert Hamilton, portioner of Newbottle ; Mr George Roome, merchant in Edinr. ; Robert Hepburne of Bearfoord ; Mr George Scott of Gibbliestoun ; James Blackwood, merchant in Edinr.

The Assize lawfully sworne, nor objectione of the law in the contrair, The pursuer for probation adduced the witnesses after deponing, viz.—Alexander Murray, tennent in Boreland of Cairdiness, aged flourty years, married, &c., &c., saw Sir Godfrey fire the gun at William Gordoune, &c. James M'Kewan, tennent in Borland of Cardines, aged threatty years, married, &c., &c., saw William Gordoune fall wounded, &c. Andrew M'Kittrick, in High Ardwell, aged seventy years, was the next witness, and as his evidence affords more particulars we will give it. “Purged of malice, prejudice partiall comitill &c., and solemnly sworne, Depones that the tyme lybelled, the very day that Cairdines dyed of his wounds, the deponent being a tenant at his plough, came within ane hour and ane halfe after Cairdines had received the shott, to the hous of the bush of beell, where he saw the deceast Cairdines lying on a bed languishing of his wound, and was desyred by me, Michael Bruce, and some others, with him to go to Kirkcudbright to call Mr Spalding the Chirurgeon, and as he was going there with a led horse in his hand, he met the said Mr Spalding by the way, who told him he was going to Bush of Beell to see Cardines, and accordingly they returned, and the said William Spalding having inspected Cairdines leg, told the company that it was broke, and called for some materiells as lint and warme water in order to pause it, and the deponent having Cairdines in his armes observed his eyes standing in his head, and immediatly thereafter his head fell back, and he dyed about the gloomeing after sunsett, and Depones that when he came first from the plough to see

Cairdines he heard him say, They have now put on the Capestone, but named noe body. Depones that the wound was a little below the defunct's garter,—he was at the defunct's buriall &c., &c."

The next witness was Wm. M'Carthnie in High Ardwall, who assisted Robert Gordoune of Heisllfield to carry Cardines into the house &c. &c.

The last witness was David M'Culloch of Ardwall, aged thirty years or thereby, married, who deponed that about the tyme lybelled, before twelve o'clock Sir Godfrey M'Culloch came to his house, and told him he had shott at Cairdines, whereupon he went immediately to the Bush of Beill, to see what condition Cairdines was in, whère he saw him lying upon the tope of a bed crying and groaning, and complaining that his leg was brocke, and that he dyed that night, and depones that one John Davidstone came to the deponent's house, when Sir Godfrey was there, about less than a quarter of ane hour after, and a gunne in his hand, and he has seen the said Davidstone who had the gune frequently about Sir Godfrey's house, and considered him at that time as waiting upon Sir Godfrey when he was at his house. Depones that he was at Cairdines' buriall &c., &c.

Verdict of Assyse against Sir Godfrey M'Culloch—

The said day the persons who past upon the Assayse of Sir Godfrey M'Culloch returned their verdict, in presence of the said Lords, whereof the tenor follows: The Assyse, having elected Sir William Binnie of Walifoord their Chancellor, and Mr George Roome their Clerk. They all in ane voice find it proven, by the testimony of the witnesses adduced, that the pannall Sir Godfray M'Culloch of Myretoun, did give the deceast William Gordane of Cairdines a shott in the leg, beneath the garter, by which his leg was broke, and find it also proven, by the concurring testimony of the witnesses adduced that the said deceast William Gordane of Cairdines dyed that same night,

Sic subscribitur

W. BINNING, *Chancler.*

GEO. ROME, *Clk.*

Doom agt. Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, Beheaded.

The Lords Justice Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciary having considered the verdict of Assayse above written, They therefore by the mouth of John Ritchie Dempster of Court, Decerne and Adjudge the said Sir Godfrey M'Culloch to be taken to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upon ffriday the fifth day of March next to come, Betwixt two and four o'clock in the afternoon, and there to have his head severed from his body, and all his moveable goods and gear to be estimat and in brought to his Majesties' use, which is pronounced for doom.

Sic subscribitur

AD. COKBURN, *I.P.O.*

C. CAMPBELL.

J. A. HOPE.

DAVID HUME.

FALCONAR.

JO. LAUDER.

He was executed on the 26th March 1797. His last speech has already appeared in print, but as the last of his family who held Myreton and Cardoness, we will insert it. It is as follows :—"I am brought here, good people, to give satisfaction to justice, for the slaughter of William Gordon, designed of Cardiness ; and, therefore, I am obliged, as a dying man, to give a true and faithful account of that matter. I do declare in the sight of God, I had no design against his life, nor did I expect to see him when I came where the accident happened. I came there contrair to my inclination, being pressed by those two persons who were the principal witnesses against me, (they declaring he was not out of his bed) that I might relieve their goods he had pointed. I do freely forgive them, and pray heartily that God may forgive them for bringing me to this place.

"When I was in England, I was oftimes urged by several persons, who declared they had commission from Castle Stewart and his Lady (now the pursuers for my blood) that I might give up the papers of these lands of Cardiness ; whereupon they promised not only a piece of money, but also to concur for procuring me a remission ; and I have been several times since in the countrie where the misfortune happened, and where they lived, but never troubled by any of them ; although, now, after they have got themselves

secured into these lands without me, they have been very active in the pursuit, until at last they have got me brought to this place.

“I do acknowledge my sentence is just, and do not repine, for albeit it was only a single wound in the legg, by a shot of small hail, which was neither intended, nor could be foreseen to be deadly ; yet I do believe, that God in his justice, has suffered me to fall in that miserable accident, for which I am now to suffer, because of my many other great and grievous unrepented sins. I do therefore heartily forgive my judges, accusers, witnesses, and all others, who have now or at any time injured me, as I wish to be forgiven.

“I recommend my wife and poor children to the protection of Almighty God, who doth take care of, and provide for the widow and fatherless, and pray that God may stir up and enable their friends and mine to be careful of them.

“I have been branded as being a *Roman Catholick*, which I altogether disown, and declare, as the words of a dying man, who am instantly to make my appearance before the *great tribunal of the great God*, that I die in the true *Reformed Protestant Religion*, renouncing all righteousness of my own, or any others, relying only upon the merits of *Christ Jesus*, through whose blood I hope to be saved, and who, I trust, will not only be my judge, but also advocate with the Father for my redemption.

“Now, dear spectators, as my last request, *again and again* I earnestly desire and begg the assistance of your fervent prayers, that although I stand here condemned by man, I may be absolved before *the tribunal of the great God*; that in place of this scaffold I may enjoy a throne of glory ; that this violent death may bring me to a life of glorious rest, eternal in the Heavens ; and that in place of these spectators, I may be accompanied with an innumerable company of Saints and Angels, singing Hallelujah to the great King, to all eternity.

“Now, O Lord, remember me with that love thou bearest to thine own ; O visit me with thy salvation, that I may see the good of thy chosen ones, and may glory in thine

inheritance. Lord Jesus! purge me from all my sins, and from this of blood-guiltiness wash me in thine own blood. Great are my iniquities; but greater are the mercies of God! O let me be amongst the number of those for whom *Christ* died! Be thou my advocate with the Father! Into thy hands I recommend my spirit. Come, Lord Jesus! come and receive my soul. Amen."

Sic subscribitur, Sir GODFREY M'CULLOCH.

Sir Godfrey applied to the Privy Council for a reprieve, which was granted for some four weeks.

This dying speech is contradictory to the evidence given in Court, and opposed to what seems to have been the general opinion. We find it stated that he was a dissolute character, who squandered and sold his estates. Also that he was never married, though he avers to the contrary; but that he left behind him several illegitimate children, who, with their mother, removed to Ireland on the death of their father; and to complete the history; that one of his grandchildren suffered capital punishment in that country for robbery, about 1760. Our readers must judge for themselves in regard to the contradictions. Whatever Sir Godfrey's character may have been, we are inclined to think that his pursuers may not have been altogether pure themselves. The manner in which he lost his lands does not appear. About this period it is well to remember that Galloway properties were being acquired by new families in the district, who could make advances on wadsets, and then foreclosed them, thus obtaining the lands at what would now be considered nominal prices. The distress was so great that farms were let rent free, merely on paying the public burdens; and some estates were sold for two years' purchase.

Sir Godfrey M'Culloch may have squandered his inheritance to some extent, but no doubt the wretched state of the district for so many centuries was the principal cause of his and his family's ruin. It is very sad to think that so ancient a family should pass away as it has done. As a baronet we thought that some information might have been

gained. The date of creation is not to be found, but we think it must have been about 1676.

That he was a supporter of the Government against the Presbyterians is evident, but this seems to have been nothing more than what his ancestors did, in always keeping to the strongest side.

The burgh of barony has disappeared long ago, and the present Monreith house is on the site of the village. The Castle, now in ruins, is on the eastern side of the White Loch, on a ridge between it, and what was once the Black



Loch, now drained. The water of the White Loch, Symson informs us, could wash linen as well without soap as many others do with it, and hence the name. It was also believed to have curable properties, as several persons, both old and young, were cured of diseases by washing therein. With the present times all these valuable properties have disappeared.

The ancient burying-place of the family was in the old Churchyard of Kirkmaiden, now joined to the Parish of Glasserton. The church was close to the shore, and the scene of many ghost adventures. It was disused soon after the Reformation. As stated by Sir A. Agnew, it was built by one of three sisters of Bishop Adair. Sir Andrew, however, at the same time, mentions that no such Bishop is to be

found in the records, which is correct. There is another account of the founding of the church, which we will give under Glasserton, the proper parish. There is a curious legend about the pulpit and bell of this church, full of that superstitious feeling which used to be so prevalent, and as it refers to the M'Cullochs we will give it here. The story runs, that when the church became disused, they were with permission embarked for conveyance to the church of Kirkmaiden, on the opposite side of Luce Bay, to be used in the Protestant Church service. It was a calm morning, and the port to be gained was Drumore, but ere long a heavy gale arose, at the instance, as reported, of the patron Saint, which sent all to the bottom of Luce Bay. From thence, as each representative of Myreton departed this life, the solemn tolling of the bell was heard by those on shore. So far as our researches have been successful, this must have happened on more occasions than one, as the lives of the proprietors were short.

We have shown, under Ardwall, in Stoneykirk parish, that Henry M'Culloch, grandson of Jas. M'Culloch, sometime of Muill, entered into a process against the Maxwells of Monreith, in regard to Ardwall, &c., and he therein distinctly acknowledges John M'Culloch of Barholm, as the next heir, evidently not intending to marry. Such is clear enough, for we have had the stamped process in our possession. No doubt M'Culloch of Barholm was to advance the money for the proceedings at law, but he appears to have been applied to as the next lineal descendant. James M'Culloch failed, in 1687, in regaining, as next heir, the barony of Myretoun; and so did his grandson, Henry, fail to get back Ardwall in 1757; but as already stated, it shows us the lineal line of descent, and therefore there is no opening to dispute the fact that, as the late John M'Culloch of Barholm was the descendant in direct line of the John M'Culloch of Barholm, in possession in the year 1757, so he was Chief of the family, failing issue by Henry M'Culloch. We had in our hands a statement on this subject, written by the late John M'Culloch of Barholm, dated 5th November 1813. He

shows that M'Culloch, whose family are known afterwards, as styled of Muill, married the heiress of Barholm, and her son, or one of them, who succeeded to Barholm, was his forbear. Unfortunately, the Christian names and dates are not given, to enable us to state with accuracy whose daughter the heiress was, and when she was married. However, it was made clear to the authorities at the Lord Lyon Office, for the late Mr M'Culloch's claim was allowed, and supporters, as Chief of the family, granted to him. These Armorial bearings will be found under Barholm, Parish of Kirkmabreck.

We have already mentioned that the Maxwells of Monreith got Myretoun from Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, about the year 1682. In the year 1703 they obtained a Crown Charter. On the 15th September 1705, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, knight baronet, had sasine of the lands and barony of Myrton, which was then made to comprise the Parks of Myrton and Drumtrodden, Barsalloch, Dowry, Sourecroft, Holme Croft, Airloure, Meikle Killantrae (belonged to the barony of Mochrum), Mooremains, and Lanberrick. The ancient size of the barony, as possessed by the M'Cullochs, we cannot find out. The lands now forming the barony of Myretoun so called, are the same as in 1705. The Maxwells of Monreith continue to retain possession.

The Armorial bearings of the M'Cullochs of Myretoun were—

Arms—Ermine, a Frett ingrailed gules.

Crest—A hand throwing a dart, proper.

Motto—Vi et Animo.

MOCHRUM.

It is not improbable that these lands originally belonged to the Hannays. However the first notice we have of Mochrum, is in a Charter granted by Robert the Bruce of the lands of Mughrum (Mochrum) and Carnesmole, in the vicinity of Wigtown, to his nephew, Alexander Bruce.

This we learn from Robertson's Index of Charters. Afterwards it is understood that Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigtown was owner of Mochrum, David II. having granted the same to him. These lands, however, were held but a short time by the Flemings, who resigned them into the hands of King David, because they were unable to retain them against the natives. They were afterwards granted to Patrick Earl of March. His descendants, the Dunbars of Mochrum, continued in possession for several centuries.

According to Douglas, in his peerage, the Dunbars are of Saxon origin, and the name is stated to be derived from the lands and Castle of Dunbar in Haddingtonshire. The first of the family in Scotland is understood to have been Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland,* who was well received by Malcolm III. (Canmore) and granted the lands of Dunbar. His son Cospatrick, was raised, about 1129, to a Scottish earldom. In one of the writs of Coldingham, dated 1130, he is styled "Cospatricius Comes." The second earl is stated to have been also called Cospatrick, and to have succeeded in 1139. He was followed by Cospatrick (third) who had a brother named Patrick.

Cospatrick third earl, succeeded in 1147. His son Waldeve, was fourth earl, and the first designated earl of Dunbar. His son Patrick succeeded as fifth earl in 1184. He married Ada, natural daughter of King William I. (the Lion). By her he had, besides his successor, a daughter, Ada, to whom he gave the lands of Hume; and she, marrying her cousin, William, son of Patrick, previously mentioned, from them spring the earls of Hume. Patrick Dunbar, sixth earl, succeeded in 1231. He married Euphemia, daughter of Walter, High Steward of Scotland. His son Patrick, seventh earl, styled Earl of Dunbar and March, married Christian, daughter of Robert the Bruce. His son Patrick, eighth earl, succeeded in 1289. He claimed the Scottish throne, as great grandson of Ada, natural daughter

* After Northumberland, one of the seven Saxon Kingdoms, became a province, the earls thereof, were not hereditary, but only official and provincial, and were often changed.

of William the Lion. He married Marjory, daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan. His son Patrick, ninth earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded in 1309. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Randolph earl of Moray, who, on her brother's death, became Countess of Moray. He had issue,

Patrick, 10th Earl of Dunbar and March.

John, Earl of Moray, in right of his mother.

George of Mochrum.

Margaret, who married William, first Earl of Douglas.

George Dunbar, upon the resignation of his brother, the tenth earl, got a charter under the Great Seal from David the Second of the lands of Cumnock in Ayrshire, Blantyre in Lanarkshire, Glenken and Mochrum, dated 25th July 1368.

The Earls of Dunbar and March were very powerful nobles, and for some time the rivals of the Douglasses. The earldom was declared to be forfeited by King James the First in 1434. As shown, one of the branches succeeded to the earldom of Moray, from whom sprang the hereditary Sheriffs of Morayshire.

According to Douglas, (whom we now follow to some extent, as he had access to the family documents before any were lost), George Dunbar married Alicia, daughter of Sir Gilbert Mure of Rowallen, by Isabel his wife, daughter and heiress of Walter Cummin, belonging to the West of Scotland. He had issue two sons,

David and Patrick, between whom he divided his lands.

David obtained a charter from King Robert the Second, confirming to him the baronies of Blantyre and Cumnock, dated 3d February 1375. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Patrick, afterwards Sir Patrick Dunbar, who got from his father the estate of Mochrum. He was sometimes styled of Beil, which is in East Lothian, near Dunbar. He was appointed one of the hostages for the ransom of James I., when a prisoner in England, in the year 1423. The Mochrum estate at that time was valued at 500 merks per annum. Whether this was the original property or with additions (which is more than probable)

we do not learn. Lady Dunbar (we are not told who she was) got a safe conduct to England to visit her husband in the year 1426. He was set at liberty; returned to Scotland soon after, and was appointed one of the ambassadors to the Court of England in 1428. He died in 1435, leaving two sons, John his heir, and Patrick who obtained from his father the lands of Park, Auchintibber, Drumlocherinocle &c., which were confirmed to him by three charters under the Great Seal, dated in the year 1426. Of Patrick, nothing more is known.

John was infeft in the lands of Mochrum in 1432, during his father's lifetime, and is styled Sir John in a charter of that date, granted by Archibald Earl of Douglas and Duke of Turenne.

After his father's death he was styled of Cumnock Mochrum, &c. in a charter dated 1437. His marriage is not known.

He left issue two sons, Patrick his heir, and Cuthbert who got from his brother the estate of Blantyre, whose posterity continued in the male line for several generations and having sold Blantyre, were afterwards of Enterkine, in Ayrshire, and now of Machermore, Stewartry.

Patrick, who succeeded to Cumnock and Mochrum married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, by whom he had no male issue but only three daughters, his co-heiresses:—

Euphemia, married to Sir James Dunbar,* eldest son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Hereditary Sheriff of Moray, who obtained with her the barony of Cumnock, but whose male line became extinct.

Margaret, married to Sir John Dunbar,* second son of the said Sir Alexander, who carried on the line, as will be shown:—

Janet, married Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire, direct male representative of George Dunbar, the last and forfeited Earl of March. He obtained with her half of the barony of Mochrum, called Mochrum Loch, under charter of resignation by James VI. dated 8

* Gavin Dunbar, well known in ecclesiastical history as Bishop of Aberdeen, and Archdeacon of St Andrews, was brother to Sir James and Sir John Dunbar.

April 1479. They had issue, Patrick, as we learn from sasine upon a precept under the Great Seal in favour of Patrick Dunbar of Loch, and Margaret Gordon his spouse, and their issue, of the lands of Bar, Elrig, Derry, and Alticry, dated 7th December, 1520.

Their son Patrick, by his wife, Margaret Gordon, appears to have had issue,

Andrew, who succeeded.
Janet and Elizabeth,
Margaret and Alison.

In instrument of sasine, dated 12th May 1552, Andrew Dunbar is styled of Kilconquhar and Loch, and granted the lands of Skaith and Carsdoughen, lying contiguous, within the barony, in favour of Patrick Stirling. We also find that Andrew Dunbar *in* Loch, by charter dated 2nd Dec. 1553, granted, in favour of Mr Patrick Vans, Rector of Wigton the five merk land of Doonblair (Dirrieblair), for 230 merks scots.*

Andrew Dunbar of Loch seems to have died unmarried, and was succeeded by his sisters. When he died does not appear, but by charter dated 5th August 1556, having no male issue, he disposed to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum (Park) the superiority of his lands (Mochrum Loch, &c.)

We find a contract between Sir John Bellenden and Janet Seton his spouse, and John Vans and Margaret Dunbar, as heir of Andrew Dunbar her brother, and Patrick Bellenden of Stenhouse, and Gilbert Balfour of Westray, of the lands of Loch and Kilconquhar, dated 13th Aug. 1565.

In another contract dated 25th May 1577, we find David M'Culloch of Drughtag, and Alison Dunbar, his spouse, half portioner of Mochrum Loch and Kilconquhar. Again, on the 11th March 1582, we trace that Christian Adair, heiress of her mother Janet Dunbar, and her aunt Elizabeth Dunbar, was infest in the one-fourth part of the lands which belonged to Andrew Dunbar of Loch, brother to Janet Dunbar, viz. Corrachill, Myltoun, &c., Clontagloy, Dirrieblair, Gaskerrow, Challachglass, Carsedowgane, Skeych, Little Dreuchtage,

* By obligation, dated December 1557, Mr P. Vans again sold the same land to Michael Lockhart in Torhouse M'Kulloch.—*Barnbarroch Papers.*

Elrig, Dirry, Altecray and Garrore. Also in one-third part of Bar, with the principal house.

We will now return to Margaret, the second daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar, who married Sir John Dunbar. She was possessed of the greatest part of the lands and barony of Mochrum, which for distinction was called Mochrum Park. When she died we do not learn, but she left issue,

John, who was heir.

George, parson of Cumnock.

Patrick, who obtained the lands of Clugston in 1508, by Charter under the Great Seal. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Vause of Barnbarroch, by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret. (See Clugston, Parish of Penninghame.)

Sir John Dunbar married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, &c., and had issue,

Gavin, who entered the Church, and became Dean of Moray in 1514, and Prior of Candida Casa in 1515. He was selected to become tutor to the young king James V., and afterwards, in 1524, became Archbishop of Glasgow, and Lord Chancellor of Scotland 21st Aug. 1528. As a Prelate he took an active part in the condemnation of George Wishart and other reformers of religion. He was also founder, and first President of the Court of Session.*

Archibald, progenitor of the Dunbars of Baldoon.

In a Charter of alienation, dated 30th November 1477, the two merklands of Airidwhieland (?) was granted by Grizell Dunbar and Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, in favour of Richard Stewart in Crosherid. Who Grizell Dunbar was we do not follow, but are inclined to think that she was a sister of Sir John's. We also find, under date 10th November 1497, that Boreland of Longcastle was given to John Dunbar and Janet Stewart, his wife, by Margaret Keith, spouse of the deceased John Mure of Craichlaw. John Dunbar of Mochrum again sold Boreland to Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, on Allhallow Day 1498.

* Commemorative of this, a stained glass window has lately been placed in the Parliament House, Edinburgh, in which the Archbishop is one of the most prominent figures.

Having two members Prelates in the Church, was the means of adding to the possessions of the family.

On the 12th September, 1502, Sir John Dunbar obtained for himself and his heirs a nine year's grant of the office of Steward of Kirkcudbright and Keeper of Thrieve Castle. With this building he acquired the lands of Thrieve Grange, the fisheries of the river Dee, and the revenues belonging to the Castle, for which he engaged to pay the King £100 yearly, and to keep the fortlet at his own expense. In the following year he was killed by Alexander Gordon, younger of Lochinvar, which occasioned a feud for many years afterwards.

John Dunbar succeeded, and was served heir to his father in 1503. He is styled Sir, by Douglas, but when knighted we do not trace. He married Catherine, sister of Sir William Maclellan of Bombie, as instructed by Charter under the Great Seal, dated 28th March 1511. He is represented as having stood in high favour with King James IV. He fell at Flodden in 1513, and left issue, according to Douglas,

John, his heir.

Janet, married to Ninian Glendoning of that Ilk and Parton. They had issue.

We are inclined, however, to believe that he had another son, Patrick. We find a contract of marriage registered betwixt Patrick Dunbar of Creloch, and Catherine, daughter of Wm. Baillie of Dunragit, dated in 1539. We also find by the "Testament" of Patrick Dunbar of Craigloch (Creloch) dated 8th September 1547, that he disposed to Patrick his son, and Catherine Baillie, his spouse, the life-rent of the lands of Campford.

On the death of his father, in 1513, Sir John succeeded. His uncle, George Dunbar, Parson of Cumnock, was his tutor-in-law during his minority. He married in 1521, Nicolas, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and had issue, a son, John. He died in the year 1543, and was succeeded by his son John. He is styled Sir in several Charters, and is frequently designed *Eques Auratus*. Under the Great Seal, he obtained from Queen Mary a Commission appointing him Justiciar within the barony of Mochrum, dated in 1545. He

afterwards, in 1547, got for himself and heirs, a Commission and Charter as Coroner of the Shire. Sir John also sat as one of the jurors who tried the conspirators for the murder of Lord Darnley.* He also acquired from the Prior of St. Mary's Isle, the lands of Pankill (parish of Sorbie) in 1559. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mungo Mure of Rowallon, by Isabel his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon. His marriage must have occurred about 1549. On the 17th July of that year they had a charter of the lands of Auchingallie and Challmearich, also in the year 1562 there was a charter of the lands of Eggerness and Pankill &c., to John Dunbar of Mochrum and Elizabeth Mure his spouse. They had issue two daughters:—

Grizel, married to Alexander Dunbar, younger of Conzie.

Eupheme, married first, Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch; secondly, Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland, and had issue.

We are inclined to think there was another daughter, named Elizabeth, who married William M'Culloch of Myretoun, in 1574.

The contract of marriage between Eupheme Dunbar and Alexander Vaus, was dated at Mochrum, 3d December 1566, in which the six merk-land of Longcastle is settled on her as her jointure, and she brought as her tocher £1000 Scots.† By this marriage there was no issue.

To keep up the family name, Sir John put his son-in-law, Alexander Dunbar, in fie of the estate, by which he was designed fiar of Mochrum, &c. He was lineally descended of Alexander Dunbar of Conzie and Kilbuicak, third son of the first Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Hereditary Sheriff of Moray. He got from his father, in patrimony, the lands of Conzie, in the barony of Frendraught, which were given by the Countess of Moray to her brother, Sir Alexander of Westfield, and confirmed by charter from King James III., in 1473. He married Janet, daughter of John, Earl of Sutherland,‡ and had one son, James, his heir. The

* Pitcairn's Trials.

† Barnbarroch Papers.

‡ This has been erroneously described in other accounts. What we now give is correct.

said Alexander was killed by Alexander Sutherland of Daldred.

James Dunbar of Conzie got a charter from King James IV., dated 12th March 1508, of the lands of Conzie, &c., and another from King James V., dated 30th January 1531, of the lands and baronies of Sanquhar, &c. He married Helen Innes, and had issue,

Patrick, who succeeded as heir of Sanquhar, &c.

George, who, upon his brother's resignation, got a charter under the Great Seal, dated 19th December 1548.

He married, secondly, Isabella, daughter of — Brodie, and left issue,

Alexander, who succeeded to Conzie. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, sixth Lord Forbes, and relict of Alexander Innes of that ilk, and had issue,

Alexander, his apparent heir, as we have already shown, married Grizell, daughter and heiress of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum.

Under the contract of marriage, dated 17th November 1564, they were put in fie of the whole barony of Mochrum, &c., with the ten merk land of Culingroat (parish of Stonykirk) and Glentriploch; confirmed by charter under the great seal, dated 17th January following. Having thus been put in fie by his father-in-law, he was no longer designed fiar of Mochrum.

As already observed, Andrew Dunbar of Mochrum Loch, having no male issue, disposed the superiority to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum Park, in 1556, and the half barony was subsequently acquired.

Sir John Dunbar died in 1583, and his son-in-law, Alexander, in 1585. The latter left two sons,

John, his heir.

Alexander, afterwards of Pankill (parish of Sorbie) of whom hereafter.

John, styled Sir, was retoured in 1586, as heir to the barony, &c., of Mochrum. He married in 1587, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, son of Hugh, brother of Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, and acquired these lands

from his father-in-law; also the lands of Barquhannie (parish Kirkinner), Archanan and Craig, as instructed by charter, dated in 1605 and 1607.

While acquiring other lands, he appears however to have been in trouble in regard to part of his own patrimony, as gathered from a contract of excambion, by which Ninian Adair of Kinhilt, sold and excambed to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, the lands of Mains of Loch, called Bar, Kirkcolloch, Alterigg, Dirrie, Drumnescat, Carsduchan, Skeoch, Alticry, Glentibuy, with the superiority, &c., of Little Drugtag and Dirrieblair; also other lands in other parishes. The date is not given, but on the 6th January 1591-2, Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and his son John, had sasine of all and hail the lands of Bar, Corshalloch, Cloig, Ryrvie (Derrie), Carsdowbane, Drumnescat, Drumblair, Altifrage, Skaith, Drachtaglittle, Clowtabeyes, with lands in other parishes, on a charter under the Great Seal of James VI., dated at Falkland, 12th August 1591. By this charter all were to be erected into a free barony, to be called Barnbarroch. In the year 1629, Patrick, son of Sir John Vaus, is stated to have resided at the mansion-house of Mochrum.*

From this charter, it is evident, that the Dunbars were in difficulties at an earlier period than has been heretofore understood.

This is further strengthened by the following sasines, which we suppose were wadsets:—

In September 1619, William Liddell had sasine of all and hail the lands and barony of Mochrum. Again, in April 1630, Lawrence Oliphant had sasine of the barony of Mochrum (also of Symontoun?). Then in May following, Sir Robert Hannay had sasine of Mochrum Park; and on the 20th June 1625, the lands of Creloch or Crailoch were sold (by way of wadset), to Sir Patrick Agnew, by John Hannay of Sorbie, and finally sold, and sasine given to the said Sir Patrick by Andrew Hannay, younger of Sorbie, 14th July 1626. On the 5th April 1627, Frederick Cun-

* This must have been at Mochrum Loch, and not at Mochrum Park. —*Barnbarroch Papers.*

ningham of Southerock had sasine of the lands and barony of Mochrum ; and in June 1632, John Fleming had sasine.

Crailoch seems to have passed to the Gordons, as on the 9th January 1638, James Gordon was served heir to his father, John, in the lands of Crailoch ; and there was a reversion in January 1640, by James Gordon and Marjorie Dunbar, to Hew M'Dowall of the same lands. Previously, in January 1637, Sir John M'Dowall had sasine.

Sir John Dunbar, by his marriage with Elizabeth Kennedy, had issue (according to Douglas), one son,

Alexander, his apparent heir, who married, but to whom is not known. He died before his father, and left issue, John.

Sir John, however, had at least another child, Christian, who married John M'Guffock of Airlick and Chippermoir, &c. By sasine 26th July 1648, Christian Dunbar had liferent, and her younger children, Thomas, Janet, and Sara M'Guffock, in fee, of the lands of Auchingalie and Chokcaroch. Her eldest son was William M'Guffock, whom we find of Chippermore in 1643.

On the 1st May 1643, there was a renunciation by Patrick Vans of Appelbie ; Patrick Vans of Lybrack, with consent of his brother, Vans of Campford, and William M'Guffock of Chippermore, for their interests, in favour of John Dunbar, laird of Mochrum, of the lands of Auchengallie and others. Also, in the same year, another renunciation by Alexander, first Earl of Galloway, for the love and favour he bears for and toward John Dunbar of Mochrum, his kinsman, of the lands of Chilcaroch ; and again, another in 1648, by Wm. M'Guffock of Chippermore, and (Margaret) Dunbar, his spouse, in favour of John Dunbar of Mochrum, of certain other lands.

John, son of Alexander Dunbar, succeeded his grandfather, to whom he was served heir in special, 18th April 1650. He did not marry. In the year 1648, he had disposed to John Dunbar, his cousin and nearest heir, son of his grand uncle, Alexander of Pankill, the lands and barony of Mochrum, &c. ; and dying in 1656, the representation

devolved upon the said John, son of Alexander of Pankill, by his wife, Nicolas, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and sister of Alexander, first Earl of Galloway.

John Dunbar of Pankill and Mochrum, married Marjory, daughter of Thomas Urquhart of Burdsyards, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Munro of Foulis. He had issue,

Thomas, his heir.

Elizabeth, who married Captain Andrew Agnew of Lochryan, and had issue.

Margaret, whom Douglas states, married Henry Hathorn of Ainess. A rough Hathorn family sketch gives it that she married William Hathorn of Hill, second son of Henry Hathorn of Meikle Aries. Both accounts we believe to be incorrect. So far as can be traced, she married her relative, William M'Guffock of Chippermere, &c., afterwards of Rusco, parish of Anwoth.

In regard to Margaret Dunbar, we may further state, that various documents show that William M'Guffock's wife was called "Margaret Dunbar," and he had principal sasine of the lands of Pankill on the 30th September 1663. Douglas also states that Hathorn of Meikle Aries married Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Dunbar, who was, of course, niece to his sister, Margaret. Of this no mention is made in the rough family pedigree above referred to, but it may have been so, and, if correct, this must be the marriage connection between the families. On the 5th March 1655, Francis Hay (of Arrioland), had sasine of the lands of Elrig. On the 24th April following, Andrew M'Guffock had sasine, who, again, was succeeded on the 3d April 1656 by William M'Guffock (of Chippermere, &c.), who would appear to have been his nephew.

Sir John Dunbar died in 1661, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Dunbar. He was put in possession of Pankill in his father's lifetime, and served heir to Mochrum by a precept from chancery, dated 29th October, and had sasine on the 22d November 1661. He married Christian, daughter of John Ross of Balneil (sister of Margaret, Viscountess Stair). In February 1674, Christian Ross, spouse to Thomas

Dunbar of Mochrum, had sasine of the lands of Dumskeoch, Little Killintree, Auchingaul, Chalocorrich, Dauchtack Brae, and Manor Place of Dauchtock.

Thomas Dunbar is styled Sir by Douglas, but when knighted we do not know. He had issue,

James, his heir.

Sarah, married to Sir James Stewart of Stewartfield.

Marjory, married to Archibald Stewart of Fintaloch.

Margaret, married to John Ramsay of Boghouse.

Nicolas, married to Alexander Baillie of Dunragit.

Agnes, married to — Campbell of Skeldon.

Mary, married to — Hathorn of (Meikle) Airies.

These marriages we insert as they are given by Douglas, adding the Christian names where known to us. The marriage of John Ramsay is not clear, as we find him married, at least it appears so, to Katherine M'Culloch (see Droughtag).

In November 1675, James Dunbar of Mochrum, had sasine of the lands and barony of Mochrum Loch and Mochrum Park, the ten merk land of Cullingrot (parish of Stonykirk) and Glentriploch, also the ten merk land of Barquhanny (parish of Kirkinner).

Sir Thomas Dunbar died in the year 1675, and was succeeded by his only son, James Dunbar, then a minor. He was served heir to his father on the 29th June 1675, and got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Mochrum, dated 1st June 1677.

The following are the lands mentioned in 1675, as composing the half barony of Mochrum Loch and the half barony of Mochrum Park. Those belonging to the first mentioned, were the five merk land of May or Mye, three merk land of Brae, five merk land of Upper and Nether Glenlings, five merk lands, each, of Arielick, Cornwall, Garohew, Challoghglass, Drumdow, Upper and Nether Gargaries, Drumwalt, Craigoch, Craigulairie, merk land of Half Merk, three merk land of Karichalloch, five merk land, each, of Little Killantrae, Chalcarroch, Auchingallie, Druchtog, Drumskeoch, 20s. lands of Parkhills, with mill, &c.

With Mochrum Park there were the five merk land, each, of Meikle Killantrae, Bar, Carhalloch, Elrig, £5 land of Mylne-toun, with the mill thereof, three-and-a-half merk land of Alticry, five merk land, each, of Drumblair, Derrie, forty penny lands of Clautebuyes, five merk land, each, of Drum-nescat, Carseduchan, two-and-a-half merk land of Skeat, two-and-a-half of Little Druchtag, united to the Boghouse, five merk land, each, of Drumscog, Clone, Barchrachane, Glentriploch, Arrioland, Chang, Chippermere, forty penny lands of Creloch, five merk land of Corsemalen (now called Whitedyke and Donnan), five merk land of Arriequhillart, also Moneykirkoune. There was also the barony of Kirk-madryne (parish Sorbie). It is also stated that Barquhas-kane, with the Manor Place, &c., in the parish of Luce, and Culgroat in the parish of Stonykirk, belonged to the Dun-bars, but the periods or nature of holding we do not trace. The former belonged to William Kennedy in 1637, and John Lord Cassillis, had retour on the 22d September 1668, and the last mentioned lands, by different owners, as a reference will show. However, we are informed, that the first was sold by Sir George, son of Sir James Dunbar, and the latter by Sir James to the M'Dowalls of Logan. It is also necessary to state, that although James Dunbar had retour in 1675 of all the lands mentioned as forming the barony of Mochrum Loch and Park, it does not follow that they all then belonged to his family, but the superiority may have been retained. A similar case will be found under Inch, in which John Lord Cassillis, had retour of a long list of lands in various parishes on the 22d September 1668, at which time they were owned by others.

James Dunbar was young and inexperienced when he succeeded, and it has been stated that he was very extravagant; but the patent granted to him as a knight baronet, shows that there were other causes which forced him to become a victim to the wadset system, followed by foreclosures.

Prior to being made a baronet, there is a story about him, told by Sir A. Agnew in his recent work, in regard to precedence at some entertainment in the county, which was deemed

necessary in olden times. The custom, to some extent, is followed even in this age of new families, of coupling visitors on ordinary occasions according to present rank, instead of judging how they will prove agreeable to each other. "To continue the story in regard to Dunbar of Mochrum, he met Maxwell of Monreith, who had recently been made a baronet, at an entertainment, and who, it is mentioned, was in the act of asserting his *proper*! precedence, when Dunbar advanced, and interposing between Monreith and his intended partner, roughly exclaimed, '*Mochrum before Monreith.*' Anxious to avoid a quarrel, Monreith, good humouredly, proposed to send Mochrum a hogshead of claret to drink his footing as a baronet, which was at once accepted, and precedence given, the cellar at Mochrum being then very low. The claret was sent, and while it lasted, the foremost place was on all occasions allowed to Monreith. At length, at another festive gathering, when precedence was again being taken by Monreith, he felt the heavy hand of Mochrum on his shoulder, in no courteous terms uttering, '*Mochrum before Monreith,*' who, without regard to the rejoinder of the latter, pushed past him, gruffly exclaiming as he escorted the lady in dispute, 'Hoot, man! yer claret's dune!' Such is the story, but we think Mochrum's pride was rather contradictory."

The following extracts from the patent, translated from the Latin, will show what we have already referred to:—
"William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain. To all their good Lieges, to whom these present Letters may come, health. Whereas we, considering in an serene mind that all Titles of Honor and Dignity in our Dominions flow from us alone, as from their Primary Fountain and source, upon those of our Subjects that deserve well of us, and also recalling to our Remembrance the Sufferings and Hardships perpetrated upon our faithful and beloved James Dunbar of Mochrum, as well as in his person as in his Fortune, because he did not give his concurrence to a very great number of measures carried on under former Governments; as also against his Ancestors for their firm

adherence to the Rights of the Crown of our ancient Kingdom of Scotland in hard and very violent Times, considering also the genuine zeal, sincere affection, and unblemished Fidelity manifested by them towards our Service, our Persons, and our Interest on all occasions, and in every station, as well before as after our Descent into Britain: For these Reasons, therefore, we have graciously resolved to bestow some durable mark of our Royal Favour on him, and on his Heirs under-mentioned.—Know, therefore, that we have Given, Granted, and Conferred, Like as we by these our Letters Patent Confer on the said James Dunbar, and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Title, Dignity, Rank, and Honour of a Knight Baronet.

* * * * *

We also, for a further mark of our special regard and favour towards the said James Dunbar, and from our full persuasion of his Fidelity, Prudence, and Integrity * * * to have in all Time Coming for their *Supporters* of their *Surcoat* (a Military Mantle), Two Doves of a Silver Colour, surmounted with an Imperial Crown, distinguished by its proper colours, together with this motto, 'Candoris Premiam Honos,' &c., &c., &c. At our Hall of Kensington, the 29th day of the month of March, in the year of Our Lord 1694."

It was during the lifetime of Sir James that the Maxwells of Monreith obtained the greater portion of the Mochrum estate.

William (1st baronet), the second son of William Maxwell of Monreith, who died in 1670, was the first who owned part of the lands, and was thereby styled of Loch. He obtained Chalcarroch, Auchingallie Drughtag, Drumskeoch, Parkhills, with multures, &c. of Chippermore. In 1681, Sir James Dunbar was advised to pursue him, and to bring an action of reduction of his title to the barony of Mochrum Loch. Also against the Earl of Cassillis, and Vans of Barnbarroch, for being in wrongful possession of portions of his lands. As Galloway history tells us, such an action was hopeless at the time we write of.

Again, in 1685, another large portion of the barony passed from him, viz., the lands of Barr, Carshalloch, Elrig, Drum-

blair, Dirrie, Clantybuyes, Drumnescat, Carseduchan, Skeat, Little Drugtag, united to the Boghouse, and Mylnetown, &c. In 1712, the Maxwells of Monreith obtained possession of other farms.

Sir James Dunbar was twice married,—1st, to Isabel, daughter, and afterwards one of the co-heiresses of Sir Thomas Nicolson, Baronet, of Carnock, Lord Advocate of Scotland, by Lady Margaret Livingstone, his wife (daughter of Alexander, 2d Earl of Linlithgow), through whom he got the lands of Carnock and Plean, in Stirlingshire. By her he had two sons and three daughters, viz.,

George, his heir.

John, who was a Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons (Scots Greys), and died of the wounds he received at the Battle of Taniers.

Eleanor, married to David Lidderdale of St Mary Isle (see Kirkcudbright), and had issue.

Christian, who was twice married,—1st, to Major Thomas Young of Lennie; 2ndly, to Alexander Mackie of Palgowan. She had issue to both.

Another daughter is mentioned, which is either a mistake, or no particulars could be given.

Sir James married secondly, Jean, daughter of ——— Kennedy of Minnuchen, of the family of Knockdaw, and had issue, one daughter,

Elizabeth, who married Lieutenant George Agnew, a younger son of Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw, Baronet.

Sir James Dunbar disposed the remainder of his estate of Mochrum, during his lifetime, to his eldest son and heir, George, in the year 1713, who had sasine 11th October 1714, on a charter of the Great Seal; and on the 10th November 1716, Captain George Dunbar, younger of Mochrum, had sasine of the lands of Crailoch.

Sir James Dunbar was distinguished for his colossal proportions and muscular strength, being known as the "Giant." He was also possessed of much humour, and convivially inclined. Sir James died at Mochrum in 1718. It is related, that owing to his great size, the coffin containing his remains could not be removed either by the staircase or

a window, and, as a last resource, a hole was broken in the wall, through which it was lowered.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, George, who had served in the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons (Scots Greys) in the wars under the Duke of Marlborough. He rose to the rank of Captain, and, after the close of the war, he sold out. A relic of Sir George is still in the possession of the family; the present Baronet, Sir William, having the gold watch which he had in his pocket at the Battle of Blenheim. It was struck by a spent (French) ball, and flattened, thus preserving the life of the wearer.

In 1727, Sir George had to make a further sacrifice of his lands. Sir Alexander Maxwell of Mochrum Park obtained the lands of Little Killantrae, Chalcarroch, Auchengallie, Druchttag and Drumskeoch.

The other large sharer was Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmuir, who obtained possession of, and had sasine of the half of the barony on the 2d August 1738. He married in 1698, Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, and his descendant is the present Marquess of Bute, who owns the old place of Mochrum and farms, which will be hereafter mentioned.

The remainder of the estate owned by the Dunbars of Mochrum, in Galloway, thus passed from them. On the death of his father, Sir George succeeded to the barony of Plean, &c., in Stirlingshire, and afterwards purchased from Sir Harry Rollo the estate of Woodside, in the same county, on which he built the house called "Dunbar House," which became the family residence. He married Janet, daughter of Sir John Young of Lenie, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, viz.,

James, who succeeded.

John, an Officer in the Army, who died of fever on his way to join his regiment at Minorca.

Thomas, a merchant in Liverpool, who married Tryphena, daughter of J. Pincock, of the City of London, and had a numerous family, leaving two sons,

George, of whom hereafter,

Thomas, who died a Captain in the Army.

William, Major 44th Regiment, who served in the American War with

distinction. Bancroft, in his History of America, describes him as the only officer of any real head, talent, and distinction in General Bradock's force. After the taking of Quebec he married the daughter of the Count de Cambaud, the French Governor of Canada, and settled there. He had issue,

Maria, who married George Selby, M.D., of Montreal, and had issue.

Jessy, married to Ralph Bruyeres, an Officer of the Royal Engineers, and had issue.

Mary and Isabella, who were both unmarried.

We cannot here omit to give a letter, which deserves a place in the history of the family. It is from James, eldest son of Sir George Dunbar, then a youth about twenty-one years of age, offering to fight a duel for his father.

"Dear Sir,—Till now I have scarce ever had an opportunity of testifying my filial regard and sincere affections for my Father, sorry, indeed, I am, that there should be such a cause for proving them, but it is the Duty of a Son to defend the Father.

"I am very little acquainted with the Modern Rules of Honour (the Principles of real Honour I think I feel within me), but one of them, I believe is, that when a Debate rises to such a height as This has done, the sword only must *decide* it, the sword is the only Judge to which we can appeal for the Justice of our cause, unless when a craving for pardon intervenes.

"I have not learnt, 'tis true, the use of that decisive weapon, but in a duel I imagine there is little occasion for Rules of Art. An undaunted soul and a tolerable command of one's limbs I look upon as circumstances more material.

"The First, indeed, I won't dispute with you, the same Blood boils in both our veins, and animates our hearts, conveyed from Father to Son without a stain, but without vanity I think, I may beg leave to put in my claim for Preference in the latter. I am young and active, and very willing to put the activity of my youth to a Trial for your sake.

"Consider Sir too, the want of a son in a family may be

easily overlooked, where there are so many to supply his place, the want of a Father of a Family makes a very great blank, and throws a melancholy gloom o'er all his House.

“ In myself are centred all my Cares, to myself are all my cares confined, and 'tis no matter I believe whether I exist here or elsewhere, your cares are extended to several individuals, whose Beings, tho' Separate from Your's have, nevertheless a Dependence on you.

“ When I give up my Breath, I alone expire 'tis only I that suffer by your Death many may Consider whom you leave behind you, and what a reproach it would be on us, think you, to have it said that our Father died in a Duel, when he had a Son to fight his cause.

“ Forgive, then, Sir, my zeal to serve you, and oblige me by accepting perhaps the last Proof of the affections of your Son,

“ JAMES DUNBAR.

“ Dunbar House, Wednesday, November 3d, 1736.”

We do not possess the particulars in other respects, but suppose if the duel came off, no bad consequences followed, as James Dunbar lived to succeed his father.

Sir George Dunbar became chief of the Dunbars of Westfield, Hereditary Sheriffs of Morayshire, at the decease of Ludovick Dunbar of Westfield, in 1744. He died in 1747, and was succeeded by his eldest son

James, as 3d Baronet of Mochrum. He is stated to have been the undoubted male representative of the first Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Hereditary Sheriff of Moray, and of the Dunbars, Earls of March and Moray, as before mentioned. He studied the law, and entered Advocate; became Judge Advocate for Scotland, and for forty years was Convenor of the County of Stirling. He married Jacobina, youngest daughter, and co-heiress of John Hamilton, clerk to the signet, son of William Hamilton of Wishaw, county Lanark. He had issue, one son and four daughters, viz.,

George, his heir.

Helen, married to William Copland of Colliston, and had an only daughter, Jacobina-Anne, married to Sir William Rowe Dunbar, Baronet.

Janet, married to Doctor William Tennent of Poole Castle and Carnwath, County Lanark, &c.

Hamilton, married, on the 12th March 1778, to John Tovey of Woodside, County Stirling, Captain 70th Regiment, and had issue.

Mary, married to the Rev. John Shaw of Kendal.

Sir James died in 1781, and was succeeded by his only son,

George, as fourth baronet, who married Maria, daughter of the Rev. Gustavus Hamilton, great-grand-daughter of Viscount Boyne, but had no issue. Sir George served in the army, and rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons (now Hussars). He died on the 15th October 1799.

The baronetcy then passed to his cousin, George Dunbar, grandson of Sir George, the second baronet, and son of Thomas, merchant in Liverpool. He married, in 1775, Jane, daughter and co-heiress of William Row, Liverpool, by whom (who died 28th December 1830) he had a numerous family, of which survived him,

William Rowe, who succeeded as sixth baronet.

Thomas, died in 1831, S. P.

James, who for sometime was an Officer in the 21st Light Dragoons. He married Anna-Catherina, daughter of Baron de Reede d' Oudtshoorn in Holland. He died 31st January 1840, and his widow in Edinburgh, on the 3d November 1860, leaving issue,—

William, present baronet.

James Cospatrick Alexander, Captain 98th Regiment; died in India in 1847.

George, } Twins; the younger Lieutenant-Colonel in
Thomas Clement, } the 75th Regiment.

Jessy.

Sophia Georgina Antoinette.

Jane.

Anne-Matilda.

Jessy, died unmarried, in 1812.

Jane, married to H. Ackermann of Mentz, Germany, and died in 1841.

Louisa.

Sir George died in 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest

son, William, born 19th October 1776, who was a Captain in the 21st Light Dragoons. He married, in 1798, Jacobina-Anne, only child of William Copland of Colliston, and by her (who died in 1807) had an only daughter, Helen, who died young, in 1808.

Sir William died 22d June 1841, and was succeeded by his nephew,

Sir William Dunbar, born 7th March 1812, present and seventh baronet, styled of Mochrum. He was M.P. for the Wigtown burghs, and a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Palmerston. Is Keeper of the Great Seal of the Prince of Wales for Scotland, and was also for some time Privy Seal of his Royal Highness and Member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall. He resigned his Seat in the House of Commons, and as a Lord of the Treasury, on being appointed Comptroller - General of the Exchequer, and Auditor-General of Public Accounts, 27th July 1865. He married, 7th January 1842, Catherine Hay, eldest daughter of the late James Paterson of Carpow, county Perth, and has issue,

Uthred James Hay, born 26th February 1843.

William Cospatrik, Home Office, London, born 20th July 1844.

Notwithstanding what is mentioned in the Baronet's Patent, the Armorial Bearings continue to be—

Quarterly, 1st and 4th.—Gules, a lion rampant, or, within a border of the last, charged with eight roses of the first, for Dunbar, Earl of March; 2d and 3d, or, three cushions, within a double tressure, flory-counterflory, Gules, for Randolph, Earl of Moray.

Crest.—A horse's head, bridled; a dexter hand, coupéd, fesseways, ppr., holding the bridle.

Supporters.—Two lions, sejant-guardant, each holding in his exterior paw a rose, ppr., slipped, vert.

Mottoes.—In promptu; and sub spe.

Symson (1684) calls Mochrum a good house, standing in the moors towards Kirkcowand, betwixt two lochs. It is now in ruins.

One portion of the old castle is evidently of much greater antiquity than other parts. The least ancient portion must have been built between 1474 and 1500, by Sir John



Dunbar (one of the sons of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Hereditary Sheriff of Morayshire). His Initials, I. D., and his arms, which denote him to have sprung from the Randolph or Moray Dunbars, are still to be found on the walls; and a still older coat of arms of the March Dunbars on the oldest portion of the castle. The loch on which the castle is situated is about one-and-a-half miles long, and in some parts nearly a mile broad, studded with wooded islets. A great resort of cormorants. On Mochrum fell, about one-and-a-half miles from the castle, are the remains of a vitrified fort.

Although both Mochrum Loch and Mochrum Park were lost to the Dunbars, it appears that they retained, and still do so, the superiority of the lands of Crailoach, Meikle Killantrae, Corsemalzie, and Arriequhillart, which formed a part of the barony. In confirmation of this, Sir George Dunbar had sasine on the 6th August 1796, of the lands of Creloch, Meikle Killantrae, &c. The lands of Meikle Killantrae, are now shown under Crown Charter of 1703, as a portion of the Myretoun barony; but this was improperly included, and not discovered by the Dunbars until 1812, when the legal period having run, it was too late to bring

an action of reduction of title. The lands passed from the Dunbars to the M'Cullochs of Myretoun, but not the superiority. Being at some distance from the old Place of Mochrum, and contiguous to Myretoun, the land was, no doubt, coveted. About 1682, Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum was advised to pursue Sir Godfrey M'Culloch for the mails and duties due to him as superior. The Dunbars were served heirs as superiors in 1713, 1748, 1796, and 1806.

The lands formerly forming a part of the Dunbar's estate of Mochrum, and now belonging to the Maxwells of Monreith, are, Bar, Carhalloch, Elrig, Mylnetoun, with the mill, Drumnecat, Carseduchan, Skaite, Little Druchtag, united to the Boghouse, Meikle Killantrae, Little Killantrae, Chalcarroch, Auchengallie, Druchtag, Drumskeoch, Clone, Glentriploch, Arioland.

The other portion, possessed by the Marquess of Bute, as the descendant of Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmuir, are, along with the old castle, May or Mye, Brae, Upper and Nether Gargaries (now one farm), Upper and Nether Glenlings, Arielick, Corwall, Garchrew, Challochglass and Drumdow (now one farm), Drumwalt and Craiglairie (now one farm), Craigeach, Half Merk, Karihallow, the lands of Parkhills at the Manor Place. Other farms in this parish, which also belonged to the Dunbars, will be given separately, together with the lands in other parishes.

We have been enabled to give a fuller account of the Dunbars than most other Galloway families, from the fact, that they alone appear in Douglas' Baronage. This arose from Sir James Dunbar, third baronet, and Judge-Advocate for Scotland, having resided in Stirlingshire, near to Edinburgh, and being acquainted with Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, the author. At that time the family papers were complete. Although acknowledging Douglas to some extent, we have not always followed him, and much original information is given.

The present representative succeeded to Cassenach and Culbae, parish of Kirkinner, and part of the lands of Arriehillart, parish of Mochrum, acquired by his predecessor in

the title nearly fifty years ago, and has himself since acquired the following lands, viz. :—Barvennan, including Mollenhill, Barrachan, a part of Thrave, Bartrostan, High Threave or Thrave, Mid-Threave, Low Threave, Grange and Kindee, parish of Penninghame; Torhouse M'Kie, *alias* Torhouskie, Markbreddan, Blackpark or Blackmark, parish of Wigtown; also the salmon, &c., fishing in the Bladenoch, belonging to the said lands; St John's Croft, parish of Sorbie. The family has thus been reinstated in Galloway.

MONREITH.

As with most Galloway properties, Monreith passed from the ancient proprietors to others of more recent settlement. Amongst those in Wigtonshire who swore fealty to Edward I., in 1296, we find in the Ragman's Roll the name of Johan de Meynreth. There is every probability that he was then the proprietor, and that he either took his name from the lands, or the lands from him.

It would appear that prior to the Maxwells, Alexander Cunninghame of the Aikhead was owner. His, however, was not a district name, and we are inclined to think that his family had it not long.

On the 18th January 1481, Sir Edward Maxwell of Tinwald, second son of Herbert, first Lord Maxwell of Caerlaverock, by his first wife, daughter of Herbert Herries of Terregles (see Terregles, Stewartry), obtained these lands on the resignation of "Alexander de Cunninghame de Aikhede, et Elynæ de Knox, sponsæ suæ." Sir Edward Maxwell married Margaret Douglas, and had issue,

Edward, who succeeded.

Sir Edward died before 1492, and his widow married John, first Lord Carlyle, who had a charter, dated 4th February 1492, of the lands of Roucan and Drumbog, &c. Lady Carlyle had another charter of the 40s. lands of

Blairboye, dated 22d December 1509, for her life, and after her decease to John Carlyle, her son, and his heirs male, whom failing to return to Edward Maxwell. Lady Carlyle and her son, George, had another charter of the same date and conditions, of £3 in the same barony, both granted by Edward Maxwell, her son.

Who Edward Maxwell married does not appear, but he had issue, Margaret and Elizabeth. The latter would appear to have died, at least we do not again find her name. Margaret Maxwell, styled *Margareta domina de Muireith*, on the 31st January 1541, received a charter from Robert Lord Maxwell, to her and her future husband, Herbert Maxwell, in conjunct fee of the twenty pound land of old extent of the barony of Muireith, as formerly possessed by her and her sister Elizabeth, and resigned by her in the hand of the King in favour of the said Lord Robert, reserving certain liferents, "*Consanguines meo dilecto William Maxwell de Blareboy.*" There are other charters from the same to the same of the Miln of Muireith, mill, lands, &c. The witnesses are, Robert and John, sons of Robert Lord Maxwell, John Maxwell of Cowhill, John Douglass, and others.

In August 1541, "*Margareta domina de Muireith*" was married to "*Magistro Herberto Maxwell,*" at Tynwald Church, by Sir John Blak, rector. The certificate, in the Monreith charter chest, declares it to have been after due proclamation under a dispensation of Pope Pius III., they being cousins in the second and third degree. The witnesses are, Sir John Charteris, vicar of Tinwald, John Maxwell, Simon Duthyll, and Herbert Craik. This Herbert Maxwell was a younger son of Edward of Tinwald.

In 1546, "*Margareta domina de Muireith*" settled her lands of Muireith upon John, her son (by her deceased husband, Herbert), and his lawful heirs, whom failing, on Edward, eldest son of Edward of Tinwald, and his heirs; whom failing, on the lawful heirs, whomsoever, of Robert Lord Maxwell.

Margaret married secondly George Maxwell, burgess of

Dumfries, and had a numerous issue, upon several of whom, with the consent of John, her "appearand," she settled parts of the barony, but none of these settlements seem to have been more than liferents, except Garrerie, of which Robert, her eldest son by her second marriage, became heritable proprietor. We may mention, that Garrore or Garrerie previously appears to have belonged to the half barony of Mochrum Loch. He died before 1617, and was succeeded by his son, John.*

On the 20th September 1591, she resigned the lands of the barony of Muireith into the hands of her superior, John Lord Maxwell, then become Earl of Morton, for new infeftment in favour of her son, John, whose precept of sasine is dated, Dumfries, 14th October 1591, and who was duly "infeft" October 19th, and had a charter† of the same date from the Earl as heir to his mother on her resignation, and to his lawful heirs, whom failing, to his son, Robert, and his heirs; whom failing, to his son, Gavin, and his heirs; whom failing, to the sons of Margaret by her second husband, George.

John Maxwell of Monreith married Agnes, daughter of (John ?) M'Culloch of Myrton. He died in 1614, and was succeeded by his son, John, described as John of Muireith, "son of Umquhile John Maxwell of Muireith." John married Catherine, his first cousin, daughter of Robert Maxwell of Garrerie, and had issue, as far as we can trace,

William.

James.

Alexander.

He resigned (of date, Whithorn, 5th January 1630) into the hand of Lord Maxwell for new infeftment of William,

* John Maxwell of Garrerie, and George, his son, were convicted of the murder of John M'Kie of Glassock, 19th December 1619, and beheaded; their "goods and geir escheit to our Souvrane Lord's use." A son or grandson of John became proprietor. One Miller, a tailor in Edinburgh, afterwards became the possessor for a debt owing to him, and through him it returned to John Maxwell appearand of Monreith, in 1665.

† In Playfair's Family Antiquity there are mistakes both as regards names and dates. He mentions Margaret Douglas instead of Margaret Maxwell, and gives a charter dated 14th May 1491.

his eldest legitimate son, and his heirs male ; whom failing, on Alexander, brother to the said William, and his heirs male ; whom failing, to "heredibus meis dicti Joannis Maxwell de Muireith quibus-cunque legitimi procreatis vel procreandis ;" all whom failing, to my brother, Robert, and his lawful heirs male ; all of whom failing, to heirs whatsoever of the said John Maxwell of Muireith, bearing the name and arms of Maxwell. The year of this resignation, in the original document, is now very difficult to read, but it appears to be 1630. The witnesses are, James Maxwell of Drummoral (who signs Drummoral), John M'Gowan, William his brother, and others. It will be observed, that his second son, James, is excluded, who, we suppose, was the witness "Drummoral." As will be noticed hereafter, there must have been some special reason for this. From the public records, we find, that in June 1623, there was another resignation of the lands of Monreith from John Maxwell to Robert Erle of Nithsdail. There were other infestments, but whether to sons, or merely kinsmen, we do not know.

We find, that in April 1628, Edward Maxwell had sasine of the lands of Glassock ; and in July 1629, George Maxwell, of the lands of Knock.* There is still extant an old lease of Knock, with the Episcopal Seal attached, as, with other lands, it had belonged to the priory of Candida Casa.

There were also about this time a Maxwell of Barvannock, one of Balcreg, one of Larroch, and others, which were parts of the barony of Monreith, and held under the Laird of Monreith, who again held the whole from his superior, Lord Maxwell.

William Maxwell succeeded his father, who died in January 1630. He was infest as eldest son and heir of Johann Maxwell olim de Monreith, February 5, 1630, on precept of sasine from Robert Earl of Nithsdale. He appears also to have left a daughter, named Elizabeth, as by

* We are inclined to think that George Maxwell married a M'Dowall, as on the 13th December 1647, Sara M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Knock, and others.

precept of chancery, dated in 1638, and on the 2d April 1639, she had sasine of the lands of Garrarie and Barmeil. She resigned the lands shortly afterwards to her brother, William. On the 20th October 1643, William had again sasine of the lands and barony of Monreith. He married Margaret, daughter of John M'Culloch of Myreton, and had issue John and William.

On the 20th July 1655, Robert, Earl of Nithsdail, resigned the superiority in favour of William Maxwell. On the 6th February 1656 he had sasine of the same. There had been many transactions, pecuniary and other, between the Lords Maxwell of Caerlaverock, Earls of Nithsdale, and the Monreith branch. We have already alluded to the exclusion of James Maxwell from the will of his father, and in this resignation it is very plainly stated. It mentions that James, brother to William, and his heirs, are to be strictly excluded. It is also specified that, should James or his heirs ever become next heir to Monreith, they are to be passed over as though they had never existed. A terrible sentence. What he had been guilty of we are not informed. William Maxwell was a Member of the War Committee of Wigtonshire 1646, 1648, and 1649.

At Edinburgh, 27th July 1655, William Maxwell resigned into the hand of the Lord Protector (Cromwell) all his lands, when they are all constituted "baroniam et liberam forestiam," to be called "of Muireith." In the Convention of Estates in 1667, he represented the county with Sir Andrew Agnew. He added considerably to the family estate. Some lands in the parish of Longcastle (Kirkinner) were obtained from Vans of Barnbarroch, Blairshinnoch from the Baillies of Dunragit, and the five merk land of Cairndoon from Patrick Vans of Appelbie.

John Maxwell, younger of Monreith, married, in 1656, Margaret Agnew, daughter of Andrew, younger of Lochnaw (afterwards Sir Andrew Agnew). He was one of the covenanters who fought at Pentland on the 28th November 1666, and was exposed to much suffering and persecution. He made several narrow escapes, but was not captured.

Though not in custody, he was tried for treason and rebellion, and condemned to be executed. From the field at Rullion Green, Pentland, he rode the same horse to the old tower of Moure or Mowere, then the family residence; and it is recorded that his father said the horse had done work enough in that one day, and should never be saddled again. He, therefore, had an enclosure made, with a high stone wall, still called "the horses' park," where the gallant nag spent the rest of his days under the name of "Pentland," and left many descendants, said to have displayed much of the stoutness of the sire.

Prior to this change of fortune, John Maxwell had added very considerably to the family estate. Under Cromwell he acquired Carloun and other lands from the Vans' of Barnbarroch.

John Maxwell's succession to Monreith being forfeited, he made his way to Ireland, where he died in 1668, leaving two children, William and Agnes.

In the charter chest at Monreith the following document is found:—

"Whereas William Maxwell of Mureith the elder, hath by certificate from the noblemen and clergie in Galloway, vindicat himself that he hath had no accessione to the late rebellione, nor no hand in his sones accessione thereonto,—and having given sufficient security to me to ansr whensoever he shall be cal'd. These are therefore discharging all officers and souldiers under my command, or any other persone or persones whatsoever to trouble or molest the persone goods or geir of the said Wm. Maxwell, elder of Muireith, as they will be answerable.—Given under my hand att Holyrudhouse, this fourten of ffeb^r. 1667.

"ROTHES."

William, the second son of William Maxwell of Monreith, married in October 1668, Johanna, daughter of Patrick M'Douall of Logan. He was an Episcopalian, and added considerably to the family possessions, having obtained the half barony called Mochrum Loch from the Dunbars. It was acquired between 1650 and 1660. He was thereafter

designed of Loch. On the death of his brother John he obtained a removal of the attain to the blood of his brother, and of the forfeiture of the succession to Monreith in favour of his nephew William, an infant, and received tutores-dative for the guardianship of "his nevy and niece."

William Maxwell, senior of Monreith, died in 1670, and his grandson William (son of John) died in 1671, when William Maxwell of Loch succeeded as heir of line. His niece, Agnes Maxwell, married Robert Gordon of Shirmers.

On the 24th January 1672, William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine of the lands of Knock, Kerrindone, and Larg. Again, in June 1673, we find that William Maxwell, younger son to William Maxwell, elder of Murricks, had sasine of the lands of Balcrage, and certain lands of Drummodie, Barvennoch, Moir, Barnweill, Larkoch, Tilloch, and fourth part of the Milne of Murries. We give the names as spelt. Again, on the 17th March 1680, William Maxwell, still styled of Loch, had sasine of the lands of Knockra and Knockefferick; and on the 21st December 1680, there was a renunciation and disposition by Agnes Maxwell, as air of line to her guidsyre, father, and brither, with consent of Robert Gordon of Shirmirs, her husband, to William Maxwell of Monreith, her uncle, of certain lands.

On the 8th January 1681, William Maxwell was created a baronet of Nova Scotia; his patent declaring the good service of his late father, and especially of himself, "to us and our deceased father of blessed memory." It is stated that he had been brought up as a lawyer, to which much of his success may be attributed. On the 2d June following, he was infeft in the barony of Monreith, composed of the lands of Drummodie, Barmail, Larruch, Stelloche, Garrarie, with hill of Achnies, Blerbue, Balcrage, Barbennock, Mour, Carloun, Craigelmynes, Aplbie, Craichdow, Knock, Kirrindoone, in the parish of Glasserton, Boreland, Achingishie or Kirkland, Camphart, Arrehassen, Culgare, in the parish of Longcastle, Kildarroch, Caissenoch, Clontage, in the parish of Kirkinner.

Sir William Maxwell, first baronet, married secondly

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Hay of Park. By his first marriage no issue is mentioned. In 1683 he purchased Myrton from Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, whose affairs had become embarrassed. He, with Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, as his colleague, represented Wigtonshire in the first Parliament of Charles II. 1667-74. In 1703 he obtained a charter from Queen Anne constituting his lands into one barony to be called of Monreith, and confirmation of Robert Earl of Nithsdale in 1655; also in 1705 a ratification of the charter of 1703, constituting the baronies of Monreith, Mochrum Loch, Aplebie, Myrton, Longcastle, Ardwell, and Killassar into a new barony to be called Monreith. He reserved the right to alter the destination of his lands (even on his death-bed) when he executed the entail in 1703, and consequently left Ardwall and Killassar to his second son John. By his second marriage he had issue :

William, drowned in the river Nith.

Alexander, who succeeded.

John, of Ardwall and Killassar.

Patrick, advocate, died unmarried.

Isabel, married to William Stewart of Castle Stewart.

Elizabeth, married to Andrew Heron, M.D. of Bargaly.

Joan, died unmarried.

Agnes, died unmarried.

Mary, married to Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Hay of Park.

Sir William died in 1709, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Alexander of Monreith, who had sasine of the lands and barony of Monreith, &c. on the 21st June 1711.

He married on the 29th December 1711 Lady Jane, daughter of Alexander, 9th Earl of Eglinton. In sasine 18th March 1712 we find Lady Jean Montgomerie, spouse to Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith. They had issue,

William, who succeeded.

Alexander.

James, Captain in the Army, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Maxwell of Ardwall, and had issue with three daughters six sons, viz., Murray, (Sir), K.C.B., Captain R.N., who married Miss Grace Callendar, and had issue,—

John, Captain R.N.

Mary, married, 1st, to Captain Hallowell Carew, R.N., of

Beddington, Surrey, and had issue; 2ndly, in July 1850, to Major Petrie Waugh.
 Keith, Capt. R.N., died unmarried.
 John, Capt. R.N., died unmarried.
 Stewart, Major Royal Artillery, died unmarried.
 Eglinton, E.I. Coy.'s Service.
 Montgomery, Lieut.-Col. 36th Regiment.

Margaret.

Elizabeth, married to John Crawford Balfour of Bawmill.

Catherine, married to — Booth.

Susan, married to Capt. Alexander Hay, brother of Sir Thomas Hay of Park.

When Sir Alexander Maxwell died we are not informed. He was succeeded by his eldest son William. We find that, on 2d January 173—, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, had a sasine "baronrie and forrestrie of Monreith." He is stated to have married Magdalene, daughter of William Blair of Blair. On the 23d October 1747, Magdalene Blair spouse to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine in liferent, of the lands of Carletoun, Craigliemains, and Appleby. And on the 4th March 1756, Dame Magdalene Blair, Lady Maxwell of the lands of Knock. They had issue :

William, heir.

Hamilton, lieut.-colonel 74th Highlanders, who commanded with great reputation, the grenadiers of the army under Lord Cornwallis, in the war against Tippoo Sultaun. He died in India, unmarried in 1800.

Dunbar, R.N, died young in 1775.

Catherine, married in 1767, John Fordyce of Ayton, County of Berwick, Receiver General of the land tax in Scotland, and had issue.

Jane, married in 1767, to Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon.

Eglantine, married in 1772 to Sir Thomas Wallace, Bart. of Craigie.

Sir William Maxwell died 22d August 1771, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William, who, on the 26th November 1771 had sasine as heir to his late father, of the lands and barony of Monreith. On the 10th August 1772, he had also sasine of the lands of Culgarnie, &c. Then on the 27th September, and 29th October 1773, Dunbar Maxwell, brother-german to Sir William Maxwell, had sasine in liferent, and Sir William, in fie, of the lands of Culgarie.

Sir William married his cousin Katherine, daughter and heir of David Blair of Adamton (Ayrshire.) (She died in April 1798). They had issue,

William, heir.

Alexander, major 23d Light Dragoons, died unmarried.

Hamilton, captain 42d regiment, married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, and had three sons and four daughters.

Anne, married 1799, to William Murray of Touchadam and Polmaise, county Stirling.

Madeline, married to James Du Pre of Wilton Park, Bucks, and died leaving issue.

Jane, married in 1802, John Maitland of Freugh, and has issue.

Mary, died in 1812.

Susan, died in 1853.

Charlotte died young.

On the 1st July 1795, Sir William Maxwell had sasine of the lands of Little Killantra and others on Crown Charter of Resignation. On the 12th January 1801, Alexander Maxwell, major in the 23d Light Dragoons had sasine of the lands of Culgarie on crown charter.

On the 30th September 1805, Sir William Maxwell had sasine of the five merk land of Drummodie, &c., parish of Kirkmaiden, Alexander Walker in Airlour having sasine on the same day.

Then on the 5th March 1806, Sir William had sasine of the four merk land of Culgarie, parish Longcastle and Kirkinner.

Sir William died in February 1812, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William, born 5th March 1779, who served as lieut.-colonel of the 26th foot (Cameronians), in Spain, and lost an arm at Corunna. He married in 1803, Catherine, youngest daughter of John Fordyce of Aytoun, Berwickshire, and by her (who died in 1857), had issue,

William, present baronet.

Eustace, R.N.

Edward Herbert, lieut.-colonel 88th regiment.

Catherine-Helen, married to H. Hawthorn of Castlewigg.

Jane-Elizabeth Nora died in 1846.

Eglantine-Annabell, died in 1830.

Louisa-Cornwallia, married to Caledon-George Du Pre of Milton Park, M.P., for Bucks.

Charlotte-Queensberry, married to Signor Filippo Calandra di Roccolino. Georgiano Gordon died in 1858.

Sir William died in 1838, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who became

Sir William Maxwell of Monreith. He was born in 1805. In 1833 he married Helenora, youngest daughter of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. of Greenock and Blackhall, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Springkell, and had surviving issue.

William died young.

Michael died young.

Herbert Eustace, lieut. in Argyleshire Militia—born in 1845. Married in January 1869, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Fletcher Campbell of Boquhan.

Edward Adolphus Seymour, born in 1849, died in 1866.

Catherine Shaw Stewart

Anne Murray, married in 1856, Robert Hawthorn Johnston Stewart of Physgill.

Alan Eglantine.

Eleonora, Louisa.

Sir William was a captain in the army, and retired in 1844, and lieutenant-colonel of Militia.

Arms.—Argent, an eagle, with two heads, displayed, sable, beaked and membered, gules; on the breast an escutcheon, of the first, charged with a Saltier of the second, surcharged in the centre with a hurcheon (hedgehog) or, all within a bordure, gule.

Crest.—An eagle, rising, beaked and membered, gule.

Supporters.—Two Stags, proper.

Motto.—Reviresco.

Monreith house is modern, and near the village of Port William. It stands at the foot of the White Loch, and is surrounded with well grown plantations. The extensive moorland district of Mochrum is on the east side, and the bay of Luce on the west. Monreith is spelt Mureith,

Murief, Munriff, and Munreith, and the derivation of the word, given by a Gaelic authority who had never seen the district, exactly describes what must have been the condition of the whole lands, as it still is of part, of the barony, "Muir-riach," brindled, freckled, variegated pasture.

DRUMTRODDEN AND LANDBERRICK.

These lands, it is stated, belonged in ancient times to the Knights of St John of the Preceptory of Torphichen, and were acquired from them by the M'Cullochs. Date unknown.

On the 15th April 1566, there was a charter granted by Simon M'Culloch of Myrtoun, and Marion Gordon his spouse, in favour of Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch and Catherine Kennedy his spouse, to John Vans their son and heir apparent, of the five merk land of Drumtrodden, and six merk land of Derrie of old extent, barony of Myretoun, dated 3d and 24th February 1580, and charter under the great seal 10 March 1580. Then we find in September 1635 that John M'Culloch had sasine of the lands of Drumtrodden, &c.

They now form a part of the Monreith estate owned by Sir William Maxwell.

ARRIOLAND AND MILTON.

As far as we can trace, this property belonged to the Dunbars of Mochrum. From the Dunbars it passed to the Vans' of Barnbarroch, as we find by instrument of sasine dated 24th January 1583, when Patrick Vans, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, obtained the five merk lands of Bar, and five lib. land of Milton, sometime called Little Arrieuland proceeding on a charter. The date of the charter is not filled in, but there is a subsequent one men-

tioned under Mochrum, dated 12th August 1591. This is the only notice in regard to the occupation by the Vans'. We next come to sasine 21st June 1636, when Francis is stated to be heir to his father, Alexander. Although the surname is not given, from this we learn that Alexander Hay succeeded the Vans', and most probably he was one of the commendator of Glenluce's family. He was, at the above-mentioned date, served heir to his father in the lands of Arrioland, Chang, and Glentoyblocke (Glentriplock) in the parish of Mochrum, and Culgroat in the parish of Stonykirk, or as then called, Clashant. In December 1643, Francis Hay had sasine of the lands of Arreoland, &c., and in August 1646, Margaret Gordon, daughter of Craichlaw, had sasine of the same lands. She was the spouse of Francis Hay. On the 1st July 1669, we find James Hay of Airrieotland. We presume he was the eldest son, and died before his father. There was also issue,

Alexander, who succeeded,

William.

John.

Margaret.

In sasine 16th April 1670, we find Francis Hay of Arreoland, and Alexander Hay his son.

Alexander married a Gordon, which we learn from a sasine in August 1673, when Rosina Gordon, spouse to Alexander Hay, younger of Arriolan, had infestment of an annual rent of 360 merks furth of the lands of Mylnetoun, &c. Also Alexander Hay, son to Francis Hay of Arriolan, had sasine of the lands of Arriollan, Mylnetoun, Mylne, &c.

Francis Hay appears to have died about 1673. In sasine 26th May 1675, Margaret Gordon is mentioned as relict of Francis Hay of Arrioland.

On the 19th October 1681, his younger children, William, John, and Margaret Hay, had sasine of the lands of Milton and Airieollan, no doubt in connection with a settlement made on them.

Francis Hay and his family suffered greatly from the persecution which was carried to such excess in Galloway, and

in the end became utterly ruined. His wife, Margaret Gordon, one of the Craichlaw family, was sentenced to be banished to the plantations (West Indies) to be sold as a slave. Any one who has been in that part prior to emancipation, knows what such meant. To a European, it was at that time torture before death. Her two sons, William and John, were also declared rebels. The exasperation against the Arrioland family appears to have been in some measure caused by the Rev. Samuel Arnot, and also the Rev. George Barclay, having conducted worship, and preached in the house of Arrioland.

On the 28th June 1686, and the 10th March 1691, Alexander Hay is described of Airieoland.

The usual wadsets, so ruinous to many, now appear. On the 22d September 1691, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine of the lands of Arrioland and Milton, and then on the 25th May 1695, James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the lands of Arrioland.

On the 22d July 1697, Alexander Hay was served heir to his father, Francis Hay, in the lands of Arrioland, Chang, Glentriploch, parish of Mochrum, and Culgroat, parish of Stonykirk. It is to be observed that his father died about 1673. The family, however, by 1697, was nearly ruined. On the 16th December 1697, Alexander (in Knock) son of Patrick Maxwell in Kerridoone, was infest in the five merk land of Glentriploch; and on the 28th September 1698, Alexander Campbell had sasine of the lands of Arrioland. Then on the 12th May 1699, Sir William Maxwell had sasine of the lands of Milton and Milne, and of Arrioland, the latter being assigned by James Cooper. The last notice of the Hays, in connection with Arrioland, was on the 8th January 1706, when Alexander Hay had sasine of the lands of Arrioland and Chang. The next notice is on the 8th July 1712, when Sir William (Alexander?) Maxwell of Monreith had sasine of the lands of Arrioland and Chang; and again, Sir Alexander Maxwell, of the same lands, on the 8th September 1713.

On the 22d June 1752, there was sasine and resignation of Arioland in favour of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith,

with whose descendants the lands remain, forming now part of the Monreith estate.

The Hays had also some land in the parish of Anwoth, now belonging to Sir William Maxwell of Cardoness.

It will have been seen, from what we have given, that the Hays of Arrioland were only known for about a century.

Symson, in 1684, states that Ariullan house was situated near the sea side ; that is the Bay of Luce.

DROUGHTAY AND BOGHOUSE.

These lands belonged to the barony of Mochrum. In contract 25th May 1577, we find David M'Culloch of Drugtag, and Alison Dunbar, his spouse, half portioner of Mochrum Loch and Kilconquhar. Then sasine was given by Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum to David M'Culloch of Drugtag, of half of the five merk land of Carhulloch. Afterwards, on the 29th May 1582, it is stated that David, son of John M'Culloch, was served heir to Dreuchday and Meikle Kerrantrae, also to Clontreenaicht (so spelled). It is very conflicting, and little can be made out as regards the occupation by the M'Cullochs, but we presume that a younger son of Myrtoun got possession through marriage with a Dunbar of Mochrum. In 1651 we find David M'Culloch succeeded by his daughters, Janet and Elizabeth, the latter being the wife of one John Corbie. Then Dame Marie Hamilton had sasine of the lands of Drochdott, on the 17th September 1663.

Afterwards Droughtag was owned by a family called Gordon, doubtless an offshoot of the Craichlaw family, and Boghouse and Droughtag by a family called Ramsay.

The first notice we have of the Ramsays is in a back bond by Andrew Ramsay of Boghouse to Sir John Vaus, bearing that as Sir John had disposed to him the superiority, &c. of the two and a-half merk land of Drugtag by contract dated 3d January 1633, yet, if previously disposed to Pat-

rick Vaus, his eldest son, the multures of said land pertaining to the Miln of Mochrum, the said Boghouse binds himself to seek no warrandice from Sir John Vaus. This bond is dated 16th March 1633.* Who Andrew Ramsay married does not appear, but he was succeeded by Archibald Ramsay, who, we presume, was his son; and John Ramsay (who will be mentioned), we have no doubt was another son. Archibald Ramsay, in 1636, is stated to have married Mary Vaus. Whose daughter she was is not given. He is designated of Boghouse. On the 2d December 1640, he had sasine of the land of Druchtag. Then by sasine 29th December 1646, we find John Ramsay and Katherine M'Culloch of the lands of Arechassand. As already stated, we suppose him to have been a younger son of Andrew Ramsay, and Katherine M'Culloch to have been his wife, and a daughter of David M'Culloch of Druchtag. Archibald died early, for on the 8th May 1651, we find John Ramsay of Boghouse. It is stated under Mochrum, that he married Margaret Dunbar. John Ramsay appears to have been a zealous covenanter, as about 1662 he was fined £400 for his adherence to the Presbyterian faith, and on the 2d April 1679 was outlawed by the authorities. The last notice of the Ramsays is in July 1676, when William Ramsay of Boghouse (no doubt son of John) had sasine of the Kirk lands of Mochrum, extending to a two merk halfe merk land of old extent, with stables, byres, and pertinents, with the place, gleib, and house of the sea land called Boghouse of Mochrum, houses, yards, &c.

After this the Maxwells got possession. The first being William, who obtained Mochrum Loch, succeeded to Monreith, and was made a baronet in 1681. They continued to form a part of the estate of Monreith.

GARCHLERIE OR CRAIGLARIE.

This farm formed a part of the Mochrum Loch estate.

* Barnbarroch Papers.

In 1550 Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw was infeft in the lands of Garchlerie, &c. Then it passed to the Baillies of Dunragit. In 1635 William Baillie was in possession. It reverted to the Dunbars. In June 1647 David Dunbar had sasine of the lands of Craiglache, and in 1675 it was amongst the farms owned by the Dunbars of Mochrum, and forming a part of the half barony of Mochrum Loch.

It now forms part of the old Mochrum estate, pertaining to the Marquis of Bute.

BARRACHAN.

The lands of Barrachan also formed a portion of the half barony of Mochrum Park. Since then, it has been possessed by various proprietors.

The first notice we find is dated the 22d Sept. 1612, when William, son of Patrick Hamilton of Boreland, was served heir to Barquhrochane (also to Glentriploch). The next we find is Patrick Dunbar, who, on the 21st May 1658, had sasine of the lands of Barchrachane, also of Glentriploch; under the same date, he was followed by Hew Dunbar. In July 1668, James Nisbet of Greinholme had sasine of Barichrachan (and Glentriploch). Then, in November 1675, (Sir) James Dunbar of Mochrum had sasine. After this, under date 28th May 1684, Hugh Alexander of Barrachan is mentioned, having for his wife Janet, daughter of John M'Culloch of Myreton. The next mention occurs on the 3d Mary 1697, when James M'Culloch has sasine of the land of Barrachan; also Margaret Alexander, and John and Robert M'Culloch. All having sasine. It is evident that Margaret Alexander was the daughter and heiress of Hugh Alexander; that she married James M'Culloch, most probably her cousin; and that John and Robert were her sons. It soon passed from them. On the 22d Sept. 1692, Patrick Maxwell had sasine; then, on the 16th June 1700, John Wallace in Galdinloch had sasine of Barrachan, and afterwards the Maxwells.

On the 8th Sept. 1713, Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith had sasine of the land Barrachan, &c.; and on the 22d June 1752, there was sasine and resignation of the land of Barchracan in favour of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith.

From the Maxwells this small property passed to a branch of the Vans'. On the 5th September 1794, Alexander Vans, son of Alexander Vans in Campford, had sasine of the land of Barrachan. In 1823 and 1829 he was in possession, and was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander Dun, son of John Dun, writer, Edinburgh, and Jane M'Donald. (He was grandson of John Dun, town-clerk of Wigtown, and Margaret, daughter of John Martin of Little Airies.) Alexander Dun had two brothers: Peter, who predeceased, and John, who survived him. The latter served in the Manx Fencibles (a very fine regiment) during the rebellion of 1798 in Ireland; and at his death was captain and adjutant of the Dumfries, &c., regiment of militia. Alexander at his death, however, left Barrachan to his half-sister, Christina Stewart (daughter of John Dun and Harriet Stewart of Tonderghie), married to John Simson, late Collector of Customs, &c., Wigtown. Mrs Simson has had issue:—

James, Ensign Madras army, died in India.

John, Lieut. Bombay army, died in India.

Hugh, Mercantile Marine Service.

Alexander, merchant, Calcutta.

Henry, died in Japan 1865.

Charles, merchant, Calcutta.

Arbuthnot, married —, daughter of the late George Agnew, Sheriff-Clerk, Wigtown.

Walter, in South America.

Harriet, died in 1839.

Margaret, married George Anderson, merchant, Glasgow, and has issue.

Elizabeth, married James Maclean, writer, &c., Wigtown, and has issue.

CORSEMALZIE, &c.

This property also formed a portion of the half barony of Mochrum Park estate. On the 23d May 1654, David, son of Alexander Dunbar, and heir to his uncle, John Dunbar of Crailoche, was infest in it, together with Corsmalzew and Airiquhillart, &c. These were included in the list for which Sir James Dunbar had a retour in November 1675. Then on the 3d March 1750, David Agnew of Ochiltree had sasine of the lands of Culmalzies. On the 14th Nov. 1795, Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, had sasine of the 40s. lands of Crailoche, Corsemaleow, Aliquhillart, &c. Following this, on the 31st July 1797, Sir George Dunbar of Mochrum, had sasine of the five merk land of Corsemaleow, Ariquhitart, &c. This referred to the superiority, as will be seen under Mochrum.

The five merk land of Drumblair, forty penny land of Creloch, five merk land of Corsemalew, now called White-dyke, and Donan, and five merk land of Arriequhillart, were purchased about the beginning of the present century by the late George M'Haffie, writer, and for twenty-five years Provost of Wigtown. He married in 1808, Isabella, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Gordon (of Balmeg), minister of Anwoth, and had issue,

William Gordon, Lieutenant, Infantry, East India Company's Service.
Died in 1837.

John, married in 1848, Elizabeth, daughter of — Russell. He died in 1855, leaving issue,—

Harriet Somerville, who died in 1859.

George William Gordon.

Samuel.

James, died in 1847.

Mr M'Haffie married, secondly, Mary Inglis, but had no issue. He died in 1858, when he was succeeded by his grandson, George William Gordon M'Haffie, a minor.

CRAIGHEACH.

This farm formed part of the old barony of Mochrum. We find Alexander, son of Patrick Stewart of Dallah, served heir to Craigis 16th December 1617, and Dallah and Over Craigis 16th November 1625. Then, on the 21st March 1627, there was a breive of service for Patrick Stewart of Dallah, as son and heir of Alexander Stewart, his father, in the two-and-a-half merk land of Over Craigs.* Whether the same land, or not, we are not quite certain.

This is all we know. Of which branch of Stewarts they were we do not trace.

The land now forms a portion of the old Mochrum estate, owned by the Marquis of Bute.

 CHIPPERMORE.

The land of Chippermore formed a part of the estate of Mochrum when owned by the Dunbars.

After passing from the Dunbars, the earliest notice we find is in August 1622, when Gilbert Ross and his spouse had sasine of the five merk land of Chippermore and three-and-a-half merk land of Corwall (Corswell?). Then, on the 11th July 1628, William M'Guffock and Janet Wallace, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Chippermore. Following this, there was a bond, dated 9th November 1640, in which John M'Guffog is named as apparent of Chippermore. He was son of William and Janet M'Guffock above-mentioned, and married Christian Dunbar, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum. He had issue, William, and other children. On the 28th May 1664, William M'Guffock had sasine of the lands of Chippermoir and Dirrie Blair.

The said lands appear to have again belonged or been claimed by the Dunbars, as Chippermore was included in

* Barnbarroch Papers.

the list for which Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum had retour in November 1675. The next proprietors were the Maxwells of Monreith. On the 8th January 1705, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine. Then on the 22d June 1752, there was sasine and resignation of the lands of Chippermore in favour of Sir William Maxwell, and on the 6th September 1769, in favour of William Heron in Whytside; who, again, on the 2d June 1773, was followed by Thomas Heron, who had sasine. The lands again changed owners, and on the 19th August 1807, Edward Boyd of Mertonhall had sasine, therein described as in the barony and parish of Mochrum.

Chippermore is now owned by the Messrs M'Queen.

CHANG AND DERRY.

These farms formed a part of the estate of Mochrum. From them the land of Dirrie, with others, passed to the Vaus' of Barnbarroch.

The first notice we find after Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and John, his son, in 1591, given under Mochrum, is under date 30th June 1629, when Patrick Vaus of Lybreck had sasine of the five merk land of Dirrie, on a precept from Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch, and his son, Patrick Vaus; and afterwards, on the 12th April 1637, Robert Vaus of Campford (parish Kirkinner), had sasine of the same land. Then on the 30th June 1659, Henry Hunter had sasine of the land of Chang. Who he was is not mentioned, such a name did not then belong to Galloway, but to Ayrshire. Following him was William M'Guffack, whose mother was the daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, and several farms of the Mochrum estate seem to have belonged to his family for a time. On the 28th May 1664, he had sasine of the lands of Dirrie Blair. With all these changes, it is not to be overlooked, that Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum had retour in November 1675.

Chang afterwards belonged to the Hays of Arrioland; and we find on the 22d June 1697, that Alexander Hay was served heir to his father, Francis Hay, in the lands of Arioland, Chang, &c. Previous, however, to 1697, the Maxwells had got a wadset over it. On the 12th August 1679, William Maxwell of Loch had sasine of the land of Chang; and again, on the 22d September 1691, as Sir William Maxwell, Baronet.

Alexander Hay of Arrioland had sasine of Chang, &c., on the 8th January 1706, but evidently as a mere form, for, on the 8th July 1712, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine, followed by Sir Alexander Maxwell, on the 8th September 1713. On the 22d June 1752, there was sasine and resignation of the land of Chang in favour of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith.

The next notice is in regard to Dirrie, which belonged to — Adair, on the 28th September 1763.

On the 17th May 1769, Nathaniel Agnew of Ochiltree had sasine of the lands of Chang, &c. Then on the 25th June 1788, John M'Meeken, in Stranraer, had sasine of Chang, and on the 30th June 1797, James M'Meeken.

The next owner was Vaus Hathorn, writer to the signet, who had sasine of the five merk land of Chang, on the 11th April 1801.

John, Earl of Stair, became the proprietor of Chang and Derry in 1840, who again sold Derry to J. H. Pringle, and Chang to Francis C. Hill, the present owners.

ALTICRY.

The land of Alticry also formed a portion of the Mochrum estate.

As with other parts of the estate, Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and John his son, had possession in 1591. Then, by contract 29th May 1620, Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch gave the three merk land of Alticry and five merk land of Dirrie Blair to his brother Alexander Vans. In 1621 we

find Alexander Vans of Alticry, and there was a bond given by John Vans of Barnbarroch, principal, and Alexander Vans of Barrwhannie, his brother, cautioner, to Wm. M'Guffock of Alticry, for one thousand merks, dated 15th May 1663. This land had thus passed to William M'Guffock, and on the 15th April 1671, we find that he had sasine as of Alticry. From the M'Guffocks it went to the Maxwells of Monreith, and on the 7th August 1715 Lady Jean Maxwell had sasine of Alticry with other lands. The Maxwells sold the land in 1749, when Nathaniel Agnew of Ochiltree seems to have obtained it, as we find that he had sasine on the 17th May 1769.

The present proprietor is Mr Duncan Wright.

GLENTRIPLOCH.

The first notice we find of the land of Glentriploch is dated the 22d September 1612, when William, son of Patrick Hamilton of Boreland, was served heir to Glentriploch and Barquhrochane. After this Glentriploch, coupled with Culgroat, parish of Stonykirk, passed to the Hays of Arrioland. On the 21st June 1636, Francis Hay of Arrioland was served heir to his father, Alexander Hay of Arrioland, in the lands of Glenloyblocke. The next was Patrick Dunbar, who on the 21st May 1658, had sasine of the lands of Glentriploch and Barchrachane, and under the same date was followed by Hew Dunbar. Following this the M'Dowall's of Logan appear under date July 1668, when Patrick M'Dowall of Logan had sasine of Glenloyblocke and Culgroat, the latter in the parish of Stonykirk; and, under the same date, Francis Hay of Arrolane, and then, in July 1668, James Nisbet of Greinholme of the lands of Glentriploch and Barichrachan. The next was (Sir) James Dunbar of Mochrum, who, in November 1675, had retour of the lands of Glentriploch, &c. Then, on the 22d July 1697, Alexander Hay was served heir to his father, Francis Hay, in the

lands of Glenloyblocke. On the 22d Sept. 1692, Patrick Maxwell had sasine of the lands of Glentriploch and Barchrachane. Then, on the 15th June 1700, Alexander Maxwell, in Cairndoone, had sasine of the lands of Glentriploch; and, on the 8th September 1713, Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith had sasine of the same lands.

We next find that on the 21st October 1724, Robert M'Dowall of Logan had sasine of the five merk land of Glentriploch. Following him, on the 10th October 1741, John M'Dowall of Culzioth had sasine of the five merk land of Glentriploch, together with Anna Helena Macaustrieve, his spouse. Then on the 21st November 1793, Andrew M'Dowall, younger of Logan, had sasine of the lands of Glentriploch.

Glentriploch now forms a portion of the Monreith estate owned by Sir William Maxwell, as a part of the old half barony of Mochrum Loch.

CLANTIBUIES

Formed a portion of the estate of Mochrum, pertaining to the half barony of Loch. In Nov. 1675 it was included with other lands in the retour in favour of Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum. It passed to the Maxwells of Monreith, from whom it was again purchased by Alexander M'Kenna. On the 20th April 1753, Alexander M'Kenna in Clantibuie had sasine of the land of Clantibuie.

It is now possessed by his descendant, Alexander M'Kenna.

SKEAT AND CARSELUCHAN.

These lands formed a portion of the lands called the half barony of Loch.

At a comparatively early period they seem to have for a time belonged to others. In 1569 Patrick Striveling (Stirling ?) was owner. There was a tack for five years, dated

25th Dec. 1567, granted by Patrick Stirling, heritor thereof to Gavin Dunbar of Baldoon. Then the Vans' of Barnbarroch had them with other lands. From them apparently, in March 1629, David Rattray had sasine of the lands of Skeith. Then in June following there was a sasine in favour of Patrick Vans of Lybreck, of the five merk land of Carseduchan on a precept from Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch, and his son Patrick Vans. Following this, on the 3d June 1636, Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch disposed to Archibald Ramsay of Boghouse the two and a half merk land of Skaith. Then on 12th April 1637 there was an instrument of sasine of the three merk land of Skaith, in favour of Robert Vans of Campford (parish Kirkinner.)

Afterwards it is stated to have been purchased from Gordon of Culvennan by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, the first baronet. In November 1675, Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum had a retour. On the 7th Aug. 1715, Lady Jean Maxwell had sasine of the lands of Skaite, &c.

They still form a portion of the Monreith estate.

On the lands of Drumtroddan, but now within the demesne of Monreith, are the "Standing Stones of Myreton." Two of them, about fourteen feet high, are still standing, the other is prostrate. There is no tradition concerning them. In Stewart's "Sculptured Stones of Scotland"—a number of these memorials are given in connexion with Galloway. Several at *Monreith House*, others at *Whithorn*, *Kirkinner*, *Auchinlary*, &c. Very accurate drawings are made of the whole, and although no definite clue has been attained to decipher the meaning of the tracery, it seems to be generally admitted that they were in some way associated with the early propagators of the Christian religion in Scotland.

On the heugh at Barsalloch is an old square fort, in very good preservation.

As related elsewhere, smuggling was carried on to a great

extent in Galloway, and as mentioned by the late Mr James M'William, formerly excise officer at Wigtown, on one occasion two luggers were at Port William ready to discharge their contraband cargoes. One of them carried twenty-two guns, and the other fourteen, with crews of about fifty men each. To prevent them discharging, the then Supervisor of Excise at Wigtown (Mr M'William's father), accompanied by a detachment of troops, about twenty-five strong arrived. The commander of one of the luggers then landed, and told them that if they did not instantly retire, fire would be opened, and a hundred men landed to drive them from the beach ; but if they quietly retreated some three or four miles, so as not to interrupt the landing, thirty or forty ankers of spirits would be left for them. Discretion prevailed over valour, and it was thought judicious to adopt the advice given, and the spirits promised were afterwards found at the place appointed.

We have availed ourselves of this account from Mackenzie's history, although not altogether in the same words.

PARISH OF PENNINGHAME.

THE name of this parish seems to be derived from the *Penny* land, for which derivation both the Saxon and Celtic are quoted. Symson, writing in 1684, says, "There is at present a bell at the church of Penninghame with this inscription in Saxon letters—*Campana Sancti Niniani de Penygham M.*, dedicated, as it seems, to Saint Ninian in the thousand year after the birth of Christ." Taken in connection with the gift of James IV., in 1506-7, "to an man that bore Sanct Ninian's bell," there can be little doubt that the bell referred to by Symson was the small, not the large bell of the church. The Bishops of Galloway were proprietors of Penninghame of old, and had their residence at Clary, or Clachary; but when James IV. refounded the chapel royal at Stirling, the deanery of the chapel royal was annexed to the Bishopric of Galloway, by way of exchange for the church of Kells, which was conferred on the chapel royal. At the Reformation the revenues of Penninghame were let at 300 merks. Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies had a grant, in 1588, of the lands of Coitland, with the patronage of the church of Penninghame; which grant was confirmed to his son and heir in 1612. The patronage has ever since continued in the family of Galloway. The old parish church stood at the Clachan of Penninghame, the ruins of which, with the manse, are still to be seen. The church now stands at Newton-Stewart. Formerly there

were two chapels in the parish. Keir chapel, the more ancient of the two, stood in the northern extreme of the parish. St Ninian's Chapel, at the Cruives of Cree, was erected by John Kennedy of Blairquhan, in 1508. He endowed the chaplain with £8, 10s. Scots yearly, from the barony of Alloway, near Ayr. "There is," says Symson, "a ruinous chapel in this parish, called the Chapel of the Cruives, situated on the west side of the river of Cree, four miles distant from the parish kirk."

NEWTON-STEWART.

The market town of Newton-Stewart, in this parish, is prettily situated in the glen of the Cree, on the banks of that river, and on the high road from Portpatrick to Dumfries. The first bridge over the river, which connected Wigtonshire with the Stewartry, was erected at Newton-Stewart, in 1745. It was swept away by a flood, in 1810; and the present one, of native granite, was commenced in 1813. The town being thus connected with the opposite side, an extension of the burgh in the Stewartry has been the result, and the houses there built called Cree Bridge, as a local distinction. Previously to the erection of the bridges above mentioned, the river had to be crossed in ferry boats, attended, on some occasions, such as spates, with considerable danger. Newton-Stewart, we find, was formerly called Ffoord House, and the land on which it stands in this parish Corvisal. The town originated with William Stewart, third son of Alexander, second Earl of Galloway, who possessed the estate of Castle-Stewart. He obtained from Charles II. a charter, dated 1st July 1677, making it a burgh of barony, having, at his own expense, built a few houses, to form the nucleus of a village, which he called Newton-Stewart. In November 1677 William Stewart of Castle-Stewart had sasine of the barony called Newton-Stewart. The first feu contract is dated 1701.

Afterwards Mr W. Douglas, an enterprising merchant, who became the proprietor of the village of Carlinwark, and changed the name to Castle-Douglas, also purchased the estate of Castle-Stewart, altered the name of its village to Newton-Douglas, and obtained a charter erecting it into a burgh of barony. Mr Douglas erected cotton and other mills, which all failed. The new name of Newton-Douglas then fell into disuse, and gave place to the original one.

Newton-Stewart is principally composed, on the Penninghame side, of one very long and rather irregular street, one part of which is high, being on the crest of high land, and the rest low. It is a very pleasant, bustling town, with good inns, and many excellent shops. The situation is quite highland, and the people seem to retain a good deal of the Celtic in their accent, &c.

The railway from Dumfries to Portpatrick is outside of the town, crossing the river below Corvisal House. The station is on the Portpatrick road, at rather an inconvenient distance from the town.

PENNINGHAME.

The early history of this property we have been unable to trace. At what time the Gordons first obtained possession is equally obscure. It will be found under Craichlaw, there was a deed signed by Adam Mure, dated at Penninghame, 27th August 1497. As the lands are contiguous, we are inclined to believe that the Mures preceded the Gordons in possession. The first notice of them is, William Gordon of Pennyhame, who was the second son of Sir James Gordon, ninth of Lochinvar. He married Helen, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, by Katherine, his third wife and cousin, only daughter of William Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie), and had issue, John, who succeeded to the lands of Muirfad (parish of Anwoth) on the death of his uncle, Robert Gordon. In 1557 we find John Gordon in possession of Barskeoch, which is one of the farms comprising the estate. He also

succeeded to Penninghame on the death of his father. Who he married is not known, but he had lawful issue,

Alexander Gordon, who succeeded. He is styled of Culreoch, and obtained a crown charter of the lands of Penninghame about the year 1590. He must have had a younger brother, at least we presume so, as on the 21st November 1589, Robert Gordon had sasine of the land of Barskeoch. About this time, 17th January 1580, Alexander, son of Alexander Crawford, had a retour of the land of Garskeoch (Garchrew ?) Who they were we know not, but they afterwards had also sasine of lands in the parish of Old Luce—(see Arhemuir, &c.) As already mentioned, Alexander was heir to his father, John Gordon of Penninghame, whom he succeeded. Who Alexander Gordon married does not appear. He is described as having been a great loyalist, and having died much in debt about 1645. On the 5th November 1604, Robert Gordon of Glen (parish of Anwoth) son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, was served as owner of the land of Glasnycht. Next, in August 1632, William Gordon had sasine of the land of Challoch Glass (and Glassnock ?) Then, in December 1639, Alexander, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the land of Glassock. On the 2nd May 1633, Archibald Kennedy was served heir to his father Archibald Kennedy of Barnkirk. Following this, on the 1st of May 1645, we find that Robert, Viscount, son of John, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of the Mains of Culreoch, barony of Myrton; Challoch, Glenrassie, Barnkirk, Corsbie, Kerrewissal, Skaite, Blackquarter, Nether and Over Glenhapple, Clonville, Keirchappell, Glenvarisloch, Kirkcala, Over and Nether Castledonald and Barskeoch.

Alexander Gordon of Penninghame, who died about 1645, had issue, so far as we can learn,

William, his heir.

John.

Alexander.

William, who succeeded his father, died about 1660, apparently without issue. His brother, John, also died,

without issue, in 1662. The younger son, Alexander, then succeeded.

On the 22d December 1663, *Alexander Gordon* of *Penninghame* had sasine of the fyve pund land of Borland of Penninghame.

Again, to return to detached lands, we find that John, Lord Herries, granted to John Maxwell of Garrerie a charter of Glassok, and other lands in Penninghame, in the barony of Meyrton-Herries, resigned by Gilbert M'Kie of Glassock. The charter is dated Hillis, 17th September 1617. Also, Alexander M'Kie of Myrtoun had sasine of the land of Knockbrex on the 5th July 1649. Then, on the 30th April, Elizabeth Dalrymple; and again, on the 23d May 1655, Alexander Crawford, of the land of Garherow. On the 8th December of the same year, James Kennedy had sasine of the land of Barnkirk, followed by William Gordon and David, his son, who had sasine on the same day. The Crawfurds and Kennedies, it is thus evident, possessed these farms, and the former continued for some time longer in possession.

Alexander Gordon succeeded to Penninghame, as we have already shown; and he was still more fortunate in succeeding as next in lineal descent to Robert, fourth Viscount Kenmure in his titles and estates.

Alexander Gordon, fifth Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of the lands and baronies of Kenmure, Penninghame, &c. in July 1670.

After his accession to the title the Penninghame property seems to have passed to various owners. On the 26th May 1664, we find Francis Muir (Mure) of Penninghame. Then Martin M'Ghie (M'Kie) is styled of Penninghame, when fined £600 Scots for his adherence to the Covenant. But we are inclined to think that both of those named held more by wadsets than real possession. The property shortly after was purchased by James, fifth Earl of Galloway, who, we find in 1700, owner of Barlauchan, Barnkirk, Barskeoch, Blackquarter, Glenvogie, Eldricks and Garndachie, Barwhirran, Penninghame Mains and Mill.

On the 20th September 1675, we again find the Crawfurds, on which date, Hugh, son of Alexander Crawford of Garchrew, had sasine of the three merk land of Garnskeoch, *alias* Garchrew. Hew Crawford again had sasine on the 15th June 1686, which is the last concerning his family.

William Gordon of Craichlaw had sasine of the lands of Glesnick and others on the 28th April 1687. On the 4th June 1706, John M'Clellan had sasine of the land of Garchew.

On the 21st September 1714, the Earl of Galloway had sasine of the lands of Kirkisle, Barnkirk, Upper and Nether Blackquarter, Barnskeoch, &c. Following, we find that Patrick M'Kie, Provost of Wigtown, had sasine of the lands of Garwachie, Killochwhat and Blackquarter, and on the same day, Robert Paterson, writer in Stranraer, of the land of Glenvogie.

Garchew, as we have already shown, had become the property of John M'Lellan; and on the 6th July 1724, Janet, Mary, and Margaret M'Clellands, lawful daughters and heirs-portioners of the deceased John M'Clelland of Garchew, had sasine of the lands of Garchew and Gairnskeoch. Janet and Mary had again sasine on the 10th January 1739.

There was a sasine, dated 22d May 1759, to Nathaniel Duke of Leaths (Stewartry) of the lands of Upper and Nether Glenhaples. Previously, in March of the same year, Walter Stewart had sasine of the land of Barnkirk. On the 25th July 1767, Alexander Cavel in Templeton had sasine of the lands of Garnskeoch, *alias* Garchrew. Then, on the 25th March 1769, John, Lord Garlies, had sasine of the same land, who was again followed on the 12th April 1776 by Roger Cutlar of Areoland, who then had sasine.

We next find that on the 23d November 1772, John Boyd in Boghall had sasine of the lands of Knockbrecks, &c. On the 20th December 1782, Thomas Martin, in Newton-Stewart, had sasine of the town and land of Knockbrax. Then, on the 27th February 1786, Alexander Drew of Knockbrax had sasine of the lands of Knockbrax. On the 30th September of the same year, John Bushby, Sheriff-

Clerk of Dumfries, had sasine of the three merk land of Barnkirk ; Patrick M'Dowall, writer in Dumfries, of the lands of Garwachy, &c. ; and William Ker, in Risk, of the 50s. and 40s. land of Meikle Eldrig, &c. All of these were doubtless wadsets. Then on the 1st February 1794, John, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the lands of Knockbrax, &c. ; and on the 11th August 1806, James Henry Keith Stewart, sixth son of John, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the 20s. lands of the 40s. land of Meikle Eldrich.

The Galloway family sold the estate of Penninghame, about the beginning of the present century, to William Douglas of Castle Douglas. His history will be found under Castle Douglas. He was a speculative merchant, and failed, when the properties he had purchased were again sold. Penninghame, Castle Stewart, and Fintalloch are now one property ; but as they were held for a time by separate families, separate accounts are given. We have followed, as well as we could, the farms belonging to each, but confusion prevails from the way we find them.

The next proprietor of the three properties united as Penninghame, was James Blair, West India planter, Berbice, British Guyana. He purchased the property in 1825. Previously, in 1815, he married Elizabeth-Catherine, youngest daughter of Lieut.-General the Hon. Edward Stopford (second son of James, first Earl of Courtoun, by Letitia, daughter of the late William Blacker of Carrick Blacker). He had no issue. He died in 1841, and left the property to his brother-in-law, William Henry Stopford, Colonel Royal Artillery (his wife's eldest brother), who married, in 1825, Mira-Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Robert Bull, C.B., and has issue :—

Edward James, late Captain 18th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Very Rev. H. Tighe, Dean of Derry.

Elizabeth-Ellen, married E. H. Maxwell of Kirouchtree.

Colonel Stopford assumed the surname and arms of Blair. He died September 1868, and was succeeded by his son.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th Blair, 2d and 3d Stopford, viz., three lozenges, or, between nine cross crosslets of the last.

Crests—1st Blair, 2d Stopford, a wyvern, wings endorsed, vert.

The united properties of Penninghame, Castle Stewart, and Fintalloch, now called Penninghame, comprises the farms of Barlauchan, Barnkirk, Barrair, Barskeoch, Beoch, Blackquarter, Challoch, Culbrattan, Little Eldrig, Meikle Eldrig, Glasnick, Low and High, Glenhapple, Glassock, Garchu, Fintalloch, Glenruthu, Glenvernock, Glenvogie, Kirkcalla, Knockbrax, Skaith, and Penninghame.

Penninghame House is 'about three miles north of Newton-Stewart, and close to Castle Stewart. It is suitable for this extensive property, and is surrounded by thriving plantations, and also old timber.

FINTALLOCH.

This property is now absorbed in the Penninghame estate, but at one time it belonged to a cadet of the Stewarts of Garlies ; previously, we are inclined to think, its history is identical with that of Penninghame.

The first of Fintalloch was Archibald, youngest son of Sir Alexander Stewart, third of Garlies and Dalswinton. Who Archibald Stewart married we have not traced. Neither can we follow this family for at least two generations.

The next we find was Archibald, whose name appears in the settlement made by Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, &c., dated 23d October 1542. (See Earls of Galloway, Parish of Sorbie). He was succeeded by his son, William Stewart, in the lands of Fintalloch, Beoch, Clonryddin (?) Barskeoch, and Glenruther, *antiqui extentus*. William was succeeded by Archibald. On the 2d December 1637, Janet M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Glenruther, and Myle (Mylne ?)

of Fintalloch. We presume from this, that she was the wife of Archibald Stewart of Fintalloch. He was succeeded by his son, Archibald Stewart, in 1663, in the lands of Fintalloch, Beoch, Glenruther, Glenkerron, and Glenluchak. He married Marjorie, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum. By sasine, 14th April 1664, we find Archibald Stewart in the lands of Fintalloch, &c., and Marjorie Dunbar, his spouse. About the year 1662, Archibald Stewart of Fintalloch was fined £1000, for his adherence to Presbyterianism. They had issue, *Thomas*, who succeeded his father in 1692. On the 30th May 1692 he had sasine of the lands of Fintalloch and others. Again on the 7th July 1699, Thomas Stewart of Fintalloch had sasine of the six merk lands of Over and Nether Fintalloch, three merk lands of Beoch, three merk lands of Glenruther, and others. He married Marion Crawford, as appears from the following:—Sasine, 24th February 1714, Marion Crawford, daughter of the deceased David Crawford of Drumsonne, now spouse to Thomas Stewart of Fintalloch, in life-rent of the lands of Over and Nether Fintalloch, and house and yeard of Little Fintalloch, &c.

Thomas Stewart got into very reduced circumstances, and was so pushed, that he even borrowed the session money belonging to the poor of the parish. He was often craved for it, and even threatened with diligence, as he paid not even interest without great pressing. The sum due was about £250 Scots. At last, on the 10th February 1726, the matter is settled thus:—

“The minister reports that the laird of Fintalloch had engaged the laird of Dalreagle either to pay or grant security to the creditors for their respective sums due by him, and the Session accepts the bill of the lairds of Dalreagle (Agnew), elder and younger, for Fintalloch’s debt.”

He was at another time brought up before the Session for being employed on his worldly affairs on the Fast day, appointed by the Synod, in 1719.*

* We are indebted to the Rev. Archibald Stewart, Parish of Glasserton, for these extracts from the Parish records of Penninghame.

On the 26th August 1725, Archibald Stewart, younger of Fintalloch, had sasine of the lands and estate of Fintalloch. On the 10th June 1727, he again had sasine as son of the deceased Thomas Stewart of Fintalloch. On the same date, Patrick Agnew, younger of Dalreagle, had sasine.

With Archibald Stewart, the lands of Fintalloch passed from his family. From sasine 23d January 1738, we learn that he married Elizabeth Kennedy. Who she was we know not. As above mentioned, Patrick Agnew had sasine, and in November of the same year, William Wilson had sasine of a part of the lands of Fintalloch. From this time numerous sasines were granted. On the 20th January 1759, Edward Boyd had sasine of the lands of Fintalloch; and on the 22d May of the same year, Lieut. William Agnew had the same. Again, on the 7th March 1765, Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle had sasine of the lands of Over and Nether Fintalloch, Glenruther, Glenkerrow, and Glenluchak. On the 25th July 1767, William M'Nairn in Barskeoch had sasine of the Know of Fintalloch. Then, on the 29th February 1768, William Mitchell had sasine of the lands of Fintalloch and others, followed by Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle on the 22d January 1779, and again by William Mitchell on the 22d May following. We next find that Alexander Lawrie had sasine of the lands of Waterside, or Over Fintalloch, on the 28th March 1787. Also Alexander M'Nairn of the Know of Fintalloch, on the 1st April 1788.

On the 12th November 1795, John, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the lands of Little Fintalloch, &c. And on the 19th May 1800, of the lands of Waterside, or Over Fintalloch.

Then, on the 4th April 1809, Edward Boyd of Mertonhall, merchant in London, had sasine of the six merk land of Over and Nether Fintalloch, Glenluckloch, &c.

In 1825, James Blair purchased these lands as part of the Penninghame estate, and which are now owned by Edward James Stopford Blair of Penninghame.

CASTLE STEWART.

We are unable to give a satisfactory history of this property. As far as can be gathered, we think it is nearly identical with that of Penninghame. The original name of the barony was Calcruchie. The Stewarts of Ochiltree, Ayrshire, descended from Robert, Duke of Albany, had lands which formed the whole or part of this estate. They bore the name of Ochiltree, and still do so. There was also Castle Ochiltree. They are some miles to the north of what was afterwards, and still is, known as Castle Stewart. When the Stewarts of Ochiltree got these lands we do not trace. We should state that this family possessed a peerage or peerages, for the first title was Lord Evandale, which Andrew, third Lord exchanged for that of Lord Ochiltree, and it was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1543. Previously in 1534, Lord Evandale exchanged the barony of Evandale for Ochiltree, which was disposed of to him by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart.

Andrew, third Lord Ochiltree, usually styled the "Good Lord," was a zealous promoter of the Reformation. His youngest daughter, Margaret, married John Knox, the great Church Reformer. His eldest son, Andrew, predeceased him, but by his marriage with Stewart, daughter of Henry Lord Methven, he left three sons and six daughters. Andrew, the eldest son, became Lord Ochiltree, and Josias of Bonnyton, the second son, we often meet with in connection with lands in Galloway. The barony of Ochiltree was sold by Andrew, fourth Lord Ochiltree, to his cousin, Sir James Stewart of Killeth, and as the title went with the barony, it devolved on Sir James. The master of Ochiltree, son of Andrew, fourth Lord, was thereupon created Lord Castlestewart, in Ireland, by patent in 1615.

The lands in Galloway were, no doubt, called after the barony in Ayrshire.

On the 2d May 1646, Robert, Viscount Kenmure, had principal sasine of the lands and barony of Kilcrewchie, but whether as superior possessor, or merely by wadset, we do not gather.

As far as we can trace, the next owner was Colonel William Stewart. He was the descendant of Anthony Stewart of Clary, eldest son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, by Katherine, only daughter of William Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie). Colonel William Stewart, as described by Symson, was an expert and valiant soldier in the German wars, under the command of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He amassed in these wars a considerable fortune, with which he purchased a good estate in Galloway.

It is evident that he built Castle Stewart. Colonel Stewart married Elizabeth M'Clellan, daughter of William M'Clellan of Senwick (Parish of Borgue), and had issue, one daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Gordon of Cardoness. They also had one daughter (at least she alone survived), Elizabeth, heiress of Castle Stewart, &c., who married the Hon. William Stewart, third and youngest son of James, second Earl of Galloway. Colonel William Stewart was fined £600 about the year 1662, for his adherence to the Presbyterian Faith. The Hon. William Stewart seems to have been active and ambitious. When he succeeded to Castle Stewart, &c., through his wife, we do not learn. On the 1st July 1777, he obtained a charter from Charles II. for a burgh of barony, and at his own expense built a few houses to form the nucleus of a village, which he called Newton Stewart, the present town bearing that name. In November 1677, he had sasine of the lands and barony of Castle Stewart, &c., and of the barony called Newton Stewart. On the 2d April 1679, Dame Stewart of Castle Stewart was outlawed for her adherence to the Presbyterian Church, and failing to appear again on the 26th June 1679, on a proclamation issued by the Privy Council, her husband, William Stewart, was one of the denounced, but he subsequently satisfied the Council.

The Hon. William Stewart had issue, William, his heir. The names of any others are not to be found. William Stewart, younger, married Isabel Maxwell, as appears from sasine 23d Dec. 1700, in which William Stewart, younger of Castle Stewart, and Isabel Maxwell his wife, had sasine of the lands of Glenrassie and others.

William Stewart, senior, and Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse, by sasine 10th July 1713, gave reversion and renunciation to James, Earl of Galloway of the lands of Glenbogie, &c.

The Hon. William Stewart of Castle Stewart is stated to have been one of those bribed to assist in promoting the Union with England. He received £300.

William Stewart, younger of Castle Stewart, was twice married. His second wife was Jean Heron. On the 12th Jan. 1714, Mrs Jean Heron, Lady Castlestewart, younger, had sasine of the lands of Castle Stewart and Glenrasey. It would appear that the Honourable William Stewart died about this time, and was succeeded by his son, *William*.

The family affairs had then got into inextricable confusion, and a few years afterwards, William Stewart, who had succeeded his father, had to go abroad for a time to clear himself of the heavy debts on his estates. On the 11th April 1718, he appointed as his trustees, Dame Elizabeth Gordon, his grandmother; James, Earl of Galloway; Alexander, Lord Garlies; Brigadier-General John Stewart* of Sorbie; Sir Alexander Maxwell* of Monreith; Alexander Ferguson of Craigdaroch; John Maxwell of Ardwall; William Agnew* of Castlewig; Colonel William Maxwell* of Cardiness; and Mr Patrick Maxwell,* in Cassencarie. The trust was accepted by those marked (*).

The document was signed by William Stewart, at Stranraer, and witnessed by John Linn, late baillie, and James Stewart, merchant there.

On the 21st May following, there was a statement of his affairs as follows:—

The old Lady Castlestewart, infest in the haille lands of Castle Stewart, by a disposition from Colonel Stewart, to her husband and her, and she stands likewise infest, under the Great Seal, in the haile lands of Raboustoun.

The young Lady Castlestewart is also infest, on her contract of marriage with her husband, in anno 1714, in five hundred merks of annual out of the lands of Castle Stewart and Glenrass.

A claim of debts by Dalreagle abune and above the price of the lands, extending to forty-two thousand merks, or thereby.* Other claims, thirty thousand merks, or thereby. The above debts are by and above one thousand six hundred merks, provided by the late Castle Stewart to his younger children, of the marriage with Sir William Maxwell's daughter, in implement of contract of marriage. Also to his children of the second marriage, the sum of eight thousand merks.

The Inventory of the estates in 1719, was as follows:—

Lands and barony of Castle Stewart, comprehending the lands of Kirkcala and Castlemickle, Castle Ochiltrie, Glenvernock and Glenlochoch, Kirkhoble, Knockvill, Nether Glenhaple, Upper Glenhaple, Glenrassie, Castle Stewart, and fishing thereof, Skeath, Shalloch, Corssbie, Ffoord House, now called Newton Stewart, with the freedom and privileged of a burgh of barony, &c., &c.

Lands and barony of Ravenstoun, comprehending the eight merk land of Boreland, of Ravenstoun, the four merk land of Bollun, the four merk land of Grennan, lying within the parish of Glassertoun; the four merk land of Barladne, the four merk land of Cuckae, the four merk land of Culnoceg, the — merk land of Barmullen, and Stenhous Croft, with the corn milne of Ravenstoun, &c., &c., parish of Sorbie.

William Stewart had issue, John, who, we think, was by his first marriage with Isabell Maxwell. He had other children, but their names are not known. He must have died about 1722, for, on the 28th May of that year, John Stewart of Castle Stewart had sasine, as heir to his grandfather; and on the day following, as heir to his father, in the lands of Castle Stewart, &c.

He married Jean Craik, as appears by sasine, 30th September 1742.

By sasine, 26th July 1753, David Agnew of Ochiltree,

* Agnew of Dalreagle was a lawyer, and his name appears in connection with various lands, no doubt, having made advances, which line of business was carried on to a great extent in Galloway, in the 17th and 18th centuries.

had sasine of the lands of Ochiltree, Culmalic, &c ; then on the 11th November 1766, Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle, of the forty shilling land of Ochiltree ; and again, on the 17th May 1769, Nathaniel Agnew had sasine of the same lands.

John Stewart of Castle Stewart, had issue,

William,

Who, on the 6th July 1769, had sasine of the lands and barony of Castle Stewart, and others. On the 24th March 1770, John Lord Garlies, had sasine of the forty shilling land of Ochiltree.

We next have William Stewart of Castle Stewart, who, on the 10th January 1775, had sasine of the eight merk land of Lochtoun, *alias* Remistoun.

It would appear that William Stewart of Castle Stewart was struggling against debts which he had inherited, and he had to part with the barony. The purchaser was William Douglas, described as a merchant in London (Glasgow ?). He had sasine of the lands and barony of Castle Stewart, on the 28th January 1783. Then on the 25th February 1784, there was a renunciation by Alexander Farquharson, trustee for William Stewart of Castle Stewart, and his creditors, to William Douglas, merchant in Glasgow, purchaser of the lands of Castle Stewart, for the sum of seven thousand five hundred pounds, sterling, affecting the lands of Castle Stewart. On the 8th June 1792, William Douglas of Castle Douglas had sasine of the lands and barony of Castle Douglas, lately called Castle Stewart, and formerly the lands and barony of Culcruchy, and others, on a crown charter, dated 28th May 1792.

On the 18th August 1802, Patrick Lawrie of Urrall, had sasine of part of the barony of Culcruchy, now the Cruives, &c.

The career of Mr Douglas, or Sir William, as we have found him styled, was short. The Earl of Galloway purchased from him, about the beginning of the present century, the estate of Castle Stewart, or, as called by him, Castle

Douglas, and in old times the lands and barony of Culcruchy, comprehending therein Ochiltree.

The next proprietor was the late James Blair, who purchased the barony in 1825. He had been a planter in Berbice, British Guyana, West Indies. He died in 1841. For more particulars we must refer to Penninghame, where an account of the family is given.

The present owner is Edward James Stopford Blair of Penninghame.

Castle Stewart is about three miles to the north of Newton-Stewart.

It is stated that General J. E. B. Stewart, the dashing Cavalry Commander of the American Confederate States, was the immediate descendant of Alexander, the last laird of Castle Stewart.

MERTOUN M'KIE NOW MERTOUN HALL.

The earliest notice to be found of this property, is a charter granted by James III., dated 10th December 1477, granting the lands to John Kennedy of Blairquhan, and making it a burgh of barony.

It afterwards passed to the M'Kies, an account of which family will be given under Larg, Parish of Minnigaff. John M'Kie was in possession in the year 1490. In 1504 we again find John M'Kie. In the year 1555, Richard M'Kie had succeeded, who was followed by Archibald M'Kie in possession in 1587. The lands then seem to have passed from the M'Kies.

In sasine, September 1621, there is mention of a contract betwixt James Kennedy of Culzeane and Josias Stewart of Blairquhan, anent the lands of Myretoun, &c. By sasine, March 1628, we find James King in the lands of Myretoun. (We suppose M'Kie should be the name.) Sir William Cunynghame had sasine of Mertoun Herries in December 1637. The name had therefore been changed. The next notice found is that on the 24th October 1665, William

Cunningham (burgess of Ayr) was served heir of William Cunningham of Caprington in the lands of Myrtoun Herries, &c. He again had sasine, in July 1666, of the barony of Myrtoun Herries, &c. In December 1668, Wm. M'Kie of Maidland, Sheriff Clerk of Wigtown, and Isobell Adair, his spous, had sasine of the land of Meikle and Little Rigs (Eldrick ?)

In July 1670, Alexander Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of the lands and barony of Myrtoun, &c. In October 1685, Issobell Fergusson, spous to Alexander M'Kie of Myretoun, had sasine of the three merk land of Barbuchannan (Barlauchan ?), three merk land of Knockbrex, and three merk land of Colberratan. All these lands now pertain to the Penninghame estate. It would thus appear that the M'Kies had either re-purchased Mertoun, or the sasines mentioned were only wadsets. From the name having been changed from Mertoun M'Kie to Mertoun Herries, we are inclined to think that it was a repurchase.

On the 27th December 1692, Andrew, son and heir of John M'Kie of Maitland (Wigtown), was served heir to the lands of Meikle and Little Eldrick, Garnachie (Garchu), parts of the barony of Mertoun M'Kie, then called Myrtoun Herries.

Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle now appears to have succeeded. On the 6th September 1704, Alexander Agnew (of Dalreagle) had sasine of the lands and barony of Myretoun; and on the 23d October 1725, he and his eldest son Patrick of the same lands.

Then on the 8th December 1731, Patrick Agnew of Dalreagle, heir to the deceased Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle, his father, had sasine of the lands and baronie of Myretoun Agnew.

The Agnews do not appear to have held the lands any length of time. On the 23d September 1772, Wm. Boyd had sasine of the lands and barony of Myretoun, &c., and again, on the 5th September 1778, he had sasine of the lands of Halsegreen, &c. In the last he is described as minister of Penninghame.

He married Joanna, daughter of the Rev. James Maitland (a younger son of Pidrichie and Banchory), and had issue,

Edward, who succeeded.

William.

James.

It would seem, however, that there was another son, as on the 21st Sept. 1765, Mr Wm. Boyd, minister in Peninghame had principal sasine in life-rent, and Andrew Boyd his son, in fee of the lands of Culgarie (Parish of Kirkinner).

On the 18th July 1791 Joanna Maitland, spouse to the Rev. Dr Wm. Boyd of Mortounhall, had sasine ; and again on the 16th August 1794, she and her sons Edward, William, and James Boyd, had sasine of the lands of Mertoun Hall. On the 9th November 1799, Edward Boyd, merchant in London, had sasine of a portion of the barony of Myreton M'Kie, *alias* Myreton Agnew, now Myreton. On the 30th April 1802, he had sasine of the 40s. land of Ochiltree.

Edward succeeded his father. He married Jane, daughter of Benjamin Yule, and had issue :

William-Sprott, E. I. Coy's. Civil Service, deceased.

Benjamin, merchant, who was killed in the South Sea Islands by the natives, having landed from his yacht to shoot.

Mark, married Emma A., widow of Robert Coates, of Montagu Square, London, a West India proprietor.

John-Christian-Curwen, married Meeta, only daughter of Robert Campbell, and has a son, Campbell.

Edward-Lennox.

James.

Marion.

Mary.

Stewart.

Jessy, deceased.

The Boyds of Mertonhall claim descent from the Boyds of Kilmarnock.

Arms.—Azure, a fesse, Cheque, Argent, and gules.

Crest.—A dexter hand, coupled at the wrist, erect, pointing with the thumb and next two fingers, the other turning down.

Motto.—Confido.

Supporters.—Two squirrels, proper.

A good portion of the barony of Mertoun M'Kie or Herries, now belongs to the Penninghame estate. It consists of the lands of Carwarhill, Barfield, Mulloch, and Barnean.

Mertoun Hall house is of good size outwardly, and is surrounded with old timber, some of which, however, is being cut down. It might be made a very desirable residence, having good gardens, &c. It is to the west of Newton-Stewart, on the Portpatrick road.

CLARY OR CLACHARY.

We have been unable to trace the owners of this property very far back. The first we find were the Gordons (of Lochinvar), who also possessed Penninghame. The earliest notice we have come upon is the 20th May 1564, under which date there is registered a precept of sasine by the Bishop and Chapter of Whithorn, for infefting John Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie), parish of Whithorn, and Egidia Gordon, spouses, in liferent, and Robert Stewart, their son, in fee, in Canencitock (Carsenestock), and Polwhilly. This evidently was her tocher. The last Gordon who owned the lands was the celebrated Bishop Alexander Gordon, titular Archbishop of Athens. He had a daughter, Barbara, who married, in 1566, Anthony Stewart, parson of Penninghame, and third son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, by his third wife, Katherine Stewart, his cousin, and only daughter of William Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie).

On the death of Bishop Gordon, in 1576, he conferred the lands (spelled Claire) upon his only child, Barbara, already mentioned. They had issue Alexander Stewart. Other issue there may have been, but there is no mention of them to be found.

Alexander Stewart appears to have succeeded in 1601, as in a sasine of the 3d December of that year he is styled

of Clary. Who he married is not stated, but he died in 1610, leaving issue (as far as known) *Alexander*, who succeeded him.

He seems to have got into difficulties; for in 1621 Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, made a disposition of the lands of Clarie, with the consent of Alexander Stewart of Clarie, in favour of William Houston of Cutreoch, redeemable on the payment of 20,000 merks.* There was also an instrument of sasine, dated 2d April 1628, on a contract betwixt Patrick Vans of Lybrack and Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch, in favour of Patrick Vans, of the five merkland, each, of Barquharrow, Barlachan, Over Barr, Clary, and Carse of Clary, &c.

Alexander Stewart married Barbara Jamieson. Who she was we do not know.

On the 12th December 1637, there was a discharge from William Baillie of Dunragget and Blairshinnoch, to Robert Vans of Campford, of his share of 11,350 merks, 6 shillings, and 8 pence, contained in a bond granted by Sir John Vans, Patrick Vans, his heir, Patrick Vans of Lybrack, the said Campford, and the said William Baillie, to Barbara Jamieson, relict of Alexander Stewart of Clary, and assigned by her, and John Stewart, her son, to William Baillie.† There was also a decret at the instance of William, Bishop of Galloway, suspending a charge to enter Sir John Vans of Longcastle, in the five merk land of Barquharroch, five merk land of Over Bar, and others apprired from Alexander Stewart of Clarie. Then there was a declaration, dated 3d June 1652, by James, Earl of Galloway, in favour of John Vans of Barnbarroch, as to the warrandice of all and hail the lands and barony of Clarie, and others sold by John Vans to his Lordship.† It would thus appear that Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch obtained possession of Clary, and afterwards sold the same to James, Earl of Galloway.

Prior to and about this time, there are various notices of lands now belonging to the estate. On the 5th November

* Galloway Charter Chest.

† Barnbarroch Papers.

1604, Robert Gordon of Glen, son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, had sasine of Ballinsalla (Barsalloch); and again, on the 1st May 1645, when he is styled Robert, son of John, Viscount Kenmure.

On the 23d August 1664, Colonel William Stewart (of Castlestewart) had sasine of the lands of Carnestock, and again, on the 17th December 1669. In June 1676, John M'Kie of Palgown, and Elizabeth Dunbar, his spouse, had sasine of the two part land of the five merk land of Carstigstick (Carsenestock) and Polquhillie, with the salmon fishing and others in the water of Cree, &c.

On the 4th November 1682, Alexander Stewart (of Tonderghie) had sasine of the lands of Polquhillie, which, with Carsenestock, had belonged to his family. This was granted under a precept of clare constat, given by the Bishop of Galloway in his favour as heir to George Stewart, and dated 24th August 1682. On the 25th April and 15th July 1691, Alexander Stewart and his spouse conveyed Polquhillie to James, Earl of Galloway.

In July 1693, James, Earl of Galloway had sasine of the lands Carsnestock and Polquhillie, with pertinents; and again of the same in June 1695, when he is described of the barony of Clarie. Following this, on the 17th June 1696, Katherine, Countess of Galloway, had sasine, in liferent, of the manor place of Clarie, &c.

The next notice we do not follow. It is principal sasine, dated 6th April 1699, by Grissell M'Dowall, relict of Umqle George Stewart of Pollwhillie, to James, Earl of Galloway. We have been unable to discover who George Stewart was. Following this, on the 22d January 1759, Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle, advocate, had principal sasine of the lands of Barbucharg, &c. He seems to have had a good deal to do with advances on lands. However, on the 2d August 1773, John, Lord Garlies, had principal sasine of the same; and on the 9th November of that year there was a resignation in his favour. The last note we have, is that James Nish in Garlieston, on the 30th September 1786, had principal sasine of the ten merk

lands of Balsarroch, &c. We think that Mr Nish was factor to the Earl of Galloway.

Such is all we can gather in regard to this property. The house was a building of some strength, a great part of which still remains. It is situated near the Newton-Stewart road, three miles from Wigtown. Adjacent is the moss of Cree. It is surrounded with well-grown timber, and was the residence of Alexander, Earl of Galloway, in the early part of the eighteenth century. The property is still owned by his descendants ; and as possessed by the present Earl, it is composed of Clary, Barshalloch, Polwhilly, Carsenestock, Barr, Barrhill, Moorpark, Causwayard, Corvisel, Knockstocks, Old Hall, Barbucharry, Mains Loudon, and Carse of Clary.

GRANGE OF CREE.

This farm belonged to the Gordons, descendants of William, the third son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, who died in 1512.

In the year 1584, Alexander Gordon was in possession, who was succeeded in 1608 by his nephew, Hugh Gordon. He again was succeeded by his son, Hugh, who is the first of whom we gather any particulars ; from an instrument of resignation, dated 12th January 1666, we learn that the five merk land of Blairmakine was granted in his favour, as younger of Grange, and of Katherine Ross, his spouse. On the 17th April 1671, by sasine, Hew Gordon succeeded to Grange, and Katherine Ross, in liferent. For his adherence to the Presbyterian faith, about the year 1662, he was fined in the sum of £1800.

He had issue, as far as known, John, who appears to have succeeded in 1676, as on the 26th October of that year, he had sasine of Grange ; and previously, on the 17th August of the same year, his mother, described as Katherine Ross, relict of Hugh Gordon of Grange, had also sasine. She again married, in 1679, John M'Culloch, but who he was, is not mentioned.

John Gordon of Grange married Jean Hamilton. He was succeeded by his son, James Gordon.

On the 18th June 1718, Jean Hamilton, relict of John Gordon of Grange had sasine of an annuity of £20 furth of the lands of Thrave and Grange, &c.

On the 17th June 1721, James Gordon of Grange had sasine of the lands of Grange, Barchrachan, &c. Who he married, we do not learn; but under the same date, as above, John and Grizell, his children, had sasine of an annual rent.

John succeeded; but we have gathered no particulars about him. In his time difficulties seem to have arisen. On the 6th February 1740, Andrew Hunter, writer in Edinburgh, and Grizzell Maxwell, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Grange, &c. Then, on the 22d Sept. 1778, Alexander Gordon of Culvennan had sasine; and by sasine, 1st February 1781, the trustees for Jean Garnet, spouse to Hans Clelland, eldest lawful son of Hans Clelland, now deceased, and her children, of the lands of Grange and Threave. How the Clellands got the lands, does not appear.

After them, James Nish in Garlieston had possession, as appears by sasine 30th September 1786. As we have stated elsewhere, we think he was factor to Lord Galloway; and following this, on the 1st July 1790, John, Earl of Galloway, had sasine, with whose descendant, the present Earl, still remains.

GRANGE OF BLADENOCH.

This property also belonged to the Gordons. The first mention is in 1619, when we find William Gordon, younger of Grange. As far as we can gather, he was the son of Alexander Gordon of Grange. Afterwards, in June 1648, there was a sasine in favour of Isobell Roome of the lands of Grange. Who she was we do not learn. It may have been a wadset.

William Gordon of Grange had principal sasine of the lands of Grange, &c., 18th October 1652 ; and in June 1676, of the twenty merk land of old extent of the lands of Grange, mylne thereof, and fishing in the water of Bladnoch.

From the Gordons it passed to a branch of the M'Cullochs. The first we find noted is in 1689, and the last on the 13th October 1778, when Hugh M'Culloch of Whitehills had sasine of the lands of Grange and others. Latterly the Earls of Stair were in possession, until lately sold to Sir William Dunbar, Bart. of Mochrum.

There is an old house of considerable size standing on the north-east side of the Bladnoch, which Symson mentions in 1684.

BALTERSANE.

This farm appears to have belonged to the Church. The first notice is dated 1538, when Henry, Bishop of Galloway, with consent of the Chapter of Whithorn, granted a tack to John Vans of Barnbarroch of the five merk land of Baltersane. Then there was a feu charter of alienation, with precept of sasine, dated 20th May 1565, granted by Alexander, Bishop of Stirling, in favour of Alexander Vans of Barnbarroch, and Janet Kennedy, spouses, of the five merk land of old extent of Baltersane, with the fishing thereto belonging in the water of Cree. Again there was a sasine, dated 2d March 1568, upon a precept granted by Alexander, Bishop of Whithorn, for infetting Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch.

In 1600 John Vans of Longcastle and Barnbarroch was in possession. Then on the 14th December 1602, we find John Kennedy of Baltersane. On the 1st December 1662, Colonel William Stewart (of Castle-Stewart) had principal sasine. The possession afterwards passed (about the year 1700) to the Galloway family, and is still owned by the present Earl.

KIRKCHRIST

Belonged to the Gordons in the seventeenth century, beyond which we have not traced. In June 1676, John Gordon of Grange was in possession. In April 1677, Wm. Gordon of Craichlaw had sasine of the three merk land of Kirkchryst, &c. ; and on the 8th March 1687 the Lady Craichlaw had sasine in liferent, and David Gordon her son in fie of the lands of Kirkchrist, &c.

From them it passed to James, Viscount Stair, who in October 1691 had sasine of the lands of Kirkchrist, &c., with the salmon fishing in the water of Blaidnoch.

On the 2d Sept. 1713, George Hutchesone, advocate, had sasine of the lands of Kirkchrist, &c. Whether this was merely a wadset we do not know. On the 22d September 1800, Adam Blair in Kirkchrist had sasine of the lands of Kirkchrist (and Killimore), on disposition by Patrick Home and his Trustee. It would therefore appear to have been owned at this time by Patrick Home. Who he was, we do not learn.

Adam Blair was succeeded by David Blair, who had principal sasine on the 12th April 1810.

The farm was recently purchased by John Stroyan of Boreland, Stewartry.

BARVENNANE AND MELLEN.

We have not been able to trace any mention of these lands beyond the sixteenth century.

The first notice is an instrument upon the assignation of a tack by Mr John Vans, Rector of Wigtown, in favour of Mr John Vans of Barnbarroch. The date is obliterated. Following this there was a feu charter of alienation, dated 20th May 1565, granted by Alexander, Bishop of Stirling, in favour of Alexander Vans of Barnbarroch, and Janet

Kennedy, spouses, of the five merk land of old extent of Barvennane, with the milne of Penninghame, &c. He was succeeded by Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, who had sasine 12th October 1570. It was next owned by John Vans of Barnbarroch, who had sasine on the 3d January 1600.

He sold the five merk land to Alexander Agnew, third son of Sir Alexander Agnew of Lochnaw. The Bishop of Galloway was the superior. The contract of sale was dated the 26th January 1611. Previously, Alexander Agnew had a disposition by James Gordon of Hasselfield of the land of Mellen.

Who Alexander Agnew married we do not learn, but he left a son Patrick, who succeeded him in 1630, and with him this branch is supposed to have ended.

The Agnews of Lochnaw succeeded. On the 14th April 1643, Andrew Agnew had sasine of the lands of Barvenane, &c. ; and on the 30th April 1664, Sir Andrew Agnew had sasine of the same. Again in June 1684, Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw had sasine of Barvenane, and of that part of land called Mollen House, yairds and pertinents. He was followed on the same date by James Lefries, nephew and heir, served and retoured to James Lafries of Barvanan of the five merk land of Barvenan, and that piece of land called Mollen House, yairds, &c.

After this the lands became possessed by different owners. On the 7th April 1718, John M'Kie had sasine of the lands of Barvenane, and on the 24th July 1733, Alexr. M'Kie of Palgown had sasine of the lands of Barvenan and Mollan.

On the 22d May 1739, the Hon. James Stewart, son to the Earl of Galloway, had sasine ; and on the 21st Nov. of the same year, John M'Kie of Palgown, as heir to his deceased father, had sasine.

We next find that Andrew Hunter, writer in Edinburgh and Grissell Maxwell, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Barrachan, &c.

By sasine 17th January 1747, we find Colonel, the Hon. James Stewart of Barvenan, brother-german to Alexander, Earl of Galloway, in possession. Again on the 1st February

1781, the trustees for Jean Garnet, spouse to Hans Clelland, eldest lawful son of Hans Clelland now deceased, and her children had sasine of the lands of Barrochan, Baltroutan, &c. On the 1st July 1790, John, Earl of Galloway had sasine of Barrachan, &c.

It next became possessed by the Stair family, who recently sold it, with the farms of Baltroutan and Barrachan to Sir William Dunbar, Bart. of Mochrum.

THREAVE.

The lands of Threave comprise what is called High, Low, and Middle. The proprietors were Gordons, that is, so far as we can trace, which is only to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

On the 5th November 1604, Robert Gordon of Glen, son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, was served as heir of the owner. Then in June 1676, John Gordon of Grange, &c., had sasine, followed by William Gordon of Craichlaw, who had sasine in April 1677. Afterwards, difficulties were experienced, when James, Viscount Stair, had sasine in October 1691. He was succeeded by his son, John, first Earl of Stair, who had sasine on the 1st December 1698; and again on the 9th May 1704. John Gordon of Grange's relict, Jean Hamilton, had sasine of an annuity, as mentioned under Grange. Then on the 6th February 1740, Andrew Hunter, writer in Edinburgh, and his spouse, Grizzell Maxwell, had sasine.

As with Grange, the trustees for Jean Garnet, spouse to Hans Clelland, had sasine on the 1st February 1781, but concerning this we have no particulars. From the Stair the lands passed to the Galloway family, John, Earl of Galloway, having had sasine of the five merk land of Threave on the 1st July 1790.

The present proprietor is Sir William Dunbar of Mochrum, Bart.

KILLIEMORE.

The farm of Killiemore also belonged to the Gordons. In June 1676, John Gordon of Grange, &c., had sasine ; and in April 1677, William Gordon of Craichlaw, of the two merk land of Killiemore. Following this, on the 8th March 1687, the lady Craichlaw had sasine in liferent, and David Gordon, her son, in fe, of the land of Killiemore and Kirkchrist. It next passed to James, Viscount Stair, who had sasine in October 1691. Afterwards George Hutchison, advocate, had principal sasine of Killiemore and Kirkchrist on the 2d September 1713, and on the 18th December 1811, David Blair of Kirkchrist had principal sasine of the merk land of Killiemore on the 18th December 1811.

It was recently purchased by George Robert Harriott.

There are some traces of a battle having been fought here, but nothing is known.

 CULLACH AND BLACKPARK.

The first notice we find is, that James, Viscount Stair, had sasine in October 1691. The next information is from principal sasine 16th September 1802, when Mrs Margaret Scott, *alias* Maitland, had resignation of the lands of Culach, formerly possessed by Andrew Simpson and John Neill in Penninghame.

The present proprietor is the Rev. Dr Maitland, minister of Kells, Stewartry, who succeeded his mother.

PARISH OF WIGTOWN.

IN the time of Edward I., the fortlet which stood on the banks of the Bladenoch, at Wigtown, was considered of such importance as to be called a castle, and had a governor. Under the protection of this stronghold, the original hamlet of Wigtown no doubt arose. Walter de Currie (whose son is supposed to have been of Dunskey) was appointed governor by king Edward in 1291, and succeeded in 1292 by Richard Siward. The next governors were Henry de Percy, in 1296, and John de Hodleston in 1297.

The site on which it stood formed a kind of circle, containing about half an acre of land, and projected into the sea on a plain shore. This was fortified on all sides by a wall, built of stone and lime. The wall was surrounded by the sea on the east and south, and on the west and north by a ditch about thirty feet wide, and ten deep, which, admitting the tide, led it almost round the castle. Of the building nothing now remains, and the ground has long ago been ploughed up. The course of the Bladenoch is now some distance from the site of the castle. When Wallace went to Galloway, in 1297, he took Wigtown Castle, and appointed Adam Gordon keeper. It was delivered over to John Baliol, as king of Scotland, and for a time became a royal residence.

The outlines of the building were clearly traced in 1830, by the late Captain Robert M'Kerlie, who employed a couple of men, with tools, for the purpose. Previously the mate-

rials had been carried entirely away, to build houses and walls about the town. On this occasion, the ditch, which had been broad, was distinctly seen on the north, where also a semicircular ridge, of considerable elevation, was accurately traced, being the remains of the outer wall. The draw-bridge and gate were on the south-west front of the castle.

The Convent of Dominican or Preaching Friars was founded by Dervorgille, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, in 1267. She was the mother of John Baliol, King of Scots. The convent was governed by a Prior. Alexander III. granted to the friars a large portion of the firms, or rents of the town of Wigtown. James IV., when he went on a pilgrimage to St Ninians, usually lodged at the convent, and bestowed frequent gratuities on it.* In 1505-6, he granted the six merk land of Knockan to Ronald Makbretun, the harper, for his fee, as one of the king's musicians, burdened with the gift of six bolls of meal yearly to the convent. They had also royal grants of the fishings on both sides of the river at various periods, the last apparently, in 1541. For these they were bound "to sing daily, after even-song, *salvæ Regine*, with a special orison for the king's (James IV.) father and mother, and predecessors and successors."

As reported in 1652-3, the income of the convent, in money, was £20, 3s. 8d. Scots; in meal 10 chalders, 14 bolls; in malt, 2 bolls. It was at the same time stated that they had formerly a fishing, from which they derived some salmon, but that it had been taken from them by "the auld Laird of Gairlies, on the ground that he had a grant of it from the Regent." By the act of annexation, in 1587, the whole became vested in the king.

Foreseeing the downfall of the existing system, the Friars of Wigtown made over their lands to Stewart of Gairlies about 1556. He had a charter of these lands, 20th March 1584, another charter and sasine, 5th August 1602. There is "ane discharge maid be Alexander Stewart of Garlies, to Gavyne

* According to the High Treasurer's accounts, he made numerous gifts to the friars of Wigtown.

Dunbar of Bandone (Baldoun) of the lxj zeiris croip, lxij and lxiiij zeiris croip of the fishings of Blaidnoth, 28th May 1665. The friar lands (on which the convent stood) were acquired by the burgh of Wigtown, in exchange, from the Galloway family about 1640.

The building was close by the foot of the town, on a small eminence, near the old mouth of the river Bladenoch. The field where it stood, called the Friarland, consisted of about five or six Scots acres, and formed a kind of oblong square, skirting the shore of the bay, of which it commanded a fine view. Towards the south were the windings of the Bladenoch, and beyond it the beautiful lowlands of Baldoon, the town and hill of Wigtown being above the monastery on the west, and the Cree, overhung for several miles by the Stewartry hills, constituted the north-eastern prospect.

No idea can now be formed of the building, as not a stone of it remains one upon another. The walls have been rased to the foundation, the rubbish carried away, and the site of the monastery converted into a field or orchard, now known as Croft-an-righ. A portion of the walls were to be seen in 1818. At that time tan pits were on the ground. It appears that the principal portion of it was a square, inclosing about half an acre of ground. The walls were built of rough stone and lime, though the doors and windows may have been of hewn freestone. It seems to have constituted a sort of quarry for the inhabitants. The principal entrance to the Friary was from the north, by a large arched gate, over which, it is said, hung the convent bell. The place where the arch stood, though not a vestige of it now remains, was called the Bell Yett, *i.e.*, gate.

The monastery was supplied with water brought in leaden pipes from the high ground on the south-west, led into the court. The well, called the Friars' Well, was built round with freestone—which building, together with portions of the pipe, old people of last century remembered to have seen. The churchyard lay on the east side of the convent, close by the walks, where, as well as on the north side, human bones have been dug up from time to time.

Directly west from the monastery, is the monk hill, of about twenty-four acres. Until the end of last century, there were upon it a small house and good garden, which it is conjectured may have been a residence of the abbot.

The church of Wigtown, which seems to have preceded, and been independent of the monastery, was dedicated to St Machute, a saint of British origin, who died in 554, and whose festival was held on the 15th November. It was granted to the Prior and Canons of Whithorn, by Edward Bruce, Lord of Galloway. This grant was confirmed by Robert I., and again by James II., in 1461. In the reign of James III., it was a free rectory, in the gift of the Crown. Alexander Scott, a younger son of Buccleuch, was presented to the rectory in 1483, which he held till his death. The vicar of Penninghame granted several tenements, with crofts adjacent, for the support of a chaplain in St Machute's church, which grant was confirmed by James IV., September 1495. In Bagimont's Roll, in the reign of James V., the rectory was taxed £13, 6s. 8d. Scots. On the 5th February 1561-2, the rental was reported as consisting of £62, 13s. 4d. in money; 135 bolls meal, and 16 bolls bear.

On the 22d June 1537, Mr John Vaus was parson of Wigtown. The Vauses of Barnbarroch had a "Collation and admission by George, Provost of the Collegiall Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Linculden, in the Diocly of Glasgow, for favour of Mr Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the Parsonage and Rectory of the Kirk and Paroch of Wigtown, dated 15th August 1545."*

In 1548 Patrick Vaus was Rector of Wigtown. There was "Procuratory by Alexander Vaus of Barnbarrow to Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains, Kt., David Kennedy of Collean, and James Kennedy, —, in name of said Alexander Vaus, to compear before ane venerable Father in God, Thomas, by the permission of God, Abbot of Glenluce, Sir Walter Stewart, Canonicus of Glasgow, Judges, deligate of ane most Reverend Father in God, Remisias, by the

* Barnbarroch Papers.

mercy of God, of the title of the Haly Angel, Priest, Cardenall, and Pensioner of ane most haly Father, the Pope the 4th, in the Colledge Kirk of Miniboll, upon Tuesday the penult day of April 1561. There to exhibit a Summons, given by them, upon Mr Patrick Vaus, Parson of Wigtown, and others, to hear and see ane charter of feu-farm granted by said Mr Patrick Vaus, to said Alexander, his heirs, &c., of the ten merk land of Kirkland, and five merk land of Maidland, pertaining to the glebe and manse of the said Parish Kirk of Wigton, &c. &c.—Dated 26th April 1561.”

Ratification of the same granted pennult April 1561.

By Charter of Confirmation, dated 4th March 1565, Henry and Mary, King and Queen of Scots, Alexander Vans of Barnbarroch, and his heirs, to the ten merk land of Kirkland, and five merk land of Maidland.

In 1591, the patronage of the church was acquired by Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, Knight, who transferred it, about 1650, to the Earl of Galloway. The church stands at the north-east end of the burgh. The date of its erection is unknown, but it was rebuilt in 1730, and thoroughly repaired about 1770. It was reroofed in 1831.

As will be seen under the ecclesiastical account, Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch had a charter of the lands of Kirkland and Maidland, dated 4th March 1565. In 1598, John, his son, was served heir. Then there was a charter, 12th Feb. 1609, granted by James VI., in favour of Robert Scott, Rector of the Chancery, of the ten merk land of Kirkland, and five merk land of Maidland, belonging to Sir John Vans of Longcastle. These lands were appraised from Sir John for a debt. In March 1622, Wm. M'Culle and his son had sasine of the barony of Wigtown. On the 13th Dec. 1631, John Murdoch had sasine of the lands of Maidlandberry, and Janet Kennedy, in life-rent. In May 1635, Thomas M'Kie had sasine of the lands of Maidland, &c.

By Renunciation 16th May 1635, Hew Huchesone and his spouse had half of the lands of Maidland.

On the 11th March 1636, Andrew Agnew had sasine of Maidland; but on the 2d Dec. 1637, Thomas M'Kie

was owner. Then on the 27th March 1638, John Adamson and Rebecca Hunter, his spouse, had sasine, followed on the 14th Sept. 1639, by Harie Gordon. No doubt these were merely wadsets, for the M'Kies owned the land. There was a reversion, in Feb. 1643, by Thomas M'Kie to Wm. M'Kie of the same farm. There was also precept of Clare Constat, 25th August 1651, by John Vans of Barnbarroch, superior of the lands of Kirkland, in favour of John M'Kie, son and heir to the late Thomas M'Kie of Kirkland.

On the 27th Aug. 1655, Wm. M'Kie and Mary Gray, his spouse, had sasine of Maidland; and on the 9th June 1656, we find Thomas M'Kie of Maidland, who we presume was their son. He again was followed by Wm. M'Kie, who was Sheriff-Clerk of Wigton. He and Isabell Adair, his spouse, had sasine in December 1668. They had also sasine of the lands of Meikle and Little Riggs, &c., in the barony of Myretoun.

In May 1673, Wm. M'Kie, son to Wm. M'Kie of Midland, provost of Wigtown, had sasine of three parts of the land of Maidland, Sybeers (?), and Oatland thereof: also the five merk land of Maidland and Kirklands, called the five acres of fishings, aikers, meadows, &c., and fourth part of lands of Maidlandfay. On the 23d April 1683, Jean M'Culloch had sasine of Maidlandfay.

There was a Resignation and Renunciation, 3d Nov. 1696, to James Earl of Galloway, of the lands of Maidland.

On the 5th June 1747, Barbara M'Kie, daughter of the deceased David M'Kie of Maidland, and on the 4th Dec. 1747, Jean M'Kie had sasine of Maidland.

The next notice is on the 11th Oct. 1754, when Mr Patrick Anderson, minister at Penninghame, had sasine of Maidland. He was followed on the 7th March 1758, by Dunbar Earl, of Selkirk, who had sasine of the land, as also of Moudlensey, and fishing on the water of Bladenoch.

On the 19th July 1782, Patrick Kincaid, late of Cadiz, then of London, had sasine of the lands of Kirklandhill, &c.

On the 17th Feb. 1794, Dunbar Earl of Selkirk had

sasine of the land of Kirkhill of Wigtown, lately belonging to John Knox.

The royal burgh of Wigtown stands on a rising ground in the south-east corner of the parish, close on the shore of the bay, hence the name of *Wig*, or *Wigtown*. The table land is about 200 feet above the level of the sea, and as many acres in circumference. It is about three furlongs north of the Bladenoch. The town is built in the form of a parallelogram. The principal street is wide, with enclosed pleasure ground in the centre, in which there is a bowling green. It is remarkable as a clean, neat little burgh. It has a town-house, and market-cross with ornamental sculpturings. Also a custom-house, stamp-office, insurance-offices, and branch banks. It is governed by a Provost, two baillies, a treasurer, and fourteen councillors.

Within the boundaries, there is a considerable extent of good arable and pasture land belonging to the burgh, and private individuals. The ancient royalty comprised about 1200 acres, a good extent of which was alienated for trifling feu-duties, about two centuries ago, to the Galloway family. The boundaries, under the Reform Act 1832, excludes most of these lands, and now include the farms of Maidland and Kirklandhill, not formerly in the burgh.

The population, in 1861, was 2,101.

The town has been much improved within the last forty years. At the east end stood the old jail and county buildings, all of which, within the last few years, have been demolished, excepting the old tower, from the top of which a magnificent view is obtained. In lieu of the old, an exceedingly handsome new building has been erected at the expense of the county, which, for convenience and fitting up, will, we think, vie with the best in Scotland. Like the old one, the new building has a large assembly room. The jail is now outside the town, facing to the south. It was erected about twenty years ago. Nearly at the same time, the old church having become much dilapidated, a handsome new one was built on ground

contiguous. A portion of the old building still stands, and the old churchyard and the new ground are united. This was a good arrangement. The Earl of Galloway is patron and principal heritor. Like other royal burghs, Wigtown, in former times, had its public musicians. In April 1502-4, James IV. gave the "pipers of Wigtown vjs. Scots."

It was made a royal burgh in the reign of David II., but the earlier charters have been lost, or gone to waste. In 1457, James II. granted a charter of new, confirming all the rights and privileges which it formerly possessed. On the back of the document there is the following memorandum:—"Edinburgh, 8th September 1656, Produced be Thomas Stuart, Provost of Wigtoun, and ane minute yrof taken, and recorded in the Books of Exchequer, conforme to the Acts and Proclamations made yranent, by me, W. Purves, clerk." This charter was ratified by the Scottish Parliament in 1661. Charles II. granted a new charter in 1662; conferring such additional rights of taxation as the burgh continues to exercise. Amongst these was permission to exact a toll upon all cattle, sheep, and wool passing the river Cree.

Members of the Galloway family were several times provosts in the 18th century. Alexander Lord Garlies was elected for three years on the 17th June 1735; (James) Earl of Galloway on the 29th September 1738; and Alexander Lord Garlies on the 29th September 1740.

There is little trade, save for local requirements, carried on in Wigtown. About 1817, the Creek at the mouth of the Bladenoch, owing to a change in the bed of the river, became inaccessible to shipping, so that a new harbour had to be erected, at considerable expense, by the authorities. The mouth of the river since then has been further to the south. The shipments consist chiefly of cattle and sheep, grain, potatoes, &c., and, of late years, Cheddar cheese to a large extent has been exported.

Extracts from the Sasine and other Burgh Books.

Wigton, 17th Dec. 1479.—Manricus Andersoune, burges of the burgh of Wigton, by the delivery of a *silver penny* into the hands of William Agnew, then one of the baillies of the said burgh, resigned twelve shillings of yearly rent out of his tenement lying between his tenement of Mr Gilbert Magilhane, capellan, on the east side, and the tenement of John Makcom, on the west side, and sixpence out of the bear tail* of the said tenement, which resignation having been made, the said baillie gave seaisine of the said twelve shillings and sixpence out of the said tenement and tail, to John M'Crystin, yearly. In presence of Mr Gilbert Magilhane, capellan, Patrick M'Kille, Brice Margarwe, John Thomsoune, and John Loganne. Under the signature of William Magarwe, Master of Arts, Presbyter of the Diocese of Whithorn, and notary publict.

22d July 1536.—Sasine of some crofts and lands about Wigtoune to George Corsan.

22d July 1536.—Sasine of a land in Wigton to Sir Gilbert Gibson.

Wigton, 16th Oct. 1537.—Gilbert M'Blayne, burges of Wigton, resigns into the hands of a honourable man, John Ahannay of Capenoch, baillie of the said burgh, his kiln, lying in the west end of the town, &c.

Wigton, 12th February 1617.—Proveist, bailzies, and counsall ordains ane taxatioune to be imposit vpon the toun, and to seik help of the paroch, for casting of new of the kirk bell, and for transporting of the samyn in and out to Edin^r.

Ordanis Joⁿ. Ahannay of Sanct John's land, and Joⁿ. Turner, in Barnes, to be varnit to the next Court for Janverie.

14th Nov. 1621.—Compeirit Robert Muir, burges of Wigtoune, and became cautioune for relieff of Johne Schey-

* The last or inferior portion of the bear.

land furthe of ward, that the said Johne salbe ansrabill to my Lord of Gairleis, as law will, anent the payment to his Lop. of the dewtie of the *frierland* occupyt be the said Johne.

Wigton, 15th Nov. 1621.—Certain parties ordained to make payment to my Lord of Gairlies of the maill and deutie of the *frierland*.

14th Nov. 1632.—Decernit Alex^r. Muirhead and Alex^r. M'Kie, tutor of Kenquhoun, equallie betwixt them, to pay the Earl of Galloway ane hundreth merks, for the deutie of the *frierland* crop 1631.

Wigton, 22d March 1690.—Letter of Reversion by Thomas Mackayne, in *Spittal*, in favour of Finlay Mackblayne, burgess of Wigton, &c.

THE MARTYRS.

The course of the river Bladenoch is now changed from what it was when the martyrs were drowned. Then, and for long afterwards, the mouth of the river was near the church, on the east side of the town. It is believed that the reclamation of land from the bay has been the occasion of it.

As now known far and wide, the vicinity of Wigtown was the scene of the most cruel of the many murders perpetrated through the blind zeal of party spirit. We refer to the drowning of Margaret M'Lachland and Margaret Wilson, on the 11th May 1685. A full account of the affair, taken from the parish records of Kirkinner and Penninghame, with the history of each member of each session at the time when record was made, to prove the position and respectability of the lay members, was written in 1865, by the Rev. Archibald Stewart of Glasserton parish (a scion of the Tonderghie family). The research made, and care taken to state nothing but the truth, was great. To every unbiassed mind, whether Presbyterian or Episcopalian, who previously

did not understand the subject in dispute, the murders were proved in the clearest manner. This was necessary for modern Galwegians, and those out of the district, but to the descendants of the ancient inhabitants, whose long lives, embracing not unfrequently the best part of a century, were common, there was no necessity for any additional proof on the subject. At the beginning of the present century not a few were still living who had heard it from the children of those who had been present. As one instance out of many, of what we state, the following may be given. It was written by Mr Broadfoot, West Mains of Baldoon, to Sir A. Agnew, in 1862. "Mr Napier having raised doubts as to whether these two women were drowned or not, I was induced to make inquiries of old people. I was told by Miss M'Kie, an old person in Wigtown, that Miss Susan Heron had told her that her grandfather was on Wigtown sands on the day they were drowned, and that his very words were—'The hail sands war covered wi' cluds o' folk, a' gathered into clusters here and there, offering up prayers for the two women, while they were being put down.' These Herons are an old race in the district. However, to make sure that the above story could be true, I examined their gravestones in the old churchyard at Penninghame, and there I found that Miss Susan Heron died 19th Feb. 1834, aged 87 years, and that her grandfather, James Heron, died 31st October 1758, aged 94 years, showing that he was twenty years of age when the women were drowned."

Lawyer like, the biographer of Claverhouse has caught eagerly at the idea that they were *in* Edinburgh, and were respited. This has been gathered from an order in council, found in Edinburgh. The respite, however, availed them nothing. They were drowned. Wigtownshire was almost as a "*terra incognita*" to those in Edinburgh at that period, and the distance then, could not be got so easily over as now. Another fact is, that the women were tried and condemned *at Wigtown*, by Mr David Graham, sheriff, the laird of Lagg, Major Winram, and Captain Strachan. They

were not in Edinburgh. It is one of these cases which, in a lawyer's hands, can be turned against the truth ; but, as mentioned by Sir Andrew Agnew (1864) a very old man in Wigtown, on being asked what he thought of the attempt made to make the martyrdoms a fiction, "Weel, weel ! they that doots the drooning o' the weemen, micht as weel doot the death o' the Lord Jesus Christ."

In an old Session Book lately found in the manse at Wigtown, the following appears :—

"1704. At Wigtown, July 8th, Post preces, sed^t, the minister (Mr Thomas Ker) Elders and Deacons. This day Baillie M'Keand, Elder, in Wigtown, addressed this Session for the priviledge of the Sacrament, declaring the grief of his heart y^t he should have sitten on the sieze of these wemen, who were sentenced to die in this place, in the year 1685, and that it had been frequently his petition to God for true repentance and forgiveness for yt sin.

"He being removed, and the session inquiring into this affair, and the carriage of the s^d baillie since y^t time, and being satisfied with his conversatⁿ since, and the present evidences of repentance now, they granted him the priviledge ; he was called in, admonished and exhorted to deliberation and tenderness in such a solemn address to God."

All this, however, avails not with the biographer of Claverhouse and his partizans. It is evident that he and they have yet to become acquainted with Galloway, its people and history, as it was.

It may be added, that the name of the man who caused the women to be arrested, by giving information, is still recollected. His descendants are in poverty, and as Sir A. Agnew relates, not long ago, one of them quarrelling with a person in Wigtown, was thus publicly upbraided—"I wadna like to hae had a forbear wha betraied thae martyrs ; I wadna be com'd o' sic folk."

The following inscriptions are on three tombstones in the churchyard of Wigtown :—

* Here Lies Margarat Lachlane,
Who Was By Unjust Law Sentenced
To Dye By Lagg Strachane Winrame
And Grame And Tyed To A Stake With
In The Flood For Her

Me Mento Mori

† Adherence To Scotland's Reformation
Covenant's National and Solemn League
aged 63—1685.

Here Lyes Margrat Willson
Doughter to Gilbert Willson
In Glenvernoch Who Was
Drowned Anno 1685
aged 18.

Let Earth And Stone Still Witness Beare
Their Lyes A Virgine Martyr Here
Murthered For Owing Christ Supream
Head Of His Church And No More Crime
But Not Abjuring Presbytory
And Her Not Owing Prelacy
They Her Condemn'D By Unjust Law
Of Heaven Nor Hell They Stood No Aw
Within The Sea Ty'D To A Stake
She Suffered For Christ Jesus Sake
The Actors Of This Cruel Crime
Was Lagg, Strachan Winram and Grhame
Neither Young Years, Nor Yet Old Age
Could Stop the Fury Of There Rage.

As Also

Me Mento Mori

Here Lyse William Johnston John
Milroy George Walker Who Was
Without Sentence Of Law Hanged By Major
Winram For Their Adherence To Scot
Lands Reformation Covenants Nation
Al And Solam Leagwe
1685.

* Front erect.

† Back.

ANTIQUITIES.

The *Standing Stones of Torhouse* may be said to be the only remains of antiquity now extant in the parish. The



stones are of unpolished granite, and form an outer circle twenty-three yards in diameter. They are nineteen in number, and vary in size. In the centre there are other three, standing in a line from east to west, one of which is the largest, being five and a half feet in diameter, and six in height. On each side, at an equal distance of one hundred and twenty yards, there are six other stones, three being in line from, and three in line facing, the circle. This is called a Druidical circle by some, a court of justice by others; and tradition does not hesitate to say that the stones have been placed there in memory of Galdus, a king of the Scots, who is said to have had many battles, and not a few victories, with the Romans. There are some cairns in the vicinity which are held to be corroborative of the monumental character of the circle.

With all deference to those who presume to lead the fashion in history and antiquities, we are not yet quite prepared to cast the Druids overboard. Under their regimen the standing stones might have been both a place of sacrifice and a court of justice; for they are said to have united the functions of the law-giver as well as the priest. The circles are generally found near to tumuli, and may have been connected with the interment of the early dead. Before the introduction of Christianity, there was no doubt some kind of religion in the British Isles; and if it was not that of the Druids, of whom the Roman authors tell us, what was the

nature of it? We know that the Christian missionaries seldom changed the places of meeting: the Cross supplanted the pagan insignia; and, in later times, the sites became parish churches. Not long ago, in out-of-the-way districts, markets were held after sermon at the church, in the same way that the standing stones of the Druids were used alike for worship and for justice. That they were set apart for meetings of this kind we know from monastical records in the north, as well as the court books of Orkney.

It does not appear that there are any Temple or Hospital lands in the parish of Wigtown, though both are to be found in the county.

The parish is separated from Penninghame by "The Bishop's Burn," which tradition states derived its name from a hostile army, under the command of a Bishop, having become hemmed in, in the moss, when attempting to ford the Cree, and defeated with great slaughter, so much so that the burn was crimson with blood. The particulars are not now known. Half a mile from Wigtown is the "Skirmish Knowe," and the "Burnt Brae," where the enemy's camp is stated to have been burned before the final battle. Different names and dates have been given, which, however, we do not follow, but we believe that a battle was fought at some period.

Owing to the proximity of the Isle of Man, then a free port, and therefore a depôt for all kinds of articles, the extent to which smuggling was carried on throughout Galloway was very great. A large proportion of all classes took an interest in it, and much capital was employed. Many are the accounts we have heard of the daring way it was carried on. Even mercantile houses at a distance, and of high position, entered into it. It is only justice to say, however, that not a few honourable men in the district were strongly opposed to this free trade.

After a time, the more to facilitate the trade, smugglers became farmers; and when vessels arrived on the coast, in

an incredibly short time hundreds of men and horses could be gathered together. It was related by the late Mr James M'William, formerly excise-officer at Wigtown, that he remembered, in the year 1777, when a boy about twelve years of age, of counting two hundred and ten horses, laden with tea, spirits, and tobacco, accompanied by about half that number of Linktownmen, passing within a mile of Wigtown, in open defiance of the supervisor, two excise-officers, and about thirty soldiers stationed there, to assist in the suppression of smuggling. He recollected the circumstances, the more particularly from four of the smugglers' horses falling down dead, supposed from the heat of the day, and the strong smell of the tobacco.

Great ingenuity in the construction of cellars at farm-houses, under barn floors, &c., was also shown.

When the royal proclamation, dated 30th March 1778, was published, granting a free pardon to all persons who had been convicted of smuggling, on their entering his majesty's service, within six months upwards of 500 surrendered, and were entered in the army and navy.*

TORHOUSE.

This property was owned for at least three centuries by a branch of the M'Cullochs. The first named is Finlay M'Culloch, in 1466, who had two sons, Norman and George. The latter, so far as we trace, succeeded and was owner to 1547. He appears to have taken a part in the murder of Thomas M'Clellan of Bombie, in 1526, at Edinburgh. He had issue, John, whom we find in possession between 1557 and 1568, and Andrew, who signed a deed in 1548. John was succeeded by Thomas M'Culloch, who had sasine of Torhouse and Torhousekie, and no doubt was his son. He had also two daughters, Katherine and Grissel. The first married James M'Culloch of Drummorall, parish of

* Mackenzie's History of Galloway.

Whithorn, as learned from contract of marriage dated 10th November 1585; and the latter, Archibald Tailzefer (Telfer), burghess of Wigtown, by contract of marriage dated 1st August 1590.* Thomas M'Culloch had issue, so far as we can trace, Alexander, who succeeded in 1620, and had sasine of Torhouse and Torhousekie. He was followed by Robert M'Culloch, who had sasine of the lands of Torhouse, &c., on the 11th June 1639; but whether a brother or son is not stated. Also, at the same time, Jean M'Culloch had sasine of liferent of the same. She, we presume, was his mother. Robert was succeeded in 1680 by George. On the 1st June 1681, George M'Culloch of Torhouse had sasine of the lands of Cairngavin and others, also of Torhouse M'Culloch. On the 27th January 1685, Janet Kincaid had sasine of Torhouse. Whether the spouse of George M'Culloch, we cannot state. There appear to have been wadsets on the lands, as on the 30th April 1701, Janet Ramsay had sasine; and again on the 30th May 1701, Michael Wallace, merchant and burghess in Stranraer, had also sasine. He had married Jean M'Culloch, who most probably was a daughter of Alexander M'Culloch. The next in line was John M'Culloch, styled younger of Torhouse M'Kie, who had sasine on the 23d June 1711 of the lands of Torhouse and Markbreddan, &c. He would therefore be the son of George M'Culloch. In the Great Seal Index there is a charter of resignation, dated 27th July 1724, to John M'Culloch of Barholm, of the ten merk lands of Torhouse, &c.; then on the 10th November following, sasine in favour of William M'Culloch of Kirkclaugh. The latter married — M'Culloch, his cousin, heiress of Torhouse. She therefore, probably, was the daughter of George M'Culloch of Torhouse, and sister to John M'Culloch, above mentioned, who evidently died without leaving issue. William M'Culloch, who thus obtained Torhouse, had issue—

John, who succeeded, Collector of Customs at Wigtown.

Robert, who succeeded to Kirkclaugh, and died unmarried.

Edward, who succeeded to Auchengool, parish of Rerick.

Janet, married Edward M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth.

* Barnbarroch Papers.

John M'Culloch succeeded to Torhouse, &c., and had sasine on the 21st July 1750. On the 22d October 1750, he had also sasine of the five merk land of Kirkclaugh, &c., parish of Anwoth, Stewartry. He was also collector of customs, Wigtown. He is stated to have married his cousin — M'Culloch, heiress of Torhouskie, but we think this must be a mistake, as the two had been held as one property, at least from the year 1620. However, from our experience of Galloway family history, it may be that Torhouse M'Kie had been given to a younger son, and this was his daughter who married John M'Culloch. It will be observed in this history, as in many others, that there is nearly a total absence of all information in regard to the wives and younger children of the lairds.

John M'Culloch is stated to have had issue—

David, who succeeded.

Also four daughters—

- who married — M'Creddie of Glasgow. No issue.
- who married — — Newton-Stewart. No issue.
- who married Dr Brown of Wigtown, and had issue—
 - married — Malcolm, Kirkcaldy. No issue.
 - married — Mitchell, Glasgow. No issue.
 - married Andrew Tosh, Kirkcaldy, and had issue Andrew, deceased, married, and left a daughter.
- married Dr Robert Couper, and had issue, Mrs Dynley, Mrs O'Toola, and Mrs Edmonds, also one daughter unmarried.

On the 17th April 1786, David M'Culloch had sasine of the lands of Torhouse, &c. It is supposed, therefore, that his father died in that year.

One of David M'Culloch's sisters was called Janet, but which of them we do not know. He died unmarried, when his sisters became co-heiresses, and their issue now share the rental.

On this property are the celebrated Standing Stones in the form of a circle.* By some they have been called an ancient Druid temple, and by others the tomb of King Galdus. They stand on the north-east side of the property, close to the road to Wigtown.

* See description at page 844.

The property itself, although small, is compact and well situated. It is bounded on the west side by the river Bladenoch. There is a tolerably good sized modern house, with some old trees around it. It has been occupied by a tenant-farmer. The situation is not good, being too low, and close to boggy ground, while the approach from the high road is very bare, and in a neglected state. It is, however, a property which, with judicious planting and other improvements, could be made a very desirable estate.

TORHOUSE M'KIE, ETC.

This land, so far as we can learn, belonged to the M'Kies. It is described as containing four *mercatis terrarum, antiqui extentus*. From the M'Kies it is stated to have passed to a family called Aschennane. In 1573 Robert was served heir to his uncle, James Aschennane. Again, in 1582, he was succeeded by his son, Robert Aschennane.

From them it passed to the M'Cullochs of Torhouse. In 1620, Alexander, son of Thomas M'Culloch of Torhouse, &c. was served heir to his father in the lands of Torhouse and Torhouse-M'Kie. In 1680, George was served heir to his father, Alexander M'Culloch, in the same lands. We suppose there was also a daughter, as on the 8th February 1700, Michael Wallace, burgess of Stranraer, and Jean M'Culloch, his spouse, had sasine of the lands. Again, on the 23d June 1711, John M'Culloch, younger of Torhouse-M'Kie, had sasine of the lands of Torhouse and Markbreddan, &c.; and he again was succeeded by David M'Culloch,* who, we presume, was his son. He had sasine of the three merk land of Torhouse-M'Kie, &c., on the 13th April 1794. We find him in possession in 1815 and 1828. He appears to have sold the land soon after the last date given, to — Hagart.

* His son, Henry M'Culloch, succeeded to Glenquicken, Parish Kirkmabreck, through his grandmother, who was a Miss Thomson, sister of Mr Thomson-Mure of Glenquicken.

Torhouse-M'Kie, *alias* Torhousekie, Markbreddan, Blackpark or Blackmark, in this parish, now belong to Sir William Dunbar, baronet.

BORROWMOSS, ETC.

The principal proprietor in this parish is the Earl of Galloway, who possesses the farms, &c. of Borrowmoss, Cas-senquishy, Drovepark, High and Low Cotland, Broadfield, Zive, Kirvennie, Newmills, Croft and Mills, Claunchie, Cairnhouse, and Auchleand. Also the following, which pertain to the Baldoon estate, East and West Kirklands, Culwhirk, Maidland, Jedderland, and Crofts at Wigtown.

It will thus be seen that nearly the whole parish belongs to the Earl of Galloway.

The first notice we find is dated 17th November 1518, when Patrick Mure was the owner of Cotland. On the 13th February 1582, John, brother of Andrew Fullerton of Carloun (Stewartry), had retour of three of the six mercatis terrarum of Cotland. Then, in 1588, Sir Alexander Stewart (of Garlies) received from King James the sixth, a grant of the lands of Coitland. This, however, could only be the three merk land owned by John Fullerton, for the Mures retained their portion. On the 15th October 1605, Alexander Mure was served heir to his brother John, styled of Cotland, but whether High or Low, is not stated. On the 28th June 1606, Alexander Mure was of Cotland.

We next find a reference to Kirkland, when, in September 1621, William Dunbar had sasine of the land of Kirkland of Reslary of Wigtown. Then, in December 1635, there was a reversion by John Douglas to Alexander, Earl of Galloway, of the lands of Coitland, &c. Who John Douglas was does not appear. The next information found is, that the farm of Auchland belonged to Alexander Gordon in 1637. Then, on the 5th September 1643, James, heir

and brother of Alexander, Lord Galloway, was infest in the lands of Borrowmoss, Calquhork, Broadfield, Clacharie, Kervennie, &c.

Alexander Gordon of Auchland was succeeded by John Gordon, as we gather from the fact that Margaret and Agnes, daughters of the latter, were served heirs to their father in the lands of Auchlean and Markbreddan, on the 26th October 1652. On the 29th March 1662, Dame M'Kie had sasine of Markbreddane, and on the 21st April following, Roger Gordon of Balmeg, had sasine of the same. On the 20th January 1654, Sir A. Agnew of Lochnaw had sasine of the lands of Culquhork, and again on the 2d Oct. 1671. In 1689, Patrick M'Kie was owner of Auchland. On the 26th July 1695, Catherine Lauder, had sasine of ane wood and Milne of Auchland. Who she was we do not trace. She may have been the spouse of Patrick M'Kie, as we learn that he had a son, Patrick, who on the 27th July 1699, was served heir to his father in the ten merk land of Auchland, and merk land of Markbreddan. This Patrick M'Kie married Agnes M'Culloch, who had sasine, with her husband, of Auchland, on the 31st October 1699. On the 25th Dec. 1703, James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of Auchleand, but this could only have been a wadset, as on the 19th June 1704, Patrick M'Kie, styled of Auchland, had again sasine of Auchleand and other lands. Patrick M'Kie was succeeded by George M'Kie, who, we presume, was his son. He again was succeeded by Patrick M'Kie, Chirurgion, described as heir to his deceased father, George M'Kie of Auchleand. He had sasine on the 12th May 1746.

The next owner of Auchleand was Colonel the Hon. James Stewart of Barvennan, brother to Alexander, Earl of Galloway, who had sasine on the 17th January 1747. He had previously obtained Borrowmoss, &c., on the 5th September 1643.

Our last notice is dated the 20th June 1766, when John, Lord Garlies, eldest son of Alexander, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the lands of Cotland, &c.

We give these meagre and rather unconnected notices as we have found them,

We mentioned at the commencement that the Earl of Galloway is the proprietor of all.

Notices of the farm of Maidland, also Kirkland Hill, will be found under the town of Wigtown, having been included in the boundaries of the Burgh, under the Reform Act.

GLENTURK, ETC.

Our information in regard to the farms of Glenturk, Carslae, and Carsgoune, does not go very far back. The first we learn is that Patrick M'Clellane was infeft, in March 1628, in all and hail the 40 shilling land of Glenturk ; and immediately following, Jeane Martine had sasine. We presume she was his spouse. Sir A. Agnew (1864) informs us that by deed, dated 2d November 1640, John, Lord Kirkcudbright, left these farms to his cousin, A. Agnew, younger of Lochnaw. On the 4th July 1648, Roger M'Koskerie had sasine of Glenturk, which, however, could only have been a wadset, as on the 18th April 1650, Andrew Agnew had sasine of the lands of Glenturk, Carsloe, and Carsgowan.

They then passed to Thomas Stewart, provost of Wigtown, who, on the 21st January 1660, had sasine of the lands. He married Agnes Dunbar, as learned from sasine of the same date ; but who she was is not stated. The next was John Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, who in June 1668 had sasine. What relationship he held to Thomas Stewart does not appear. We presume that they were of the same stock as those who had obtained Physgill, most probably sprung from Alexander Stewart of Physgill.

According to the family pedigree referred to under Physgill, Thomas Stewart, provost of Wigtown, is shown as having an only daughter Agnes, who married John Stewart of Physgill. The question is therefore raised, who was John

Stewart, writer? Agnes Stewart is mentioned as having married John Stewart in 1668, and is stated to have had issue, seven sons and seven daughters. Robert, lieutenant, Royal Navy, inherited his mother's property of Glenturk; and his three elder brothers having died, he was also heir-apparent to Physgill. He married Frances Baillie, but of which family is not mentioned. They had issue one daughter, Agnes Stewart. Her father died in 1715, five years before his father. She was thus heir of Glenturk, &c., and ultimately apparent to Physgill, on the death of her uncle, William Stewart, without issue. For her marriage to John Hathorn of Meikle Airies, and other particulars, we must refer to Physgill, parish of Whithorn. On the 19th February 1774, Robert Hathorn Stewart, younger of Physgill, had sasine of the lands of Glenturk, Carslae, Carsegown, and Chapelton.

In 1855 these farms, with Chapelton Croft, sometimes called Clachan Scrape, passed to Robert Vans Agnew of Barnbarroch, in exchange for farms nearer Glasserton and Physgill.

●
BALMEG OR TORHOUSEMUIR.

The earliest information we have traced of this small property, is in the sixteenth century, when it belonged to the Mures.

In 1543, Archibald Mure was succeeded by his daughter, Janet, and her two sisters, as joint-owners of the four *mercatis terrarum* de Torhousemuir *antiqui extentus*. Subsequently, it passed to the Gordons, and was possessed by Roger Gordon in 1637. He was the descendant of William, the third son of Sir George Gordon of Lochinvar, who died in 1512. On the 15th May 1641 Florence Vans had sasine of the land of Balmeg, from which we would infer that she was the wife of Roger Gordon. Roger Gordoune again had sasine on the 7th June 1650. On the 6th April 1653, William Gordon of Grange had sasine of Torhousemoor. It would appear from the above, and what will follow, that Roger Gordon had sold Balmeg to William Gordon of Grange. We also learn that they were in difficulties, as in October 1691, James, Viscount Stair,

had sasine of the land of Torhousemuir, *alias* Balmeg; and, on the 1st December 1698, John Dalrymple was served heir to his father, James, Lord Stair. William Gordon married Barbara Ferguson, but of which family we do not learn. On the 28th November 1701, she had sasine of half of the lands of Balmeg. Again, on the 10th October 1702, William Gordon of Grange had sasine in liferent, and William, his son, in fie, of the lands of Balmeg and Park. The Dalrymples evidently had a wadset on the land, as on the 9th May 1704, John, Earl of Stair, was infeft. However, it was retained, as on the 20th July 1714, William Gordon of Balmeg had sasine. He would appear to have had another son, for on the 9th July 1728, Roger Gordoune, lawful son to the deceased Roger Gordoun of Balmeg, had an annual rent furth of Balmeg, *alias* Torhousemuir. This was evidently a charge on the land when it passed to William Gordon, as, on the 21st November 1739, James Gordon, second lawful son to the deceased William Gordon of Balmeg, had sasine. On the 2d October 1749 James Gordon again had sasine. He was succeeded by Samuel Gordon, who, on the 18th March 1795, had sasine of the four merk land of Torhousemuir. We presume he was the son of James Gordon, and also that the latter had another son, William, who entered the Church of Scotland, and was minister of Anwoth parish, Stewartry, from 1770 to 1790. He is styled of Balmeg. His brother, Samuel, appears to have left no issue. The Rev. William Gordon had issue. Whom he married we do not know, but his youngest daughter, Isabella, married, in February 1808, George M'Haffie, late provost of Wigtown (see Culmalzie, parish of Mochrum).

The next owner was John Thomson in Boreland of Girthon (Stewartry), who had sasine of the land of Balmeg, with the teinds and pertinents, on the 26th October 1799. From him it descended to C. Warner Dunbar Thomson, who appears as owner in 1823. He sold the land to Captain James M'Haffie, late 60th Rifles, who died a Lieutenant-General in 1865. He was succeeded by his son, William, who married Isabella, eldest daughter of the late John Black, writer and banker, Wigtown, and has issue.

PARISH OF KIRKINNER.

THE name of this parish is derived from St Kenneir, to whom the church was dedicated. The church is about two miles from Wigtown. It was granted by Edward Bruce, Lord of Galloway, to the canons of Whithorn, which grant was confirmed by Robert I. and subsequent kings. A sort of excambly was made, in 1503, between James IV. and the prior and canons of Whithorn, whereby they resigned the church of Kinneir to the chapel royal of Stirling, and obtained in its stead the church of Kirkandrews, in the Stewartry, Kirkinner forming the benefice of the sub-dean of the chapel-royal.* According to Bagemont's Roll, it was the highest in rental of any parochial benefice in Wigtonshire. At the Reformation, the churches of Kirkinner and Kirkowen were equally divided between Sir George Clapperton, the sub-dean, and Sir James Paterson, the sacrist of the chapel-royal. A twelve merk land, of old extent, belonged to the church of Kirkinner, which was granted away after the Reformation. Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch acquired the patronage of Kirkinner from James VI. in 1591, which was confirmed to him by Parliament in 1592.

Symson, who was minister of Kirkinner at the time (1684), says that the patronage was controverted. The

* In the Treasurer's Accounts there is the following:—"Item, the viij day of December, to Mr David Abircrumby, to pas to Innerlithem for the erectioun of Kyrkyner to the chapel, v lib.

laird of Barnbarroch claiming it, in virtue of the gift of the king to his great-grandfather, and the sub-dean of the chapel-royal. The patronage, however, remained with Barnbarroch.

The small parish of Longcastle, was annexed to Kirkinner about 1650. The name arose from an ancient castle, the ruins of which still exist, at the western termination of what was the loch of Longcastle, now drained. The ruins of the little church stand west about a mile distant. It was a rectory, belonging, apparently, to the king. The glebe land was granted to Sir Patrick Vans. The patronage of the united parish lies between the Crown and Barnbarroch. The present manse of Kirkinner was built about 1826.

Symson mentions that a monument, similar to that of Galdus in Wigtown parish, exists at Kirkinner; but the stones were neither so good nor in such good order.

LONGCASTLE.

We have no means of ascertaining whether this barony was included in the charter granted by King Robert the Bruce to his nephew, Alexander Bruce, of the lands of Carnesmole (along with Mughrum, now Mochrum), in the vicinity of Wigtown, which we learn from Robertson's Index of Charters. The only certain information first commences with the M'Dowalls. In 1330 they had possession, and it was known afterwards, not only as the barony, but also as the parish of Longcastle. The M'Dowalls built a castle on an island in the loch, which was sometimes called Dowalton, and at other times Longcastle. Latterly, on the west side, the loch was called Ravenstone. In the survey of Timothy Pont, in Blaeu's Atlas, it is called the Loch of Boirlant.

As we have mentioned in our introduction, in this loch Crannogs, or artificial island residences, were found, being the homes of the primitive inhabitants.

From the M'Dowalls the lands appear to have passed to the Mures of Craichlaw, for we find a tack, dated 9th January 1496, by Margaret Keith, lady of Craichlaw and Longcastle, relict of John Mure of Craichlaw, of the lands of Cairnfield, Culgarie, and Culbae, to her carnal son, Adam Mure of Craighlaw. Also, the farm of Boreland, Longcastle, was obtained by John Dunbar of Mochrum, from Margaret Keith, Lady Craichlaw, &c., in November 1497, and which was purchased from him in 1498.

The next owners were the Vauses of Barnbarroch. Their first connection was ecclesiastical. On the 12th January 1528, a tack was granted by the priory and convent of Whithorn, To ane venerable father in God, Sir David Vaus,* co-adjutor and successor of the abbey of Saulseat, of the parsonage and Teind Sheaves of the Kirk of Longcastle, for the space of three (or nine) years, the tack duty being £28 Scots. Again, on the 9th March 1532, there was another tack granted, for nineteen years, of the parsonage and teinds of the kirk of Longcastle, for payment of £40 Scots yearly, to the Priory of Whithorne, sett by the Convent thereof to ane honorable man, John Vaus of Barnbarroch.

The next notice in connection with the lands is, that Edward Mure of Carnyfield granted a charter, dated 7th May 1546, to John Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the four merk land of Culgarie, which was confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal of Queen Mary, dated 25th August 1546. There was subsequently another charter from Queen Mary, dated 6th September 1548, in favour of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse, of the six merk land, of old extent, of Longcastle, with the Fortalice, Loch, and Wood within the same.

In 1552, the four merk land, each, of Campford, Arequessan, with the two merk land of Culbey, belonged to Malcolm M'Kie of Craichlaw. In a contract, dated the last day of August 1552, betwixt Hugh Kennedy of Barwhannie and Malcolm M'Kie of Craichlaw, the said Malcolm acknowledges to have received complete payment for two reversions

* He was evidently an ecclesiastical Knight of the Order of St John, a description of which will be found under Park, parish of Old Luce.

on the lands of Campford and Arequessan, and whereas the said reversions were fraudfully taken away from him by the hands of Christian (Margaret ?) Dunbar, his spouse, and put into the hands of John Dunbar of Mochrum, so that he could not deliver up the same to Hugh Kennedy, he bound himself to deliver them up to be destroyed, as soon as they could be got, &c. &c.

In May 1553, there was a letter of reversion by Alexander Baillie of Dunragit, with consent of Margaret, his spouse, in favour of Hugh Kennedy of Barquhanny, of the four merk land of Arriehassan, disposed by Hugh Kennedy to Alexander Baillie, to be redeemed for seven score pounds.

The next notice is dated the 16th June 1578, in a suspension to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, of a charge to make payment of his part of the barons taxation, granted to have a vote in Parliament, for his ten merk land of Longcastle, and Culgarie, &c., &c.

On the 4th January 1591-2, Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and John his son, had sasine of the Boreland, &c., of Longcastle, Culgarie, and Arngilshie, &c. In 1598 John Vaus of Longcastle was infest as male heir.

On the 14th Dec. 1639, (Robert) Vans of Campford had sasine of the Borland of Longcastle. Then on the 4th Aug. 1642, John M'Dowall of Freuch had sasine of the lands of Dowaltoune.

We next find that Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, knight baronet, had sasine on the 20th Dec. 1683, of the lands and barony of Longcastle, &c., and again on the 15th September 1705, with whose descendant the lands remain in possession.

The Loch was drained in 1865-6. It was not very deep at any part. Its greatest length was about a mile and a half, and the greatest breadth about three quarters of a mile. On two sides it was surrounded by marshy ground and moss.

We need not here repeat what we have already mentioned in our introduction, about the ancient residences found when the water was drained off.

The Loch marched with the Longcastle and Ravenstone

lands. We have not ascertained anything about the island, with the remains of the Castle or fortalice, but trust it escaped the fate which has befallen so many places of interest in Galloway.

BARNBARROCH.

We have been unable to learn the early history of this property, further than that it belonged to Alexander Bruce (nephew to King Robert) for a short time, as it forms part of the old barony of Carnemole. After the death of Alexander Bruce, we find that David II. granted to the Abbacy of Glenluce, ane five merk land of the earldom of Wigtown, and ane five merk land of Carmole. Also to Malcolm, Earl of Wigtown, the five merk land of Carmole, and Knochluchirvan.

The next owners were the Vauxes of Dirleton, in East Lothian. It is stated that the ancient surname of Vaus, in Latin charters, is called de Vallibus, and is the same with the name of Vaux in England, one of the first surnames that appears there after the Conquest in the year 1066. One of the family came to Scotland in the time of King David I., and in the reign of his successor, Malcolm, who ascended the throne in 1153, mention is made of Philip de Vallibus, who owned land on the borders, and soon after that the family of de Vallibus or Vaus, are found as proprietors of the lands and barony of Dirleton in East Lothian. The family flourished in the male line, till the reign of Robert II., when it terminated in an heiress, who was married to John Halyburton, son to Sir Walter, and brother to another Sir Walter Halyburton, of that ilk.

The only remaining heirs male of the Vauses of Dirleton, settled in Galloway, were descended from a younger son. The first known in the district was Alexander Vaux, who was Bishop of Galloway in 1426, and it is stated that it was his nephew who obtained Barnbarroch, &c. If the five merk land granted to the Abbacy of Glenluce, &c., by David II., was the same land, it is probable that the Bishop's influence obtained it for him. The charter granted was

from William, Earl of Douglas, &c. It runs as follows:—Charter by William, Earl of Douglas, Wigton, and Avondale, Lord of Galloway, in favor of his specially beloved (*delecto nostro et speciali*) Robert Vaus of all and hail of the lands of Barglass and Barnbarroch, with the pertinents of the same, lying within the barony of — Cairnmule and Sheriffdom of Wigton, in consideration of a sum of money paid to him by the said Robert Vaus, his heirs and assignees, under the Earl in fee and heritage, paying therefore yearly, one white, or red rose, at the feast of the nativity of St John the Baptist, in name of Blench farm, if asked only. The charter also contains a clause of absolute warrandice, and is dated at Edinburgh the 26th January 1451. Precept of sasine is dated the 28th January, and the charter of confirmation, under the Great Seal of James II., the 13th Aug. of the same year.

Robert Vaux had two brothers, John of Lochslyn, and James. He had another charter of confirmation from James, Earl of Douglas, &c., who grants it to his well beloved kinsman (*delecto consanguineo nostro*) Robert Vaus, dated at Kirkcudbright, the 26th October 1453. How this relationship arose does not appear, as William, Earl of Douglas makes no mention of it, beyond what we have given.

Robert Vaux married Lady Euphemia Graham, daughter of the Earl of Menteith, and had issue six sons, viz. :

Blaise, who succeeded.

Thomas, who became Dean of Glasgow, and was sent to England as Ambassador in 1457.

George, who became Bishop of Galloway. He appears as such in 1489 and 1505.

Patrick.

Alexander.

John.

Also four daughters, whose names we have not traced, (with one exception). They are stated to have made the following marriages :

—, married to Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland.

—, married to William Adair of Kinhill.

Marriotta, married to Quintin Agnew, younger of Lochnaw.

—, married to Hugh Campbell of Corswall.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the ecclesiastical element was still powerful in the family. Robert Vaux effected a charter of resignation, under the Great Seal of James II., in favour of his son, Blaise ; and failing him, his other sons in succession ; and failing them, Gilbert and John, sons of the late John Vaux, burgess of Aberdeen ; and failing those bearing the name of Vaus, to the next male heir whatsoever, retaining the name of Vaus. He reserved the liferent and a reasonable jointure to his widow. It was dated at Kirkcudbright the 8th March 1456.

Blaise Vaux succeeded his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Shaw of Haillie, and had issue, as far as known —

Patrick, who succeeded.

Margaret, appears to have married Thos. A. Hannay of Cassenoch, who, by charter 10th June 1498, settled on her the two-and-a-half merk land of Slewhobart, and also Auchinflower, Stewartry.

We are inclined to think that Ninian Vaus, Prior of Inch, was another son. By confirmed testament and nomination of executors, we find John Vaus, his son, and John Vaus of Barnbarroch, his executors, under date 20th September 1528. It will thus be seen that priors were allowed to have sons in the times we write of. Ninian Vaus had an instrument of sasine, and to his heirs male, of Callinganoch, barony of Saulset, and Tibberquharran, parish of Whithorn. This sasine proceeds on a charter of confirmation, granted by Henry, Bishop of Whithorn and the Chapel Royal of Stirling, and Perpetual Commendator of the monastery of Dundrennan, with consent of Patrick Arnot, Archdeacon of the Cathedral Church of Whithorn, and Convent thereof, approved judges and commissioners for that effect by special deputation from the Apostolick Seat, of ane charter of said lands, granted to the said Ninian Vaus by the Abbot of Greenloch, *alias* Saulseat, of the diocy of Whithorn, and with consent of the convent of said monastery, met together. Which charter is for their own benefit maturely considered, and the faithful counsel, assist-

ance, labours, dangers, and troubles that the said Ninian underwent and suffered for the said monastery, and whole Catholic Church, as well on sea as on land, among plagues and pests, for the profit and defence of the monastery, in all their affairs, and by great bodily labour, and going express on their affairs beyond seas, and for the farms and suits after specified, &c. &c. Should it so happen that the said Ninian be molested in the peaceable possession, they oblige themselves and their successors of that monastery, under pain of apostolick punishment, perjury, and defamation, to pay to our Sovereign Lord the King £100 Scots. In name of punishment, another £100 to the Priory of Whithorn, for breach of faith, and £100 to the said Ninian Vaus, &c. &c. And for his defence of us and our monastery beyond seas, to the performance and observance of all which they bind themselves by the Word of Faith of the holy evangill. To the which all and every one of them became bound. Which charter is dated from the monastery the 8th April 1504. The charter of confirmation is of a date that cannot be explained, but is signed at St Peter's at Rome. The power of the Vauses with the Church of Rome was certainly very great.

Blaise Vaux was succeeded by his son, Patrick, in 1482, as appears by sasine dated the 26th February, as son and heir to the deceased, in the seven-and-a-half merk lands of Barnbarroch and Barglass of old extent.

Patrick Vaux or Vaus (for the name is now spelled variously) married Margaret, daughter of Gilbert, second Lord Kennedy, and had issue, as far as we know—

John.

Patrick Vaus died in 1528, and was succeeded by his son, John.

We have here to notice that there was a charter granted by Patrick Mure of Cottland, parish of Wigtown, in favour of Thomas Vaus, in Quhithills, of the two-and-a-half merk land of Drumgargan, dated 15th November 1518. On the 12th February 1533, Patrick succeeded his father, Thomas

Vaus; and on the 6th May 1534, granted a charter in favour of John Vaus of Barnbarroch, in consideration of a sum of money. Also, on the 4th May 1530, a charter and precept of seisin of the five merk lands of old extent of Barzarroch, was granted by Patrick M'Kie of Larg, in favour of John Vaus of Barnbarroch. On the 3d February 1537 there was a charter of confirmation of Drumgargan and the mansion house thereon, with precept of sasine of the same. These lands are two farms which still form part of the estate of Barnbarroch. By sasine 10th March 1542, the one merk land of Slewhibbert was granted by John Hanna of Capanoch to John Vaus of Barnbarroch.

John Vaus of Barnbarroch married Janet, daughter of Sir Simon M'Culloch of Myrtoun. He was killed at Pinkie in 1547, and left issue, as far as traced—

Alexander and Patrick.

Alexander succeeded on a precept furth of the Chancelarie, on a retour as heir to his father, granted by Mary Queen of Scots, bearing that he was at the battle of Pinkiecleugh. The lands of which he had sasine on the 27th July 1548 were the two-and-a-half merk land of Barnbarroch, five merk land of Barglass, two merk land of Drumgargan, parish of Kirkinner; and the six merk land of Boreland and park of Longcastle, with the loch and island, and four merk land of Culgarie, parish of Longcastle.

By a charter, dated at Wigtown 12th January 1551, Alexander Ahannay of Capanoch granted to Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse, by sale, the two-and-a-half merk land of old extent called Slewhibbert; and they had sasine on the 12th May following. Alexander Vaus married, secondly, Euphemia, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum. The contract of marriage is dated at Mochrum, on the 3d December 1566, and he settled on her, during life, as jointure, the six merk land of Longcastle. She brought with her, as tocher, £1000 Scots. In a receipt, dated 4th July 1567, from James M'Lellan of Nunton to Alexander Vaus of Barnbar-

roch, it is stated that it is for twenty merks, as the price of certain goods and gear left to his wife and bairns by Janet Kennedy, Lady Freugh, his good-mother, afterwards spouse to Alexander Vaus.

From this we have been able to follow out the family of Janet Kennedy, who was Lady by courtesy, being a daughter of David, first Earl of Cassilis, and, previous to her marriage with Alexander Vaus, the widow of Fergus M'Dowall of Freugh, who was killed at Pinkie in 1547. It would also appear that a daughter by her first marriage had married James M'Lellan.

Alexander Vaus had no male issue, but he had a daughter, by which marriage does not appear. Her name was Helen, and she married Alexander M'Kie. Her history is interesting. Her father died in 1567, when his brother, Patrick Vaus of Cascrew had sasine on the 10th November of that year, of the lands and barony of Barnbarroch, &c., as the next heir male. His niece, Helen Vaus, was then under age, and became a ward of the crown, the lands being held from the Sovereign. The wardship, &c., were given to Sir John Bellenden of Auchinvole. Under this authority, Sir John gave her the choice of a husband from the elder sons of four of the proprietors in the district, all of whom she refused. In consequence the following was written:—

“Ane instrument quhaire Helene Vauss refuissit ane marriage, conform to ye king's gift.—At the Lochwood, the 6th day of September 1568, and of our Sovereign Lord's reign the first year: Whereas Sir John Bellenden of Auchinvole, knycht, was Donator, and had, by gift of our Sovereign Lord, the ward of all and hail the lands of Drumlargane, within the parish of Kirkyner, and Sherifffdom of Wigtoun, pertaining to umquhile Alexander Waus of Barnbarroch, and now, through his decease, pertaining to our said Sovereign until the lawful entry of heir of the said Alexander being of lawful age * * * together with the marriage of Helene Vaus; with power to the Donator to dispone thereupon at his pleasure.

“James M'Clellan, procurator for Sir John Bellenden,

passed to the personal presence of Helen Waus, and gave the said Helen to choose whether she would marry one of these four persons underwritten, *equal to her in living and blood*; that is to say—

“ Uchtred M'Dowall, son and apparent heir to William M'Dowall of Garthland.

“ Andro Agnew, son and apparent heir to Patrick Agnew, Sheriff of Galloway.

“ William M'Culloch, son and apparent heir to Symon M'Culloch of Mertoun.

“ John M'Culloch, son and apparent heir to John M'Culloch of Torhouse.

“ Ye quhilk personis ye said Helene refusit to tak ony of them in marriage. Quheirfoir, ye said procurator protested in the Donator's name, for the double and trible of her marriage.

“ Upon which, the said James M'Clellan asked ane instrument, done about twelve hours at noon, day, year, month, place, and year of our sovereign Lord's reign, above written (Before various witnesses).”*

We have to explain that the feudal superior had a right to the rent of the lands of minors, maintaining the buildings, &c., in good condition. The lands in this case were held under a crown charter, and the wardship was given to Sir John Bellenden, already mentioned. (He will also be found in connection with the Mochrum estate, Loch portion.) He was, in accordance with the functions of his office, compelled to offer a suitable person as husband to Helen Waus; and if she had accepted, he would have been entitled to receive, on behalf of the Crown, about two years' rent, but as she refused all, he had the right to claim for the superior the rent for three years.

It will have been observed that the only land mentioned as belonging to Helen Vaus was Drumlargane (Drumjargon), but, as will be shown hereafter, her rights were really much

* In regard to this subject, we have taken these extracts, as given by Sir A. Agnew in his Sheriffs, but may add that we have had access to the Barnbarroch papers.

more extensive. We find an entry of an instrument of sasine, proceeding on a precept from chancery, for infefting her as heir to her father. There is no date attached.

Patrick Vaus of Cascrew, who succeeded to Barnbarroch on the death of his brother, Alexander Vaus, was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains. There was a charter of confirmation, dated at Glasgow, 23d February 1571, granted by Robert, commendator of the monastery of Whithorn, and convent, superiors, of a charter of alienation granted by Sir John Stewart of Minto, to Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and his heirs male, and Elizabeth Kennedy, his spouse, of the two and a half merk land of Stenoch Maccoul, two and a half of Shedoch, five of Prestrie, parish of Whithorn, and four merk land of Barvennoch, parish of Kirkinner, to be holden of the said priory, and to pay yearly certain sums named.

There was also a charter granted by Thomas, the abbot of the monastery of Glenluce, and of the convent of the same, in the diocese of Whithorn, confirming a charter granted by Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, &c., to his very much beloved Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Elizabeth Kennedy, his spouse, and their male issue, whom failing, to the male heirs of the deceast Patrick Vaus, burgess of Wigtown, whom failing, to William Vaus, Baillie of Wigtown, whom failing, to Alexander Vaus of Quhitterne (Whithorn), whom failing, to Thomas Vaus, burgess of Edinburgh, whom failing, to Gasper Vaus of Lochs-Clone, whom all failing, to whatsoever persons bearing the surname and arms of Vaus, of the lands of Cascreuch, Dirvairds; also Glenhowl, Creochs, Darskylbene, Barlockhart, Nether Synones, and Barshangan, of old extent, parish of Glenluce, to be holden under the said Earl and his heirs, giving yearly the services used and wont, and also performing three suits of court at the three capital head courts, to be held within the barony of Glenluce (paying sums named), together with the personal service of the said Patrick, commonly called his band of man rent, and of his heirs to

the said Earl and his heirs, as use is against all mortals, the authority of his majesty and his successors only excepted, also paying annually for the said lands of Caskreoch twelve capons or sous, four arreages of horses, between the feasts Petrie ad Vincula and St John, in autumn yearly, if asked. The charter is sealed with the common seal of the chapter of the said monastery on the 14th April 1572.

There was also a charter of alienation by Patrick M'Kie of Largs, superior of Barzerroch, in favour of Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, dated in 1574. In the year previous, Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch married Lady Catherine Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, and widow of Sir William Wallace of Craigie. The contract of marriage was dated at M^ybole, the 19th March 1573, betwixt Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, &c., dame Margaret Kennedy, Countess of Cassilis, and Catherine Kennedy, their daughter, on the one part, and Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch on the other, whereby he became bound to marry her betwixt the 6th and 12th April, settling on her Carsreoch, &c., which he warranted to be worth 300 merks yearly, and the Earl bound himself to pay Patrick Vaus 2500 merks. The issue will be given hereafter. On the 18th April 1575, Patrick Vaus and Catherine Kennedy obtained the land of Capenoch, with the superiority.

The next notice we find is dated the 24th August 1577, when Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, one of the lords of council, had sasine of the ten merk land, each, of Carletoun and Knock, parish Kirkmaiden; ten merk land of Cruggletoun Kevans, parish of Cruggleton; £5 land of Balsmith; two and a half merk land of Stennoch Corbet, parish of Whithorn; granted on a charter of Sir John Stewart of Minto, knight, to Barnbarroch and his heirs, 24th November 1576.

There was a suspension to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch of a charge to make payment of his part of the barons taxations, granted by them to have vote in Parliament, for his fifty-one merk land of the barony of Loch Mochrum, eleven merk land of Durie and Drumtroddan,

ten merk land of Longcastle and Cularie, ten pound land of the barony of Barnbarroch, holden by him of the king, or whatsoever of his lands he knows not.—Signet 16th June 1578.

We next find a contract, dated the 3d June 1580, betwixt the prior of Whithorn and Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, by which the prior is to ratify all the infeftments of lands Barnbarroch had of the priory, and Barnbarroch was to discharge all debts and pensions due to him by the prior or priory. Then there was a contract, dated 9th June 1580, betwixt Robert, commendator of the priory of Whithorn, and Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, narrating a sale by the convent of the said priory to James, Earl of Moray, of the ten merk land of Crugiltoun Cavens; two and a half each of Shedoch and Stynnock; five of Prestrie with the teind sheaves; five of Wig; ten of Carletoun with the teind sheaves; ten of Knock of Kirkmadrin with the teind sheaves; ten of Apelbie with the same, mill and lands; five of Kirrandoun, &c., disposed by the Earl of Moray to John Stewart of Minto, and again to Patrick Vaus, and the sale ratified by Matthew Stewart, younger of Minto, and approved by the said commendator, who receives Patrick Vaus as his immediate vassal in the said lands.

This explains how Sir John Stewart of Minto obtained the lands, and it also shows that the priory of Candida Casa, from want of money or other causes, was realizing the value of part of the lands which had been obtained through fraud or religious pressure from the early possessors.

Patrick Vaus appears to have been knighted about this time. There was a bond, dated at Barnbarroch 14th June 1582, by William Dunbar in Culmalzie, and Catherine Muir his spouse, narrating that as Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch had sold to them all and hail the four merk land of Barnvaronoch, of old extent, with the pertinents, in the parish' of Kirkinner, yet binding themselves, that whenever the said Patrick Vaus should deliver to them, hail and together, in one sum, betwixt the sun rising and down passing of the same, upon ane day, on a buird or seat

within the parish of — the sum of 300 merks Scots, that incontinent thereafter they should reconvey the said lands to and in favour of the said Patrick. We give this bond as a specimen of the way money was raised, and also the curious conditions.

There was another charter, dated 20th November 1582, granted by King James to Patrick Vaus, one of his lords of council and session, of the lands of Knockan, Kildarroch, Kirribrine, and Kerwahope.

We have already mentioned that Helen Vaus was daughter of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, and niece to Sir Patrick. She refused to marry any one of those named by Sir John Bellenden, and was, as related, forcibly carried off by Alexander, a younger brother of Archibald M'Kie of Myrtoun-M'Kie, and married him. She was only twelve years of age. Alexander his brothers, (Sir) Archibald and Patrick M'Kie; Duncan M'Kie, burgess of Whithorn, and several others were outlawed on the 7th September 1569. That they were pardoned is evident, as in 1575 Alexander M'Kie accepted 8,350 merks as her tocher, renouncing all claim to the lands. On the 9th June 1585, there was a contract betwixt Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, Alexander M'Kie, and Helen Vaus, his spouse, that, as Patrick Vaus had obtained a nineteen years' tack of the lands of Whitehills, of Andro maister of Ochiltree, and his mother, and not being willing to defraud the said Helen Vaus, his niece, John and Walter M'Kies, her bairns, of their possession thereof, therefore he makes them his assignees to the said tack. The said Sir Patrick also binds himself to redeem certain annual rents affecting the seven merk land of Balseir, and Alex. M'Kie and Helen Vaus, as daughter and heir of line of Alex. Vaus of Barnbarroch, renounces and overgives, in favour of the said Sir Patrick and his heirs, all right and title she had to the lands of Barnbarroch, Drumgorgane, Slewhibbert, Barjarrock, Knockane, Kildarroch, Kirriewachope, Barglass, Barvarenoch, Capenoch, parish of Kirkinner; Boreland of Longcastle, Culgarie, Arringilsh, parish of Longcastle; Baltersane, Barvennane, and mill, &c., parish of Penninghame; Stennoch

and Stedzock, Tybertzerrane, parish of Whithorn ; Nether Synones, Barschang, Clenneries, Glencarvie, parish of Glencloe ; and Gannoch, parish of Inch.

There was a contract, dated 24th and 27th December 1586, betwixt Elizabeth Stewart, Countess, James, Earl of Moray her spouse, and Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and John Vaus his eldest son. Elizabeth, Countess of Moray, owned a half, and was to be infeft in the other half, as sister and heir of Margaret Stewart, Countess of Errol. The contract related to the lands of Stennoch, Balsmith, Craiglemain, Craichdow, parish of Glasserton, Little Aries, with the Miln and Miln lands, Meikle Airies, Little Outoun, Outoun Tarway, Meikle (Outoun) with Airlies of Culmalzear, Barverrenoch, and Glenswinton. As Sir Patrick was administrator to the Commendator of Whithorn, he obliged himself to get a precept of clare constat, in favour of the said Elizabeth Stewart, as heir to her sister Margaret, and she was to hand over a letter of reversion, granted by John Stewart of Mynto, knight, in favour of the deceased James, Earl of Moray, in regard to other lands. The price to be paid for the lands by Sir Patrick Vaus, and John, his son, was 5000 merks.

There was also a Charter granted in 1587, under the great seal, signed by James VI., ordaining John, eldest son of Sir Patrick Vaus, as the undoubted and irrevocable Commendator of Crossraguel, and disposing to him the Abbacy thereof, for all the years of his lifetime, which was then vacant, and in his Highness' hands, through the decease of Alan, last Commendator, and possessor of the same.

On the penult day of November 1589, there was an instrument of resignation of the lands of Barnbarroch and Barglass, with the patronage of the Kirks of Kirkinner, Kirkowan, and Colmonell, in his Majesty's hands, for new infeftments to be given back to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and the heirs male, mentioned in charter of tailie.

Sir Patrick Vaus was a Lord of Session, with the title of Lord Barnbarroch. He and some others were sent by king James to Denmark, to observe the appearance of the Danish princesses, prior to the selection of Queen Anne. He also

accompanied king James there, and was present at the marriage in 1589. While there, he obtained a charter of lands, and of the patronage of the churches of Wigtown, Kirkyunner, Kirkconnell, (Kirkcowan) and Colmonell, dated 30th November 1589.

Then we find a precept of sasine by James VI., in consideration of the good and gratuitous service, performed to his Majesty by his beloved counsellor, Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, knight, Counsellor of our College of Justice, and Privy Council, and in consideration of his expenses, activity, and labour, made and sustained by him, as his Majesty's Ambassador, in the kingdom of Denmark, in completing and solemnizing the marriage betwixt his Majesty and his very dear spouse Anna, second sister of Christian the Fourth, by the grace of God King of the Danes and Norwegians, and also for the troubles and dangers undergone by the said Sir Patrick, in his expedition along with the King in proper person, as well by sea as by land, at the town of Upslo in Norway, where the said marriage was perfected, compleated, and confirmed ; for infesting him, the said Sir Patrick, in liferent, during all the days of his life, whom failing, John Vaus, his son and heir apparent, and the heirs of tailzie mentioned in his Majesty's charter, in all and whole the five pound land of old extent of Barnbarroch and Barglass, and also for the said causes, for infesting the said Sir Patrick, heritably, and his heirs male, specified in the said charter, in the heritable right of patronage, &c., of the Rectory and Vicariet of the parish Churches of Kirkinner and Kirkoswald, in the Sheriffdom of Wigton, and the Rectory and Vicariot of the Parish Church of Colmonel, dated at Upslo in Norway, the 30th November 1589.

Previous to setting out he had the following characteristic letter from King James :—

“ To our Rycht Traist Counsillor Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnebarrauch, Knight,—Rycht traist Counsellour, we greet you weill. Our marriage now at God's pleasoure being concludit, and the Queen our bed-fellow hourlie looked for to

arrive, it becomes us to have sic as accompany her weill and honorablie enteritenit.

“Therefore we earnestly and affectuously desires you that ye will send hither to the help of our honourable charges to be made in this action, sic quantities of fat beef and mutton on fute, wylde fowles, and venysoun, or other stuff meit for this purpose as possiblie ye may provyde and furnish of your awen moyen ; and expede the same here with all diligence, after the receipt of this oure letter, and deliver it to oure servitor, Walter Neische, maister of oure lardner, whom we appointed to resave the same and gif his ticket thereupon ; that we may particularly know the guid wills of all men and acknowledge it accordingly when the time serves.

“As ye will do us rycht acceptable plesour and service and sua for the present commits you to God.

“At Edinburgh, the penult day of August 1589.

“JAMES, R.”

From these documents, the high favour in which Sir Patrick stood at Court, will be understood ; and coupled with this, it will also be seen that the influence his family always had with the Church, from the first settlement in Galloway, was not lessened by him. He evidently was possessed of high mental capacity, combined with energy.

He obtained possession of all his brother's estate, which, with Cascrew, was then considerable. In addition to this, the close connection he kept up with the Priory at Whithorn, ended as has been seen largely in favour of himself and son. He also obtained a powerful hold over the Mochrum estate, belonging to the Dunbars.

The power possessed by Sir Patrick at this time must have been considerable, and the possessions handed down to his son were extensive.

We have still to give another charter which was granted by William, brother of Robert, Lord Leytoun, (Letyoun ?) in favour of Sir Patrick Vaus, of all and hail the five merk land of Clauchrie, and half merk land of Clutach, parish of Kirkinner, dated 10th August 1590.

Sir Patrick had also, on the 4th January 1591-2, sasine

in his favour, and John, his son, of the lands of Barnbarroch and Barglass, old extent, and right of patronage of the Churches of Wigtown, Kirkinner, and Kirkowan, also the Parish Church of Colmonel, the lands of Bar, Corshalloch, Milton, with the Miln and Multures of the same, Cloig, Ryrvie, Carsdowbane, Drumnescat, Dunneblair, Altifrage, Skeith, Drachtaglittie, Clontabeyes over, of old extent with the pertinents, parish of Mochrum;* also the lands in Longcastle and Kirkinner parishes, as before mentioned. This sasine proceeded on a charter under the great seal of James VI., dated at Falkland, 12th August 1591, to Sir Patrick Vaus, John, son and heir apparent, Patrick, second son, or other lawful children, whom failing, John Vaus of Lochsling, then John Vaus of the town of Leith, then Thomas Vaus of Peterscraig, then Alexander Vaus of Freugh, and then the nearest heirs following, bearing the name and arms of Vaus.

By a clause, the whole of the lands mentioned are erected and annexed into one whole and free barony, to be called Barnbarroch, and ordains the fortalice of Barnbarroch to be the principal messuage of the said barony, and declaring that one sasine, to be taken at the gate of the fortalice, shall be sufficient for the whole barony.

There was also a decret of transumpt of seisine of the four and a half merk land of Portmalzie, and twenty shilling of that extent of Dowloch, at the instance of Sir Patrick Vaus, heir male, to ane rev. father in God, George, Bishop of Galloway. The sasine is dated 19th September 1492, and the decret 28th April 1592.

A contract, dated 3d October 1593, was also made betwixt Thomas M'Lellan of Bombie and Sir Patrick Vaus, the former having sold to the latter the five merk land, each, of Skellarie, Balfarne, Stewarton, and Orchardtoun, lying in the barony of Outton; and a charter of the same, together with the mansion house, &c., called Etown, was granted the 22d October 1593.

* We give them as spelled, the proper names will be found under Mochrum.

The Mures seem to have had to do with Stewarton and Orchardtoun, for there was a charter, dated 10th December 1593, by Archibald Muir, on an obligation granted by him in favour of Patrick Muir, his brother-german, to the said Patrick and his heirs, of the ten merk land of old extent of Stewarton and Orchardtoun. Archibald Muir was in Arie-land ; and Thomas M'Lellan of Bombie sold Orchardtoun and Stewarton to him.

Again, there was a charter, under the Great Seal, of James VI., dated at Edinburgh 5th July 1596, by which his majesty makes known that, understanding that Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch and his predecessors were the ancient and native feuars of the lands of Knoch, Killedarroch, Kerriewalloch, Kirriebrowan, and Clatach, also Arbrog, in which Sir Patrick stands heritably infeft by James M'Cartney, heritable feuar thereof, his majesty disposes, &c., to Sir Patrick, during his life, and to John, his son ; whom failing, to Patrick, then Robert, third son, then Alexander, fourth son, and then next male heir ; and the lands to be held under the king for ever.

There is also a contract of excambion, wanting a sheet or sheets, with the date ; but in the remaining five sheets it states that Ninian Adair of Kinhilt sells and excambes to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, Miltown, called Little Arrioland ; the five merk lands, each, of Mains of Loch, called the Barr, Kirkcolloch, Alterigg, Dirrie, Drumnescat, Carsduchan ; two and a half of Skeoch ; three and a half of Alticry ; 40d. land of Glentibuy, with the superiority, &c., Little Droughtag, superiority five merk land of Dirrieblair, all in the barony of Mochrum Loch ; and Sir Patrick sells to Ninian Adair, a wadset, which he had of the lands of Creichan, Kildonan, and mill of Drumore. Also the three merk land of (Little) Genoch, to be holden of the Commendator of Salside (Sauseat), with the lands of Clenery, Glenturry, Creoch, &c., lying within the parish of Inch and Glenluce, to be holden of the Earl of Cassilis (for certain yearly payments), and to furnish two men to the King's Majesty's Weir, and two horsemen to ride with the Earl of

Cassilis, when he has to do within the sheriffdom of Wigton by the king's weirs; also the lands of Killuslay, in the barony of Logan, parish of Kirkmaiden, to be holden of John, Laird of Logan, and to obtain the superior's consent, and the goodwill, and kindness of the Laird of Garthland.

From all we have given, Sir Patrick Vaus, Lord Barnbarroch, appears to have been the most important of his family, had much influence, and largely increased the property. We have already mentioned that he was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains, who died without issue. He married, secondly, Lady Catherine Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, the particulars of which have been already given, and had issue—

John, who succeeded.
Patrick, of Lybrack.
Robert, of Campford.

There may have been other sons. Of daughters there were eleven, viz.—

Isabel, married 1st, David Murray of Broughton, 1562. There was a summons, dated 27th May 1592, granted by King James to Sir P. Vaus, against David Murray, for non-fulfilment of marriage contract (see Broughton, parish of Whithorn). 2ndly, Hugh Maxwell.

Florence, married Homer Maxwell of Carnsalloch. There was an instrument of sasine, dated 30th April 1590, granted by him in favour of his spouse, Florence Vaus.

Jean, married John Gordon of Craichlaw.

Euphemia, married Alexander Baillie of Dunragit, 1591.

Grizell, married, 1st, John Kennedy of Barwhannie, 1578; 2dly, John M'Dowall of Logan.

Janet, married — Adair.

Elizabeth, married John Schaw of Sornbeg, 1592.

Catherine, married William Houstoun of Cutreoch, 1594.

Margaret, married, 1st, in 1568, John Dunbar in Orchardtoun; 2dly John Creighton in the Larg, 1570.

Mary, married John M'Dowall of Freugh. Her tocher was 4000 merks. In 1604 there was a discharge of 1000.

There is still another daughter unaccounted for.

Sir Patrick died on the 22d Dec. 1597, and was succeeded by his son, John, styled of Longcastle, who

married Margaret, daughter of Uchtred M'Dowall o Garthland.

His mother, Lady Catherine, appears to have again been married. On this occasion to Sir William M'Lellan of Auchlean.

On the 23d February 1601, there was a disposition by John M'Dowall of Garthland, to his beloved friend and brother, Sir John Vaus of Longcastle, of all claim which he held to the two-and-a-half merk land of Clewtag. When Sir John was knighted we do not find, but it was subsequent to 1595, and most probably after his father's death. In 1595 we find John Vans or Vaus mentioned as Comendator of Crossraguel. Under a contract, dated 3d Sept. 1602, between John, Earl of Cassilis, and Sir John Vaus of Longcastle, Sir John disposes to the Earl all and haill, with right of patronage, the Kirk of Calmonell.

By an unsigned document, dated — January 1603, it appears that the Earl of Cassilis was largely in debt to Sir John Vaus of Longcastle.

There was a charter of confirmation, under the Great Seal, of King James VI., dated 12th March 1618, confirming a charter by William, Bishop of Whithorn, in favour of Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch, knight, and his heirs, of the ten merk land of Crugiltoun Cavens; two-and-a-half of Shedock; two-and-a-half of Stenok Calconnell; five each of Mid Wig, Craigelmain, and Craichdow; ten of Airles and Calmalzioch; four of Barvernich; five of Outtawnburges, all of old extent. Also the five merk land of Prestorie; ten each of Cariltoun and Appelbie; five of Kerringdone; five of Little Owtoun, called Outtown Caver, all of old extent, and to be incorporated and called the Tenandry of Carletown. There were also various crofts. The rent-roll of the Barnbarroch, &c., estates for 1624 we have read over, and would have given full extracts had our space permitted. At that period the rents were principally paid in kind. Grain, oxen, poultry, cheese, butter, and horses, with a little money, were taken by the landlord. As an example, we will give Barglas, viz: — 2 oxen at £15 Scots each, nag at 25 merks, 18 bolls

corn, 1 boll bear, 40 thraves or trusses of straw, 7 bolls corn, 1 firloft (*bear* in original, but scored out), 20 thraves of straw, 1 ox or two, 80 sheep, 12 poultry, $\frac{1}{2}$ stone of light or tallow, 18 bolls victuall, £10 Scots, 24 poultry, 1 wedder, 4 teind lambs, 20 thraves or trusses of straw. *Mill of Barglass*—20 bolls wheat meal, 13 bolls grey (coarse oat meal), 2 bolls bear, 18 capons, 1 goat.

Sir John was a gentleman of the chamber to King James VI. The court influence of the father was thus extended to the son. He does not, however, appear to have prospered, as it is stated that he was in difficulties in 1629, and resided in Wigtown, and his eldest son, Patrick, in the mansion house of Mochrum. Which house this was we are not told, but it could not have been the old Place of Mochrum. It most probably was the house on the half barony of Mochrum Loch. Sir John is mentioned to have always styled himself of Longcastle, and his eldest son, younger of Barnbarroch. By his marriage with Margaret M'Dowall, he had issue :—

Patrick, who succeeded.

Andrew.

Janet, who married Archibald Maxwell of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire.

Her tocher was 7000 merks.

Margaret, married James Gordon of Buittle, brother to the Laird of Lochinvar. She pursued him in 1621 for a divorce, for sundry adulteries.

Grizell, married in 1624 John Glendinnen of Drumrash. Her tocher was 6000 merks.

In January 1640 Sir John disposed the estates to his grandson, John Vans, eldest son of his son, Patrick, who is also styled Sir. He reserved the liferent.

Sir John Vans died in 1642, leaving much debt, and much land in security. His eldest son, Patrick, married, in 1615, Dame Grizell Johnstone, Lady Orchardton, daughter of John Johnston, stated to be of that ilk. In charter, dated 8th Aug. 1615, she is then mentioned as his spouse, and formerly widow of Sir William Maxwell of Spottes, Stewartry. By this charter she had settled on her by Sir John Vans the liferent of all the lands of Mochrum Loch,

lying in the barony of Barnbarroch ; and at the same time, by contract of marriage, Patrick Vaus was infeft in the barony of Myretoun, which was wadset by William M'Culloch of Myretoun, and his predecessors, to Sir John and his ancestors. In 1643, Sir Patrick writes to his son as John Vaus of Barnbarroch. He had issue, as far as can be gathered :—

John, already mentioned, who succeeded.

Alexander of Barquhannie.

By sasine, 25th Jan. 1632, the lands of Barquhanny and Knockefferick were possessed by Patrick Vans, fiar of Barnbarroch, under charter granted by Frederick Cunningham, dated 10th June 1629. We also find Florence Vans, spouse of Roger Gordon of Baling, under date 26th Nov. 1641 ; Margaret Vans, relict of James Maxwell of Breckenside, 20th April 1658 ; Euphan Vans, spouse to Andrew Dunbar of Kilconquhar, &c., 12th Feb. 1659. We have nothing however to guide us, as to whose daughters they were. They might be, and very probably were, Patrick Vans'. About this period we find others of the family, but do not know the exact relationship. In 1621 there was David Vans, brother-son to the deceased Alexander Vans of Blaise. In 1629 we find David Vans of Allane ; also Patrick of Kildaroch, and James, his son. In 1640, Patrick Vans of Auchengallie.

There appear to have been wadsets on the property about this time. On the 15th January 1639 James M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Barnbarroch. In June 1643 John Cairns had sasine of the lands of Barglas ; and on the 18th March 1645, Sara Gordoune, in the lands of Barglas and Knockcar.

John Vans, eldest son of Patrick (Sir) Vans of Barnbarroch, married, in 1649, Grizell, daughter of John M'Culloch of Myrtoun. The marriage contract is dated the 15th June of that year, and her tocher was 11,000 merks. On the 2d March 1652 she had sasine in liferent, and on the 20th May following she was infeft in the lands of Apelbie and Carletoun. There was a sasine, dated 2d

March 1652, on a charter granted by James Ross of Balneil, in favour of John Vans of Barnbarroch, dated 26th Nov. 1651, of the lands of Appelbie, with the milns, &c., Carletoun, Craighdow, Craiglemine, Cairndoon, Owton, Wig, and Prestorie, of old extent. Also a disposition of obligation, 12th May 1652, by Robert M'Culloch of Drummorall, of the lands of Knockincur. By contract of excambion, dated 1st June 1652, John Vans gives Knockincur to Alexander Baillie for Craiglemine, with 1000 merks.

John Vans, as already mentioned, was owner of Barnbarroch during the lifetime of his father, Sir Patrick Vans. He granted several wadsets, and amongst others, one in 1657 to William Maxwell of Monreith, by which the whole estate, and the patronage of the churches of Kirkinner and Kirkcowan, were pledged for £10,000 Scots. On the 21st May 1658, however, he had sasine of the barony and other lands. Also sasine, 16th December 1663, proceeding upon a charter granted by James, Bishop of Whithorn, of various lands, in favour of John Vans of Barnbarroch, and Grizell M'Culloch, his spouse, and their heirs. In 1668 he disposed to his brother, Alexander of Barwhanny, the lands of Barnbarroch and Barglas, &c. &c., Kildarroch, Cassenoch, Clutog, Knocknow, Drumjargon, Knockefferick, Blairmakin, Slewhebbert, Mill Little Airies, Barvennock, and other lands in the parish of Glasserton. Again, on the 22d January 1672, John Vans of Barnbarroch had sasine of the lands of Blairmaking, with Grizell M'Culloch, Lady Barnbarroch.

Sir Patrick Vans, father of John Vans of Barnbarroch, was in Holland in 1643, and no doubt, arising from the heavy incumbrances, was, as already mentioned, supplanted by his son, who at once succeeded his grandfather, Sir John. Sir Patrick died in 1673. On the 7th May 1673, there was a bond entered into by David Dunbar, younger of Baldoon, and William M'Guffock of Rusco, Stewartry, who obliged themselves to procure to John Vans of Barnbarroch his bond of £1000 Scots, due by him to Collin, in respect he had payed the same to Baldoon, by Collin's verbal order, and to relieve him of the other arrestment, as before mentioned.

John Vans, as is learned from sasine 20th May 1690, had issue one son. He is mentioned as John Vans of Barnbarroch, and John, his heir appearand. The son predeceased the father. The latter died in 1696. In April 1694 John, with consent of his brother, Alexander Vans, disposed to Sir William Maxwell, for an old debt of 8000 merks, and again, in Feb. 1696, for a further payment of 8563, together 16,563 merks, the lands of Kildarroch, Capenoch, both Clutags, Mill of Airies, mill lands and multures. He was succeeded, on the 29th August 1696, by his brother, Alexander Vans of Barquhannie, who had then sasine of the lands of Barnbarroch and Barglass. He had married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, with issue, so far as traced, Patrick. Also daughters, whose names we do not learn; but the eldest, Grizell, married John Gordon of Cairnfield. By sasine 28th May 1707 he seems also to have been of Rascarell, parish of Rerick. The lands of Barnbarroch were disposed to William Maxwell of Monreith in 1668; and his successor held to it, having all the lands, &c., included in the charter of Monreith granted to him in 1702. It is understood that Alexander Vans had three sons, and that Patrick was the youngest. He went to the wars in Europe, and served the Empress in Germany and Spain. When in the latter country, he was told by a General Stewart, of the Galloway family, that his father had succeeded to Barnbarroch, and that his two elder brothers were dead, having been killed in some skirmish. He therefore returned to Scotland, and finding the estate attached for a comparatively small debt, in 1705, he obtained, not without difficulty, as the story is told, an obligation from his uncle, Sir William Maxwell, to remove and discharge his rights under the wadset of 1657, on payment of the original debt. Sir William died about 1711. In 1714 Patrick Vans again offered to Sir Alexander Maxwell payment of the £10,000 Scots, and claimed the discharge, &c. It was refused, and he enforced it by an action in the Court of Session. At a subsequent period he wished to settle the estate on the son

of his second marriage, and demanded a *reconveyance*. This was also refused, and he raised another action in the Court of Session against Sir Alexander Maxwell, obtained decree, and got his reconveyance, on which the later title-deeds of barroch are founded.

To return to sasines : on the 15th Dec. 1699, Patrick Vans, son to Alexander Vans of Barnbarroch, had sasine of the lands of Barnbarroch and Barglass, and others, with the mylnes, &c. He again had sasine on the 6th May 1701, as Captain Vans, younger of Barnbarroch, of the lands of Barquhinnie and Knockefferick. In 1705 Sir William Maxwell granted a back bond, binding to denude himself of Barnbarroch, &c., for payment of the original sums in bond of 1657. Patrick Vaus married—1st, Jean, only daughter of — Campbell of Lawers, and had issue, a son, married to the widow of — Gordon of Craighlaw, and died childless ; also a daughter, married to — Brown of Carluith, who left one daughter, who died unmarried. He married, 2dly, Barbara, daughter of Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh, on 28th February 1715, by whom he had a large family of six sons and six daughters—

John, his successor, born 1724.

Barbara, married to — Clugston.

Anne, married Hugh Hathorn of Castlewig.

Elizabeth died unmarried.

Another daughter is stated to have married John Martin of Little Airies, but who is not mentioned in the family records.

His father, Alexander Vans died in 1709, when Patrick succeeded.

On the 14th November 1719, colonel Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and Mrs Barbara M'Dowall, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Barnbarroch, &c.

He was the first M.P. for Wigtonshire after the Union, and afterwards sat for the Wigtown Burghs.

John succeeded his father, Colonel Patrick Vans, in 1733, also a daughter, who married John Martin of Little Airies. On the 8th November of that year, John Vans of Barnbarroch, had sasine of the lands and barony, &c. He married in 1747, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert

Agnew of Sheuchan (she died in 1762), and assumed the surname of Agnew, which his descendants continue to bear. On the 24th March 1753, he had sasine of the lands of Clutag and Knockofferick, &c. They had issue,

Robert Vans, born 1755, who succeeded.

Patrick married his cousin, Grace, daughter of — Hathorn of Castlewig.

John married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Stevens, and left issue one son and three daughters.

Robina married — Kennedy of Pinmore.

Barbara and Margaret died unmarried.

He died in 1780. On the 19th October 1781, his son, Robert Vans Agnew of Sheuchan, had sasine of the lands of Barnbarroch, &c. He married Frances, daughter of John Dunlop of that Ilk, and had issue,

Robert, who predeceased his father.

John, who succeeded.

James.

Patrick.

Henry Stewart.

Margaret.

Frances Georgina.

Anna Maria.

Robert Vans Agnew died in 1809 and was succeeded by his son John.

On the 31st January 1809, John Vans Agnew, eldest lawful son then in life of the deceased Robert Agnew of Sheuchan, had sasine of the five merk land of Larg. He died in 1825, and was succeeded by his brother Patrick, lieutenant-colonel, East India Coy.'s Service, and a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He was also a Director of the East India Company. He married Catherine, daughter of D. Frazer, Inverness-shire, and had issue,

Robert Vans, who served in the Rifle Brigade, and has succeeded.

Patrick Alexander, E.I. Coy.'s Civil Service, killed at Moulton in 1848.

William, died in 1833.

John, married Frances, daughter of Colonel Jenkins, and has issue,

James, Civil Service, India.

George, do. do. married Rosa, daughter of G. Wilson.

Frances.

Mary, married Col. E. Jeffreys, C. B.

Elizabeth.

Catherine.

Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Vans Agnew, C.B. died in 1842, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Vans Agnew. He married in 1852, Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart. of Blairquhan, and has issue,

Patrick Alexander.

James David.

John.

Elizabeth.

Catherine.

Mary.

Arms.—Quarterly—1st and 4th, argent, a bend, gules ; 2d and 3d, argent, a chevron, between, in chief, two cinquefoils, gules, with a cross crosslet fitché, sable, in centre, and in base, a saltier coupé.

Crests.—1st, a lion, rampant, holding scales in the dexter paw ; 2d, an eagle issuant and regardant, proper.

Supporters.—Two Savages, with clubs in their hands, and wreathed about the middle with laurel.

Mottoes.—Be faithful, for Vans—Concilio non impetu, for Agnew.

The ancient residence has disappeared.

Barnbarroch house was built in 1780, it is understood,



on or near the old site, and has been considerably added to

lately. It is a very good house, and stands in a well wooded and extensive park, about a mile from the village of Kirkinner, where is the parish church, the patronage of which belongs to Barnbarroch. We may specially mention the new charter room, fireproof, built by the present owner, which contains a large collection of very interesting and valuable papers. The family may be said to be the only one in Galloway, retaining their documents from the date of settlement, in such good preservation, having met with no misfortunes, and evident care having been taken in the keeping of them. A considerable number of very interesting letters are in the collection.

The present Mr Vans Agnew added a wing to the house.

On the dissolution of Parliament in 1868, he contested unsuccessfully the Wigtown burghs, the leading and many others, of the inhabitants of the burghs, having presented a requisition asking him to come forward.

BALDOON.

We have been unable to gather information in regard to the early history of Baldoon. The most valuable portion of the present lands so called, was reclaimed from the sea. The course of the river Bladenoch bounds the lands on the north-east side. The mouth of the river used to be close to the town of Wigtown at Croft-an-righ, now, as known, it is further to the south. It must, however, be a considerable time since the heavy clay lands of Baldoon were left by the sea. The lands inland may have formed a portion of the barony of Carnesmole, described as in the vicinity of Wigtown, and part of which is in the Barnbarroch estate. This barony was granted by Robert the Bruce, to his nephew, Alexander Bruce, who did not enjoy it long. Afterwards the Flemings, Earls of Wigtown, obtained the barony, but their tenure was not much longer.

The first authentic notice that we find of Baldoon is in

connection with the Dunbars. From whom they obtained the lands, we have not traced. By letters of gift, under the Privy Seal, of King James, dated the 6th August 1500, the six and a-half merk land of Kirriewalloch was granted in favour of Simon M'Culloch, during his life.* Margaret Dunbar of Mochrum Park, wife of Sir John Dunbar (Westfield), having died in 1483, he again married Janet,† daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. From Archibald, the eldest son of this last mentioned marriage, sprung the family afterwards known as the Dunbars of Baldoon. His brother, Gavin (of this marriage), was the celebrated Archbishop Dunbar, Lord Chancellor, &c., of Scotland.‡ It is stated that this prelate was the means of getting the lands for his brother, Archibald. On the 17th February 1533, a charter of the lands of Baldoon was obtained from King James the fifth. He married Janet, daughter of — Mure of Rowallen, and had issue,

Gavin, who succeeded.

Archibald.

John, married 1568, Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch.

Alexander.

Gavin Dunbar had succeeded in 1563. He married Janet, daughter of — Cunningham, and had issue,

David, who succeeded, born in 1582.

Agnes, married in 1606, Patrick Hannay of Kirkdale.

Elspeith, married in 1606, Patrick N. M'Dowall.

Margaret, married in 1619, Gilbert Brown of Begbie.

About this time we find other charters, &c., connected with lands belonging to this estate. The first is a charter, dated 10th August 1590, granted by William, brother of Robert, Lord Leytoun (?) in favour of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, of all and hail the five merk land of Clauchrie,

* Barnbarroch papers.

† There is a charter in their favour of the farm of Boreland dated 13th March 1497.

‡ Mention is made of him under Mochrum. We may add that he was one of the prelates who are said to have been present, and enjoyed the sufferings of George Wishart at the stake, when burned at St Andrews.

and two and a-half merk land of Clutah. Then, in 1591, we find that Thomas M'Lelland of Bombie, sold to Archibald Mure in Arieland, the five merk land of Orchardtoun, and five merk land of Stewarton. By contract, 3d October 1593, betwixt Thomas M'Lellan of Bombie, and Sir Patrick Vans, the former sold to the latter, the five merk land, each, of Skellarie, Balfarne, Stewarton, and Orchardtoun, lying in the barony of Outton ; and there was a charter of the same, together with the mansion-house, &c., called Etown, dated 22d October 1593. Following this, there was a charter, dated 10th December 1593, by Archibald Mure, on an obligation granted by him in favour of Patrick Mure, his brother-german, to the said Patrick, and his heirs, of the ten merk land of Stewarton, of old extent, and Orchardtoun.

To return to the Dunbars, David married, in 1605, Janet, daughter of — Charteris of Amisfield, and had issue,

Archibald (in Orchardtoun), married Agnes, daughter of — Mure, and widow of John Brown of Carluith.

David,

Helen, married Adam M'Kie.

When Archibald succeeded we cannot state, but on the 25th July 1627, his brother, David, was infest in the twenty merk land of Baldoon, the estate having been made over to him by Archibald. The cause for this does not appear.

On the 14th December 1636, James, son of David Ramsay of Torbane, had retour of the five merk land, each, of Skellarie, Stewartoune, and Balfairne ; followed on the 5th February 1650, by his son, David Ramsay.

On the 18th March 1645, Sara Gordon had sasine of Knockincur. This farm appears to have belonged to the M'Cullochs, as Jean (wife of Robert M'Culloch of Drummerks), heir to James M'Culloch, had sasine on the 5th January 1658, and on the 29th March following, Alexander Baillie (of Dunragit) and (John ?) Vans of Barnbarroch had sasine.

David Dunbar married, in 1641, Elizabeth, daughter of John M'Culloch of Myretoun, and had issue,

David, who predeceased his father in 1682.

Elizabeth, married the Hon. Robert Stewart of Ravenstone, parish of Whithorn, and had issue.

Margaret, married in 1688, Hugh, third son of the Rev. James Blair of Dunskey, who had assumed the surname of M'Guffock, having previously married the heiress of Rusco, parish of Anwoth. He had issue by both marriages.—See Rusco, parish Anwoth.

Janet, married James Gordon of Craichlaw, parish of Kirkcowan, and had issue.

David Dunbar of Baldoon was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1664, previously, about 1662, he was fined £4800 by the Privy Council, for his adherence to the Presbyterians. In May 1673, Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon had sasine of the twenty merk land of Home, comprehending Skellarie, Boigcroft, Balferry, Stewartoune, Orchardtoune, and Creith. Previously, on the 12th August 1669, his son, David, younger of Baldoon, married at Cascrew, Jane, daughter of Sir James Dalrymple, then a Lord of Session, and afterwards Viscount Stair. She did not live long, but died in September following, and was buried on the last day of that month. Her death gave rise to the story, transmitted by Mr Train to Sir Walter Scott, who worked it out in the novel called "The Bride of Lammermoor." Sir Walter gave it "as an ower true tale," which, nevertheless, now appears to have been pure fiction, as clearly shown by Sir Andrew Agnew, and what we now write in regard to his two marriages. He married, secondly, Lady Eleanor Montgomery, a daughter of the Earl of Eglintoun. In June 1673, William M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, had sasine of the lands of Balfern, Creich, &c. In April 1674, David Dunbar, younger of Baldoone, and Lady Eleanor had sasine of the lands and barony of Home, Creich, Mylne-toune of Kirkinner, Mylne, Dreggan Mylne, barnes, and Mylne thereof, Mylne of Creich, called Blair's Mylne, Lybrack, Littlebull, &c. By this marriage he had issue, one child, Mary, of whom hereafter. He predeceased his father, having been killed by a fall from his horse on the 20th March 1682, when riding between Leith and Holyrood House.

On the 12th July 1683, Sir David Dunbar had sasine of the kirkland of Kirkinner, which he appears to have got from William Clelland, who had sasine on the 30th June 1682.

This is the last notice which we find of Sir David, but he must have lived for several years afterwards. Symson (1684) informs us that Sir David was a great breeder and purchaser of cattle, and was the first in Galloway who made a park around his residence, which was followed by the Earl of Galloway, Sir Wm. Maxwell, Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, Sir James Dalrymple, the laird of Logan, and many others. This park at Baldoon he states was about two and a half miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, running down to the Bladenoch, and being rich, produced excellent grass, able to keep during winter and summer about a thousand head of cattle.

Mary Dunbar, his son's only child, married in 1691, Lord Basil Hamilton, fifth son of William, third Duke of Hamilton. (His elder brother, Charles, was created Earl of Selkirk). On the 4th May 1695, Lord Basil Hamilton, fifth lawful son to Wm., Duke of Hamilton, had sasine of the lands and baronies of Baldoon, &c. On the 13th June 1699, he had also sasine of the lands of Burness. It must have been soon after this that he was drowned in the Minnoch burn. It was much swollen, and the servant in attendance on himself and his brother (the Earl of Selkirk) rode forward to try the ford, but his horse slipped in, and the man was thrown, when Lord Basil rode to his aid, and seized him, but his own horse fell, and master and man were drowned in the presence of his brother, who was unable to render assistance.

He left a son, Basil, who succeeded to Baldoon. He was out in the rebellion of 1715, and commanded a troop of horse under Lord Kenmure. Having been taken prisoner at Preston, his estate was forfeited, and he himself condemned to be executed. Through family interest his life was spared. In 1732, the attainder was reversed, and the property recovered. During this time, however, viz. 5th

April 1725, Lady Marie Hamilton had sasine of the lands and baronies of Baldoon, Compstoun, and Lochfergus, the two latter in the Stewartry. It appears that he was several times Provost of Kirkcudbright. We do not learn whom he married, but he left issue, so far as known, one son, Dunbar Hamilton, who succeeded to Baldoon, &c. ; and also in 1744, to the earldom of Selkirk, as fourth Earl. He married Helen Hamilton, granddaughter of the sixth Earl of Haddington, and had issue, Basil, William, Lord Daer, also Thomas, who ultimately succeeded his father as fifth Earl.

About 1786 Lord Selkirk transferred the management of his landed property to his eldest son, Basil Hamilton, Lord Daer, who appears to have been possessed of business abilities, and managed his father's affairs with great success. On the 7th April 1794, Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, had sasine of the four merkland of Knockincur. The rental of Baldoon at this time was valued at £5000. The lands were sold by him to the Earl of Galloway, but Lord Daer was to retain a lease of the estate for ten years, at a rent of £7000 per annum, at the expiration of which the lands were to be valued by mutual arbiters, and then Lord Galloway was to pay twenty-five years purchase of the full surplus valued rent, above £5000.

This agreement was concluded about 1793. Lord Daer, however, did not live to see it carried out. When finally concluded in 1806, Lord Galloway had to pay the additional sum of £125,000, the value of the estate had so vastly increased. This we can easily understand, as a large acreage has been first and last reclaimed from the sea, and is composed of the finest wheat-bearing soil.

On the 6th August 1806, John, seventh Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the lands and barony of Baldoon.

This valuable estate is still in the possession of the Earl of Galloway, and the farms in the parish of Kirkinner, are, Baldoon Mains, and Backmoss, East and West Mains of Baldoon, Crook of Baldoon, Kirklands of Kirkinner, Mill-driggan and Newton Parks, Moorpark, Smith's Croft, North

Balfern, South Balfern, Stewarton, Forest Moor, Little Airies, Knockincurr, Chapmann Moorhead, Newtonhill and Rowantree, Clauchrie, Clauchrie and Mosside, Kirwaugh, Waterside, High Barness, Low Barness, Little Hills, and Gulline's Croft. Contiguous are other farms in the parishes of Wigtown and Sorbie, which form part of this property, but will be mentioned under the parish to which they belong. The old mansion is now in ruins, a sketch of which we give.



When it was erected we have not ascertained, but most probably in the sixteenth century. Sir David Dunbar, no doubt, made many improvements. The park, as we have already stated, was formed by him, and was the first in Galloway. The old avenue with the trees still remains; the river Bladenoch running alongside for some distance. The trees go to the water's edge, and are a pleasing object from the opposite side, as they form a plantation.

Around the old mansion there is also some fine old timber. The situation is pretty, which, coupled with the romantic but fictitious story worked up by Sir Walter Scott, in the *Bride of Lammermoor*, gives to the place a more than usual interest.

On the property, at the south side of the mouth of the Bladenoch, are the cockle shell beds, which Symson, in 1684, mentions as furnishing incredible quantities thrown up by

the sea, and which then, as now, were used over the whole shire for lime, after being burned.

BARWHANNY OR BARQUHANNIE.

The earliest notice we find, in connection with these lands, is that on the 6th March 1459, George Douglas of Leswalt was laird of Barwhannie. The next owners were the Kennedies. James the Third granted a charter of the lands of Barquhony (also Moncepbrig, &c.) to Lord Kennedy. On the 24th August 1550, Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, granted at Ayr a charter of the five merk land, old extent, of Barquhonny, in favour of his beloved brother, Hugh Kennedy. The instrument of sasine was dated the 27th August.

Hew Kennedy married Florence, daughter of Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland. We find this under date 6th April 1577. He had issue, so far as known,—

John, who succeeded.

Gilbert.

Margaret.

Katherine.

Elizabeth.

In a discharge, dated 13th April 1584, to Florence Kennedy, she is therein described as relict of Hew Kennedy of Barwhanny. He must, we think, have died in 1583.

There was also a discharge, dated 7th September 1585, by John Bryce burgess of Dumfries, and one of the monks of Crossragwell, to John Kennedy of Barwhannie, heir to his father, of £80 Scots, for the annual rent of which he stood infeft in the 20s. land of Kirkoswell, &c., dated 3d October 1580.

John Kennedy married Grizell Vans, as appears in sasine dated 30th October 1588. He had issue, so far as known, James, but what became of him we do not learn. He is mentioned, with his father, on the 6th February 1602. The next we find is a charter, dated at Maybole on the 9th

October 1605, granted by John, Earl of Cassilis, in favour of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, knight, of the ten merk land of Barquhanny; and sasine proceeding thereupon, on the 12th October following. The Dunbars, however, seem to have mortgaged the property a few years afterwards. In September 1621, there was a bond by Sir John Dunbar and his son to Josias Stewart,* of all and hail the ten merk land of Barquhanne. This is followed by a disposition from Sir John Dunbar, and James, his eldest son, with consent of Alex. Hay of Fosterseat, donator to Sir John, escheat in liferent to and in favour of Josias Stewart, in consideration of 3000 merks due to him, the ten merk land of Barquhanny, and five merk land of Knockeffock, parish of Kirkinner, under reversion, on payment of the 3000 merks. Josias Stewart is at the same time prohibited to sell or dispose of the said lands, or any part, to Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch, preceding Whitsunday 1625. Dated at Edinburgh, 10th September 1621. Decreet to transume, dated at Wigtown, 23d February 1658.

The Vauses of Barnbarroch appear to have obtained the lands soon afterwards. On the 20th January 1632, Patrick Vans, younger of Barnbarroch, had sasine of the lands of Barquhanne, &c., which he held under a charter granted by Frederick Cunninghame, dated 10th June 1629; and on the 15th February 1640, he granted a charter, with consent of his father, Sir John Vans, to and in favour of Alexander Vans (Patrick's second son), of the ten merk land of Barwhanny.

In January 1669 there was a reversion by Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum, to Alexander Vaus of Barquhannie, and John Vauss of Barnbarroch, of the lands of Barquhannie. In Nov. 1675, James Dunbar of Mochrum had sasine of the same. It is evident that money transactions occasioned these conveyances. Again, on the 12th May 1697, John Martin, of Little Airies, had sasine of the lands of Barquhannie and others. He had married one of the Vauses,

* He was brother to Lord Ochiltree, and seems to have had much to do in making advances on lands in the district.

named Agnes. Then on the 5th May 1698, John Vans, merchant in Ayr, had sasine. Who he was we do not trace. Such is the account of this small property, which is still retained by the Vauses, and forms part of the Barnbaroch estate.

DALREAGLE.

The earliest possessors of this small property to be traced, are the M'Dowalls, who were owners from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. The first found by us is Uchtred M'Dowall, who appears in 1484 and 1494. He seems to have had issue, Fergus, who, in 1508, is described as younger of Dalreagle. We suppose the succession was from father to son, and that Andrew, whom we find in 1579, was the son of Fergus. On the 10th January 1632, Alex. M'Bride and his spouse had sasine of the lands of Barlair. Andrew M'Dowall was followed by Hugh M'Dowall, who had sasine, on the 7th March 1655, of the lands of Dalregill, &c. This is the first notice of the property we find in the public records. In a subsequent sasine, dated 8th March 1665, the lands are mentioned as Dalregill, Creochs, and Ballaird. The successor of Hugh was David M'Dowall, who, in November 1676, had sasine of the twelve merk land of Dalregill, Crooks and Ballaird, Miln and Miln lands, and fishing in the water of Badinoch, &c. He married Agnes Blair, as appears in sasine dated April 1677, in which she is described as spouse to David M'Dowall of Dalregill, and had sasine of the three merk lands of Balvaird, Corn and Meall Mylne thereof, &c.

From the M'Dowalls Dalreagle passed to a branch of the Agnews, but to which family they belonged we have not traced. The first was Alexander, who, on the 10th October 1705, had sasine of the lands of Dalreagle, Creochs, and Ballaird. As appears, by sasine 8th September 1704 (in connection with Mertoun-M'Kie), he married Mary, a daughter of William Coltran of Drummorall, parish of

Whithorn. The only issue we have traced is his son and successor, Patrick. On the 14th June 1723, Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle, and Patrick, his son, had sasine of the lands of Agnew Castle, and the lands of Cholloch, Corsbie, Baledzean, Culnag, Milne of Ravenstone, and lands of Barmullen. The Castle Agnew, we suppose, was the house of Mertoun, which still remains. His son, Patrick, succeeded in 1731, as appears by sasine, dated the 8th Dec. of that year, in which he is styled heir to the deceased Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle, his father, in the lands and barony of Mertoun. On the 4th September 1732, he had sasine of the lands of Dalreagle and Cruives. Who Patrick married we do not trace. He was succeeded by Alexander Agnew, who, we presume, was his son. On the 22d May 1759, he had sasine of the lands of Dalreagle. He married Penelope, sixteenth child of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, as appears in sasine 29th April 1769, in which he is styled of Dalreagle, and also advocate.

What issue Alexander Agnew had, we have not learned. Sir Andrew Agnew, in his sheriffs, states that he had a son, Patrick, who went into the army, and rose to the rank of a general officer. With him the ownership of Dalreagle, &c., must have ended.

The next possessors were the Muirs of Cassencarrie, who assumed the name of Mackenzie, for an account of which family, see Cassencarrie, parish of Kirkmabreck, Stewartry.

From the Muirs, the late James Blair, who purchased Penninghame in 1825, also bought Dalreagle, and it is now owned by his successor, Captain Stopford Blair.

Dalreagle marches, with the river Bladenoch, having the lands of Torhouse on the opposite side, in the parish of Wigtown.

CULBAE AND CAPENOCH.

The first mention we find of these farms is in a charter of resignation by King James II. in favour of Dougall Hanna,

of the lands of Capenoch, and ane merk land of — (Culbae), dated 15th July 1457. The information in this charter is incomplete. In 1498 Thomas Ahannay of Capenoch is mentioned. Then John Ahannay was succeeded by his son, Alexander Ahannay, who appears in 1551 and 1559. In 1552 the two merk land of Culbey belonged to Malcolm M'Kie of Craichlaw. There was an instrument of sasine, dated 4th Nov. 1559, in favour of John Dunbar in Orchardtoun, and Margaret Schaw, his wife in the one and a half merk land of Capenoch. The male line of this branch of the Hannays seems to have failed, for on the 6th May 1573, Margaret, lawful sister to Thomas Ahannay of Capenoch was infest as heir to her said brother. Margaret Ahannay, we learn, was married to Patrick Muline, as appears by procuratory of resignation granted by her, with consent of Patrick Muline, her spouse, of the two and a half merk land of Capenoch of old extent, and the superiority, in favour of Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and Catherine Kennedy his spouse, dated 18th April 1575. Then there was an instrument of sasine, dated 23d October 1595, proceeding on a precept granted by Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, with consent of Catherine Kennedy, his spouse, in favour of John Mewline, son of Margaret Ahannay, and Patrick Mewline, reserving the life-rent of Margaret Ahannay.

The Baillies of Dunragit appear to have been the next owners, and Alexander was served heir to his father, William Baillie of Dunragit.

About this time, viz., in January 1675, John Vans of Barnbarroch had sasine of the 40s. land of Capenoch. The lands subsequently were possessed by the Maxwells, and on the 18th January 1737, Dame Elizabeth Hay, relict of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine of the lands of Capenoch, &c. On the 29th March 1753, John M'Culloch of Barholm had sasine of these lands. Following this, on the 16th July 1770, John Newall of Barskeoch had sasine; and on the 27th September 1786, William M'Connell had

sasine of the two and a half merk land of Capenoch, and two merk land of Culbae.

In 1828 Robert Hannay owned Culbae. The present proprietor is Sir William Dunbar, Baronet of Mochrum, whose predecessor in the title purchased them.

CAIRNFIELD.

The first that we find about the five merk land of Cairnfield is a tack, dated 9th January 1496, granted by Margaret Keith, Lady of Craighlaw and Longcastle, to her carnal son, Adam Muir of Craighlaw. The lands were in the barony of Longcastle. The next was Patrick Muir, who was in possession on the 6th September 1557. He was succeeded on the 19th Dec. 1573 by his son, Patrick ; and on the 21st Dec. 1601 he again was followed by his son Henry. By marriage contract, dated 6th May 1608, Henry Muir married Mary, daughter of Henry M'Culloch, in Airlies. From them it went to a family named Hathorn. On the 2d February 1646, John Hathorn had sasine of Cairnfield, and Margaret Keith had liferent of the same. We suppose she was his wife. He had, as far as known, two daughters, Agnes, who married John Gordon, and Margaret, who married — Cairn of Torrs. They were served his heirs. John Gordon got Cairnfield, and his son John, in right of his mother, succeeded. The latter married in 1687 Grizell Vans, daughter of Alex. Vans of Barwhanny, and afterwards of Barnbarroch, and had sasine on the 20th Dec. 1694 of the lands of Glenhobbart (Slohabbert ?). How long the Gordons had possession we do not follow. The next owners were the Maxwells of Monreith. On the 24th Nov. 1766, Sir Wm. Maxwell had sasine in liferent, and William, his eldest son, in fie, of the five merk land of Cairnfield. The lands still form part of the Monreith estate.

Symson (1684) mentions a monument on this land, nearly like the Torhouse Stones, but not so good or well placed. Doubtless the name was derived from this.

CAMPFORD.

This farm was, and still is, part of the barony of Longcastle, the history of which will be found under that barony. This portion seems to have belonged to the Dunbars for a time, as we find, under the testament of Patrick Dunbar of Crailoeh, dated 8th September 1547, that Campford was disposed to Patrick, his son, and Catherine Baillie, his spouse, to whom he gives life-rent of the lands of Campford. In a deed of gift from King James VI. to Sir Patrick Vans of the waird, &c., of Blairshinnoch, it is mixed up with the marriage of Wm. Kennedy, son and heir of John Kennedy of Campford, which is signed, under the Privy Seal, at Holyrood House, 9th Jan. 1558. From this it appears that Campford then belonged to the Kennedies. A few years subsequently the whole of the barony of Longcastle was possessed by Sir Patrick Vans, Lord Barnbarroch, including Campford. He gave the latter portion to his son Robert, who was styled of Campford. He married Rosina, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, and on the 12th October 1612, obtained a contract from his brother, Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch, granting to him and his wife, Rosina, the lands of Campford and Arriewhassen. On the 7th March 1626 he had sasine of the same, described as of four merk lands each. On the 12th April 1637, there was an instrument of sasine in favour of Robert Vans of Campford, of the ten merk land of Lybrack, five of Knockincur, and corn mill of Little Airies, in the parish of Kirkinner; five merk land of Owton Corwar, five of Owton Skeog, parish of Whithorn; five of Carridown, and ten of Appelbie, Glasserton parish, upon a disposition granted by Patrick Vans of Lybrack.

Robert Vans appears to have been twice married. There was a loosing of arrestment, dated 14th July 1637, at the instance of Margaret Jardine, spouse to Robert Vans of Campford.

In April 1656, Robert Vans disposed to John Vans of

Barnbarroch, his hail moveable goods and gear. It would appear the transfer was made after his decease, and that he had died in debt. He left a son, named William, who, by disposition dated 25th December 1658, also granted to John Vans of Barnbarroch the four merk land, each, of Campford and Airsehassan, &c.; and in the same year William Maxwell of Monreith, by bond, granted that he had received a disposition from John Vans of Barnbarroch, of the lands of Campford, Airyhassan, &c., and the said William obtained a bond of relief, dated 19th May 1664.

He had also a daughter, Agnes, who married William Martin of Sheddock, &c. Her tocher was 1000 merks. See Sheddock (parish of Whithorn.)

The lands of Campford, &c., were sold to William Maxwell of Monreith in 1657, as appears from a disposition granted in 1683, by John Vans, and Alexander Vans, in which it is stated that Campford, Airyhassan, &c., were sold irredeemably in that year.

We have no information about William Vans beyond what has been already given, but we think that Alexander Vans, who was subsequently tenant in Campford, and purchased Barrachan (parish of Mochrum) in 1749, must have been his son.

Campford continues in the possession of the Maxwells of Monreith.

LYBRACK.

This small property we can only trace by name, from about the end of the 16th century.

The first notice is a decret before the Lords of Council, &c., dated 13th July 1594, of the lands of Lybrack to Sir Patrick Vans and his second son, Patrick, from Thomas Kennedy of Bargenny.

It is further stated that the sale of the ten merk land of Lybrack was made by Barnard Ferguson of Kilkerran, to John Kennedy of Blairwhan, who gave a letter of reversion

for redemption in favour of the said Barnard, who again granted an assignation in favour of Thomas Kennedy of Bargenny, and his transfer, again to John Kennedy of Blairwhan, the granter of the reversion, who sold the lands to Sir Patrick Vans and his son Patrick, who became styled of Lybrack in 1605.

On the 4th April 1626, Patrick Vans of Lybrack had sasine of the six merk land of Boreland, of Longcastle, and Woodlands.

In 1634 there was a wadset by Patrick Vans of Lybreck for 5000 merks.

There is a curious case in which Patrick Vans was mixed up. It was a horning and pointing on a contract of marriage, dated 9th March 1635, between Mr Alexander Rynd, minister at Sorbie, as taking burden on him, for Helen Dick, his servant, and John Murray, at the instance of Patrick Vans of Lybrack, assignee of John Murray, against the said Alexander Rynd. This was in 1637.

On the 31st January 1640, there was an assignation by Patrick Vans, with the consent of John Vans of Barnbarroch, of the five merk land, each, of Eldrick and Dirrie, and of the 40d. land of Clentytugs.

Who Patrick Vans married, we do not trace, but he had issue,

John, who succeeded.

Margaret, married to William M'Clellan, of Colin, Stewartry.

It is more than probable that there were others, but the above are all we find mentioned. Patrick Vans died prior to 1649.

A charter, under the great seal, dated 7th August 1643, to John M'Culloch of Myretoun, of the lands of Lybreck, &c., rather puzzles, for John Vans succeeded his father. Beyond that, however, we know nothing. He was followed by Patrick Vans of Lybrack, who, we suppose, was his son. We find his name on the 6th December 1691.

Lybrack seems to have been held by the younger sons of the lairds of Barnbarroch. From the Barnbarroch family,

it passed to the Dunbars of Baldoon. In April 1674, David Dunbar, younger of Baldoon, and his wife, Lady Eleanor, had sasine. From the Dunbars, or rather their descendants, it passed to John, seventh Earl of Galloway, when he purchased the Baldoon estate in 1806. It is not now known by the name, but forms part of Balfern, immediately south of the church and glebe of Kirkinner. There has been considerable difficulty in tracing it, but fortunately the oldest inhabitant in the parish was applied to, and he remembers the parks of Lybrack and Lybrack Fey, and the old trees, which showed where the house had stood, but does not remember any ruins or mounds covering them. His wife corroborated his statement. She is descended from a family of dykebuilders, who, probably, were employed in carrying all traces of the buildings, as materials, for new enclosures.

The individual who gave this statement to Mr Vans Agnew of Barnbarroch (to whom we are indebted for much information), is Sandy M'Cormick, a hale old man of 91 years of age. He and his wife are the only people in the parish, who even know the name, so completely is it forgotten. In this we have an instance of how old names die out, and the histories of places as well as of families forgotten.

BLAIRSHINNOCH.

These lands belonged to the barony of Longcastle. The first mention found of them is in a charter of confirmation in favour of William Baillie of Dunragit, of the lands of Blar-Schynnach, dated 28th February 1534. We next find Malcolm M'Kie of Craichlaw in 1552. Then, by contract, 156-, Hugh Kennedy of Barquhanny, and John, his son and heir, assign the land to Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch. Subsequently there was a gift from King James VI. to Sir Patrick Vaus of the waird and nonentries, &c., of the four

merk land of Blairshinnoch, &c. ; together with the marriage of William Kennedy, son and heir of John Kennedy of Campford—expede under the Priory Seal at Holyrood House, 9th January 1588. What the gift had to do with William Kennedy's marriage, we do not discover. What these notices relate to, we do not know, for the Baillies of Dunragit retained possession. At this time, Alexander Baillie of Dunragit married a daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus, and his wife, Lady Catherine Kennedy. There is a discharge, dated 22d October 1593, from William Baillie of Blairshinnoch (afterwards of Dunragit) to Sir Patrick Vaus, of 800 merks, in part payment of 1000 merks of tocher, which Sir Patrick bound himself to pay with Euphau Vaus, his daughter, in the contract of marriage betwixt her and Alexander Baillie, son to William Baillie. We next find a contract, dated 12th May 1641, betwixt Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch, and William Baillie of Dunragit, in regard to the teinds on the latter's lands of Blairshinnoch (and Culbae). The last notice in connection with the Baillies, is dated 2d June 1681, when Alexander was served heir to his father, William Baillie of Dunragit, in the above mentioned lands.

The lands subsequently passed to the Maxwells of Monreith, and continue to form a portion of their estate.

OVER OR MEIKLE AIRIES.

As is the case with the greater portion of the land in Galloway, we have been unable to learn much about the early proprietors of this farm. The first notice found shows that the church had grasped it (with others), from some unfortunate owner. This we learn from a contract dated 24th and 27th December 1586, betwixt Elizabeth Stewart, Countess of James, Earl of Moray, her spouse, and Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch. Elizabeth, Countess of Moray, owned a half, and was to be infest in the other half, as sister and heir of Margaret Stewart, Countess of

Errol. The contract related to various lands, as will be found under Barnbarroch, amongst which are Meikle and Little Airies. Sir Patrick Vaus being administrator to the Commendator of Whithorn, he obliged himself to obtain from that priory a precept of clare constat in favour of Elizabeth Stewart, and she was to hand over to Sir Patrick, and his son, John Vaus, a letter of reversion granted by John Stewart of Mynto, knight, in favour of the deceased James, Earl of Moray, in regard to other lands. The price to be paid for the lands by Sir Patrick Vaus, and John his son, was 5000 merks. This sum included ten other farms. Previously to this acquisition of land by Sir Patrick Vaus, his brother, Alexander, appears to have had something to do with Airies, as we find by a contract betwixt the said Alexander, designed an honourable man, on the one part, and Hairy (Henry) Hathorn on the other, by which Alexander Vaus, setts, rentals, and gives to the said Hairy, the teinds of the Airies occupied by him, payand yearly, for the space of three or four years, in case the said Alexander will, the sum of twelve Bolls Meall, and two Bolls Bear yearly at the terms there mentioned, with the said Hairie's service to ride, and gang, with the said Alexander Vaus, in his goodlie business, when he is chargit or commandit, all deadly exceptit, excepeand the frier of Whithorn allonarly. Subscribed at Wigton, 6th September 1557, before these witnesses—Hugh Gordon; — M'Culloch; Sir John Vaus; Patrick Muir of Cairnfield; and Michael Hathorn, Public Nottar—also signed by Barnbarroch, and the Nottar for Hairy Hathorn.* Who Sir John Vaus was, we do not clearly understand, unless the date is wrong.

The foregoing document introduces us to a family, who, since that date, have had much prosperity in the county. The name of Hathorn does not belong to Galloway, and there is little doubt that the first bearing it came from England. According to a pedigree which we have seen, David Hawthorne was tenant in Meikle Ainess in 1536, and was succeeded in 1552 by his son, Henry, the Hairy men-

* Barnbarroch Papers.

tioned in the document given. We have, in addition, traced a clergyman in the Reformed Church, who was named Mychaell Hathorne, reidar, xvj lib. Lambmes, who in 1557, was of the parish of Toskertoun, now absorbed in Stoneykirk. Then in 1576, the same, called Michael Hawthorn, was minister of that parish, and his stipend liiij lib. vj s. viij d., &c. We are inclined to think that he was a son of David Hawthorne; also, that Michael, the notary public, was either his son or nephew. We next find Hugh Hawthorne of Arehemein, &c., in the parish of Glenluce, whose daughter, Anna, succeeded as his heiress on the 20th August 1628. There is very little doubt that he was the son of the Rev. Michael Hathorne, minister of Toskertoun. He was evidently newly established as a landowner. He left no male issue, as appears from the succession of his daughter.

In the pedigree referred to, Henry Hathorn, spelled Haulthorne, is styled of Meikle Airies; but this could not be at that time. He had a son, Henry Halthorne, who was also in, or of, Meikle Airies, and the dates given are 1587 to 1591. He is stated to have married Catherine Chalmers, who died in 1588-9, but with no particulars as to family. Their son Alexander, is mentioned as successor in 1613, who again was succeeded by his son, Henry. He is styled of Airies on the first August 1626, and appears to have had a brother, named Adam, as in 1630 Harie Hathorn of Airies, and Adam Hathorn in Longcastle, are called baillies of Barnbarroch barony. Henry Hathorn is said to have been in possession from 1624 to 1656, and to have married in 1620 Janet Gordon, daughter of Henry Gordon of Balsier. The next in the family pedigree which we have already referred to is William Hathorn of Hill, second son, stated to have married in 1664 Margaret, daughter of John Dunbar of Pankhill and Mochrum. These statements must be wrong. By sasine dated in January 1669, we find Andrew, third brother to Henrie Hathorne, younger of Airies, infeft in Over Airies. Also it will be found, on reference to Mochrum, that Margaret Dunbar married William M'Guffock of Rusco.

In October 1670 Janet, daughter to Harie Hathorne of Airies, had sasine of an annual rent of 96 lib. out of the lands of Glen. On the 8th August 1682, William Coltrane had sasine of the five merk land of Kirriewauchope, &c.

On the 5th September 1694 Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine of the milne of Airies.

The next notice is dated 12th August 1695, when Henry Hathorn, son to William Hathorn in Wigtown, had sasine of the five merk land of Meikle Airies. This doubtless is the William Hathorn stated to have married Margaret Dunbar, which, as already shown, we believe to be erroneous. On the 8th February 1700, Michael Wallace, burgess of Stranraer, and Jean M'Culloch, his spouse, had sasine of Meikle Airies. This must have been a wadset. Henry Hathorn, who succeeded, it is mentioned, married Jean, daughter of Mr John Hamilton, minister in Edinburgh; which is confirmed, as we find, under date 13th June 1701, that Henry Hathorne, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, and Jean Hamilton, his spouse, had sasine in liferent, and Henry Hathorn, his eldest son, in fie, of the five merk land of Airish, &c.

In the pedigree already referred to, Henry Hathorn, eldest son, is not mentioned, but only John. We trace nothing more about him, and therefore suppose that he predeceased his father, and that John was a younger brother. Under date 18th May 1754 we find that John Hathorn of Over Airies had sasine of the lands of Over Airies, and, on the 26th June following, of the land of Kirkby Wauchope, &c. He married Agnes Stewart, who succeeded to Glenturk, &c., and ultimately to Physgill. He then assumed the surname of Stewart.

There is also the Castlewigg branch, and we have every reason to believe that Hugh Hathorn, who married Agnes Stewart, daughter of Charles Stewart, younger of Tonderghie, and his spouse, Agnes Agnew of Castlewigg, and whose son, Hugh Hathorn, succeeded to Castlewigg, was brother to John Hathorn, who obtained Physgill &c., through his wife, also by name Agnes Stewart. Hugh Hathorn was a merchant in Edinburgh.

Through these marriages, the rise and prosperity of the Hathorns has been considerable, as will be found under Physgill and Glasserton, parish of Glasserton, and Castlewigg, parish of Whithorn. There were also some of the family who had settled in Wigtown, &c., and seem to have purchased detached farms in one or two parishes. The last of those in Wigtown of the Airies stock was John Hathorn, who, early in the present century, went, it is believed, to America.

Stair Hathorn Stewart (see Physgill) sold Over Airies to the Earl of Stair. The farm is now owned by R. Vans Agnew of Barnbarroch. It used to be in the old parish of Longcastle.

LITTLE AIRIES.

This small property, now a farm, belonged to the Priory of Whithorn, as did Meikle Airies. The first notice is a contract, dated 11th January 1586, to Malcolm Fleming, of the four merk land of Little Airies, to be holden of the Priory of Whithorn. How and from whom the Church acquired these lands cannot be learned, which is generally the case. The Kennedies seem to have succeeded the Flemings. In 1636 we find Hew Kennedy of Little Airies. In a contract dated 14th July 1666, with John Vans of Barnbarroch, Alexander Kennedy was the owner. He had sasine in June 1668, along with Joanna M'Culloch, his spouse. They appear to have had issue, a daughter, Margaret, who married Andrew Martin, whose family were of Sheddock and Cutloy, parish of Whithorn. In 1679 Andrew Martin had succeeded. He was then in possession, and in the same year was declared a rebel, for going to Bothwell. He was greatly persecuted, and had to keep in hiding. His wife, Margaret Kennedy, remained in the house with her children for some years, but all went to ruin, as troops were constantly quartered at the house, and made free with everything. At last she had also to go into

concealment ; and both remained in this state until King James' Toleration Act was issued. It appears that the Rev. Samuel Arnot and George Barclay, Presbyterian clergymen, had preached in the house, which brought upon Andrew Martin and his spouse the ire of those in authority. It is mentioned that they had children, but the only one we find named is John, who succeeded, and was in possession in 1711. He married —, daughter of Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch. The only issue we can now trace was Margaret, who married John Dun, town-clerk of Wigtown.

The land, &c., seem to have been sold. On the 26th September 1791, Robert Jeffrey had sasine of the village and land of Little Airies, &c. ; and on the 17th February 1794, Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, had sasine of the whole town and lands. On the 18th November 1809, Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, had sasine.

It then passed to the Earl of Galloway, and remains as part of the Baldoon estate. It was in the old parish of Longcastle.

KILDARROCH.

This farm formed a portion of the old barony of Longcastle, and was in that parish.

It passed into the possession of the Maxwells. On the 2d June 1681, William Maxwell of Mochrum Loch was infeft, and again, on the 5th September 1694, as Sir William Maxwell. Then on the 18th January 1737, Dame Elizabeth Hay, relict of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine in liferent.

On the 16th July 1753, Alexander M'Geoch, merchant in Wigtown, had sasine of the five merk land of Kildarroch. He was succeeded by James M'Geoch, who we suppose was his son, and had sasine on the 23d August 1802. He appears to have had issue, Sarah, Anne, and Margaret, who

had sasine on the 17th February 1807. It was then sold to Mr John M'Master.

CULMALZIE.

The first notice found of this land is a tack, dated 13th May 1565, granted by Malcolm, Commendator of Whithorn, to Gilbert Agnew, of the five merk land of Calmalzow, and others, for nineteen years, from Whitsunday 1566. From this we learn that the Church had obtained possession of the land. We next find a contract, dated 7th Nov. 1581, in which Alexander Agnew of Creochs dispones all right to Culmalzean, &c.

Following this, there was a tack by Sir P. Vaus of Barnbarroch, granted to William Dunbar in Culmalzow, and Katherine Muir, his spouse, of the lands of Culmalzow, with pertinents, for nineteen years.

There was also a contract of all, dated 29th April 1609, of the lands of Culmalzea, with St John's croft, by William Dunbar, elder and younger, the proprietors, to Hugh Kennedy of Chappell, Sir John Vans and his heirs being superiors. Then, by charter, dated 6th June 1627, granted by Patrick Vans, heir-apparent of Barnbarroch, with consent of Sir John Vans, his father, dispones to Alexander Dunbar, son of the deceased William Dunbar of Culmalzow, to be held from the granter, and under a Reverend Father in Christ, Andrew, Bishop of Whithorn.

We next come to sasine dated 25th December 1642, by which William Gordon of Craichlaw, had sasine of the lands of Culmalzie, and Keribroune, &c., and on the 22d July 1654, Patrick Coltrane had sasine of Keribroune, &c. Again on the 4th December 1663, Patrick Coltrane had sasine of the lands of Culmalzie.

We next trace that John Dunbar, had sasine of the lands of Culmalrew, and Kerrybroyne. On the 2d June 1635, there was a renunciation by John Ramsay of Sorbie (?) to

Sir James Stewart of the said lands, and on the 15th September 1635, William M'Culloch had sasine of the lands of Culmalzie, and Kerribroune. On the 19th November 1656, there was a discharge to John Vans of Barnbarroch by the Factor of the Priory of Whithorn, for the feu-duty due out of the land of Culmalzea (Airless, Barvenoch), &c. We next find, on the 24th December 1669, that Patrick Coltrane had sasine. On the 20th July 1693 he was followed by William Coltrane, Provost of Wigtown, who was succeeded on the 21st June 1732, by John Stewart (alias Coltran) of Physgill. The John Stewart here mentioned was John Coltran of Drummorrall, who had possession of Physgill for some years. On the 13th November 1790, we find that James Maitland M'Culloch had sasine. The lands afterwards passed by purchase to Edward Boyd of Mertonhall, and are now owned by Edward Stopford Blair of Penninghame.

AIRLESS.

This farm, like Culmalzie, was in the possession of the Prior, &c., of Candida Casa, but when obtained, and from whom, as with the other possessions owned, cannot now be learned. The first mention found, is a contract, dated 7th November 1581, in which Alexander Agnew of Creochs, disposed all right to the five merk land of Airlies, &c. Then, on the 19th November 1656, there was a discharge to John Vans of Barnbarroch, by the Factor of the Priory of Whithorn, for the feu-duty due out of the ten merk land of Airless, &c.*

We next find that Patrick Coltran had sasine of the lands of Airless, on the 4th December 1663, who was succeeded in December 1669, by William Coltran. In the sasine, William is described as the second son of Patrick Coltrane,

* Barnbarroch Papers.

late Provost of Wigtown. He again was succeeded by his son, John, who had sasine on the 21st June 1732. As mentioned under Culmalzie, &c., he was of Physgill for a time.

The next proprietor found by us is William M'Millan, who had sasine on the 13th November 1798. He was succeeded by William M'Millan, who, we presume, was his son. From him it was purchased by Mr Andrew M'Keand the present owner.

PARISH OF SORBIE.

IN old charters the name of this parish is written *Soureyby*, which, as Chalmers explains, would mean, in the Anglo-Saxon, the sour habitation, from the nature of the soil. This, however, seems but a fanciful interpretation. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries there were two churches in Sorbie—one called *Great Soureyby*, and the other *Little Soureyby*. Great Soureyby was granted by Ivo de Veteriponte, about the end of the twelfth century to the monks of Dryborough, which grant was confirmed by Roland, Lord of Galloway, under whom De Vetripont held the lands. The name of De Vetriponte frequently occurs in the early rolls of Robert I. This grant was also confirmed by the Bishop and Prior of Whithorn. Gilbert, the Bishop, between 1235 and 1253 joined the churches of Great and Little Soureyby into one, and both were held by the monks of Dryborough till the Reformation, at which period the vicarage of Sorbie was let for £20 Scots yearly. After the Reformation the patronage was granted to the Bishop of Galloway.

The parish of Sorbie comprehends the old parishes of *Cruggleton* and *Kirkmadan*. The Castle of Cruggleton was a place of great strength and size for many centuries. The ruins still occupy the height above the sea-cliff. The name is evidently derived from its position on a rock or craig. The church of Cruggleton became annexed to the Priory of Whithorn. When it was built, and who founded it, is unknown. From being so close to the Castle, there is little doubt that the founder was one of the ancient proprietors.

In 1562, the revenue of the vicarage was stated at £16 Scots. At the Reformation the church lands were granted to Patrick Agnew, Sheriff of Wigton. In 1606, the church of Cruggleton, with the other property of the Priory, went to the Bishop of Galloway; in 1641 it was transferred to the University of Glasgow; then restored in 1661 to the Bishops, with whom it continued till the abolition of Episcopacy in 1689.

Kirkmadan (or as locally called, *Kirkmadrine*), church was dedicated to *St Medan*. It belonged to the Canons of St Mary's Isle, Stewartry. In 1562 the teinds were let for the yearly sum of £46, 13s. 4d. Scots. James IV., on his return from Whithorn in 1506, made an offering of 18s. "in Sanct Medan's Kirk," besides 20s. to the officiating priest. The parishes of *Cruggleton* and *Kirkmadan* were united to that of Sorbie about 1650.—The ruins of the two churches still exist.

The church of Sorbie was thoroughly repaired about 1760, and the manse built in 1778.

GALLOWAY HOUSE.—LANDS OF POLTOUN, &c.—
EARLS OF GALLOWAY.

We have thought it desirable to give this heading, as under it the history of the Stewarts of Garlies will appear, instead of being placed under Garlies, Parish of Minnigaff. The latter is doubtless the proper place, more particularly as the castle and lands are still retained by the family, but the principal residence is now at Galloway House, and the lands possessed in Wigtonshire are much more valuable than those in the Stewartry.

The first notice we have of the sixteen merk lands old extent of Poltoun, or Powtoun, is a charter in which they were granted by Robert the Bruce to Malcolm. Who Malcolm was is not stated, but we find the same name as Commendator of Candida Casa, Whithorn, in 1565, and

there is little doubt that he was the Prior or some other high dignitary in this ecclesiastical establishment at this time, for Robert the Bruce made very large concessions to the Priory of Candida Casa. It is also to be remarked that the lands of Poltoun are coupled with those of Cruggleton in the Charter granted by David II. to Gilbert Kennedy, and being contiguous, it is believed that they formed part of the original Cruggleton estate. Gilbert Kennedy never got possession. For further particulars on this subject, we must refer to our history of Cruggleton, for the two seem as one. Until the Reformation, there is no notice of either from the reign of David II. In July 1624, we find Alexander Cunningham of Poltoun, and on the 22d March 1636, Poltoun is stated as owned by John (James ?) Stewart, brother (son ?) to the Earl of Galloway. Having thus given the little that can be gathered about the original owners of Poltoun, or Powtoun, we will proceed to the history of the present possessors, the Stewarts of Garlies, now Earls of Galloway.

The first of the family in Great Britain is stated to have been a Norman, named Alan, son of Flathald, or Flaad, who obtained from William the Conqueror the barony of Oswestry in Shropshire. He had three sons, William, Walter, and Simon. From Walter the royal family of Scotland descend. By David I. he was appointed dapifer, which is meat-bearer, or steward, of the royal household, or as called senescallus. He obtained between the years 1124 and 1153, the lands of Renfrew, Paisley, Pollock, Cathcart, &c., which were confirmed by charter from Malcolm IV. From him descended Alexander, Sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland, who had a grant of the barony of Gairlies, dated 30th November 1263, a few weeks after the victory over the Norwegians at Largs, where he distinguished himself. He married Jean, daughter and heir of James, grandson of Somerled, Lord of Bute, and had issue

James, seventh Lord High Steward of Scotland, who was grandfather of Robert II., and consequently ancestor of the whole of the royal line of Stewart, or Stuart.

John, who obtained from his father, the lands, of Gairlies. Sir John married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Bonkill of Bonkill, with whom he got Bonkill and other lands.* He was killed at the battle of Falkirk in 1298, gallantly fighting for the independence of Scotland, under the great patriot, Sir William Wallace. He left issue,

Alexander (Sir) of Bonkill, first Earl of Angus, ancestor of the Dukes of Douglas—extinct †

Alan (Sir) of Dreghorn, ancestor, as hereafter mentioned, of the Stewarts of Darnley, Earls and Dukes of Lennox—extinct.

Walter, (Sir) of Dalswinton, which for his services, he obtained by charter from Robert the Bruce. He had issue.

John (Sir), taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, 1346, and was one of the hostages for King David II. in 1357.

He had issue, Walter and John. The latter had no issue; of the former, more hereafter.

John (Sir) of Daldon, killed at Halidon Hill in 1333.

James (Sir) of Preston. Left no issue. ‡

Also Isabella, wife of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, who obtained the barony of Gairlies, which passed to her son, John, Earl of Moray, who fell at Durham in 1346, and which he gave up to his uncle (as denominated in the charter) Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton. The charter included the lands of Garlies, Glenmanache, Corsock, and Kirkcormok. He is therein designed father of Sir John.

Sir Alan Stewart (already mentioned) of Dreghorn, Darnley, and Corswall, the latter in the Parish of Kirkcolm, was killed at the battle of Halidonhill in 1333. He had issue—

Robert (Sir) of Cruyton, &c., who died without issue.

John (Sir) of Jedworth, afterwards of Dreghorn and Darnley.

Walter (Sir) died without issue.

Alexander (Sir) died without issue.

Sir John Stewart (second son) of Jedworth, Dreghorn, and Darnley, had issue—

John (Sir) of Darnley (given as a hostage for King David Bruce) and had issue—

Robert, who died young.

* Bonkill or Bonkyl is in Berwickshire. He also obtained with her the manor of Ulndale in Cumberland, and other lands.

† Stewart line. The title previously borne by other families.

‡ Douglas states that the Stewarts of Athol, Buchan, &c., were his descendants. We give it as shown in the Stewarts of Garlies' pedigree.

Walter (Sir) who succeeded his brother, and died without issue.
Alexander (Sir) of Darnley, who succeeded Sir Walter.

Sir Alexander Stewart married Janet, daughter of John Turnbull of Minto, and had issue—

John (Sir) of Darnley, who married the heiress of the house of Lennox, and was killed before Orleans. He left issue, Sir Alan, from whom descended the Earls and Dukes of Lennox, and Henry Lord Darnley, who married Mary, Queen of Scots.

William (Sir) of Jedworth, killed before Orleans. He left issue, John, (Sir) of whom hereafter.

According to Douglas, Sir Alexander Stewart married secondly, Janet Keith, heiress of Galstoun, and relict of Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow. No issue is given, but Gallistoun passed to and remained in the Stewart family, and in a charter, dated in 1406, it is stated that Sir John Stewart of Darnley acknowledged Sir Alexander Stewart of Gallistoun to be his brother. There was also another son, Robert, which appears from a Charter in the Chartulary of Paisley, granted by Blair of Adamton, to the monks of Paisley, dated 1397, and attested by Roberto, senescallo, filio Domini Alexandri Senescalli, Militis, Domini de Darnley. Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley had therefore two families.

It is at this point where so much controversy has arisen, from the difficulty at so remote a period, of proving that John and William Stewart were brothers.

From an original decret of the Baron Court of Cambusnethan, held on the 13th October 1390, Coram Domino Alexandro Seneschallo, Domino dictæ Baronie, at the instance of Sir Alexander Stewart against John Frankesland, it appears that the witnesses present with Sir Alexander, were Nobiles et potentes viri, Dominus Willielmus de Somervelle, Dominus de Carnwyth. Johannes de Hamylton, Dominus de Ross. Willielmus Seneschalli. Alexander Senescall, Dominus de Gallistoun. Robertus Seneschall, &c.

This supports what we have already stated in regard to Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley having had two families; and it also bears out that William Stewart was an elder

brother and next to Sir John Stewart of Darnley, the eldest son, for we only find two sons, John and William, mentioned as the children by Janet Turnbull of Minto. In the decret, Sir John Stewart, the eldest son, is not mentioned, and the question therefore arises, is Willielmus Senescalli, Miles, the same person, who, on other occasions, has been styled, Willielmus Senescalli de Jedworth, Miles. Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ* (vols. vii. and viii.) throws some light on this point, for Sir William Stewart of Jedworth was concerned in several public transactions on the borders of Scotland about the years 1385, 1390, 1392, 1397, &c. On some occasions in his earlier years, he is styled Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, but afterwards, when more generally known, in the state papers, he is merely designated Sir William Stewart, or Willielmus Senescalli, Miles. In a diplomatic capacity he also signed several treaties between Scotland and England as Willielmus Senescalli, Miles, which will be found in Rymer (vol. viii). Also in a charter of Robert de Cochrane, to Sir Henry Douglas, of the lands of Longnewton, dated Edinburgh 1392, and preserved in Macfarlane's collection, p. 40 (Advocate's Library), and in many other deeds, dated about that period, Sir William Stewart of Jedworth is merely styled Willielmus Senescalli, Miles, Sir William Stewart, or Sir William Steward, knight, without any additional designation, and no other instance occurs of any other person being described in this manner, in any authenticated charters dated about that period. It seems to us, therefore, that the Willielmus Senescalli, Miles, mentioned in the decret, of 1390, could have been no other than Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, and that he must have been the second son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley, and brother of Sir John Stewart, who married one of the co-heiresses of the house of Lennox.

When the French Admiral, Vienne, came to Scotland, in 1385, to distribute 40,000 livres, and also suits of armour presented by the King of France, to those Scotsmen who had most assisted as warriors in their determined opposition to the English, we find "Guille Steward" to whom 100

livres were allotted, who is believed to be no other than William Stewart of Jedworth.

A full notice of the above very interesting document will be given under Cruggleton, where we will have more space. We have read the original, which is dated the 16th November 1385. Prior to the above, however, viz., the 2d July 1385, Robert the II. granted a charter, dated at Linlithgow, to William Stewart of Jedworth, of the lands of Lynlawys, in the barony of Oxenham, Roxburghshire, forfeited by Thomas de Rydall. There was also a charter of the lands of Myntow, granted by John Turnbull of Minto to Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, his grandson, dated, 8th Dec. 1390, and ratified by Robert III. in 1390-91. Sir William had also a pension of 40 merks annually from King Robert III., out of the customs of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, as a reward for his loyalty, &c., to the king and his eldest son David, which was granted 27th March 1392. Sir William of Jedworth, knight banneret, was one of the Ambassadors sent to adjust a truce with the English, 30th October 1394. He was also Sheriff of Teviotdale. Who he married is not now known, but a contract was entered into at Dumfries, 17th October 1396, betwixt Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, and Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, that John, son and heir of Sir William, should marry Marion, daughter of Sir Walter, matrimony to be fulfilled betwixt them before Candlemas then next to come. Sir William Stewart was taken prisoner at Fullhopelaw in Northumberland, in the year 1400. How long he was kept as such does not appear, but the next we learn of him is in France.

As further evidence that Sir William Stewart of Jedworth was brother to Sir John Stewart of Darnley, we have to give an account preserved in the *Chambre des Comtes* at Paris, dated November 1st, 1422, of the different payments made to the Scots, and the other allies of the French monarch, from which the following extract is taken, "A Messire Guillaume Stuart, Esquyer, dy Pays d'Escosse, frere

de Monsieur le Connestable (Jean Stuart de Darnley) deux cent livres Tournois, cy 200 Tour."

There cannot, to any impartial inquirer, be any matter of doubt that the Guillaume Stuart above mentioned, and the Guille Stewart, whose name we previously gave, were one and the same. From what we have given, he is distinctly mentioned as the brother of Sir John Stewart of Darnley, and therefore Sir William Stewart of Jedworth (who is, by all who have entered into the question, acknowledged to have been the person who received the gratuity from France in the year 1385) must have been the brother of Sir John Stewart of Darnley.

There is a trifling error in the account preserved in the *Chambre des Comptes* at Paris, in describing Sir William Stewart as Escuyer, whereas it is evident he was a Knight previous to that period. This, however, to any one who has been accustomed to study such matters, is nothing, as they are often to be met with. Many who are known to have been Knights are not always so styled in ancient documents.

In the British Museum Library, Harl. MSS., an account of portraits on the walls of the ancient palace of la Verrerie is given. They belonged to the Stewarts of Aubigne, in France. The correct copies of the inscriptions under the portraits are, Sir John Stuart of Darnley, Constable of Scotland, killed at the battle of Harans 1429. Sir William Stuart de Castel Stuart, brother to the Constable, killed at the battle of Vernueil—Sir Alexander Stewart, brother to the Constable, killed at the battle of Harans. As the inscriptions were drawn up under the directions of the Stuarts of Aubigne as far as their information went, the authenticity is unquestionable. The palace, however, was repaired some considerable time after the siege of Orleans, and the particulars were doubtless forgotten; for although correct in stating that he fell some time before the year 1430, yet he was not killed at the battle of Vernueil in 1424, but at the siege of Orleans in 1429. This mistake arose from Sir William's half-brother, William Hamilton, having been killed at the battle of Cravant in 1423, or

Vernueil (for they were fought close to each other) and the report was current that Sir John Stewart's brother was killed, which was supposed to be Sir William Stewart, and believed at the time in Scotland, and repeated in after times in France. At the battle of Cravant in 1423 Sir John Turnbull, surnamed *Out with the sword*, was also killed. This caused Walter Turnbull, son of (Sir) John Turnbull, who is believed to have been Sir John killed at Cravant, and the same who had made a grant of the lands of Minto to Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, in the year 1390, to raise a claim, by a notarial instrument, dated 1424, that the lands belonged to him, as at the time of the transfer John Turnbull of Minto, his father, was afflicted with leprosy, which according to the then existing laws of Scotland, rendered the transaction null and void. Nothing further appears to have been done, which is believed to have arisen from finding out the mistake about the death of Sir William Stewart. The deed here referred to, was and no doubt still is in the Charter Chest of Lord Minto, at Minto.

The siege of Orleans commenced on the 12th October 1428, and from a journal copied verbatim from an old manuscript, found in the town house of the city of Orleans, printed in that city in the year 1576, the following account is given of Sir William Stewart.

“Le lendemani de Mardy (8 Fevrier) entrerent dedans la ville d'Orleans plusieurs tres Vaillant hommes de Guerre et bien habillez, et entre les autres Messire Guillaume Estuart, frere du Constable d'Escosse, le Seigneur de Sancourt, &c.”

The Constable of Scotland here mentioned was Sir John Stewart of Darnley.—In Thaumassiere's history of the Province of Berry, published in the year 1690, the following account is given of him and his brother: “En ce temps Jean Stuart, Connestable d'Escosse, amena, au secours de ce roy, des bandes de gens de pieds, &c.—Guillaume Stuart, son frere, mourut au meme lit d'honneur,” &c.

That the Sir William Stewart who fell before Orleans was Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, appears to us to be beyond a doubt.

The connection between him and the Douglas family was close, so much so that the Earl of Douglas gave to him a grant of the castle and lands of Abercorn, dated 28th October 1398, and one of the principal leaders of the Scottish forces in the service of France, about the year 1424, was this same Earl of Douglas, Archibald, who succeeded his father as Earl. While in Scotland Sir William Stewart of Jedworth appears to have been mixed up in several affairs with the Douglas, and when abroad it is natural to suppose that they drew closer. Sir William Stewart of Jedworth bore a martial character in Scotland, corresponding with the actions attributed by the French historians to the Sir William Stewart who so distinguished himself at the siege of Orleans, and were there no proofs to the contrary, it is not to be credited that another Sir William Stewart should have existed for about sixty years in obscurity, and that he should never have been heard of until the close of his life, rising and setting at the siege of Orleans. On the 12th February 1429, Sir William Stewart of Jedworth fell before Orleans. This is very clear, and in the journal of the siege published in 1576, it is said that the two brothers, Sir John Stewart of Darnley, and Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, fell on the same day. Following this, on the 23d April 1429, Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton, his grandson, appeared in person at Minto, and took possession. Between the year of the grant in 1391, to Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, and Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton's succession in 1429, above mentioned, a space of nearly forty years, no one else had possession. Sir William's father (who had married Marion Stewart, heiress of Garlies and Dalswinton) was killed in France in 1419.

The deeds in connection with the estate of Minto are stated to be very complete and regular, and those referred to were, and no doubt still are, in the charter chest at Minto.

It is unnecessary for us to enter further into this part of the history. As far as we can judge injustice has been done to the Earls of Galloway, in doubting the proofs brought

forward by them, and the attempt made to make two Sir William Stewarts, one of Jedworth, and the other of Castlemilk. It will be shown, as we proceed, that the first Sir William Stewart, who held Castlemilk as a separate patrimony, was the second son of Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, brother of Sir John Stewart of Darnley.

We have already stated that we cannot trace who Sir William Stewart of Jedworth married, but he left two sons.

John (Sir), who married his cousin Marion, daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Stewart of Garlies and Dalswinton, in the year 1396.

It is mentioned by Douglas that with consent of his wife, Marion, he renounced to John (Sir) of Gyrtoun (Girthon?) all right which they had to the barony of Callie. We have been unable to follow the relationship of this John Stewart. Sir John Stewart of Garlies, Dalswinton, &c., is stated to have been killed in France in 1419. He was certainly dead before 28th October 1420, on which day Marion, his relict, resigned the lands of Carnsalloch in favour of Sir Herbert Maxwell. She again married Sir John Forrester of Corstorphin, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland.

William (Sir) of Castlemilk, whom he married does not appear. He was alive in 1439. He left issue,—

Sir David Stewart of Castlemilk, &c.

Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurley, who left issue Sir Walter, when the line became extinct.

It is to be observed that it is through this second son of Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, also styled Sir William, that so much confusion has arisen. Sir John Stewart and Marion Stewart his wife, had issue,—

William (Sir), of Garlies, Dalswinton, Minto, &c.

John, Provost of Glasgow, who left issue, Robert, a citizen of Glasgow.

Sir William succeeded his father Sir John Stewart, but whom he married is not now known. He had issue by his first wife,—

Andrew, who predeceased his father.

He had a charter as son and heir of Sir William Stewart, Knight, of the lands of Dalswinton, Garlies, Merbotill, Mynto, Howpaslet, Langnewton, and Glasserton, 13th January 1458-59.

Alexander (Sir), who succeeded.

Thomas (Sir), ancestor of the Lords Blantyre, who received from his father (we also find it stated from his brother) the lands of Minto, also Synlaws and Merbotle in Roxburghshire, under charter in the year 1476.

Walter (Sir), of Barolye, ancestor of the Stewarts of Tonderghie, (parish of Whithorn), Viscounts Mountjoy, &c., in Ireland.

Sir William Stewart acquired the lands of Glasserton, about the year 1426. This was previous to his claim to the estate of Minto in 1429. He must, therefore, have got Glasserton independent of his grandfather. Sir William was knighted by James II. in the year 1443. He sat in Parliament in 1467; and from a charter it appears he was alive on the 31st October, 1479. He was more than once married. His last wife was Euphame Graham, supposed of the Monteith family, who, as far as known, had no issue. She survived him, and appears in 1493 as pursuer in a civil cause against Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, knight, her stepson. Sir William Stewart resigned several lands in Teviotdale in favour of Alexander Scott of Howplaset.

Sir Alexander Stewart succeeded his father. It is as well to remark here, that although the title of Sir is given to each, we have no proof that they were knighted, excepting Sir William, mentioned above. It was customary, however, and may be called the rule in these times. Sir Alexander Stewart married Elizabeth Stewart. Who she was is not stated, but she must have been a cousin. They had issue,—

John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Shaw of Hallie, ambassador from Scotland to Denmark in the reign of King James III. They had a charter to John Stewart son and heir apparent of Alexander Stewart of Dalswinton, and Elizabeth Shaw, his wife, from his father, of the barony of Dalswinton, 20th October 1477. He predeceased his father, and left no issue,—

Alexander, who succeeded.

Archibald of Fintalloch (parish of Penninghame), who had issue.

Agnes, married John, 4th Lord Maxwell.

Sir Alexander succeeded, and having been designated Garlies in his father's lifetime, he retained it, which continued to be the chief title until made Earls of Galloway. He

married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers. He died in 1501, and left issue,—

Alexander (Sir), of Grennan.

According to some accounts he is also said to have had a son named Walter, styled Sir, and of Barclye. This is a mistake, as the Sir Walter of Barclye was the third surviving son of Sir William Stewart of Garlies and Dalswinton, already mentioned. Barclye was retained by Sir William Stewart's son Walter's descendants, until sold to James, fifth Earl of Galloway, subsequent to the year 1702. (See Tonderghia, parish of Whithorn).

Sir Alexander Stewart, styled of Grennan, succeeded.— He married Elizabeth Kennedy (of Blairquhan). He fell at Flodden in the year 1513, leaving an only son, Alexander, and sixteen or nineteen daughters (for there are different versions), stated to have been all married, but whose names are not given in the Galloway tree. However, from different sources, we learn that,

Nicolas married in 1521 Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum.

Agnes, married Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw.

And Douglas gives us that

Christian, married Sir James Stewart of Cardonald.

Elizabeth (Isabel?) married Thomas, son and heir to Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland.

_____	”	_____	Towers of Innerleith,
_____	”	_____	Douglas of Pompherstoun.
_____	”	_____	Moutry of Seafield.
_____	”	_____	Lundy of Balgony.
_____	”	_____	Hannay of Sorbie.
(Euphemia)	”	_____	Alexander Adair of Kilhill.
_____	”	_____	Finlay Campbell of Corsiehill (Corswall).
_____	”	_____	Thomas Kennedy of Barganny (?)
_____	”	_____	” Lockhart of Bar.
Janet	”	_____	Gavin Kennedy of Blairquhan.
_____	”	_____	Crichton of Naughton.
_____	”	_____	Johnstone of Johnston.
_____	”	_____	Cairns of Orchardtoun.
_____	”	_____	Sir John Kennedy of Culzean. (?)

Some of these seem to be correct; but we cannot trace many of them which appear to us to be wrong.

His son, Alexander, succeeded. He was under age at his

father's death in 1513. Afterwards he rose in favour with King James V., and was made a member of the Privy Council. He was sent as ambassador to England. Whom he married will be shown hereafter. Previous to the route of Solway, he made a settlement of his estates, obtaining charters of the baronies of Garlies, Glasserton, Dalswinton, &c., on the 23d October, 1542, to himself in liferent, and in fee to Alexander, his son and heir apparent, and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to his second son, John, and the other heirs male of his own body, which failing, to Walter Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie), Archibald Stewart of Fintalloch, John Stewart of Minto, Robert Stewart, citizen of Glasgow. He was one of the prisoners taken at Solway, in November 1542, and was released in 1543, on giving his son and heir, Alexander, as his hostage. On this occasion the close connection between the Earls of Lennox and the Stewarts of Garlies is clearly shown in the following extract from a letter written and signed by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, to the Earl of Shrewsbury, when, through his influence, several who had been taken prisoners at the battle of Solway Moss, were induced to go over to the English interest.

“ My Lord, trueth it is at my fyrst journeye to Dromfres, upon the West Marches of Scotland, thair came into the King's Majesty's Service, by my procurement, the moist part of the lairds of Galloway, such as the Laird of Garles, the Laird of Lochynwar, and Tutor of Bomby, who I brocht with me to Carlale, whair thay entir thair Pledgis unto the Lord Wharton, beyng then Lord Warden of the West Marchis. And forasmuch as the Laird of Garleis is *my nere kinsman*, and also of my sarname, I did tak in my custody, by my Lord Somersett's license, only the said Laird's sonne, beyng of the age of xvi years, whose substance I do not know perfectly, but by my judgment, his father may spend xv hundreth marks, Scots, wiche is all I can certifye your Lordship in this matr, &c. &c.”

Sir Alexander was thrice married.

1st. Katherine, daughter of Sir James Crichton of Cranston-riddell, by whom he appears to have had no issue.

2ndly. Margaret, daughter and heir of Patrick Dunbar of Clugston, and had issue:—

Alexander, his heir.

John, Parson of Kirkmahoe.

3rdly. Katherine, only daughter of William Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie), and had issue:—

Anthony of Clary (see Clary, parish of Peninghame.)

Robert, married Mary Stewart, heiress of James Stewart of Cardonald.

He had a charter, as legitimate son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, Knight, and Catherine Stewart, in favour of himself and his wife, Mary Stewart, of the lands of Wrichtland and Cardonald, in the county of Renfrew, from the said James Stewart, dated 6th February 1571-2. He married 2ndly, Marion Montgomerie, but had no issue.

William of Bargrennan.

Margaret, married Patrick M'Kie of Larg.

Helen, married William Gordon of Murefad, ancestor of Lord Kenmure.

Alexander Stewart, younger of Garlies, as already mentioned, had been a hostage for his father in England in 1543. He was born in the year 1527. He was zealous for the Reformation, and a Commissioner from the Kirks of Nithsdale to the General Assembly in 1560. In the same year, when Edinburgh Castle was besieged, he sent a challenge to Sir William Kirkaldy, the Governor, to fight him. Sir William, as well known, was a brave soldier, and could without danger to his character decline it, considering the peculiar position which he then held.

Accompanying the Regent Lennox (called his kinsman), to the Parliament at Stirling, he was killed there, with the Regent, on the 4th September 1571. He thus predeceased his father.

He married Catherine, second daughter of William, 4th Lord Herries, and had issue:—

Alexander, who succeeded his grandfather.

Agnes, who in 1577, married Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw.

Elizabeth, married William Maxwell of Gemsellache. By contract of marriage, Alexander Stewart of Garlies became bound for his sister Elizabeth, on the one part. It was dated at Wigton, 23d January 1582. (Barnbarroch papers.)

Sir Alexander, who was knighted at the marriage of Darnley and Queen Mary, is described as having been possessed of great bravery.

It is mentioned that when Bothwell at Carberry hill declined single combat with a famous swordsman (whose name we do not know), on account of his rank, Sir Alexander Stewart volunteered to take his place, but Spotswood states this offer was also declined by order of Queen Mary.

His father, Sir Alexander, died in the year 1590, when he was succeeded by his grandson,

Alexander Stewart, married in 1576, Christian, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, when they had a charter, dated the 18th October of that year, of the lands of Claymadie, Over Ersik, Laganis, Little Caldonis, &c., on the resignation of Alexander Stewart of Garlies. Also on the 4th February 1592-3 he had a charter of the lands of Bishoptoun, &c. He was knighted at the Coronation of Queen Anne of Denmark in the year 1590. He was twice married. By his first wife, already mentioned, he had issue :—

Alexander, who succeeded.

William of Mains, who married the heires of Burray, and was ancestor of Sir James Stewart of Burray.

Helen, married John Douglas of Stanehouse.

Jean, married John Kennedy of Culzean.

Nicolas, married John Dunbar of Mochrum.

He married, secondly, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, second daughter of David 7th Earl of Angus, and relict of John, 7th Lord Maxwell,—no issue.

He died on the 9th October 1596, and was succeeded by his son,

Alexander, who was under age. Knighted by James VI., and also raised by him to the peerage as Lord Garlies on the 19th July 1607, and Earl of Galloway 9th September 1623. In the letters patent, dated at Whitehall 19th July 1607, Alexander Stewart is mentioned as having been descended from the family of Lennox. Alexander Stewart, qui tantis annis elapsis, ab illa antiqua et nobilissima familia de Lennox descendit. Non igitur respectu dicti continua-

tionis et descensus dictæ Domus de Garlies, et suæ nobilis prosapiæ ab antiqua Domo de Lennox derivatæ, &c. King James, who granted these letters patent, was himself descended from the family of Lennox, and was well versed in its history, for he had, during his reign, employed several persons to trace its genealogy. Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, at the head of the family of Darnley, was as well as King James, very conversant in its history, and he was commissioned to invest Sir Alexander Stewart with the honours designed him. Concedimus nostram plenam Commissionem et potestatem nostro nobilissimo et prædilecto consanguineo et confiliario Ludovito Lennoxie Duci, &c., præfatum Alexandrum Stewart de Garlies, Dominum de Garlies, faciendi, &c.

He married Grizel, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, on the 16th October 1660, and had issue :—

Alexander, Lord Garlies, who died in 1638. He was twice married, 1st at Chelsea, 19th December 1627, to Lady Anne Howard, daughter of Charles, Earl of Nottingham, and grand-daughter of the "bonnie" Earl of Moray. No issue. 2ndly, to Lady Margaret Graham, second daughter of William, Earl of Airth, Menteith, and Strathearn, and by her had a son, Alexander, Master of Garlies, who was served heir to his father, on the 2d May 1639, but died before his grandfather, in 1648.

James, created a baronet in 1627, and served heir to his brother, 5th September 1648.

Anna, married Sir A. Agnew of Lochnaw.

Alexander, first Lord Garlies and Earl of Galloway was an adherent of Charles I., and of his Privy Council. He died in 1649, and was succeeded by his second son, Sir James Stewart, Baronet, and Lord Garlies.

James, 2nd Earl of Galloway, &c., married in 1642, Nicolas, daughter of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag. In the year 1654 he had a fine of £4000 sterling imposed on him by Cromwell's Act of Grace and Pardon, for being an adherent of Charles the 1st. At the Restoration he was in great favour with Charles II. On the 22d December 1663, we find James, Earle of Galloway, had sasine of the baronies of Garlies, &c. He had issue ;—

Alexander, who succeeded his father.

Robert of Ravenstone, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, and had issue four daughters. (See Ravenstone, parish of Whithorn.)

William of Castle-Stewart, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Gordon of Cardoness, and left issue. (See Castle-Stewart, parish of Peninghame.)

Grizel, married Alexander, 5th Viscount Kenmure. Whether his first or third wife we cannot trace. Douglas says the third.

James, 2d Earl of Galloway, died in 1671, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Stewart, Lord Garlies.

Alexander, 3d Earl of Galloway, &c., married Mary, daughter of James, 2d Earl of Queensberry. In May 1677, Marie, Countess of Galloway, had sasine of the Mylne of Whythill, Mylne lands, sixteen Merk land of Pantrinie (?), &c., &c. They had issue :—

Alexander, Lord Garlies.

James, who succeeded his brother as fifth Earl.

John, Brigadier-General, of Sorbie, and who died at Sorbie 22d April 1748. Elected a member for the County in the year 1701.

Andrew, died in the Expedition to Darien in 1699.

William.

Robert.

Margaret, married to Sir John Clerk, Baronet of Pennycuik, a Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

Henrietta, married, 20th February 1704, to William, Earl of Glencairn, and had issue.

Alexander succeeded his father as 4th Earl of Galloway ; died unmarried in 1694, and was buried in the tomb of the Regent Murray, St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh. He was succeeded by his brother James. On the 25th June 1695, James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the lordship and barony of Gairlies. He married Catherine, daughter of Alexander, 9th Earl of Eglinton, and had issue :—

Alexander, Lord Garlies.

James, Lieutenant-General and Colonel 87th Regiment. He entered the 8d Regiment (now Scots Fusiliers) Foot Guards, was Major 4th June 1745, and after the battle of Fontenoy, was Lieutenant-Colonel 8th March 1748 ; M.P. for the Wigtown Burghs in 1734, and for the County in 1741. He died at Cally 27th April 1768.

William, served in the army as a cavalry officer, and was M.P. for the Wigtown Burghs in 1741.

George, died a student at the University, Edinburgh.

Margaret, married James, 5th Earl of Southesk; attainted in 1715, and died 1729; secondly, to John, Master of Sinclair; also attainted in 1715. No issue.

Euphemia, married Alexander Murray of Broughton. Died at Cally 1st May 1750. Left issue:—James.

Catherine and Anne—both unmarried.

James, 5th Earl of Galloway, was a Commissioner of the Treasury, and sworn a Privy Councillor in the reign of Queen Anne. He was one of those who, from patriotic feelings, disapproved of the Act of Parliament for the union of Scotland with England in all its articles, two or three excepted. He was one of the Lords of Police, which he held until 1740.

Alexander, Lord Garlies, succeeded his father as 6th Earl in 1746. He appears to have been married twice before his father's death, first to Anne Keith, second daughter of William, 9th Earl Marischal, and had issue:—

Alexander, Master of Garlies, born 26th August 1719, and died unmarried at Aix-la-Chapelle 1758.

James, died of small-pox at Dalkeith School in November 1733.

Mary, married, in September 1741, Kenneth, Lord Fortrose, eldest son of the attainted Earl of Seaforth, and had issue.

He married secondly, in 1729, Catherine Cochrane, third and youngest of the three beautiful daughters of John, 4th Earl of Dundonald, and had issue:—

John, Lord Garlies.

George, a Lieutenant in Lord Howe's Regiment of Foot, killed at Ticonderago.

William, died young.

Keith, of Glasserton, a Vice-Admiral, 1794; M.P. for the County of Wigton, 1786; re-chosen, 1774, 1780, and 1784. (See Glasserton, parish of Glasserton.)

Catherine, married, in 1752, James Murray of Broughton, M.P. for the County of Wigtown. Her only daughter and child died at Rome, unmarried, in 1752.

Susannah, married Granville, 1st Marquis of Stafford, in 1768.

Margaret, married Charles Gordon, 4th Earl of Aboyne, in 1759.

Euphemia, died in 1818.

Harriet, married, in 1765, Archibald, 9th Duke of Hamilton.

Charlotte, married, in 1759, William, 5th Earl of Dunmore.

By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1747, for abolishing hereditary jurisdiction in Scotland, Alexander, Earl of Galloway, claimed for the Bailie of Regality of the Priory of Whithorn, Steward of the Stewartry of Garlies, Bailiery and Regality over the Islands of Barray, &c., in Orkney, the sum of £6000, which was reduced to £321, 6s.

Renunciation, 1st September 1762, by Alexander, Earl of Galloway, to John, Lord Gairlies, his eldest son, of the Lordship of Gairlies.

On the 16th July 1770, John, Lord Garlies, had also sasine of the lands and barony of Buchan Forest.

Alexander, Earl of Galloway died in 1773, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, Lord Garlies, who had sasine of the barony of Garlies, Buchan Forest, and others, on the 30th October 1773.

John, 7th Earl of Galloway, &c., was born 13th March 1736. As Lord Garlies he was M.P. for Morpeth in 1761, and for Sudgershall in 1768. In the same year he was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Board of Police, and a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations in 1772. After succeeding to the Earldom, he was constituted one of the Lords of Police in 1774. On the 1st November 1775, he was invested by George III. with the Order of the Thistle in the King's Closet, and appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber in 1784. On the 28th May, 1796, he was created a British Peer by the title of Baron Stewart of Garlies.

As Lord Garlies, he married in 1762, Charlotte Mary Greville, third daughter of Francis, Earl of Brooke and Warwick, and had issue, a son, who died with his mother in 1763, in her eighteenth year. He married secondly, in 1764, Anne, daughter of Sir James Dashwood of Northbrooke, &c., Oxfordshire, M.P. for that county, and had issue :—

Alexander, Master of Garlies, who died in 1766.

George, who succeeded as 8th Earl.

Leveson, who died in his 9th year.

William, Sir, of Cumloden, Major-General and G.C.B., married, in 1804,

Frances, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Douglas, and left a son, Horatio, born 1806, whose descendant in the male line is now proprietor of Broughton and Cally. (For other particulars, and the gallant services of Major-General Sir William Stewart, see Cum-loden, Parish of Minnigaff.)

Charles, James, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, Rector of Orton in Huntingdonshire, D.D., and Bishop of Quebec. Died, unmarried, in 1887.

Montgomery Granville, John, of Grennan, then of Castramont (parish Anwoth). Born 1780, and died in 1860. He married, in 1801, Catherine, daughter of Patrick Honeyman, and had issue, Alexander and James, both in holy orders, and married, with issue. Also seven daughters, Anne, Susan, Mary, Sophia, Catherine, Caroline, and Jane. All married excepting the third named. He was M.P. for the Stewartry in 1803, and again in 1806 and 1807.

Edward Richard, born 1782. Entered the Foot Guards. Exchanged for a troop in the 7th Dragoon Guards in 1804; then a Company in the 97th Regiment. He was afterwards Brigade-Major in Scotland. In 1805, he married Catherine, daughter of Francis, Lord Elcho. M.P. for the Wigtown Burghs, which he vacated in 1809 on his appointment as a Commissioner for victualling the Navy. He had issue, Edward, Algernon, Arthur. All married, with issue. Also, Susan, Katherine, and Jane. The last named married George, 5th Duke of Marlborough. He died in 1851.

James Henry Keith, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Was Captain in the old 95th in August 1805; Major of Brigade to his brother William in Egypt 1807; and also to the Hon. Major-General Paget in Sweden and Portugal in 1808. Born 1783, married, 1819, Henrietta Anne, 2d daughter of the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. He had issue, Spencer, Henry, Keith, Charles, Patrick, and Charlotte. He died in 1836.

Catherine, married Sir James Graham, Bart.

Susan, married, 1791, to George, Marquis of Blanford, who succeeded as 4th Duke of Marlborough.

Harriet, married to Lord Spencer, Chichester.

Elizabeth Euphemia, married to John Phillips Inge, of Thorpe, Constantine, in Staffordshire.

Charlotte, married to Sir Edward Crofton, Baronet.

Caroline, married to the Hon. and Rev. George Rushout.

Georgina Charlotte, married to the Hon. Mr. Bligh, 3d son of John, Earl of Darnley.

Sophia.

John, 7th Earl of Galloway, was very highly esteemed as a warm and able supporter of religion. He died at

Galloway House, on the 14th November 1806, and was buried at Sorbie.

He had much taste for music, and great skill in agricultural pursuits.

Part of the Mains, called Bandola, on the east side of the road leading to Galloway House, also some acres of the Park of Broughton, were disposed to John, Earl of Galloway, by James Murray of Broughton, for a part of Balzier in exchange; also small portions of the 20 merklands of Crugleton Castle and Cavens, which were then and are now known as the Deer Park. Sasine for the latter was obtained on the 2d December 1777.

He was succeeded by his eldest son George, Lord Garlies, Captain Royal Navy.

George, 8th Earl, entered the Navy in March 1780, under his uncle, Captain the Honourable Keith Stewart, then in command of the "Berwick," 74 guns; and was in the action off the Doggerbank with the Dutch Fleet in August 1781. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, 8th August 1789, and as Master and Commander in 1790. He commanded the "Vulcan" fireship under Lord Hood in 1793, and was made Captain the same year. He afterwards served under Admiral Sir John Jervis at the reduction of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St Lucia, West Indies, when he commanded the "Winchelsea" frigate. Sir John Jervis wrote to the Admiralty that Lord Garlies had acquitted himself with great address and spirit, although he received a bad contusion from the fire of a battery against which he placed his ship in the good old way, within half musquet shot. He subsequently commanded the "Lively" frigate under Sir John Jervis at the glorious victory off Cape St Vincent, 14th February 1797, and brought home the news. He was M.P. for Saltash in 1790, and resigned his seat to his brother, William, in 1795. On the 30th April, 1805, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty; and in July following, was M.P. for Cockermonth. In 1806 he was M.P. for Haslemere. Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal for

the County of Wigton. In 1810 he obtained his flag as Rear-admiral of the Blue.

In 1797, he married Jane, second daughter of Henry, 1st Earl of Uxbridge, and left issue,—

Randolph, present Earl.

Keith, Vice-Admiral and C.B., served in the Baltic during the Russian War, and since in China. Married Mary Caroline, only daughter of Sir Charles Fitzroy, K.C.B., and has issue,—George Montgomery; also Mary-Jane; Edith; Blanche; Louisa; Eleanore; Rosa; Carolina, and Mabel.

Jane, married George, 5th Duke of Marlborough, and died 1844.

Caroline, died unmarried 1857.

Louisa, married in 1823, to William, Lord Feversham. He died in 1867.

George, 8th Earl of Galloway, Rear Admiral, &c. &c., died in 1834, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Randolph, Lord Garlies, as

Randolph, 9th Earl of Galloway. Was M.P. for Cocker-mouth from 1826 to 1831, Lord Lieutenant of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright from 1828 to 1845, and of Wigtonshire from 1828 to 1851, when he resigned. He married in 1833, Harriet Blanche, seventh daughter of Henry Charles, 6th Duke of Beaufort, and has had issue,—

Alan, Plantagenet, Lord Garlies, late Captain Royal Horse Guards (Blues), and Aide-de-Camp to Lord George Paget, Inspector General of Cavalry. Elected M.P. for Wigtonshire in 1868.

Randolph Henry, Captain H.P., 42d Royal Highlanders. Served in the Crimea and India.

Alexander, Captain Royal Horse Artillery. Served in the last war in China and India.

Walter John, Cornet, 12th Lancers.

Malcolm, died 1853.

Fitzroy Somerset Keith.

Helen Blanche.

Emma Georgina, married W. F. Tollemache, and died in January 1869, leaving issue.

Mary Louisa.

Jane Charlotte.

Emily Octavia.

Henrietta Caroline.

Isabel Maude.

Arms.—Or, a fesse, chequy, argent, and azure, surmounted of a bend, engrailed, gules, within a tressure, flory-counterflory, of the last.

Crest.—A pelican, argent, winged, or, in her nest, feeding her young, proper.

Supporters.—Dexter, a savage, wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, holding a club over his dexter shoulder, all proper. Sinister, a lion, gules.

Motto.—Virescit vulnere virtus.

Galloway House is a large modern residence, having been



built about the middle of the last century, by Alexander, 6th Earl of Galloway. It is beautifully situated at Rigg or Cruggleton Bay. The principal approach is from the Wigtown road near the village of Garlieston. There are other approaches, one called Powton Lodge, on the north-west side of the Park, from the road to Whithorn; another from Garlieston, &c. &c. The grounds have much fine timber, many beech and other trees being particularly attractive. The drives are many miles in extent, having been laid out with much taste by the present Earl, and the views from several parts are very fine. The climate and soil seem to be very favourable for the Rhododendron or American Plant, and there are several of large size, one in particular of great dimensions.

A beautiful walk along the shore, or drive through the grounds, lead to a lodge called Cruggleton Lodge. This is at

the extreme south-west end of the park, and at no great distance outside are the ruins (or what is left) of the once extensive and impregnable Castle of Cruggleton, a description of which is given under Cruggleton. To this interesting spot, a walk was formed along the edge of the precipice, affording a fine view of the surrounding country, with the Stewartry on the opposite side of the coast, and in clear weather the Isle of Man and the Cumberland hills in the distance. The ruins and lands have belonged to the Agnews of Lochnaw since 1642, but with much taste and good feeling, the present Earl of Galloway obtained permission from the late Sir Andrew Agnew, to gird up the remaining arch with iron bars; previously the greater portion of the materials had been used for the erection of farm buildings and dykes.

On the other side of the bay of Garlieston, are the lands of Eggerness with the promontory bearing that name, and next to Galloway House grounds, are the lands of Cashwill, on a part of which the present village of Garlieston is built. At this place there is a harbour with a small coasting, &c. trade. The village is prettily situated, forming a row of white-washed houses at the foot of the bay, which, with the surrounding scenery, has a pleasing effect, the bay of Garlieston being nearly land-locked.

The lands now belonging to the Earl of Galloway in Wigtonshire are Poltoun or Powtoun, of which mention has already been made. Immediately adjoining are the lands of Eggerness, also mentioned. Then the estate of Pankill, now called Bonkill, including Culderie, &c. In the parish of Kirkinner the valuable estate of Baldoon, and more than one half of the landward portion of the parish of Wigtown. Then the estate of Clary in the parish of Penninghame, with detached lands in the parish of Whithorn. The possessions in Wigtonshire are therefore extensive and valuable, which, with the Garlies and Cumloden estates in the parish of Minnigaff, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, give a large territorial sway in Galloway.

We will give separate notices of the estates above mentioned, under the several parishes.

CRUGGLETON.

This formed at one time a separate parish, and is now included in Sorbie. The church of Cruggleton is very ancient. By whom it was built is not known, but being so close to the castle, there is every reason to believe that the ancient owners of the fortress and lands were the founders. As mentioned by Symson, it was in ruins in 1684. It was in connection with the Priory of Candida Casa, at Whithorn, and served by a Vicar. The lands which had accrued to it, are believed to have been the modern farms of Baltier and Cults. Part of the ruins still remain, surrounded by the church-yard.*

Not far distant from the church stood the castle, in ancient times a fortress of vast strength, and in regard to which and its owners, many stirring narratives have been handed down. Built on the highest ridge of the iron-bound coast, on a jutting precipice, 200 feet above the sea, the position was most commanding. It was erected by the Sea-Kings, and as heretofore understood Magnus, King of Norway, was the builder in 1098, but this could not have been accomplished by him. He was not a sufficient time on the coast. The materials had to be brought from a distance, as the same description of stone is not to be found in Galloway. Professor Munch, of Christiana, has given us greater enlightenment on the subject, in his "*Chronica Regum Manniæ and Insularum*," published in 1860, with notes, and accounts taken from the long lost "*Codex Flateyensis*."

From this source we learn that Thorfin (fourth son of Sigurd II., killed at Clontarf, near Dublin, in 1014, whose mother was a daughter of Malcolm Malbrigid, called King of Scotland) conquered and ruled Galloway, from Solway to Carrick, and seems to have held it to his death in 1064. His rule lasted, it is believed, from thirty-four to thirty-five years. There was a contemporary and rival, Malcolm, also King of Scotland, who outlived Malbrigid four years, and historians have made the two rival kings as one and the same.

* A stone battle-axe, weighing 14 lbs., highly polished and ornamented, the handle having a hole in it as if for a thong, was found in 1857, in the Beadle's Croft, at the church of Cruggleton. The stone of which it is formed was hard and whitish.

It is also stated in the Nial Saga, that Kari, Solmund's son, passed the winter, after the battle of Clontarf, with Earl Malcolm, near Whitherne. There can therefore now be no doubt that Cruggleton Castle was built a good many years before the time of Magnus. However, beyond the statement that Earl Malcolm resided near Whithorn, we are left in ignorance as to the name of his residence. Cruggleton castle is near Whithorn, as well as the fortlet of Carghidown,* which covered half an acre, on the Tonderghie property, Burgh-head; also Castle Feather, close by, on the estate of Physgill. All were built by the Norsemen. There can be no question that Earl Malcolm resided in one of them, and from the extent of Cruggleton Castle, there is every reason to believe that it was then built, and occupied by him. As already stated, the precipice on which it was situated is fully 200 feet above the sea. It covered about one and a half acres of land. Within the walls, which were battlemented, there was a courtyard, and buildings with eight towers. Another wall lined the interior side of the fossé or moat, fifty feet wide, and very deep, over which was a drawbridge. The gate was strongly fortified, with a guardhouse over it and portcullis. Landward, it was thus, in these times, considered impregnable. On the other side, the sea made it equally so. Immediately under the castle, there was a landing place, where vessels of small burden could be drawn up and secured in tempestuous weather. The means of communication was by a path up the precipice, intersected at the harbour by a gate, having a small guard-house over it, and defended by a portcullis, &c., The path then ascended in a winding direction, and at the battlemented wall was another gate, fortified in the same way. Magnus arrived off the coast in the year 1098, and avowed his intention of retaining possession of Galloway, but we repeat he had no time to build such a castle. The date of Thorfin's death, and the short rule of King Magnus, corroborate the statements handed down in regard to the first occupation by the Carrols, who obtained possession about the beginning of the twelfth century. Their ancestor

* Called in Ainslie's map Port Castle.

was Carrol or O'Carrol, an Irish king, or chief, who passed over to Scotland in the tenth century, it is believed, and obtained a grant of lands in Carrick, Ayrshire, which took from him the name of Caroltoun, now Carleton, (see Dailly parish).* The Irish Chronicles inform us of the great power the Carrols or O'Carrols at one time possessed in Ireland. They ruled over a large section of that country, several being kings or chiefs, the principal of all having been the chief of Oriel, and Arch King of Argiall, whose territory was the present counties of Monaghan, Louth, &c., Eile or Ely, now called King's, and also the county of Fermanagh, with the Hall and Court of Tara, in Meath, were possessed by the others.† Previously the name seems to have been Cairill, as found in the Annals of Tighernac. In "A. D. 582, Baidan Mac Cairill Ri Uladh obit^g." which in English is, "Baiden, son of Cairill, King of Ulster, died."‡ The constant wars between the various kings or chiefs, which ultimately caused Ireland to fall as a conquered country to England, was at the period we write of, the cause of Carrol's settlement in Scotland. He appears to have at once taken an active part against the Norsemen. For these services, the lands which took from him the name of Caroltoun, were granted. We are specially told that besides being particularly instrumental in giving the Danes a notable overthrow, he took Eric, the son of Swain (or Sweyne), prisoner, and as a reward the king gave him the said lands.§ In Henry Charteris'

* It is still known as a tradition in Carrick, that in very remote times, previous to the appearance of the Cathcarts, to whom it passed, that Carleton belonged to a family of the name of De Kierly, now M'Kerlie. In deeds dated in 1612, we find the name of the castle and lands spelled Kairltoun, and also Cairltoun. In another, dated 1621, it is Cairletoun.

† O'Clery's Annals of Ireland.

‡ Skene's Chronicles of Picts, Scots, &c.

§ A good deal of interesting information was given in an old work now lost, written by a Father Stewart, one of the monks of Crossraguel. In it the M'Kerlies were called brave warriors, who had often stood up for the independence of their country. It is stated to have been written in the sixteenth century, but the title page was gone from the copy, in the possession of the late Mr. Deuchar, of Edinburgh, well known for his collection of rare works, many of which, with this one, were destroyed at the great fire in 1824, when part of his house was burned. We are informed by one who remembers the book distinctly, that it was a folio volume in old type. We give these particulars to prevent the work being forgotten, and hereafter unknown.

copy of Henry the Minstrel's Wallace, published in 1570,* it is also stated,

“ Keirly in Irish is but Ker Little call'd,
 In Carrick he had heritage of ald.
 His forbear, which aye worthy was of hand,
 St. David King, him brought out of Ireland.
 Syne at Dunmoir, where first Norways came in,
 This Ker made great discomfture of their kin,
 With seven hundred vanquished nine thousand,
 Some drown'd in Doon, some slain upon the land.
 Those whole lands the King gave him until,
 How Wallace past now further speak I will.”

These lines, however, embrace two periods ; for O'Caroll obtained the lands in Carrick long previous to the reign of King David the First, but his descendant doubtless got Cruggleton during the lifetime of the good king, when Prince of Cumbria, about the beginning of the twelfth century, and the castle became their residence. There are no charters to give us the particulars, which would now be so interesting.† At that time there were none in Galloway. Carrick, in Ayrshire, then formed a part of the district. There is every reason to believe that Caroltoun and Cruggleton were both possessed for sometime together, and that the latter was taken from the Norsemen by the Carrols. In no other way could Cruggleton have been then got possession of. In regard to Carltoun Castle and lands, the next possessors to be traced are the Cathcarts, who obtained a charter from King Robert the Bruce in 1324. As we have already mentioned, the whole of Galloway was under the rule of the Norsemen for a considerable time, and the lands annexed to the Castle of Cruggleton were extensive. The retaining of this acquisition was not an easy matter, as

* The only copy of this edition known to be extant, is to be found among Queen Elizabeth's books in the British Museum Library.

† There were no charters in Galloway at that early period. As Crawford states, “It is impossible old charters could be preserved in that country. Edward I. either carried away or destroyed, even the private deeds of ancient families he could come by Although there be many ancient families in Galloway, yet not one gentleman in that whole great lordship has any charters or writings of his own estates preceding the time that the Lordship of Galloway came to the house of Douglas.”

various traditions handed down tell us. Different attempts by the Norsemen to retake the castle appear to have been made, but all without success. After the death of King David, a desperate descent was made by the Norsemen to recover their supremacy in Galloway, but they were defeated by the Galwegians. The Chronicle of Man mentions this as having occurred in 1142, but the date should be 1154, the year after King David's death. One of the attacks by the Norsemen is handed down in the interesting tradition of the old boatman. As related,* the Norsemen, finding it impossible to retake the castle of Craggleton by open assault, tried to do so by strategy. The fleet kept hovering about the coast, and on what was thought a favourable opportunity, an old man stealthily approached the castle in a boat, bearing the dreaded flag of Denmark. This was the famous Reafen, or enchanted standard, in the powers of which the Norsemen implicitly believed as carrying conquest. It contained the figure of a raven, which had been inwoven by the three sisters of Hinguar and Hubba, with many incantations. The object was to gain access close to, or, if possible, on the ramparts, unfurl and wave the standard, when the garrison would have become powerless, and those in ambush would have immediately taken the fortress. The Carrols were, however, too much on the alert to allow of this, and before the boatman could perform his perilous task, he and his standard were seized, and the latter committed to the flames in the courtyard. For long afterwards, as these superstitious times have handed down, the old boatman, with his standard, annually appeared on the ramparts, and after waving it, they both vanished in thin air. It is a curious fact, that about three centuries previously, viz., in 875, King Alfred of England is stated to have captured a similar standard in Devonshire. From our Galloway tradition, the Danes must have recovered it, or got another. Besides the constant fighting at home, the Carrols, like many others, served with distinction in the Crusades; and then obtained, and have since carried as their crest, the distinguished emblem of the

* Accounts of this tradition have already appeared in print.

Order of Saint Constantine.* Various traditions of exploits in the Holy Land were for long current in Galloway.†

We now come to another interesting period in connection with this property. The Carrols had defied the power of the Norsemen, &c., and continued in uninterrupted possession for about two centuries, when Lord Soulis (so styled, but no doubt Sir John), about 1282, went, as pretended, on a friendly visit to William Carrol, and while his guest, treacherously got a large body of his followers introduced within the walls, who in the end overpowered the garrison, and took the castle. William Carrol escaped. Again, in

* This Order, as related by some historians, was instituted A.D. 313 by Constantine the Great, the first of Christian emperors. He was requested by the Senate to assist against the tyrant Maxentius, which he solemnly engaged to espouse. When encamped before the enemy, from the superior force, he was afraid to hazard a general engagement; but a celestial meteor appearing in the air, in the form of a luminous cross, on which were displayed the words, "In hoc signo vinces," he was encouraged to attack the enemy, and a great victory was the result. It was considered so miraculous, that he granted to the Christians the free exercise of their religion, and was himself baptized by Usebius in 337. In 313, after the victory, it is stated that he had this cross embroidered upon his standards, and likewise created the military Order of St Constantine. However doubtful this origin of the Order may be—which is sometimes called the Illustrious Order of the Golden Angel, and also the Order of St George—the Abbé Giustiniani, who entitles himself a Knight and Grand Cross of the same, asserted at Venice, in 1692, that it was the most ancient of all others. Letters from Pope Leo in 456, addressed, it is said, to the Emperor Marcian, confirming the Order under the rule of St Basil, have been produced to prove its antiquity. Other letters of 489, from the Emperor Leo the First, are likewise adduced; but although it is said that they have been found in the Archives of the court of Rome, they were only deposited there in 1533. The Emperor Isaac Angelus Comnenus, who, in 1190, ordered the letters alluded to to be made out, is supposed as more likely to have been the founder of the Order, calling it after Constantine, as he considered his family lineally descended from that emperor. The sign of the Order worn by the knights on the left side of their mantles is a red cross, surrounded with a border of gold, embroidered with the four letters I.H.S.V., meaning In Hoc Signo Vinces. The name of Jesus Christ, expressed by two letters, X and P, appears on the middle, with the two letters A and Ω, one on each side of the monogram of our Saviour. In time of war, or when they fought for the faith, the Knights wore a surcoat over their usual armour. It was of white stuff, in the form of a scapulary, and in the centre the cross of the Order, embroidered in red. The Popes conferred the Grand Mastership on the house of Comnenus for ever, which the last of that house resigned to the Duke of Parma in 1699. In 1785 it descended to the Grand Duke of Tuscany and King of Naples.—*Berry's Encyclopædia Heraldica*.

† Captain Denniston, in his "Legends of Galloway," availed himself of one of these traditions in regard to a Knight of the family.

1292, John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, as an adherent of Edward I. of England, had possession, which he enjoyed, however, only for a short time, having been, on the 8th September 1696, supplanted by Henry de Percy ; and he again, on the 22d August 1297, by John of Hoddleston. John Comyn evidently thought he had obtained the castle and lands for himself and family ; for during his short tenure, he obtained leave from Edward the First to dig for lead in the Calf of Man, to cover the eight towers of the castle. Driven from his inheritance, William Carrol or Kerlie subsequently joined the immortal Wallace, and fought at the battle of Loudoun Hill in July 1296. He is specially mentioned as one of those who rallied round the patriot at Lennox Castle. As one of his favourite lieutenants and firmest adherents, he was present in the many desperate encounters that took place. It is handed down by tradition, that he was at the head of five hundred men at the disastrous battle of Falkirk, most of whom were slain in an ineffectual attempt to rescue Sir John the Graham. In the year 1297, Wallace visited Galloway, and retook the castle (the Black Rock of Cree) for his friend. This was a daring feat, and under the guidance of the latter.*

From the account given, they must have approached from the bay of Cruggleton or Rigge in a boat, the promontory concealing their approach. This was at night-fall. Previously a body of men had been placed in ambush on the landward side. Wallace, Kerlie, and Stephen of Ireland went by themselves, and evidently got out of the boat on to the precipice, where the water is deep, for the description given states "the water under." Further to the west, at very low tides, there is a little space left where men could walk on the rocks, and get to a part easier to climb ; but then at that time discovery was certain, and the assault would have failed. Besides, it is dangerous from the rapidity with which the tides rise on that coast. The place where the gallant trio must have climbed shows what men they were. The apparent impossibility was the cause of their success, for

* Wigton Castle was also taken by Wallace.

it could not have been guarded like the other parts of the ramparts. However, they not only climbed the dangerous precipice in safety, but got over the ramparts, killed the warder, raised the portcullis, let down the drawbridge, and opened the gate, when Wallace blew his horn, and those in ambush rushed in.

The English garrison of sixty men was thus surprised, overpowered, and all put to the sword, a priest and two women only having been spared. We give the particulars of this daring deed of the great patriot, and his companions in arms, as it attaches even greater interest to the old Castle. William Carrol or Kerlie was, however, too much attached to Wallace and the cause of independence to remain at home. He accompanied the patriot to the end of his career. Wallace and he went to meet Robert the Bruce on Glasgow Muir, the first night of July 1305. For this purpose they kept in the neighbourhood waiting for the time. They were attended by a young man, a nephew of Sir John Menteith, who, it is averred, was purposely attached to betray the patriot.* This he carried out faithfully; for, while Wallace and Carrol were asleep in a house at Robrastoun or Robroyston, their arms were secretly removed, Carrol killed, and Wallace, as is well known, taken alive, and reserved for a worse fate.† Such was the end of "trew Kerlie," the constant adherent and last earthly friend of the great patriot.‡ We have continued to call him Carrol, but with him the name first was changed to Kerlie. It appears spelled in various ways as Kerlé, Keirlie, Kierly, &c. It has lately been stated to be the diminutive of Carrol, and supposed to have been given from his having been lower in stature, than Wallace, but strong and mus-

* Sir John Menteith's reward for this service from Edward I. was £100 worth of land, independent of the Lordship of the Lennox.

† In the chronicle of Lanercost, it is stated that the cost of the execution and dismemberment of Sir William Wallace was £61, 10s., or £307, 10s. of our present money.

‡ We may observe that Miss Porter, in her well-known "Scottish Chiefs," misled by Morrison, in his edition of "Blind Harry, the Minstrel," called "the Perth one," and published in 1790, gives to her hero, Edwin (whom she mentions as of the Ruthven family), the gallant deeds of William Kerlie.

cular, for "trew Kerlé (was) douchty in mony deid." This we do not agree in as regards his height, for, from his deeds, he must have been a tall and powerful man, which is supported by what is known of his descendants. From want of documents much that would be interesting has been lost.

William Kerlie was one of that small band of patriots to whom Scotland owes its independence ; for had there been no Wallace, there is every reason to believe that Robert the Bruce would not have risen in arms, or succeeded to the throne. Wallace kept alive, by his glorious deeds, the spirit of independence, which so many in Scotland were willing to sell to Edward the Usurper. It is also to be remembered that Bruce had not, like Wallace, Edward I. for an opponent, but a feeble king and a divided kingdom. Bruce was strongly supported by the Church, and thus got adherents, and, in return, afterwards loaded the religious houses with lands.

Whom William Kerlie married we cannot now learn, but he left a son about seven years old, named William, to inherit his possessions. The original lands, as obtained from the Norsemen, were extensive, some in the parish of Glasserton still bear their name, and those of Polltoun or Powton immediately contiguous, are believed to have been also a portion, which now embrace Galloway House and grounds.

We now come to an epoch which crushed the prosperity of the Carrols or Kerlies in Galloway. Instead of the patriotism of William Kerlie meeting with the reward which his gallant services deserved, when honours and lands were so freely bestowed on others, in many respects far less deserving, his son and heir was not only forgotten, but defrauded of his patrimony. Robert the Bruce confiscated the property of Sir John, commonly called Lord Soulis. He had no property in Galloway, but, as we have already shown, had, when on a friendly visit to William Kerlie, got possession, through treachery, of Cruggleton, in the year 1282. The cunning and fraud, so characteristic of the Church in those times, with the power possessed over the King, made it easy for the churchmen of the Priory of Candida Casa to

conceal the existence of the young heir, William Kerlie, by representing that the Castle and lands of Cruggleton belonged to Lord Soulis, whose property had been confiscated, thereby to obtain for the Priory a charter of the same. This charter was granted in 1309, when William Kerlie was about eleven years of age. It is not now extant, the only record of it to be found being in Robertson's Index of Charters, where it is entered, "Carta Candide Case, of Craigiltoun, quhilks perteinitt to Lord Soullis." This fraud does not appear to have been known to the Kerlies, and when known, the superstitious religious awe then felt made them impotent against the Church.

It has been suggested by one of the old faith, as it is called, who is well versed in such matters, that the Church may have obtained the transfer through the pious and well-intended ideas of young Kerlie's relatives. There is no doubt that hundreds of such transactions took place before the Reformation, when abbots and priors worked on the religious feelings of the holders of lands, and then, when the superiority was obtained, doled out to the real owner what allowance they pleased. Many families were thus ruined. This ill-gotten wealth in a measure accelerated the Reformation, as the cupidity of the Church at last aroused the laity.

Again, in the year 1366, Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, progenitor of the Earls of Cassilis, obtained a charter from David II., who was so ready to give grants of lands belonging to others to covetous supporters. This charter was one of confirmation, as heir to his father, John Kennedy. Both father and son had made themselves very serviceable to the king, the latter having been one of his hostages in England. Neither Sir John nor Sir Gilbert, however, obtained possession.

William Kerlie married, but whom, all trace is lost. His son, who succeeded him, was also called William, and seems to have inherited the hostility of his forbears to the English. His name holds a good position amongst the leading Scottish knights to whom Charles VI., King of France, forwarded fourteen hundred suits of

armour and a large quantity of gold, conveyed by John de Vienne, Admiral of France, who was sent to Scotland with two thousand chosen warriors to assist against the English. As Mr Tytler states in his History of Scotland, "the proportion in which the French money was distributed gives a pretty correct idea of the comparative consequence and power (of each)." The original document, dated 16th November 1385, we have read, and as it is interesting in regard to different families, we will give the names, &c., below.* We may observe that the lettering and spelling of

- A nôtre ame & feal conseillier le dit Cardinal d'Escoze, vic. l. t.—(The Cardinal of Scotland, 600 livres.)
- A nôtre tresame ainsone Filz, le Conte de Carikz, vm. vc. l. t.—(The Earl of Carrick, King Robert the Second's eldest son, 5500 livres.)
- A nôtre Legond Filz, le Conte de Filz, iiii. l. t.—(The Earl of Fife, King Robert's second son, 3000 livres.)
- A nôtre treschier & tresame cousin le Conte de Douglas, viii. vc. l. t.—(His cousin the Earl of Douglas, 7500 livres.)
- Au Conte de la Marche, ivm. l. t.—(The Earl of March, 4000 livres.)
- Au Conte de Morene, mil. l. t.—(The Earl of Moray, 1000 livres.)
- A Archaubaut de Douglas, Seigneur de Gallo, vm. vc. l. t.—(Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, 5500 livres.)
- A James de Lindezay, iim. l. t.—(Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, 2000 livres.)
- A David de Lindezay, vc. l. t.—(Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, 500 livres—ancestor of the Earls of Crawford.)
- A Matorme de Dromod, ivc. l. t.—(Sir Malcolm Drummond, Perthshire, 400 livres—ancestor of the Earls of Perth.)
- A Thomas de la Haye, ivc. l. t.—(Sir Thomas Hay of Locherwort, 400 livres—ancestor of the Tweedale family.)
- A Guille de Kierby, viic. l. t.—(Sir William Kierly or Kerlie of Crugleton, 700 livres.)
- A Henry de Douglas, iiic. l. t.—(Sir Henry Douglas, 300 livres.)
- A Jehan de Jouneston, iiic. l. t.—(Sir John Johnston, 300 livres—ancestor of the Annandale, &c., families.)
- A Guille Stuard, c. l. t.—(Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, 100 livres.—(ancestor of the Earls of Galloway.)
- A Henerie Preston, Chivaler, lx. l. t.—(Sir Henry Preston, 60 livres—second son of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, Edinburgh.)
- Au dit Thomas Dashmi, vc. l. t.—(Sir Thomas Erskine of Erskine, 500 livres—ancestor of the Earls of Mar and Kellie.)
- Au dit Guille de Lindezay, vc. l. t.—(Sir William Lindsay of Byres, 500 livres)
- Au dit Guille de Conugan, vc. l. t.—(Sir William Cunningham of Kilmours, 500 livres—ancestor of Lord Glencairn.)
- A Robert le Grant, Escuier, xl. l. t.—(Robert Grant, 10 livres.)
- A Maistre Mace Glandaublin, lx. l. t.—(Mr Mace Glandaublin, 10 livres.)
- A Jehan Groy, x. l. t.—(John Gray, 10 livres.)

Besides the above, 6000 livres were given to Robert II. to recruit and remount the French troops, and 500 livres each to five Frenchmen.

several of the names in the document are both incorrect and indistinct; but the only letter not quite distinct in William Kerlie's name is the l, as there is a kind of blot at the bottom. We have, therefore, given it as printed in Rymer.

The next notice we have of Cruggleton is from Robertson's Index, in which it is stated that, in 1423, the prior and monks of Candida Casa obtained another charter, cancelling the one to John and Gilbert Kennedy. Again, in 1426, the Duchess of Touraine (sister of William, sixth Earl of Douglas, and afterwards the wife of William, the eighth Earl) bestowed upon William Douglas of Leswalt the lands of Cruggleton, &c., as compensation for Lochnaw, which was confirmed by James I. in a charter dated March 1427. This exercise of power arose from the Douglas family having been created Lords of Galloway. Lands were then thus unceremoniously disposed of in Galloway, but in many instances only nominally, possession not being obtained. The Kerlies kept possession for some generations after this period, and Candida Casa the superiority, which had been obtained in the manner already stated. The Kerlies, of Irish Celtic origin, appear to have retained all the characteristics of that people, and shared the misfortunes which had attended those of their name (O'Carrols) in Ireland. Instead of exposing the Church, and getting crown charters, they held by their own Celtic laws and ideas, which ended in their ruin. Had they been Normans, a very different result would have followed, for no Norman is known to have forgotten to get a crown charter in these troublous times. Having no crown charter for Cruggleton, &c., at the Reformation, the ruin of the Kerlies was involved in that of the Church of Rome in Scotland.

On the 19th May 1563, Malcolm, Commendator of the Priory of Candida Casa, Sir Thomas Montgomery, and Sir William Taylor (or Telfer), priests, were accused of ministering and abusing in a pretended manner, indecently and irreverently, the Sacraments of the Holy Kirk, in the month of April, at the place of Congilton (Cruggleton). They were

found guilty, and sentenced to be put in ward within the Castle of Dumbarton. Again, in 1569, the Commendator had taken shelter in the Castle, when he was threatened by an attack from Lord Fleming; but the Regent Moray, on being made acquainted with the intention, determined to oppose him, and under date 23d April 1569, wrote to (Sir) Patrick Vaus (of Barnbarroch), who was Administrator to the Priory, and closely connected with the Church, to take steps to assist the Commendator.

The position of the Kerlies at this time seems to have been so completely bound up in the Church of Rome, that their independence had departed. The last inhabitant of the Castle was John, who, in the *Inquisitiones de Tutela*, under date 20th June 1583, is therein called M'Carole.*

As handed down, the early history of the Carrolls, now M'Kerlies, was contained in the Archives of the Monastery of Crossraguel, and lost when that religious house was destroyed by fire. Much more that was interesting, and of a subsequent date, was at the priory of Candida Casa, every vestige of which has disappeared, caused, it is believed, by the Monks having either destroyed all such records, or carried them abroad, when compelled to take to flight at the Reformation. There is no doubt that the information given in these monastic records would have been damaging to the Church, and their destruction or removal was absolutely necessary; but it causes a sad blank in histories such as we now write, for not only the chronicles of the ancient families, but deeds and the registers of lands were kept by the monks at the abbeys and priories.

Much information at one time existed in Galloway, in regard to the M'Kerlies, and a good deal has been handed down from father to son, all of which corroborates, that besides the origin, the position of this family, for many

* "*Inquisitiones de Tutela*, June 20, 1583.—*Joannes M'Carole in Crugiltoun Castell, alias in vulgari brothersone quondam Willielmi M'Carole, burgensis de Quhitern, proximior agnatus, id est consanguineus ex parte patris Margarete M'Carole, filie legitime junioris dicti quondam Willielmi M'Carole ejus patris.*"

centuries, entitled them to more prosperity than fell to their lot.*

The late Captain Robert M'Kerlie, Principal Ordnance Storekeeper in Scotland, was the lineal representative by direct male descent. He left issue as will be hereafter mentioned.

After the Reformation (about 1578), Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and a councillor of the King, with whom he was in high favour, obtained the Castle, and what remained of the lands. Sir Patrick was also Administrator to the Priory of Candida Casa, and possessed much influence in that quarter. About the same time, viz., 20th January 1581-2, (Sir) Patrick Agnew, Sheriff of Wigtown, had a charter of confirmation of "terra ecclesiæ parochialis de Cruggiltoun," &c., being the lands which had been detached, and specially appropriated to Cruggleton Church. On the 27th June 1598, Sir Patrick Vaus was succeeded by his son, Sir John, of Longcastle, in the ten merk lands of Cruggleton Cavens, ten merk lands of Carletoun, &c., held from the commendator of Whithorn. on payment of certain sums of money and victual yearly. Neither of them ever resided in the castle. Sir John Vaus disposed of the property to Peter M'Dowall of Machermore, reserving the superiority, which had been obtained. The latter, again, sold it to James Kennedy, who took up his residence in the castle. He married Jane, the eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, in 1600. By charters dated 23d September and 5th November 1606, the Castle, with the lands, were transferred from Peter M'Dowall of Machermore, owner, and Sir

* In connection with their possession of Cruggleton, there was a curious book in black letter, entitled "The Black Nuns of Wigtown," relating a legend nearly as told by Captain Denniston in his legends of Galloway. This book has been seen, and read, by several still living, but we have been unable to get it. The copy we heard of, belonged to James Kennedy of Wigtown, who described it as a thick octavo, part of the title page being wanting, and the binding broken. He lent it to a relative who went to England, and for the present it cannot be found. It appears that a lot of old papers, &c. were burned before leaving Wigtown, and we fear it may have been amongst them. Being a curiosity, we have a declaration signed by witnesses in Wigtown, giving a description of the book.

John Vaus of Barnbarroch, Superior, to James Kennedy. He did not, however, enjoy it without difficulties, for, by deed, dated 5th September 1620, with consent of Jane Agnew, his spouse, he executed a mortgage over the lands, &c., in favour of his father-in-law, Sir Andrew Agnew; also in 1628 and 1632, there were separate sasines in favour of Agnes Cunningham, and John Fleming. In July 1632, there was a reversion by William Cunninghame to James Kennedy, of the Castle and lands of Cruggleton, with Cruggleton Cavens. Again, on the 9th September 1633, Sir Thomas Boyd of Conchihan (so spelled), had sasine of the above. The Castle and lands were at last secured by the Agnews of Lochnaw, who obtained a charter, dated 26th December 1642. As an example of the confusion which existed in regard to the real owners of properties in Galloway, even in the 17th century, we may mention that Andrew, Lord Castlestewart, was served as heir to his father in this property, as follows—"1648 (Nov. 21), Andreas Dominus de Castle Stewart hæres Andreæ Domini Ochiltree,* avi," is served "in totis et integris decem mercatis terrarum de Cruggiltoun Castle, cum decimis earundem inclusis accum castro, turre, fortalicio et manerie earundem, ac etiam in toto et integris molendino de Porterack, cum terris molendinariis, astrictis multuris, solitis et consuetis omnium et singularum terrarum Prioratus de Quhithorne, cum granario ad dictum molendinum. . . . Et que tote et integre predict. terre cum molendino multuris aliisq. prescript., in capite tenenter de dict. S.D.N. rege vice commendatarij et convent. Monasterij de Quhithorne, virtute resignationis omnium Ecclesiarum in manibus dictj quondam charissimi patris, facta pro annua solutione pro prefatis terris de Cruggiltoun Castle, cum decimis earundem inclusis, triginta bollarum," &c. Of this service the Agnews of Lochnaw,

* Andrew, third Lord Ochiltree, disposed of his title and barony of Ochiltree to his cousin, Sir J. Stewart of Killeikie, and was afterwards created Lord Castle Stewart, in the Irish Peerage. The Ochiltree peerage became extinct in 1675. Andrew, third Baron Castle Stewart, who died in 1650, is the party mentioned in this service.

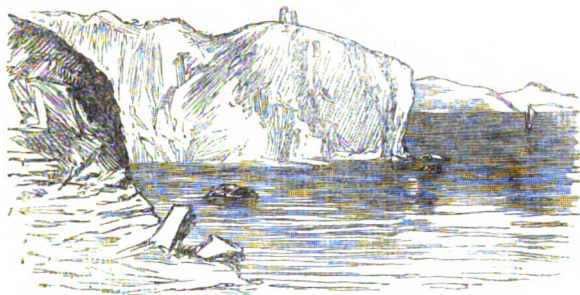
who had previously obtained a charter, know nothing. Besides, as the owners, on the 14th April 1643, and again on the 30th April 1664, Andrew Agnew, followed by Sir Andrew Agnew, had sasine of the castle and lands. Such is a specimen of what used to occur in the district. The Agnews subsequently appear to have raised money, for on the 2d January 1731, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine of Cruggleton Cavens, and on the 20th February 1758, William Rorison of Ardoch had sasine of the lands of Cruggleton. The property, however, was retained by the Agnews, who are the present proprietors. As already mentioned, in its proper place, they had previously obtained at the Reformation, the lands which belonged to Cruggleton Church. For an account of their family, see Lochnaw, parish of Leswalt.

About the end of last century, a great portion of the fine old castle was pulled down (it is believed under the sanction of Sir Stair Agnew of Lochnaw), for materials, to build farm steadings and dykes. Sir Stair Agnew was devoid of all taste or respect for things of the past, as will be found on reference to Lochnaw. In September 1830, it was mentioned by Mr Alexander Stewart, formerly tenant of either Cutloy or Cults, but then residing in Wigton, that he distinctly remembered the removal of parts of the buildings on which the name, &c. of the M'Kerlies was fully engraved. Unfortunately as relics, these stones are lost, having been made use of as materials by those who removed them. The simple statement of Mr Stewart was taken and written down, without what we would now wish to know having been ascertained, viz., how the name was spelled, and what armorial bearings were shown. The remains, specially noticeable from a distance, of this once large castle, are now limited to a forlorn arch, as the engraving will show.

For the preservation of this portion, all lovers of the past are indebted to the Earl of Galloway, who, having obtained permission from the late Sir Andrew Agnew, girded up the arch with strong iron girders, which, it is to be hoped, will long support the relic. At the same time, that the com-

munication from Mr. Stewart was obtained, the following particulars were taken on the spot :—

“ About the centre of the fossé the situation of the draw-



bridge is apparent, and within, the remains of a large arch, even now a prominent landmark to vessels navigating the Bay of Wigtown and the Solway Firth.

Width of arch,	13 feet.
Height of do.,	10 „
Thickness of wall of do.,	3 „ 7 inch.
Length remaining,	21 „

The window, a large loop-hole of this arch—all that exists of the old building—looks towards the Isle of Whithorn and Burgh-head.

Extreme length within the ditch from	
N.W. to S.E.,	271 feet.
Do. from N.E. to S.W.,	433 „
Do. of ditch outside, semi-circle,	561 „
Breadth of ditch, very regular, from 50	
to 51 feet, say	50 „
Deepest part of ditch, which is partly	
filled up with rubbish,	12 „
Entrance over ditch on the west side,	
where the bridge was constructed,	
still distinct,	12 „

From the ditch within the Castle, where the portcullis was erected, the works commence, and are distinctly traced. A

considerable quantity of masonry on the projecting cliff on the Whithorn side is still to be seen. On this side a winding path led to a landing place where vessels of small burden could be drawn up and secured in tempestuous weather. This is immediately under the Castle. At this place, not many years ago, there were considerable remains of masonry, which, being outside the Castle walls, must have been outworks, most probably in connection with the landing place. On the east side there is also a place where small boats could be secured in moderate weather. At either of these places a sallyport is supposed to have existed. Some years ago (previous to 1830), a well, called the Golden Well, from a notion that money had been deposited there, was to be seen. Mr Stewart (already mentioned) related that, when a boy, he was in the habit, when amusing himself with his companions, of descending into it, many feet below the surface, it being then dry, perpendicular, circular, and regularly built. It was situated within the works, at a considerable distance from the ditch. It has since disappeared. On the west side of the ditch, and within it, there was a spring of water, and on the north side, at the bottom of the ditch, another spring was then to be found." The foregoing is from the notes taken in 1830. Since then (we believe about 1857), the inner wall which lined the fossé has been removed for materials for building purposes at Cruggleton Farm, and to enable the plough to pass over the site of the old fortress. This wall at the base was seven feet thick. The dimension was given by the superintendent of the spoliation. The steading was built of this wall, and the lintels of the windows and doors were made of the best stones—hard sandstone. The remains of the old Castle have since been visited. The ditch has been further filled up, ploughed, and bearing crops.

Although we have been unable to give as much information as we would wish, yet there is sufficient to make this history interesting.

Of the ancient proprietors of Cruggleton, John M'Kerlie, who died in 1796, was the representative and descendant

in direct *male* line. He was born in 1704, and thus saw nearly the whole of the eighteenth century. His forbears were also of great age, which brought the occupation of Cruggleton very close, so far as generations went. John M'Kerlie's mother was a daughter of William Baillie of Dunragit, parish of Glenluce. When a young man, he had the misfortune to add to the want of information, which would now be so full of interest, by losing a number of valuable family papers through the upsetting of a boat when crossing the River Cree, on his way to Edinburgh on law business. He was accompanied by his cousin, Thomas Baillie of Dunragit,* an account of whose melancholy end will be found under Dunragit, parish of Glenluce. This accident occurred early in the last century, before any bridge was built over the Cree. The want of these chronicles and other papers, coupled with the absence of parish records, makes us unable to fill in some of the Christian names.

John M'Kerlie was twice married, first, to Nicolas M'Keand, of an old Galloway family, and besides other children, who died young, had surviving issue:—

Katherine, who married Robert Murray, merchant, principally with Spain and Portugal, &c.

Janet, who married — Hathorn, banker, of the Meikle Airies and Physgill family.

The direct issue from these marriages is extinct.

He married, secondly, Agnes, daughter of James M'Guffock, second son of William M'Guffock, of Rusco (parish of Anwoth), and Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of the Honourable Robert Stewart of Ravenstone (parish of Whithorn), second son of James, second Earl of Galloway.

James M'Guffock married his cousin, Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, &c., by his marriage with Janet, daughter of Hugh Blair or M'Guffock of Rusco.† By this second marriage John M'Kerlie had issue, three sons and one daughter, of whom survived,—

* The Baillies of Dunragit were of the ancient house of Lamington, the descendants of the patriot Sir William Wallace's only child, the heiress of Lamington.

† Hugh Blair of Kildonan, third son of James Blair of Dunskey, married Elizabeth M'Guffock, heiress of Rusco, and assumed her name.

Robert, born 11th November 1778, died 12th December 1855. He entered the army in 1794, and served throughout the rebellion in Ireland. In 1798 he rose to the rank of captain, and retired in 1804, to become the principal ordnance storekeeper in Scotland, which he held for many years.

John Graham, born in 1781, died in 1816. He served as a young officer in the army in the first peninsular campaign, and was present at the retreat to and battle at Corunna.

Captain Robert M'Kerlie married Marion, daughter of Peter Handyside, Greenhall,* and had issue,—

Charles William Montagu Scott, of the Hon. East India Company's late maritime service. Married Anne, only daughter of the late Captain Tait, Royal Navy.

John Graham, late colonel Royal Engineers, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, &c., for Ireland, married Sophia, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Savage, Rock Savage, County Down, and has issue—

Robert.

Helen-Graham.

Peter Handyside, Admiralty, London, married Marianne Helena, only daughter of the late T. G. Logan, M.D., physician extraordinary to Leopold, late King of the Belgians, and who previously served with the 13th Light Dragoons in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. Has issue,—

Emmeline-Marianne-Helena.

Adela-Marion-Logan.

Robert Murray, died 1832.

Harriet Townshend, married to John Rynd, Reynalla, County Westmeath, and has issue,—

Robert M'Kerlie, and six daughters.

Margaret-Vernor.

Agnes M'Guffock.

Marion Jane, married T. L. Thornton, late merchant, Calcutta, died in 1847.

* The descendant and representative of General Handasyde, whose name and regiment (16th) was well known in the wars of last century, notices of whom will be found in Sir A. Agnew's Hereditary Sheriffs. He married Margaret, daughter of James Vernor of Holms. As not a few Galloway men have served in the Scots Greys, we may mention that her brother, Major Vernor, was the captain who led the remnant of that noble regiment out of action, after their splendid charges at Waterloo, his seniors having been either killed or wounded. Mr Handyside was also uncle to the late esteemed judge, Lord Handyside, who married Helen, eldest sister of the late Robert Bruce of Kennet, whose son is now Lord Burleigh. The late Lord Handyside owned the lands of Pencloe on the Ayrshire marches of Galloway, and his mother was one of the Cunninghames of Lainshaw, who purchased Duchra (now Hensol) in the Stewartry.

Arms.—Azure, a chief argent, and a fret, gules.

Crest.—The sun, or, shining on a cross-crosslet fitché, sable, placed on the dexter side of a mount, vert.

Motto.—In hoc signo vinces.

Of others bearing the name in Galloway, &c., we have to mention no relationship can be traced with the representative family. It is worthy of note, however, that all families bearing the same surname in Galloway, have at some period sprung from offshoots, and not as in the Highlands, where numbers of men took their name from their leader, without having any of the same blood. A very gallant officer bearing the name was the late Rear-Admiral John M'Kerlie, Corvisel, Newton-Stewart, who served with Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth) in all his brilliant frigate actions, losing his right arm when in the "Indefatigable," at the destruction of the French line-of-battle-ship, "Droits de L'Homme." This action was fought during a gale of wind, with a very heavy sea, so much so, that they could scarcely open the ports, or work the guns. The "Indefatigable" nearly shared the fate of her antagonist, good seamanship alone saving her. We give these particulars, as it was considered one of the most daring and brilliant fights during the last war with France. He also served at Trafalgar, as first lieutenant of the "Spartiate," line-of-battle-ship, when he obtained his promotion as commander. He had many other services, which we have not space to give. By his marriage with Harriet, daughter of the late James Stewart of Cairnsmuir, he left an only daughter Lilia; also one nephew, John M'Kerlie, who married Harriet, daughter of the late — M'Whirter, M.D., of the Bengal army, and Medical Establishment.

SORBIE.

It is believed that this property was originally owned by a family named Sorby, who disappeared without leaving any

trace behind, as has happened with several other families of ancient standing in Galloway. Then, again, the Chartulary of Dryburgh informs us that Robert de Veteriponte gave to that abbey the church and lands of Lesser Sowerby (Sorby), and that the Prior and Convent of Candida Casa agreed to pay 20 marks for the Fruits, Revenues, and Dues of the churches of Sowerby and Kirkfolan, of which the Abbot and Convent of Dryburgh appointed them procurators. There is no date for the gift of Veteriponte in the Chartulary. Who he was we do not learn. He evidently was a foreigner, so many of whom were about the period we write of to be found in every county.

Afterwards the Ahannays or Hannays obtained possession, but at what period is not quite clear. The names of Gilbert de Anneth and Gilbert de Hanneth appear on the Ragman's Roll, along with those of the M'Dowalls and M'Cullochs, who, with many others, abandoned the independence of their country, and swore fealty to Edward I. As is unfortunately almost the rule in the early periods of family history, the name of the lands owned is not given. Therefore what lands were originally owned by the Hannays is in darkness. That they were proprietors at an early period, and also one of the ancient Galloway septs, there can be no doubt. The first we find of Sorbie was Odo Hannay; and he was succeeded by his son, Robert Ahannay, who was alive in 1484 and 1494. The next was John Hannay of Sorbie, who, we suppose, was the son of Robert. According to Douglas, he married a daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, about the year 1500. He was succeeded by Patrick Ahannay, who was in possession on the 10th October 1544,* and who, we presume, was the son of John. In 1581, Patrick sat as member for Wigtown in the Scottish parliament. Then follow Donald and Alexander. Of the former no special mention is made; but of the latter we find an instrument of sasine, dated 29th December 1598, on a precept of *clare constat*, granted by the said Alexander Hannay of Sorbie, in favour of Robert Hannay, his son,

* Barnbarroch Papers.

brother and nearest kin to William Hannay, of an annual rent of £40. It would appear from this that Alexander Hannay had several sons; for he was succeeded by John, who was the eldest. In the years 1604 and 1607, Alexander Hannay was brought into debt through a feud with Murray of Broughton, and had a good part of his lands escheated. John Hannay seems to have succeeded his father about 1612, as on the 10th of March of that year we find him served heir to his father in the ten libratiss terrarum, and other lands ecclesiastic in Sorbie, and also the twenty merk land of Craigboy, parish of Inch. Who John Hannay married does not appear, but it is stated that he was succeeded by John. This, however, does not seem clear, and we are inclined to think that there was only one John at this time. He married Dorothy Stewart, who had been the wife of Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, &c. As mentioned under Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn, the particulars of the cause of separation between Alexander and Dorothy Stewart are not now known. John Hannay revived the quarrel with Murray of Broughton: lost thereby more of his lands, and got into serious difficulties. He was killed in the year 1640, and with him the property appears to have passed from the family. He had a younger brother, named Patrick, who had followed the military profession, and attained the rank of general of artillery under the King of Bohemia. He was also the poet of the name, whose works were highly esteemed. Whether he was the Patrick Hannay, who, in 1637, sat in the Scottish parliament, we cannot state. A third brother, Robert Hannay, also became a soldier of standing, and was created a baronet in 1629, by the style of Hannay of Mochrum. As a royalist, he was killed fighting in 1642. We also learn that there was James Hannay, Dean of Edinburgh, in the time of Charles I., and a Sir Patrick Hannay, Director of the Chancery in Ireland, about the same period. The particulars, however, in regard to each we regret to be unable to give.

From Sir Robert Hannay having been styled of Mochrum when made a baronet, we are strongly inclined to think that

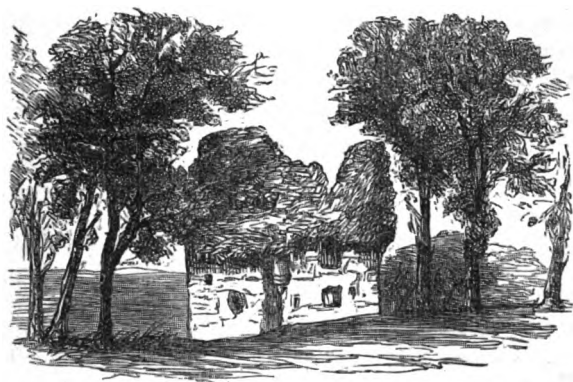
our supposition of Mochrum having been in early times owned by the Hannays is confirmed thereby.

In the time of the Hannays, the property was called Ingleston and Sorbie. Other lands, however, are now embraced in this property, as owned by the Earls of Galloway. In July 1619, there was sasine of "contract betwixt Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum and his sone on the ane part, and William Stewart, brother to Lord Gairleyis," concerning the lands of Culderrie and Zettoun. Then, in November 1629, James Fleming had sasine of the same lands. On the 27th September 1638, Francis Hay had sasine of Kildirrie. On the 26th October 1643, Kirstian Ross had sasine in life-rent; and on the 21st March 1682, James Dunbar of Mochrum had sasine of Culderrie, Zettoun, and several others. From John Hannay, already mentioned, the lands owned by him passed in 1630 to Sir James Stewart of Garlies, and again conveyed by him to Alexander, Earl of Galloway, in the year 1636. Previously, in December 1629, Archibald Lindsay had sasine of the lands of Sorbie, &c. This, no doubt, was a wadset. On the 3d December 1642, Sir James Stewart of Garlies had sasine, and, in March 1649, his spouse, Dame Nicolas Grier, of the lands of Sorbie. On the 4th July 1662, it was united to the barony of Garlies by charter under the Great Seal. On the 5th February 1695, the Hon. John Stewart had sasine of the lands and barony of Sorbie, and on the 19th December 1700 he is styled as Colonel John Stewart of Sorbie. He was son to Alexander, third Earl of Galloway, and, in 1707, was nominated as the first representative for Wigtonshire in the first British Parliament. He was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, and died unmarried at Sorbie, on the 22d April 1748. The property then reverted to the Earl of Galloway, with whose descendant, the present Earl, it remains.

The farm of Balsier belonged to one of the M'Cullochs, as appears by precept of clare constat, granted by James, Lord of St John and Lord Torphichen, for infesting James M'Culloch of Balsier, as son and heir of the deceased John

M'Culloch of Balsier, in the five merk temple lands of Balsier, under date 17th April 1569. It is evident from this that this farm had belonged to the knights of St John (Templars or Knights of Malta). The next notice is in 1578, when Alexander M'Kie and Helen Vaus, his spouse, had possession. As will be found under Barnbarroch, he had eloped with her, she being the heiress of Barnbarroch. Then, on the 9th June 1585, a charter was granted by the above named Alexander M'Kie and his spouse, in favour of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the seven merk land of Balsier. Balsier, therefore, did not then form part of the property, and the same applies to Corwar, as Janet Houston, relict of Andro M'Culloch, had sasine of Corwar, &c., on the 12th October 1680.

In 1684 Symson mentions that Sorbie Place was built by one of the Hannays, but he does not mention which of them. The old tower is now in ruins, but what remains is in good preservation. It is nearly covered with ivy.



The old lands known as Ingleston and Sorbie, now embrace the farms of Inch, Millisle, Corwar, and Sorbie. The other farms, now forming the other portion of the property, are Powton (on part of which stands Galloway House), Culderrie, Penkill (now Bonkill), Culscadden and

Yetten Parks, Innerwell, Whitehills, Balseir, Bell's Croft, and Egerness. We find Yetten always spelled with a Z, as Zetland; and as Patrick, styled Lord Zetland, was Comendator of Whithorn in 1591, we are inclined to suppose that the lands were called after him.

We regret much that so little can be gathered about the ancient family of Hannay. What we have given is very meagre, and is barren of all information about wives, younger sons, and daughters. In most instances, such is Galloway history. Where families have lost their lands, very little in a connected shape can now be learned. The name of Hannay is still well known in the district. The male representative of the Sorbie family, is George-Francis Hannay of Kingsmuir, Fifeshire; and about 1762, Samuel Hannay of Kirkdale, parish of Kirkmabreck, was served heir-male of line to Robert Hannay, who was created a baronet in 1629. Another branch will be found under Grennan, parish of Stoneykirk. All bearing the name are undoubtedly the descendants of various offshoots from the main stock. We had hoped to have got some traditions of the family, but have failed.

The armorial bearings are as follows:—

Arms—Argent, three roebucks' heads, coupéd, azure, collared, or, with a bell pendent, gules.

Crest—A cross crosslet fitchée issuing out of a crescent, sable.

Motto—Cresco et spero.

EGERNESS AND PANKILL, NOW BONKILL.

The earliest notice found by us is that John was served heir to his father, Simeon M'Chrystine of Carsefregan, in the lands of Mankill (Pankill,) &c. On the 8th March 1490, in the Great Seal Register, there is a charter to James M'Culloch of Cardnes, in the lands of Egilness, but whether Egerness or not, we cannot state. There is a charter, dated

29th July 1525, granting Egerness to Blasius Makgee. In August 1527, he had another charter to himself and Christian Agnew, his spouse. She was a daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw. It would appear, however, that the Church either had the superiority, or had become the owner of the lands, as we find that the Prior of St Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright, granted in 1559 a charter of Egerness and Pankill to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum ; and another in 1562 to him and his spouse, Elizabeth Mure, of the same lands. Again, in 1576, a charter was granted to his grandson, Alexander Dunbar, of these lands ; and on the 3d March 1610, he had sasine of the same. Then, on the 10th January 1586, John Dunbar of Mochrum had retour special, as heir to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, his grandfather, in the superiority of the two merk land of Egerness, Kerguill, &c., and £5 land of Pankill. From the Dunbars these lands passed to the Stewarts of Physgill. On the 16th May 1627, John Stewart, brother-german to Alexander Stewart of Physgill, had sasine of the lands of Eggirness, Portyerock, and Issell of Quhythorne. In December 1628, James Stewart had sasine of the ten merk land of Egerness. The next notice we find is dated 30th September 1663, when William M'Guffock (of Rusco) had sasine of the lands of Pankill. Then the lands of Pankill, &c., were obtained by William Agnew of Castlewigg, who had sasine on the 4th October 1725.

We have not the date when the Galloway family obtained these farms, but, on the 24th July 1733, William Stewart, brother-german to the Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the lands of Egerness.

Both Egerness and Pankill, now called Bonkill, continue in the possession of the Earl of Galloway, forming part of the Sorbie estate, which see.

The lands of Egerness terminate in the point so called, which is on the east side of Garlieston bay, and, being wooded, form a very pleasing prospect from the opposite shore. The Pankill or Bonkill lands towards the north, are contiguous.

KILSTURE.

The first notice of these lands is in a charter granted by Robert the Bruce, in favour of Richard M'Guffock, who therein obtained Kilsture with Cloentis, now Clauch.* For an account of the M'Guffocks, we have to refer our readers to Rusco, Parish of Anwoth, Stewarty. How long they retained Kilsture, &c., we do not trace. The next owner we find was Simon M'Chrystine, of Carsefregan, who married Margaret Shaw, 23d September 1503. He seems to have been followed by his son John, who was served heir to his father in the lands of Kilsture, Clauch, Mankill (Pankill), and Blair. Following them was John Gordon, in possession of Kilsture on the 9th July 1573. Then we find Henry Gordon, who we suppose was the son of John. He is found in possession in 1630 and 1637.

From the Gordons the lands passed to Robert M'Gill. On the 22d February, 1670, we find him styled as son of — M'Gill of Fingask, and heir of Robert M'Gill of Foord, infest in the lands of Clauche, Kilsture, and Blair.

The two first named now form a part of the Sorbie estate, belonging to the Earl of Galloway. The farm of Blair belongs to Castlewigg, owned by Captain John Fletcher Hathorn.

 WHITEHILLS.

The first notice we find of this land is dated 30th July 1584, when Patrick M'Kie was, of Qubithillis, mentioned as brother to Archibald M'Kie of Myretoun, and was tried and acquitted of the crime of forging half merks, &c. We next find Colonel Alexander Agnew of Qubitehills in 1677. He was the fourth son of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, the first baronet of the family. Who Colonel Agnew married is not known, but he left a son Andrew, his heir, who succeeded his father on the 27th August, 1694. On the 15th October, 1695, he had sasine.

* Robertson's Index.

There would appear, however, to have been a wadset during his father's lifetime, as, on the 4th March 1685, John Fergusson of Dowaltoun had sasine of the lands. In May 1678 Marie, Countess of Galloway, had sasine of the Mylne and Mylne lands, &c., but these seem to have been separate. Andrew Agnew married Margaret Hathorn, who had sasine of Whytehills, as his spouse, on the 10th May 1712.

The next owner, as far as known, was Hugh M'Culloch of Grange, parish of Penninghame, who had sasine on the 30th November 1776. From him it passed to John, Earl of Galloway, who had sasine on the 26th November, and on the 30th November 1779, resignation and renunciation in his favour. It now forms a portion of the present property of Sorbie, owned by the Earl of Galloway.

POLMALLET.

The first notice of this farm is the name of William de Polmalot, who signed the Ragman's Roll in 1296. His history is lost in oblivion, but we suppose he may have been the owner at that time. We find nothing between this and the 22d June 1581, when John Hamilton was infest as heir of his father, William Hamilton of Polmallet. There can be little doubt that this land formed part of the original property of Cruggleton.

On the 16th November 1591, it had passed to Gilbert Gordon, who is styled of Polmallet; on the 7th May, 1595, we again find his name. The last of the Gordons who were in possession, was John, heir of Henry Gordon of Creich, who was infest on the 7th April 1663.

On the 17th October 1662, Archibald Stewart of Fintalloch had sasine; and on the 21st October 1663, his son Archibald.

The next notice we are in possession of is dated 1st January 1743, when Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw had sasine.

Polmallet loch was of considerable size at one time, but the greater portion has been drained.

TOWN AND PARISH OF WHITHORN.

ACCORDING to Ptolemy, Whithorn dates back to the days of the Romans, and he calls it *Leucophibia*, or the grey city, and describes it as the capital of the Novantes. Here it was that the first Christian missionary appeared, and built a church of stone, which the Romans called *Candida Casa*, or the white house. St Ninian was a Saxon from Northumberland, and in his language the same meaning was expressed by the words *Hwit-cern*, which came to be converted into *Whithern* or *Whithorn*. *Candida Casa* was the seat of a bishop in the eighth century. St Ninian it is said, was born near the spot, about 368, and was a direct emanation from the Apostolic See of Rome, while the Culdees, or missionaries of Iona, who spread over the greater part of Scotland, were independent of the Pope. There was thus considerable difference, not in doctrine, but in government, between the Church of Iona and the Church of Rome, the latter of which came to be fully triumphant in the reign of David I.

It is affirmed by tradition, that the first place of worship erected by St Ninian was a chapel at the Isle of Whithorn, distant about three miles from *Candida Casa*. Symson says it was called "the Chapel of the Isle." At the same time, this may have been only one of those chapels of ease built by the monastery in after times, and the fact that the ruins were surrounded by a burying-ground seems confirmatory of this supposition.

St Ninian died on the 16th September 432, which day

became his festival. He was buried in the church he had built at Whithorn, where his remains were understood, in



after times, to have wrought many miracles. His instructor had been St Martin of Tours, to whom, in gratitude, he dedicated the humble *White House*, the first of the kind in Scotland. It is probable that St Ninian brought over a number of persons with him who were expert as workmen, and not a few also capable of assisting him in his work of propagandism. It is stated that he went to Rome about 370, and on his return brought numerous relics with him.

He appears to have been his own bishop, and from his death till 723, according to Bede, when Pichthelme was consecrated, the *Novantes*, or Picts, of Galloway, were without any ecclesiastical superior. Afterwards, there was a regular succession of bishops down to the twelfth century, when the Diocese of *Candida Casa* was established, by David I., between 1124 and 1130, upon the regular Romish principle. The Bishopric comprehended the whole of Wigtonshire, and all the Stewartry, except that part of it lying between the Urr and the Nith, which belonged to the See of Glasgow. It consisted of three Deaneries—the *Desnes*, the *Fariner*, and the *Binns*. Gilaldar was the first Bishop, under this new regimen, but as there was no proper authority in Scotland, he was directed by Pope Honorius to apply to Thurstin, Archbishop of York, as his metropolitan, for consecration. His successors submitted to the same juris-

diction, until the Archbishopric of St Andrews was constituted in 1472—when all the Bishops of Scotland were declared to be suffragans of that See; but when Glasgow was constituted a metropolitan See, in 1491, the Bishop of Galloway, as the chief suffragan, was appointed vicar-general.

The revenues of the See were small, until, in 1504, the Deanery of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, and, some years afterwards, the Abbey of Tunland, were annexed to it.

At the period of the Revolution, the net rent amounted to £5634, 15s. 0d. Scots, the largest revenue of any in Scotland, save that of St Andrew and Glasgow. With the abolition of Episcopacy, in 1689, the whole, with the patronage of more than twenty churches, came to be vested in the Crown.

During the reign of David I., Fergus, Lord of Galloway, founded at Whithorn a Priory for canons of the Premonstratensian order. Saint Martin of Tours also became the tutelary saint of this abbey. This was the diocesan church when the Bishopric was restored by David I. The Prior, as dean of the Chapter, was next in dignity to the Bishop.

Adjoining the Cathedral there was another Church, called the *Cross*, or *Outer-Kirk*; and at some distance, on the hill, stood the Chapel. Connected with this establishment there were various altars, where numerous offerings were made.

On the 28th August 1292, Thomas, Bishop of Galloway or *Candida Casa*, and Morice, the Prior, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick. Afterwards they were in high favour with Robert the Bruce, who made large concessions to the Priory. Besides lands, he bestowed on it the half of the salmon fishing of the river Dee.

The shrine of St Ninian* became famous as the resort of pilgrims. It is said that Kenneth III. (who died in 994), paid his devotions at the shrine of St Ninian, and Margaret,

* We are aware that certain writers make it doubtful whether St Ninian ever existed. This unbelief, certainly extravagant, would not disgrace the merest *Macaulay* of a historian.

Queen of James III., made a pilgrimage, attended by six ladies of her chamber, in the summer of 1473. The Treasurer's accounts contain some fragments of her outfit for the occasion. Her ladies were furnished with new livery gowns:—"Item, for panrell, crelis [panniers] to the queen, at her passage to St Ninians, 8s. Item, for a pair of *bulgis*,* 10s. Item for a cover to the queen's cap, 12s.

James IV. made annual visits, sometimes twice a-year, to St Ninian's. He generally had a large retinue, including his minstrels. The Treasurer's books contain numerous entries in reference to these. In September 1497 he proceeded from Edinburgh on a pilgrimage to Whithorn. He took his usual route by Biggar, through Upper Clydesdale to Durisdeer, from thence across Nithsdale to St John's Kirk at Dalry; and from this mountainous country he went through Galloway to Wigton, and thence to Whithorn, giving offerings, donations, and alms as he went. At Whithorn, besides his usual offerings, he gave 10 l. for 10 *trentales*,† for the King. He returned through Ayrshire and Glasgow to Stirling.

In Feb. 1506-7, when the queen was delivered of her first son, who died next year, she was not expected to live. The King made a pilgrimage, *on foot*, from Edinburgh to Whithorn, in March following. The Treasurer's Books contain a diary of his journey, and of his outlay at the various stages. The King had with him four *Italian minstrels*, who seem to have got tired, for horses were engaged to carry them from Whithorn to Tungland. He returned by Lochmaben and Peebles to Edinburgh.

The following are some of the entries:—"Item (9th March) to the wif of the Mure alhous quhair the King dissjunit (breakfasted) vj s. Item, that nycht in Dolphingtoun to the priest for fire, candill, and belcheir (good entertainment) quhair the King lay, xvij s. Item, to ane pure man in Dolphingtoun hed ane kow slane, xvij s. Item, in

* Probably pockets or bags.

† A trental consisted of thirty masses.

Biggar, quhair the King dynit, in belcheir, xiiij s. Item, to Norne (one of the King's attendants) be the Kingis command, vij s. Item, to the wif in Lamyngtoun, quhair the King lay all nycht, xxviiij s. Item, the xii day of March, at the chapel of Craufurd Mure, quhar the King dynyt, to ane pure man of belcheir, vij s. Item, (13th March) to the vicar of Durisder quhair the King lay all nycht, xiiij s. Item, that day to ane pure man tald talis to the King, vj s. viij d. Item, to ane Irisch man that had his siluer stollin away, be the Kingis command, vs. Item, that day to three pure folkis at the Water of Nyth, ij s. Item, to William Douglass quhilk he wan fra the King at Schuting with the Corsbow, xxviiij s. Item, the xiiij day of March, in Penpont, to the foure Italien ministrals, be the Kingis command, iiij French crownis, summa lij s. Item, for soling of ane pair schone to the King in Penpont, xvj d. Item, the xv day of March, to the vicar of Penpont in belcheir, xxviiij s. Item, to the wif at the Kirk, quhair the King disjunit, xiiij s. Item, the xvj day of March, to the Kingis belcheir in Dalry, xiiij s. Item, that nycht the King sowpit at Menegouf, for the belcheir thair, x s. Item, the xvij day of March, in Wigtoun, in belcheir, quhair the King lay, xxviiij s. Item, to ane man that gydit the King fra Wigtoun to Quhitherne before day, xviiij s. Item, that day, to John Hertsend, pailzeoun man, for ij hors wage, and men with them for carying of ane pailzeoun to Quhithorne and agane, xxxviiij s. Item, to ane man of the Beschop of Gallowayis gaif ane hors to the King, xiiij s. Item, to Prior of Quhithernis man in bridal siluer of ane hors, xiiij s. Item, to the ald Prior of Quhithornis clarsha, xiiij s. Item, the xix day of March for iiij hors to the foure Italien menstralis fra Quhitherne to Toungland, vs. Item, to lang Jok and an other cheld to leid twa hors to Edinburgh, xij s. Item, to tua trumpetis that were at Quhitherne with the King xxviiij s. Item, to ane lutar of Galloway, xiiij s. Item, for the Kingis fraucht command and gangand at the Water of Bladino, xviiij s. Item, to the freris of Wigtoun, quhair the

King dynit, in belcheir, xiiij s. Item, to the cuke laddies be the gait, be the Kingis command, vij s. Item, that day in Wigtoun quhilk he tynt with David Craufurd at cors and pile, xlij s. Item, in England, to the foure Italien menstres to fee thair hors to Lochmaben, xvjs. [The minstrels had horses hired from Lochmaben to Peebles.] Item, to ane dumb cheld that kepit the zet in Lochmaben, xiiij s. Item, in Peblis, for ane ged pok to turss ane ged to Edinburgh, vii iij s. vj d. Item, to the gudwif, by the Kingis command, at Peblis, of belcheir, xvij s. vj d. Item, that samyn nycht (23 March) to wantounnes and hir marowis* that sang to the King, xiiij s.

The queen having recovered, undertook, July 1507, along with the King, a grand pilgrimage of thanksgiving to Whithorn. They were accompanied by a large following. Her majesty travelled in a *litter*, sometimes called, in the treasurer's books, "the quhenis chariot," and it required seventeen horses to carry her baggage; three more for the King's wardrobe; and another for "the king's chapel geir." The queen's *chapel graith* was also carried with them in two coffers. They returned to Stirling after thirty-one days. The king's last visit was in 1512, the year before Flodden.

Thousands of pilgrims annually flocked from all parts of Scotland, and even from Ireland, to the shrine of St. Ninian. The consequent influx of wealth added greatly to the prosperity of the burgh of Whithorn. At the Reformation the rental of the Priory was set down at £1159 3s. 4d. Scots in money; 16 chalders, 6 bolls, and 3 firlots of bear; 53 chalders, 9 bolls, and 2 firlots of meal; and one chalders of malt. The whole property of the Priory was annexed to the the Crown by the Act of 1587, but afterwards, in 1606,

* This lady and her companions frequently appear in the Treasurer's accounts. They had accompanied, or met the King, on his return, at Peebles. Wantounness was, of course, a fictitious name. In this journey, it is said the King fell in love with Lady Janet Kennedy, a daughter of John, second Lord Kennedy, father of David, first Earl of Cassilis. She became his mistress, and was usually called Lady Bothwell. She had a son to him, James Stewart, who was created Earl of Moray in 1591.

King James granted it to the Bishop of Galloway. In 1641 it was transferred to the University of Glasgow, and again restored to the Bishop of Galloway in 1661. In 1689 it finally went to the Crown.

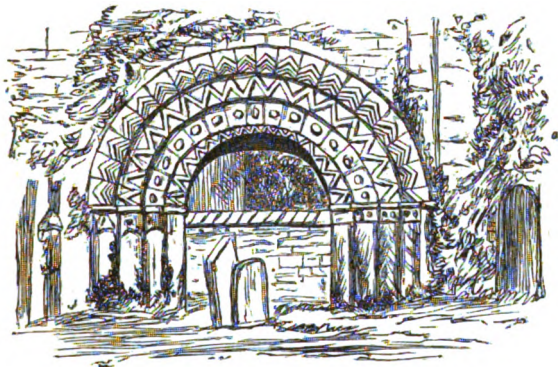
When Symson wrote, in 1684, the steeple and the body of the great church alone remained standing; all the rest of the building was in ruins, or had been carried away.

The abbey of Whithorn appears to have been very extensive. The ground is now entirely occupied as a place of burial. Beyond this boundary there seems to have been dwellings for the superior and secular clergy. The Prior,



no doubt, resided within the building, and a piece of ground bore the name of the Prior's Croft. The old kirk, as it stood, was not a fourth of the original place of worship, which pointed east, west, north, and south. The belfry was in a tower at the west end of the building, the greater portion of it fell upwards of a century ago, by which the bell was split, and the west gable of the kirk destroyed. As a substitute the burgh built a steeple in the centre of the town, where a new bell was placed, to warn the people to Church on Sundays, and for other week-day occasions. The convent mills, driven by water, adjoined the north corner of the kirk-yard. A large spot of land, now in tillage, served as

the reservoir, from which the water was conveyed in a covered race to the mill, one large arch stood a short distance from



the east corner of the kirk, and another on the north. A small apartment is said to have been the meal ark, or vault for storing the meal of the convent. A wall, the remains of which existed for some time, bore the name of the "Apprentice wall," and seemed to have been divided into small apartments for the use of the secular clergy.

There are no ancient tombstones in the church-yard save one, said to belong to the Flemings, Earls of Wigton. Until the peerage became extinct, the family buried there. The common burying-ground of old was situated where the manse and garden now are. At the Reformation, the populace, in their blind fury, destroyed almost everything that was destructible. Many years ago, in digging for stones, a large tombstone was broken in pieces, the remains of which were exposed above ground.

The site of a castle, said to have been that of the Bishop of Galloway, lies at the east end of the town. It has long been under tillage.

When the Abbey was in its vigour, there were various chapels of ease, where the clergy officiated. One of these existed at Kirkmadrine, another at Cruggletoun, both in the parish of Sorbie, a third at the Isle of Whithorn, a fourth at Castlefeather, and a fifth at Kirkmaiden.

Gavin Dunbar (afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow and Chancellor of Scotland), son of John Dunbar of Mochrum, was prior in 1514. He was selected to conduct the education of the young king, James V. James Beaton or Bethune, youngest son of John Bethune of Balfour, in Fifeshire, was also a prior. He was afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow, and then of St. Andrews.

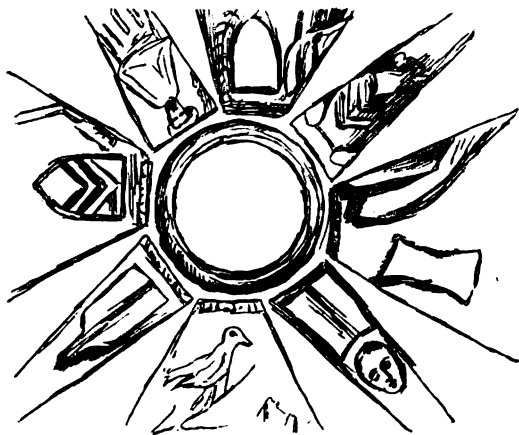
In May 1563 we find Malcolm (Quintin) Prior of Quhitorne, and in November 1591 Patrick, Lord Zetland, was Commendator of the Priory.

There are scarcely any remains now to be traced of this once celebrated priory, Candida Casa, where so much power with fraud was concentrated. The two arches in the ruin of the old Parish Church are believed to be a part of the ancient building. The present Parish Church, built in 1822, is understood to be on part of the site. There are two underground vaults, considered to have belonged to the Priory. All documents connected with Candida Casa have been entirely lost, which the monks either destroyed or carried abroad with them when they had to flee at the Reformation. The destruction of many at the time must have taken place, and not a few conveyed abroad.

The town was made a royal burgh by Robert the Bruce, doubtless through the influence of Candida Casa; and again by James IV. in 1511. Its origin is believed to have been nearly coeval with that of the Priory. The hamlet began by a series of erections on each side of the burn which ran through it. The houses appear to have been, then as well as afterwards, set down upon no particular plan; almost none of the houses run in a parallel line. A great portion of the town seems to have been built chiefly from the ruins of the Abbey. There are few of the old houses that have not some of the freestone in their walls.

The burgh having gone to law respecting the harbour of Garlieston, as an encroachment upon the rights of the community, the memorial drawn up on the occasion, 29th October 1777, gives us a pretty accurate idea of the rise and progress of the place. "The burgh of Whithorn, by situation," says that document, "is the most southern in Scotland. It is amongst the most insignificant in point of revenue of almost any, having little else than what they collect by way of shore dues and anchorages within the limits of their grants, which they annually set to a tacksman.

The Prior of Whithorn, as it is stated by tradition, gave a charter to the town of the harbour of the Isle of Whithorn (three miles south-east), and shores belonging thereto, with the customs, anchorages, and other petty imposts, *used and wont*. The quay is understood to have been first built by the convent, and when repairs were wanted, these were made by a collection at the various churches in the diocese. A large upright stone, which stood on the right hand side of the road to the Isle, is mentioned as having been erected in honour of St. Peter, where prayers were said either to him or through him. The inscription was "Loci Petra Apostoli." The following woodcut represents the carvings inside the stone:—



The Reformation, in the confusion of the times, swept along with it not only the church as then established, but the archives, papers, and everything that could be laid hold of.

In this manner the town of Whithorn was robbed of its more ancient grants from the Priors, although their seal to these grants is still extant, and some scattered remains of their bounty to the town—in moth-eaten papers—are still among the records. The only paper left, of any consequence, appears to be an extract of a charter under the hand of the Keeper of the Rolls, of preceding charters, and confirming grants that had been formerly made. Beyond these the records contain no information prior to the Reformation.

On the footing of the extract mentioned, the burgh applied, 25th May 1661, and obtained a charter, in the reign of Charles II., confirming their former grants, particularly a charter by James IV., dated 1st May 1511, ratified 18th July 1515, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, 27th July 1518. In this charter not only all grants formerly made are confirmed, but also it contains a *novo damus*, “of the shore or sea part of the same, the Isle of Whithorn,” &c.

The limits of the shore of Whithorn was bounded by a burn called Clark's Burn, near Monreith, on the west, and to the point of Eggerness, on the east, so that all the shores, creeks, and harbours, between these boundaries, were comprehended in the grants.

While the Priory continued in the ascendant, the burgh of Whithorn was in a thriving condition. The thousands of pilgrims to the shrine of St Ninian, put money into the coffers of the burgesses as well as those of the Priory. There was, besides, a good importation trade with France, which brought the merchants of the inland towns to Whithorn for the supply of goods. In the middle of the main street of the burgh there had been a strip of buildings, fronting both to the north and south. These were occupied as shops, or booths rather, for exposure of the goods imported. Like a similar range in the High Street of Edinburgh, they were

called the *Luckenbooths*. After the Reformation the burgh sunk almost into absolute decay. Without trade or foreign intercourse, it became a mere farming village.

The burgh of Whithorn is governed by the usual number of civic rulers. The townhouse and jail were removed from the middle of the town to the west side of the street about 1809.

There is a Roman camp about half-a-mile west of Whithorn, and several castles or forts on the shore, looking towards the Isle of Man, built by the Norsemen. Roman coins have been frequently dug up in the vicinity.

DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH WHITHORN.

Wigton, 19th Sept. 1622.—Andrew, Bishop of Galloway, having annexed to said Bishoprick, the Priory of Whithorn, whereof the yards after-mentioned are a proper part and pertinent, with consent and assent of the chapter, disposes to Mr George Gledstanes, Schoolmaster and Reader at Whithorn, during the time of his serving that cure, all and hail the yards within the precinct and closeage of the Abacie, within the Priorie and parochin of Whithorn. Before Alexander Hamilton, minister of Minnigaff, William Dalhill, Commissary of Wigtown, Thomas M'Kie, Sheriff Clerk of Wigton, and Thomas Stewart, Notary, servitour to the Earl of Galloway, and writer of the deed.

Edinburgh, 11th Nov. 1641.—Charles I., by his gift of mortification, gave to the University of Glasgow, the hail few-meals, few-farms, claymes, customs, and other duties of all lands, baronies, and others, of the late Bishop of Galloway, Abbacie of Tounland, Priorie of Whithorn, and Abbacie of Glenluce, and others annexed or pertaining to the said Bishopric, together with the hail teinds, and other duties whatsoever, all and sundry the hail kirks and parochins whatsoever, that pertained of before, in any sort, to the said late Bishopric, Abbacies, Priories, or others foresaid and

annexed thereto. And on the 23d February 1642, the University of Glasgow obtained a decret, before the Lords of Council and Session, against the heritors, feuars, farmers, tenants, tacksmen and others, for payment of the foresaid duties.

BROUGHTON.

The early history of this property is unknown. The first mention of it is in 1366, when Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure obtained from David II., a charter of the lands of Broughton. This weak king was very lavish in granting charters to greedy adherents, one of whom appears to have been Sir Gilbert Kennedy, who obtained several grants of lands in Galloway, but did not, in all cases, obtain possession, and it is very questionable that Broughton ever became his, more than on parchment.

The next named are the Murrays, who, it is stated, came from Morayshire in the twelfth century, but are only first known in Galloway about the beginning of the fifteenth, the period when the ancestors of several other families now in the district arrived, and obtained a settlement.

We have been unable to obtain much information. The first named in the public records is John Murray, as follows ; "Charter, 20th July 1518, to John Murray of Broughtoun and Janet Makculloch, his spouse, of the lands of Barclay, Stewartry." To which family Janet M'Culloch belonged we are not informed, and cannot trace.

David Murray, who, in 1562, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, was no doubt their son. In the year mentioned, he is styled of Broughton. There was a summons, dated 27th May 1592, granted by King James to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the escheat of David Murray of Broughtoun. This escheat fell by Broughtoun being denounced rebel at the instance of Sir

Patrick for non-payment to him of the profits of his ten pound land of Borg, called High Borg, in the Stewartry, and for not fulfilling a contract of marriage entered into between the said David Murray and Isobel, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus. They had issue, Helen Murray. Isobel Vaus married, secondly, Hugh Maxwell (no designation), as learned by contract of marriage, dated 20th December 1622.

David Murray must have again married.

Under Ardwall and Killaster, parish of Stoneykirk, it is shown that Godfrey M'Culloch of Ardwall had married Agnes Murray, who must have been the daughter of John, and sister of David Murray of Broughton.

On the 9th May 1605, we find George Murray of Broughton, we suppose, the son of David. He was in favour with James VI., and became one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, also having bestowed on him, lands of value in Ireland, and superiorities in Scotland. By a charter granted in 1602, all the St John lands in Wigtonshire were granted to him.* Those in Ireland are still retained by his descendants, and consist of the estate called Whitehouse, Killybegs, County Donegal. We do not know who he married, but he was succeeded by John Murray, who had sasine of Broughton in June 1628. We suppose he was the son of George Murray. John Murray of Broughton is again mentioned on the 9th April 1638, and also in 1661. He was succeeded by Richard Murray, who doubtless was his son, but no mention of his wife's name is to be found. There was a bond of relief by Richard Murray of Broughton to John Vaus of Barnbarroch, whereby Broughton became bound to relieve Barnbarroch of his cautionry for him, in a bond granted by Broughtons, elder and younger, that they should compare before the Justice Court to underlye the law for invading John Gordon of Creigh, and certain other persons, dated 6th October 1653. In June 1673, William M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, had sasine of the lands of

* Nisbet.

Broughtonwall, mylne thereof, Skeoch, Antoune Chappell, Antoune Gallows, &c. Also, on the 12th October 1680, Janet Houstoun relict of Andro M'Culloch, had sasine of the lands of Antoune, &c. In September 1677, Richard Murray had sasine of the 20s. land of Kilfalland, teynd thereof, houses, yeards, &c.

Richard Murray married Anna, only daughter of Alexander Lennox of Cally, parish of Girthon, Stewartry, and thereby succeeded to that estate on the renunciation of her only brother Robert, which will be more fully mentioned under Cally. Richard Murray, it is stated, died in the year 1690. He was succeeded by Alexander Murray, no doubt his son. On the 8th July 1706, Alexander Murray of Broughton had sasine of the lands and barony of Meikle Broughtoun, &c. He married Lady Euphemia Stewart, second daughter of Alexander, fourth Earl of Galloway. On the 9th April 1726, she had sasine of an annuity of £500, furth of the lands and barony of Broughton, &c.

There was a reversion, dated 12th March 1741, in favour of Hugh Hathorn of Wigg, heir to the deceased William Agnew of Wigg, his grand-uncle, and John and Agnes Hawthorns, children to Hugh Hathorn, merchant, and one of the present bailies of Edinburgh, executors dative qua nearest to the deceased William Agnew, elder, who was grand-uncle to Alexander Murray, now of Broughton, and the representatives of the deceased Anna Lennox, relict of Richard Murray of Broughtoun, and Alexander Brown of Templetown, of the lands of Owtton Chappell, Outton Gallows alias called Little Owtton, and Broughtoun Skeog.

This is the last notice which we find under Broughton. Alexander Murray seems to have taken up his residence at Cally, to which he had also succeeded. His wife, Lady Euphemia, died at Cally on the 11th May 1750. She left issue, James, who succeeded.

Such is the meagre account collected by us of this family. The continuation will be found under Cally, Parish of Girthon, Stewartry.

The present owner of Broughton, Cally, &c., is Horatio Granville Murray-Stewart.

Symson, in 1684, mentions Broughton as one of the principal residences in the parish.

The farms, &c., belonging to the estate are in the parishes of Whithorn and Sorbie. Those in the former are, Broughton, Skeog, Gallows Outon, and Chapel Outon.

TONDERGHIE.

To whom the lands belonged previous to the Stewarts we are not acquainted with. They have had possession since the sixteenth century, and came from the parish of Minnigaff,—being descended from Sir William Stewart of Garlies, Dalswinton and Glasserton, of the house of Darnley. Sir William had four sons, three of whom survived him, viz.—

Alexander Stewart (Sir), of Garlies, &c., ancestor of the Earls of Galloway.

Thomas Stewart (Sir), of Minto, ancestor of the Lords Blantyre.

Walter Stewart (Sir), of Barclay, ancestor of the Stewarts of Tonderghie, Viscounts Mountjoy, &c.

Sir Walter Stewart of Barclay died about 1490, leaving a son,

William Stewart of Barclay. He had issue, three sons and one daughter—Walter, John, and Archibald.

Katherine, who became the third wife of her cousin, Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and had issue,—

Anthony Stewart of Clary.

Robert Stewart, who, in 1561, obtained Cardonald, in Renfrewshire, by his wife, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of James Stewart of Cardonald.

William Stewart of Bargrennan.

Margaret, who married Patrick M'Kie of Larg.

Helen, who married William Gordon of Murefad, ancestor of Lord Kenmure.

Sir Walter's descendants continued to hold possession of their lands from their kinsmen of Garlies. We find a tack, dated 6th November 1523, granted by Archibald (Alexr.) Stewart of Garlies, with consent of Robert, Lord Maxwell, and John Gordon of Lochinvar, his curators, to Walter, John, and Archibald Stewart, of the lands of Barkly and Dulnaw, lying within the barony of Garlies, for service when required. Also sasine of the said lands of Barclay and Dalnaw to the said Walter Stewart, upon a precept and sasine granted by Alexander Stewart of Garlies to him, dated the 10th January 1532, and which sasine is dated the 23d January foresaid.*

Walter Stewart of Barclye, died about 1550. We have been unable to learn who he, and those preceding him, married. He was succeeded by his son, John Stewart, in the lands of Barclye, &c. According to a pedigree drawn up by the present owners of Physgill, he had also a daughter, Margaret, who married John Stewart, Parson of Kirkmahoe, the progenitor of the Stewarts of Physgill, &c. John Stewart of Barclye, also acquired the lands of Tonderghie and Buyoch, under a charter of confirmation by the Abbey of Dundrennan to John Stewart of Barclye, son of umql. Walter Stewart of Barclye, of the ten merk lands of Tonderghie and Buyoch, dated 13th September 1560, confirming a charter by them to Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, Knt. There was also a precept of clare constat by Alexander Stewart of Garlies (eques auratus), for infesting John, son of Walter of Barclye, in the lands of Barclye and Dulnaw, dated 24th June, and instrument of sasine, 19th July 1572.

John Stewart married Egidia Gordon, daughter of — Gordon of Earlstoun. So stated in the family pedigree, but we are rather inclined to think that she must have been one of the Gordons of Penninghame, as there was a precept of

* Galloway House Papers.

sasine by the Bishop and Chapter of Whithorn, for infesting John Stewart of Barclye, and Egidia Gordon, spouses, in life-rent, and Robert Stewart, their son, in fee, in Canenistock and Polwhillie, parish of Penninghame, dated 20th May 1564. We think these lands must have been her tocher, as they previously formed part of the Penninghame estate. They had issue,—

Robert and Archibald.

Robert is supposed to have died unmarried. He was succeeded by his brother, Archibald, in the lands of Barclye, Tonderghie, Buyoch, Carnestock, &c. Archibald also acquired the lands of Wigg (Castlewigg), from Sir John Vaus in 1584. It is not stated whom he married, but he left issue,—

Alexander, who succeeded.

William.

Robert.

Alexander Stewart, who succeeded his father, married Dorothy Stewart; but, as too often happens, the family she belonged to is not mentioned. Sir John Vaus appears to have retained the superiority of the lands of Wigg, as he granted a precept of sasine in favour of Alexander Stewart (son of Archibald) in the lands of Wigg, dated 22d November 1626, and sasine in favour of Dorothy Stewart, his wife, in liferent. The history of Dorothy Stewart is unknown to us, but no doubt the facts were purposely omitted to be handed down. It is evident that there was something wrong, for she became the wife of John Hannay of Sorbie, and Alexander Stewart took to himself, as his second wife, Katherine Gordon. Unfortunately here again the property is not mentioned, but no doubt she was of the Penninghame or Craichlaw families. On the 1st November 1636, precept of sasine was granted in favour of Alexander Stewart and Katherine Gordon, spouses, in the lands of Tonderghie and Buyoch. Although twice married, Alexander Stewart left no family. He must have died in 1641.

His next brother, William, was legally the heir. However, he had gone to Ireland, and was in high favour with King James VI., by whom he was knighted. Having come an undertaker for the plantation of escheated land in the province of Ulster, extensive grants were thus obtained. On the 10th April 1623, he was created a baronet of Great Britain. He was also a privy councillor in the reigns of King James VI. and Charles I., and having served as a military officer in the troubles of Ireland, received for arrears of pay due prior to 5th June 1649, one debenture of 4000 odd pounds, while his son, Sir Alexander Stewart, Knt., allotted for his services, a debenture for £2,599.* Inst

* Sir William Stewart married Frances, second daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart. of Mosstown, County Longford, and had issue,—
Alexander (Sir).

William, John, and Robert, who all died unmarried.

Thomas, a captain in the army, who married a daughter of John Montgomery, of Rosemount, County Down, and was the ancestor of James Stewart of Fort Stewart, County Donegal, whose father, Annesley, succeeded as fifth baronet at the death of William, earl of Blessington.

Catherine, married in 1630, Sir James Montgomery of Rosemount, County Down.

Anne, married Sir William St Paul, Kt., otherwise Semple of Leekenny, County Longford.

Sir Alexander Stewart, Knt., was killed at the battle of Dunbar, 3d September 1653. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, 1st Bart. (third son of the previous Sir Robert), by Anna Boleyn, his wife, of which is stated, to Queen Elizabeth (she married secondly, Sir Arthur Forbes, created Earl of Granard). He had issue, an only and posthumous son, William, who succeeded his grandfather as second baronet, and was on 19th March 1682, created, in Ireland, Baron of Ramulton and Viscount Mountjoy, with other honours, military, &c. He was killed at the battle of Steinkirk, 24th August 1692. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Lord Colooney, and had issue, six sons and two daughters.

William, who succeeded.

Alexander, who married Mary, eldest daughter of William Tigh of Dublin, and left one child, Anne, who married the Right Hon. I. Gardiner, whose grandson was created Viscount Mountjoy and Blessington, &c., in 1789 and 1795, the first peerages being extinct. Richard, Arthur, Charles, and James.

Charles was a Vice-admiral of the White, and M.P. for the County of Tyrone. His brothers, Richard and James, were also at different times M.P.'s for the same county.

Mary, who married first P. Preston, County of Meath; and secondly, George, Earl of Granard.

Catherine, who married Arthur Davis of Carrickfergus,

of succeeding to Barclye and Tonderghie, &c., Sir William Stewart was only served heir to his brother Alexander, in the lands of Wigg (Castlewigg), and this nearly two years after his death, viz., on the 29th August 1643. His younger brother, Robert, on the other hand, is styled of Barclye, and was served heir to his brother, Alexander, in the lands of Tonderghie and Buyoch, on the 21st December 1641. The same year (1643) that William Stewart was infeft in the lands of Wigg, he sold them to Patrick Agnew of Barneil, and this closed Sir William Stewart's connection with Galloway, having settled, and founded a family in Ireland, who became peers, the particulars concerning whom are given in the note appended.

William succeeded his father as second Viscount Mountjoy, and third baronet. He married Anna Boyle, daughter and heiress of Murrough, Viscount Blessington, and had five sons, who all died young, except William, and one daughter, Mary, who married James, Lord Tyrawly. She left no issue.

William, succeeded as third Viscount Mountjoy, &c., and was created Earl of Blessington, in 1745. He married Helen, daughter and heiress of Robert Fitzgerald of Castle Dod, County Cork, and had two sons, who died young. He died in 1769, when the peerages became extinct, but the baronetcy devolved on Sir Annesley Stewart of Fort Stewart, County Donegal. This property was given by the *first* Sir William Stewart to his second son, Thomas, the great-grandfather of Sir Annesley, and the latter was grandfather to the present Sir James Stewart, baronet, of Fort Stewart, who is the representative of Sir William Stewart, baronet, second son of Archibald Stewart of Barclye and Tonderghie, &c.

The Earl of Blessington, of the present century (also extinct) was the descendant of the grandson of the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, and Anne, his wife, only child of the honourable Alexander Stewart, second son of the first Viscount Mountjoy. The new creations were in 1789 and 1795, with the same titles as borne by the Stewarts.

Sir James Stewart of Fort Stewart having no issue, the heir presumptive, is William Augustus Stewart, late captain 58th regiment, born 1797, who married Anna, daughter of William Molloy of Blackfort, county Tipperary, and by her (who died 6th June 1864) had issue,

Augustus A. J., advocate, High Court, Calcutta, born 29th April 1832.

William Molloy, born 1833, married in 1864, Ellen, widow of F. Berkeley Drummond, and has issue.

James, Augustus, advocate, High Court, Calcutta, born 1835.

Robert John Jocelyn, captain 99th regiment, born 1838.

Harry, Hutchinson-Augustus, Lieut. 61st regiment, born 1840.

Anna-Blanche.

Matilda-Charlotte.

Frances-Augusta.

Robert Stewart, who succeeded his elder brother, Alexander, on the 21st December 1641, married Helen M'Kie (daughter of John M'Kie of Palgown), and had issue,

George, who succeeded.

Agnes, who married William Houston of Cutreoch.*

Alexander, Bishop of Galloway, granted a procuratory of resignation and precept of sasine in favour of George Stewart, as heir of his father, dated 2d May 1651. Afterwards there was a confirmation, under the Great Seal, of the Bishop's charter, dated 28th September 1655.

George Stewart of Barclye and Tonderghie, &c., married Elizabeth, daughter of James Blair of Dunskey. There was an instrument of sasine, on contract of marriage between George Stewart, eldest son of Robert Stewart of Barclye, and Elizabeth Blair, daughter of James Blair of Dunskey, and John Blair, his son, in the lands of Tonderghie and Buyoch, in liferent, dated in 1663.† Previously, on the 21st July 1662, George Stewart of Tonderghie had sasine of the lands of Barclye, and on the 8th February 1672, he had sasine of the lands of Galtrey. On the 2d April 1679, he was outlawed by the Privy Council for not appearing when called, to answer charges for non-conformity to Episcopacy. He appears to have acted as Sheriff Depute with Sir A. Agnew, who died in 1671. George Stewart had issue,

Charles.

Alexander.

Charles, who predeceased his father, married Agnes, only daughter of William and Elizabeth Agnew of Castlewigg. There was an instrument of sasine, on contract of marriage between Charles, son of George Stewart of Tonderghie, and Agnes Agnew of Wigg, in the lands of Balcary, Tonderghie and Buyoch, in liferent, dated in 1687. The year in which

* Their initials are on an old oak chair removed from Cutreoch to Castlewigg.

† There are oak chairs still at Tonderghie with the initials of George Stewart and Elizabeth Blair, with their armorial bearings.

Charles Stewart died, we do not know, but he left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who became heiress of Wigg, and married John Hathorn (see Agnews of Lochnaw and Wigg, and Hathorns of Castlewigg).

The Bishop of Galloway granted a precept of clare constat in favour of Alexander Stewart, heir to George Stewart, dated 24th August 1682, in virtue of which Alexander was infeft in Polquhillie on the 1st November following; and his father, styled George Stewart of Barclye, &c., by disposition, dated 25th September 1689, conveyed to his son Alexander, the lands of Carsenestock and Polquhillie, parish of Penninghame, and he was infeft the next day.

During his father's lifetime, in the year 1696, Alexander Stewart married Janet, daughter of Hugh (Blair) M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, Stewartry, representative, with Dunbar of Machermore, for the Stewartry in the last Scottish Parliament. She was his cousin. On the 20th February 1696, there was an instrument of sasine, in contract of marriage between Alexander, son of George Stewart, and Janet, daughter of Hugh M'Guffock of Rusco, in the lands of Tonderghie, Balcray, and Buyoch. He and his spouse conveyed Polquhillie to James, fifth Earl of Galloway, on the 25th April, and 15th July 1697. On the 3d September 1708, he is styled younger of Tonderghie, and had sasine of the lands of Tonderghie, Buyoch, and Culcraig; and on the same date, his wife Janet M'Guffock, of the lands of Balcray, and half the lands of Buyoch. This last notice does not agree with the pedigree at Tonderghie, which makes it appear that Janet M'Guffock was then dead, and that Alexander Stewart, younger of Tonderghie, was married, secondly, to her cousin, Janet Blair, daughter of Hugh Blair of Dunrod, parish of Borgue, Stewartry, and had instrument of sasine on the — 1707, of the same lands above-mentioned. The year 1707 must be mis-written for 1709. However, during the lifetime of his father, Alexander Stewart was twice married, and the issue by these marriages will be given hereafter.

On the 14th August 1708, there was a reversion by George Stewart of Tonderghie, and Alexander Stewart, his eldest son, to James, fifth Earl of Galloway, of the lands of Barclay, &c., parish of Minnigaff.

George Stewart of Tonderghie died in the year 1710, when his surviving son, Alexander, succeeded under his father and mother's contract of marriage, dated in 1663. His succession was, however, challenged by the descendants of Charles Stewart, his elder brother, laying claim to the property as the next in line. As already mentioned, Elizabeth, the only child of Charles Stewart by his marriage with Agnes, only daughter of William and Elizabeth Agnew of Castlewigg, married Hugh Hathorn of Edinburgh, whose son Hugh, ultimately succeeded (in 1738) to Castlewigg. The claim was thus made by the Hathorns. They were defeated, but the law expenses are stated to have been so heavy, that several farms had to be sold to liquidate the debt incurred. The Stewarts of Tonderghie have never recovered from this.

On the 6th February 1711, Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith had principal sasine of the lands of Buyoch and Balcray. On the 6th July 1713, there was a reversion by Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, to Sir Alexander Maxwell, of the lands of Burjock (Buyoch) and Baillicray (Balcray), &c.; and on the 1st December 1714, renunciations, &c., by Sir Alexander and Lady Jean Maxwell to Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, of the five merkland of Buyoch.

Alexander Stewart had issue by his first marriage with Janet M'Guffock, already mentioned:—

John, who succeeded.

Elizabeth, who, in 1725, married her cousin, James, second son of William M'Guffock of Rusco, by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert Stewart of Ravenstone. The only remaining descendant from this marriage was the late Captain Robert M'Kerlie, whose mother was a daughter. He left issue.

(See Rusco, Ravenstone, and Craggle ton.)

By his second marriage, with Janet Blair, of whom mention has also been made, he had issue :—

Alexander, whose sons died, and left no male issue.

John, whose sons Alexander, John, Hugh, and Archibald (minister of Glasserton parish), survive, with issue.

Hugh, of Gategill, parish of Borgue, Stewartry, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. His only son died unmarried.

George, who died abroad.

Janet, who married Patrick Murray. Her daughter married A. M'Neel, and left issue.

The following curious extract from the Minnigaff parish records, dated 3d June 1702, may not be uninteresting, as giving some insight into the superstitious feelings then prevalent :—“There being a flagrant report of some persons in this parish, in the house of Barclay, should have practised that piece of devilrie commonly called turning the riddle, as also it being reported yt ye principal person is one Molly Redmond, an Irish woman, for present nurse in the house of Barclay, to ye young Lady Tonderghee, as also of Alexander Kelly, Gilbert Kennedy, his son, and Marion Murray, formerly servant in Barclay, now in Holme, were witnesses yrto, the Session appoints ye said Molly, and ye abovesaid witnesses, to be cited to ye next meeting.” The examination is then narrated, of which we will only give the substance. Molly denied the charge, but Marion Murray, aged eighteen years, acknowledged having held the riddle with her—“having a pair of little schissors fastened into ye rim of the riddle, whereof the nurse held one point and she the other, and that the nurse mumbled some words, mentioning Peter and Paul, and that when the nurse said these words, the riddle stirred less or more. As also, yt the same day, a little after ye young lady bad her go to ye barn, and yr do it over again with the nurse, which she refused, whereupon ye young lady did it herself, with all the circumstances she and the nurse had done it in the chambers before,” &c., &c.

For her participating in this affair, the young Lady Tonderghee was cited before the Session, and having expressed her penitence for being ensnared into such sinful prac-

tices, she and Marion Murray subscribed a declaration, to be read before the congregation, "abhorring and renouncing all spells and charmes usual to wizards, and having been rebuked and exhorted to greater watchfulness for the future," they were dismissed. Molly Redmond, after being rebuked before the congregation, was banished the parish.

Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie died in 1727, and was succeeded by John, his only son by his first marriage. He married in 1730, Helen, daughter of William M'Adam, Wigtown, and niece of Thomas Stewart of Chelsea. He died the same year, and is stated to have left a posthumous son,

Hugh, who succeeded.

About 1750 he married Christina, daughter of John Dunlop, Whithorn, and granddaughter of William Coltran of Drummoral by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Stewart of Physgill. He had issue—

John, unmarried, predeceased his father.

Alexander, who succeeded.

Hugh, unmarried, predeceased his father.

Archibald, unmarried, predeceased his brother, Alexander.

Harriet, married, as hereafter mentioned.

Agnes, who married J. M'Clacharty, and had issue, one son, who died.

Elizabeth, who married R. Ronald—no issue.

Anne, died unmarried.

Helen, died "

Christian, died "

Hugh Stewart died in 1808, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander.

On the 29th September 1809, Alexander, lawful son of the deceased Hugh Stewart of Tonderghie, had sasine of the lands of Tonderghie, &c. He died unmarried in 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest sister,

Harriet Stewart, already mentioned, who married, in 1792, Lieutenant John Dun, 4th Regiment (Manx) Fencibles.

On the 26th July 1811, Mrs Henrietta Stewart, eldest lawful daughter to the deceased Hugh Stewart of Tonderghie,

and now wife of John Dun of Tonderghie, had principal sasine of the lands of Tonderghie, &c. She had issue—

Hugh.

Henry, died in infancy.

Christina, who married in 1818, John Simson, collector of customs, &c., Wigtown.—She succeeded her half-brother, Alexander Dun of Barrachan, in 1839. She has issue—see Barrachan, parish of Mochrum.

Mrs Harriet Dun Stewart died in 1836, and was succeeded by her son,

Hugh Dun Stewart.

He married in 1834, Mary M'Credie, and had issue—

Hugh, died young.

Harriet, died, aged 17.

Hugh, who succeeded.

Hugh Dun Stewart died on the 10th August 1865, and was succeeded by his son,

Hugh Dun Stewart, born 1845.

The Stewarts of Tonderghie, as the descendants and representatives of Sir Walter, third surviving son of Sir William Stewart of Garlies, Dalswinton, and Glasserton, are entitled to carry the same armorial bearings as the Stewarts of Garlies (Earls of Galloway), with a mullet in the shield, the distinguishing mark for the third son.

Tonderghie house is a good modern building, and suitable for the property. It is near the Isle of Whithorn. The coast is iron-bound, and the sea blasts are heavy, from which cause the growth of timber is retarded, but around the house it is sheltered.

Carghidown Castle stood on this property, on a precipice overhanging the sea, and covered half an acre. It is called Port Castle in Ainslie's map. Its history has not been handed down, but there is no doubt that it was built by the Norsemen when in possession of Galloway. All the masonry has now disappeared.

CASTLEWIGG.

Who the ancient proprietors were, cannot now be traced, but as the first we find were the Churchmen of the Priory of Candida Casa at Whithorn, and some of the lands being contiguous to those which once belonged to Cruggleton, which the priory also got hold of, it is not improbable that they formed part of the original lands pertaining to Cruggleton. The Vauses of Barnbarroch, who were closely connected with the church, were the next proprietors, but when they got the grant from the priory does not appear. We first find a contract betwixt Robert, Commendator of the Priory of Whithorn, and Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, narrating a sale by the convent of the said priory to James, Earl of Moray, of the five merk land of Wigg, &c. There is no date. Then there is a charter of Confirmation by Patrick, Commendator of the Monastery and Priory of Whithorn, Superior, with consent of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, Iconimus et Administrator prefate Monastery, of a charter granted by Lady Elizabeth Stewart, Countess of Moray, daughter and heir of James, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland, and sister and heir of her deceased sister Margaret, Countess of Erroll, in favour of Patrick Blain in Wig, of the equal half of the ten merk land of Meikle Wig, which was possessed by Patrick Blain as kindly tenant. As with the former, there is no date to this charter, and it is only subscribed by Sir Patrick Vaus.* The lands of Wigg were next acquired in 1584, by Archibald Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie) from Sir John Vaus, son to Sir Patrick Vaus. The latter was then living, for there is a charter of Confirmation by Patrick, Prior of the Monasterie of Whithorn, with consent of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and of the Convent of the said Monasterie Chapterly convened, in favour of Archibald Stewart, lawful son of John Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie), of the lands of Mid Wig, dated 9th September, 1585.† Archibald Stewart of Barclye was

* Barnbarroch Papers.

succeeded by his eldest son Alexander Stewart (see Tonderghie) who was twice married, but left no issue. He was followed, in 1641, in the lands of Wig, by his next brother, Sir William Stewart, baronet, in Ireland, who was served heir to Alexander in the lands of Wigg, on the 29th August, 1643, and had principal sasine of Castlewig (so called) on the 15th February, 1644. Sir William Stewart (an account of whom will be found under Tonderghie) sold Castlewig to Patrick Agnew of Barneil; and which, it is stated by a disposition in the Castlewigg inventory of papers, was in 1643. The date when Patrick Agnew first had sasine we have not found, but on the 9th January 1664, he had sasine of the lands of Wig. This is the only notice we have traced. About the year 1662 he was fined £2,000 for being a Presbyterian.

He married Helen, daughter of Sir (?) Anthony Dunbar of Machermore, and had issue, an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married, on the 23d April, 1661, William, second son of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, by Lady Agnes Stewart, daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Gallo-way.

In April 1669, William Agnew of Skeoch, and Elizabeth Agnew, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Castlewig, Ladieswig, Broadwig, and Crofts, near Whithorn.

We do not learn when Patrick Agnew died, but it was about this time. On the 15th July 1687, William Agnew of Wig had sasine of the lands of Gleeog (Skeog). He appears to have died in 1695, and left issue :

William, who died unmarried.

Agnes, who married Charles, eldest Son of George Stewart of Tonderghie, of whom hereafter.

On the 19th November 1695, William was served heir to his father William Agnew, in the lands of Wig, alias Castlewig, Wignecairne, alias Ladywig, and M'Gowns Midwig, in all fifteen merk lands; and on the 26th May 1696 he had sasine.

This ends the notices of direct succession, in the 17th

century, and we will now diverge to give other information. The first is that, in January 1631, John Mylis had sasine of the land of Wignegairne, alias Ladywig, followed in July 1632, by Andrew Stewart and Esther Wallace, his spouse, who had sasine; and again, in April 1637, by James Stewart. The next is dated 1st January 1664, when Andrew Stewart had principal sasine. Who Andrew and James Stewart were, we do not know.

Then, on the 5th November 1661, Alexander, son of Andrew Vaus of Craichdow, was infest in Wig. All of these may have been only wadsets.

On the 31st July 1638, Anthonie Houston had sasine of half of the lands of Morache, Alexander Bailie of half, and Elizabeth Wardlaw, in liferent of the same.

Then on the 24th October 1639, Andrew Lawder and his spouse had sasine of half of the Mill of Busbie.

To return to William Agnew of Castlewig. On the 18th July 1701 he had sasine of the lands of Skeoch, Dunance, Albrock, and Milne of Dunance; and on the 4th October, 1725, of the lands of Blair, Agnew, and Pankill. Our last notice of him is dated 4th September 1732, when he also had sasine of the lands of Culreoch, Miln of Busbie, land of Morroch, with the heritable office of the Bailliarie and Justiciarie of the barony of Busbie.

William Agnew thus added considerably to the estate, and in 1722 commenced to plant forest trees, with advantage. He died in 1738, unmarried. His sister Agnes, as already stated, married in 1687 Charles, eldest son of George Stewart of Tonderghie, and had issue, one daughter, Elizabeth. Charles Stewart predeceased his father, and it would also appear that Agnes Agnew, his wife, had predeceased her brother. Their only child, Elizabeth Stewart, married Hugh Hathorn, a merchant in Edinburgh. His descent is not given, but doubtless he was one of the Hathorns of Meikle Airies (see parish of Kirkinner). They had issue;—

Hugh.
John.
Agnes.

Their mother, Elizabeth Stewart, or Hathorn, also appears to have died before or immediately after her uncle, William Agnew, as in a reversion connected with the estate of Broughton, dated 12th March 1741, she is not mentioned, but her husband Hugh Hathorn is, as the father of Hugh Hathorn of Wigg, heir to the deceased William Agnew of Wigg, his granduncle. Thus, about the same time, two of the Hathorns succeeded to good estates (Castlewigg and Physgill) not far from each other, through having married heiresses.

We find no further notice of Hugh Hathorn, but as will be found under Tonderghie, he claimed that estate in addition, as the grandchild of Charles Stewart, eldest son of George Stewart of Tonderghie. He also claimed the lands of Auldbreck and Polmallet, which, according to the settlement made by Sir Andrew Agnew, on the failure of the male line of his son William, reverted to the Lochnaw family. As with Tonderghie, he persisted in his grasping claim, and a long and expensive lawsuit was the result, which was finally settled in favour of the Agnews of Lochnaw in 1744. Such was the introduction of the first Hathorn of Castlewigg.

He married Anne, daughter of Patrick Vaus of Barnbaroch, and had issue—

John, who succeeded.

On the 14th May 1785, Captain John Hathorn of Castlewigg had principal sasine of the lands of Castlewigg, &c.; and again, on the 17th October 1800, of the twenty shilling land of Blair, parish of Sorbie.

He married Helen, daughter of John M'Dowall of Logan, and had issue—

Hugh, who succeeded.

John, lieutenant Royal Navy, died unmarried.

Anne, who married Henry Fletcher Campbell. She died 8th April 1869.

John Hathorn was succeeded by his son Hugh, who married Catherine H., daughter of the late Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Baronet, and died without issue. His

brother John predeceased him. His sister Ann, as already stated, married Henry Fletcher Campbell of Boquhan, Stirlingshire, the second son of General John Fletcher of Salton, Haddingtonshire. Having succeeded to Boquhan, the surname of Campbell was assumed in addition. By this marriage she had four sons, and John, at his uncle's death, succeeded to Castlewigg, and took the name of Hathorn. He is a captain in the Coldstream Guards, and unmarried.

Castlewigg is mentioned by Symson in 1684, as one of the principal residences in the parish. The present house is a substantial and commodious structure, built about seventy years ago. It commands a fine view of the Bay of Wigton, and the opposite coast of the Stewartry. The park is well wooded. It is situated a few miles to the east of Whithorn.

The principal farms in the parish are Castlewigg, Broadwigg, Drummorall, Cutreoch, Monach, Dinnans, Sheddock, Skeogs, Burgh Crofts, &c., &c., and also Blairs, in the parish of Sorbie.

CUTREOCH.

The first mention found of this land is in 1563, when Michael Houston was owner, and William, his son, heir-apparent. In 1585 William had succeeded, and on the 3d January 1595 he had precept of sasine by Edward, perpetual Commendator of the Monastery of Dundrinan, for infesting him, as son to Michael Houston of Coltreoch, in the mill of the barony of Busbie.

William Houston married, in 1594, Katherine Vaus, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch and his wife, Lady Catherine Kennedy. As far as known to us, they had issue—

William, who succeeded.

We are inclined to suppose that Anthony Houston, whom we afterwards find of Drummastoun, was also their son. As mentioned under Clary, parish of Penninghame, in 1621

there was a disposition made in his favour of the lands of Clarie, redeemable on the payment of 10,000 merks.

When William Houston died we know not, but in 1655 his widow was alive, as on the 13th June of that year there was an assignation by Katherine Vaus, relict of William Houston of Cutreoch, in favour of John Vaus of Barnbarroch, of several debts due to her by — Gordon of Glasnock, (Hew) M'Dowall of Dalriagle, (William) Martin of Sheddock, and others. When William succeeded his father we do not trace. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie). What issue there was we trace nothing but of the eldest, who succeeded. We find a Janet Houston, relict of Andro M'Culloch, who, on the 12th October 1680, had sasine of the lands of Antoune, Corwar, &c. She may have been a daughter.

On the 24th May 1659 William Houston, younger of Cutreoch, and again in July 1669, had sasine of the lands of Cutreoch and Marroch, Barony and Milne of Busbie. He succeeded his father, but when, and whom he married, we do not learn. He appears to have had a son, as shown in sasine, dated 19th October, from William Houston, elder and younger of Coltreoch, to George Martine of Cotcloy. The line seems to have ended with William, and passed to another branch, as under date 20th August 1709 Andrew Houston of Calderhall had sasine of the lands of Cutreoch, and on the 16th November 1724, Andrew, his eldest son, had sasine of the lands of Cultreoch, Morroch, &c. Calderhall is in Linlithgowshire; but we do not trace anything of the family, except that the Houstons of that Ilk were of that county, and the presumption, therefore, is that the Houstons of Cutreoch were offshoots.

The next notice is dated 29th September 1738, when Sir Thomas Hay of Park had sasine of the lands of Cutreoch, Busbie, Marroch, Pankill, Yealtoun, Airies, Culdonis Upper and Nether, &c. This, however, we think, was held more by wadset than actual ownership. The three first mentioned farms are now part of the estate of Castlewigg (which see), owned by Captain John Fletcher Hathorn.

DRUMMORALL.

This small property most probably formed a portion of the lands which the grasping churchmen of Candida Casa obtained possession of in this parish. However, we have no proof of this. The first proprietor we find is James M'Culloch, of Drummorall, who doubtless was a cadet of the Myretoun family. On the 10th November 1585, there was a contract of marriage between him and Katherine, daughter of John M'Culloch of Torhouse. They appear to have had issue :—

John.
Robert.
William.

John is styled of Drummorall, on the 12th February 1609, but he must either have predeceased his father or died young. On the 3d February 1630, we find Robert, his next brother, of Drummorall, and Jean, his spouse, had sasine of the said lands. Who his spouse was is not stated. The next notice is dated 26th May 1640, when Anthony Houston (of Drummastoun) had sasine. This evidently was a wadset. Robert M'Culloch had issue more than one son, but the only name given is of his eldest,—

Alexander, who succeeded.

There was, on the 12th May 1654, an obligation from Robert M'Culloch of Drummorall, and Jean M'Culloch, his spouse, and Alexander, their eldest son, to convey to John Vaus of Barnbarroch the five merk land of Knockincur, parish of Kirkinner.*

Alexander M'Culloch seems to have succeeded his father about 1674. On the 16th of October of that year, we find him in possession. Again, on the 25th May and 24th December 1687, he had sasine of the lands of Belsmith.

Shortly after this, William Coltrane, Provost of Wigtown, became the proprietor. He was the second son of Patrick Coltrane, Provost of Wigtown, who owned Culmalzie and

* Much of the information given has been gathered from the Barnbarroch papers.

Airless, parish of Kirkinner. This we learn from sasine, December 1679, with reference to Airless. On the 15th July 1689, he had sasine of the lands of Drummoral and Arrow. Again, on the 9th September 1690, of the lands of Meikle Arrow; and, on the 15th March 1698, of the lands of Maidlandfey. Previously, in 1683, Wm. Coltran, was appointed with David Grahame (Claverhouse's brother) and Sir Godfrey M'Culloch to tender, on behalf of the government, the test to the inhabitants of Galloway. His participation in the persecution, which was carried to such excess in Galloway, was too deep to escape being handed down to posterity. His name appears to have been so detested that many stories, coupled with superstitious exaggerations, were current. Amongst others one was, that when he died the windows of his house looked as if they were in a blaze of fire, which was understood as conveying the fact that the devil had then got possession of his own. It was also related that for long after his death, to pass the door of the late Provost of Wigtown's house after nightfall was an undertaking requiring more than ordinary nerve. All this we give as we have heard it told by aged Gallovidians now passed away. Provost Coltran was evidently an ambitious and energetic man, which he exercised to excess against his unhappy countrymen. He was afterwards Commissioner for the Burgh of Wigtown in the last Scottish Parliament, which was opened on the 22d May 1700. He is named as one of those bribed to promote the Union with England, and received the sum of £25. On the 7th June 1704, he again had sasine of the lands of Drummorall, and on the 6th July following, made a renunciation and disposition in favour of Henry Hathorne (of Meikle Aries).

Who William Coltran of Drummorall married, we do not trace, but we learn that "Provost Cultraine," besides one son (Patrick) had three daughters. Their Christian names are not given, but only as Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Agnew of Dalreagle (parish of Kirkinner), and Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. Agnew's name was Mary.

His son, Patrick, succeeded, and had sasine of the lands of

Meikle Arrow on 16th August 1710. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Stewart of Physgill, and had issue,—

John.
Patrick.
David.
Henrietta.

Thomas Stewart of Chelsea left them a legacy, which was the subject of litigation in 1725.

John Coltran succeeded his father, but when, we do not learn. He married Christian, daughter of Patrick Heron of that Ilk (Kirouchtree, parish of Minnigaff); and the said Patrick Heron had sasine of the lands of Drummorall on the 30th September 1746. Whether this was before or after his daughter's marriage we do not ascertain. On the death of his grandfather, John Stewart of Physgill, John Coltran succeeded him, in right of his mother, in virtue of an entail. It ultimately was decided that this entail was made in contravention of a previous marriage settlement, and possession was thereupon given to Agnes Stewart. Further particulars will be found under Physgill, parish of Glasserton.

John Coltran was alive on the 21st June 1782. We learn nothing further after this. Whether he had or had not any issue does not appear. The land now forming part of the barony of Busbie, is annexed to Castlewigg, owned by Captain John Fletcher Hathorn.

BARMEILL.

This small property originally formed a part of the barony of Ravenstone. The first proprietor was Gilbert M'Dowall of Ravenstone and Freugh, in 1455. Then the M'Clellans of Gelston, Stewartry, in 1585; and of John Kennedy of Barquhannie, parish of Kirkinner, in 1618 and 1620. After this, the Maxwells of Monreith are in possession. By precept of Chancery, dated in 1638, Elizabeth,

daughter of John Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine of the lands of Garrarie and Barmeill on the 2d April 1639. She resigned the lands shortly afterwards to her brother William. William Agnew, third son of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, was the next owner. His nephew, Patrick, who succeeded him, was in possession in 1643, and purchased from Sir William Stewart, baronet, second son of Archibald Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie) the lands of Wigg (Castlewigg).

Barmeill then passed to Marie, Countess of Galloway, who had sasine of it and other lands in May 1678. The possession then reverted to the Maxwells of Monreith, and on the 2d June 1681, formed part of the barony of Monreith, and still so continues.

DRUMMASTOUN.

The first information we find in connection with these lands is to show that they belonged to the church, and in 1575, Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, received a crown charter confirming to him and his heirs for ever the office of baillie over the barony and church lands of Drummastoun. This entitled him to hold a court, which was called the "Court of the Barony of Drummastoun." The court was generally, if not always, held at the house on the farm of Skeog. The sheriff received duties for these services. From each of the farms of Skeog and Dunnance, two plough gangs, four couple of horses and harrowers one day, six shearers one day in harvest, six hens, one thrave of corn, and eight horses for peat leading. From each of the farms of Balnab, Drummastoun, and Chapelharren, one plough-gang, two couple of horses and harrowers, three rig shearers, three hens, one thrave of corn, and four horses for peat leading. These were generally commuted for money, but this was at the option of the Sheriff.

The occupation or ownership of the lands seems to have belonged to a family named Houstoun. Whether senior to,

or a branch of the Houstouns of Cutreoch, &c., we cannot say, but doubtless they were of the same stock. The first we find named, is Anthony Houstoun of Drummastoun, who had sasine along with Susana Murray, his spouse, on the 5th October 1617. It would appear that the Kennedies had some hold over the land, as on the 21st January 1623, John Kennedy, son and heir of John, Earl of Cassilis, had retour. This, however, could only have been in regard to the superiority, as the Houstouns had possession. There was also a contract of sale of the lands of Prestrie and Chipperharrow by Sir John Vans to Anthony Houstoun of Drummastoun, dated 25th February 1624.

Who Anthony married we do not find, but he had a son, John, who had sasine of the lands of Drummastoun and Skeoch, also Anthonie and John Houston of the lands of Altoun Corwar; and again Anthonie Houstoun of Drummastoun, and John, his son, had sasine of the lands of Dunare on the 13th December 1644. We do not trace when John Houstoun succeeded his father, but on the 24th Dec. 1663, he was then of Drummastoun, and had sasine of the lands of Outhorne Corwar, &c.; and, again, on the 30th December following, of the lands of Prestorie. From Catharine M'Culloch having had sasine of the five merk land of the Isle of Whithorn on the 1st October 1656, we are inclined to suppose that she was his wife.

John Houston was succeeded by his son Patrick. In a contract, 19th Sept. 1671, it is agreed between Patrick Houstoun of Drummastoun, son to the deceased John Houstoun of Drummastoun, and Alexander Houstoun of Prestrie, that the former is to pay off the debts of the latter, and failing an heir male, Patrick to succeed as heir to Alexander, for which he was to obtain a charter from the Bishop of Galloway. We suppose from this that Patrick and Alexander were brothers. On the 10th March 1680 Patrick Houstoun of Drummastoun had principal sasine of the lands of Half Isle, Four Outown, and Prestorie. It is to be inferred from this that Alexander was then dead. Patrick Houstoun married Margaret Gordon, but who she

was is not mentioned. They had issue, as far as known, John, who succeeded. There was also Robert Houstoun, who had sasine, on the 10th Dec. 1686, of the lands of Owtone Buges. Most probably he was another son. Under date 9th April 1697, John was served heir to his father, Patrick Houstoun of Drumastoun, in the lands of Isle, Owtoune-Corwar, Owtoune-Burges, Owtoune-Chapell, Owtoune-Gallows, and Prestorie. He had principal sasine of the same on the 15th December 1697.

With this concludes our account of the Houstouns of Drummastoun.

Symson, in 1684, mentions the Isle as a good stone house on the seaside at the Isle of Whithorn, and then belonging to Patrick Houstoun of Drummastoun.

Part of the lands now belong to the Broughton estate, and part to Castlewigg.

SHEDDOCK AND CUTCLOY.

The first notice we find is a contract, dated 9th June 1580, betwixt Robert, Commendator of the Priory of Whithorn, and (Sir) Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, narrating a sale by the convent of the said Priory to James, Earl of Moray, by him to (Sir) John Stewart of Minto, and again to Patrick Vaus, approved by the said Commendator, who receives Patrick Vaus as his immediate vassal in the said lands. Amongst the lands mentioned in this contract are the two and a half merk lands of Sheddock. On the 25th June 1598 (Sir) John Vaus of Longcastle succeeded his father.

The next owners were the Martins, a family who for about two centuries owned different small properties in the district.

In 1610 John Martin was in possession of Sheddock. He was succeeded by his son, George Martin, in 1619. Again, his son William succeeded. In 1634 we find him

in possession. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Vaus of Campford, in the parish of Kirkinner. There was a discharge, dated the 11th February 1636, by the Earl of Galloway, in the name of John Stewart, his son, to Robert Vaus of Campford, of the sum of 800 merks, resting of 1000 merks of tocher contracted for to be paid with Agnes Vaus, his daughter, to William Martin of Stennock, her husband, and assigned by him to John Stewart.

William Martin was succeeded by his son, John. He had another son, James. John died without issue, when he was succeeded by George, son of his brother, James, who resided in Whithorn. He had sasine of the land of Sheddock on the 22d March 1672. George Martin had previously obtained Cutcloy, of which he had principal sasine on the 26th September 1661, and again on the 6th December 1681, of it and other lands.

Cutcloy had formed a part of the barony of Ravenstone, owned by M'Dowell of Freugh in 1455; the M'Clellans of Gelston, Stewartry, in 1585; and John Kennedy of Barquhannie in 1618 and 1620.

George Martin appears to have married Agnes M'Candlish, who had the life-rent of Cutcloy, by sasine 21st Oct. 1719. He had issue, Alexander, who married Mary Grierson. She is mentioned in sasine of the 20th June 1701, as spouse to Alexander Martine, younger of Cutcloy. His father, George Martin, is mentioned in sasine 19th October 1703, in a transaction with William Houstoun, elder and younger, of Cutreoch.

There is no further trace of the Martins. On the 21st October 1719 John M'Kie, town-clerk of Wigtown, had principal sasine of Cotcloy.

This is the same date that George Martin's wife got sasine of the life-rent. It is evident they had got into difficulties. John M'Gown, Writer to the Signet, next had sasine, which was of the lands of Sheddock, Cutcloy, and Kevan's Croft, under date 29th September 1738.

They now form part of the Castlewigg property.

AULDBRECK.

This forms part of what is called the Sheriff lands, from the Agnews of Lochnaw, hereditary sheriffs having got them. The first portion obtained was after the Reformation, under date 20th January 1581. William Agnew, second son of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, who married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Patrick Agnew of Castlewig, appears to have obtained Auldbreck (and Polmallet) from his father. His only son, William Agnew of Wigg, had sasine of the lands of Albrock, &c., on the 18th July 1701. On his death in 1738, unmarried, these farms reverted to the Lochnaw family, the male line being extinct. As will be found under Castlewigg and Tonderghie, this was disputed by Hugh Hathorn, who had succeeded to Castlewigg through the female line. It led to a law plea, and was settled in favour of the Lochnaw family in 1744.

PARISH OF GLSSERTON.

ACCORDING to Symson, the name of this parish was commonly pronounced *Glaston*, but that was no doubt an abbreviation of the proper name, which, as Chalmers says, is very probably from the British *Glastir*, signifying green land. The Church belonged to Whithorn. The Church of Glasserton was originally of comparative wealth. In 1470, when William Douglas resigned the Priory of Whithorn, much in the way that modern appointments are secured, he obtained a large provision from Roger, his successor. One of the provisions was 300 bolls of meal yearly from the Church of Glasserton. In 1662, the vicarage, according to the return then made, was only £20 Scots. Such had been the progressive alienation of the revenue! The Church of Glasserton went through the usual changes of these eventful times, until it settled in the Crown in 1689. The parish, however, had previously been united to that of Kirkmaden, which, as indicated by the name, had been consecrated to St. Medan. This church also belonged to the Prior and Canons of Whithorn. After the Reformation the Church lands, which belonged to the parish, were granted to Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. The old Parish Church of Kirkmaden has long been in ruins. It stood near the south-east corner of the bay of Monreith. The church of the united parish of Glasserton was rebuilt in 1752. The patronage formerly rested with the Bishop of Galloway; but, since 1689, it has remained with the Crown.

A tradition prevails as to St. Medan, the tutelary saint of the parish with which Glasserton is united. The following is the substance of it:—"Madana was an Irish lady of great

beauty and wealth, and had resolved to devote herself and her substance to the service of God. Sought in marriage by many, she rejected all suitors, and they gave her up in despair, all save one—"miles nobilis," to avoid whose importunity she fled to the seashore, and got on board a little ship, with two shields, and landed in the Rhinds, on the Galloway coast. There she spent some time in security, in the performance of works of charity. Upon a rock are to be seen the marks of her knees, so constant was she in prayer. "Miles nobilis," however, found and followed her. Seeing no other means of escape, she jumped into the sea, and, with two sacred shields, swam to a rock not far from the shore. The knight prepared to follow her; she prayed to the saints, and the rock began to float, carrying her and her two maids across the bay to Fernes. When landing, she thought herself safe. The knight, however, soon discovered her, and came upon her and her two maids asleep on the shore. But the saints who watched over her caused a cock to crow preternaturally loud, and so awakened her. To save herself, she climbed up a tree, and addressed the disappointed 'miles nobilis' in reproachful terms: 'What is it in me that so provokes your evil passions to persecute me thus?' He answered, 'That face and those eyes;' upon which, without hesitation, she pulled them out, and handed them to him. The knight, struck with penitence, left her in peace. She could find no water to wash the blood from her face, but the saints again befriended her, when up came a spring from the earth, which remains, says the legend, to testify by its medicinal virtues the truth of the miracle. Madana spent her life in works of piety and charity, under St. Ninian, Bishop of Candida Casa (Whithorn), and, being canonized, chapels were built and dedicated to her at Kirkmaden (at Drumore, parish of Kirkmaiden), and at Fernes (parish of Glasserton). St. Medan is commemorated on the 9th November.

Under a cliff at the seaside, not far from Physgill, there is a small, solitary place, called St. Ninian's Cave, to which, it is said, the saint used to retire for his devotions.

On the farm of Blairboy some fifty years ago, was a

double circle of large stones, with one flat-topped stone in the centre. All have been long removed, except the centre stone, and one stone of each of the circles. There are other upright stones on the farm.*

On the lands of Knock, there is a part of the heugh cut off by what must have been at one time a deep trench. The inner bank of it had been faced with masonry. It is called a castle, but nothing is known about it. The old road from Glasserton (a mere pack-horse track until the end of last century, when the present road was made), passed in front of it.

The loch of Applebie, which turned the mill of Applebie, was drained by Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart of Glasserton, and Sir William Maxwell of Monreith (fourth baronet), late in last century.

The old barony of Monreith, and the parish of Kirkmaiden, in Fernes, were co-extensive. The ruined church had a nave and transepts, one of which, as the foundations still show, had been shortened by the cliff, at the foot of which it stands. The foundations of the other were exposed thirty-eight years ago, when preparations were making to erect a monument; and many old interments were disturbed, sup-



posed to be Maxwells, whose family burial place is still in the chancel of the old church.

* See Steuart's Sculptured Stones of Scotland.

Dowalton Loch, in the middle of which meet the three parishes of Glasserton, Sorbie, and Kirkinner, has been drained, by the present Sir William Maxwell, since 1862, where some curious artificial islands or crannogs, and relics of the ancient inhabitants, were brought to light.

Lord Lovaine (now Duke of Northumberland) took an active part in these discoveries, and read a descriptive paper, with illustrative diagrams, at the British Association at Newcastle in 1862.

A naval action took place off this part of the coast in the year 1760. A French squadron of three ships, under the command of M. Thurot, visited Carrickfergus in February of that year, which they took, and also made a demand on Belfast. Afterwards they passed over to the Scotch coast, and were at anchor at the entrance of the bay of Luce, on the 28th February, when captain Elliot, with three ships, in pursuit, appeared in sight. The French immediately weighed anchor, and stood out to sea, in the direction of the Isle of Man, but were soon overtaken, and, after a sharp engagement, struck their colours. Their commander (or commodore, as we would call him), M. Thurot, was killed, along with many others, and it is stated that for several days after the engagement, with each tide a number of bodies were cast ashore between Eggerness and the Burrow Head. Among the last was that of M. Thurot, dressed in full uniform, and sewed up in a silk velvet carpet. He was fully identified by the letters on his linen, and a silver tobacco box, with his name in full engraved on the lid. His body was found on the beach, within the boundary of the Monreith property, and was interred in the old kirkyard of Kirkmaden, Sir William Maxwell acting as chief mourner, by laying his head in the grave, and defraying all the expenses. Unfortunately, however, no stone was erected to his memory, and the spot where the remains of the brave Thurot are laid, cannot now be traced. He is stated to have been only 27 years of age.

GLASSERTON.

This property is stated to have belonged at an early period to the M'Cullochs (see Myretoun). It was afterwards one of the first possessions of the Stewarts of Garlies (Earls of Galloway), west of the Cree, and was obtained about 1426. A residence was afterwards built, which was destroyed by fire in 1730, when valuable papers, particularly many in connection with the Lennox peerage, were destroyed. The family then resided there.

The first record found is a precept of sasine, dated 27th June 1560, proceeding on a charter in favour of Thomas Vaus, burgess of Wigtown, of the five merkland of Hills, which was signed by Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies and Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch. This was a wadset, and the land redeemable by Sir Alexander Stewart.*

The next notice found in the public records, is dated 22d December 1663, when James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the baronies of Glasserton, &c. Then on the 2d June 1767, Captain the Honourable Keith Stewart, fourth son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway, had sasine of certain parts of the lands and barony. On the 2d December 1777, he had sasine of the lands of Meiklehills, &c. Then on the 3d March 1783, he had also sasine of the lands of Glasserton and Little Hills, &c. Captain the Honourable Keith Stewart, commanded the "Berwick" 74 guns in Admiral Keppel's engagement with the French Fleet in 1788; and the same ship, with a Commodore's broad pennant, in Admiral Parker's action with the Dutch, on the Doggerbank in August 1781. Afterwards the "Cambridge," in Lord Howe's squadron, sent to the relief of Gibraltar in 1782, when they had an engagement with the combined fleets. Promoted to be a rear-admiral in 1790, and a vice-admiral in 1794. He was M.P. for Wigtonshire in 1766, rechosen in 1774, 1780 and 1784. In 1784 he vacated his seat on receiving the appointment of Receiver-General of the land-tax

* Barnbarroch Papers.

of Scotland. He married, on the 13th May 1782, Georgina Isabella, daughter of Simha D'Aguilar, and had issue,—

Archibald Keith, born 1783. Midshipman on board the "Queen Charlotte," Lord Howe's Flag ship, 1st June 1794; and in the same ship, bearing Lord Bridport's flag, when the French fleet were defeated off Port L'Orient, 28d June 1795. Next day, from curiosity, having gone over the ship's side to observe the carpenters stopping the shot holes, he lost his hold, fell into the sea, and was drowned in the 13th year of his age.

James Alexander, born in 1784, who succeeded to Glasserton.

Leveson Douglas, Lieutenant R.N. He married 19th October 1808, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Sir John Dalrymple Hay of Dunragit, and had issue,—

John, who married Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard Thompson of Nately Hall, Lancashire; Susan, married to the Rev. G. Charles, Free Church, Stranraer.

Edward Charles, Midshipman, R.N., lost in the "Blenheim," Admiral Troubridge, Indian Seas—age 15.

Vice-Admiral the Honourable Keith Stewart died at Glasserton, 5th May 1795. He was succeeded by his son.

James Alexander. He married in 1817, Mary, Lady Hood, widow of Sir Samuel Hood, K.B., and eldest daughter and co-heir of Francis Lord Seaforth, and assumed the name of Stewart Mackenzie. On the 9th October 1801, he had principal sasine of certain fishing land in the barony of Glasserton, &c. He became Governor of the Island of Ceylon, and was subsequently Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles. He died 24th September 1843, leaving issue,

Keith William Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth, born 9th May 1818.

Francis Pelham Proby died in 1844.

George Augustus Frederick Wellington, an officer in the Army, born in 1824. Married Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the Lieutenant-General Thomas Marriott, E.I. Company's Service, and died without issue in 1852.

Mary Frances, married in 1838 to Philip Anstruther, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon.

Caroline, Susan, married in 1844 to J. Berney Petre.

Louisa, Caroline, married in 1858 to Lord Ashburton.

Keith William Stewart Mackenzie, married 17th May 1844, Hannah-Charlotte, eldest daughter of James J. Hope Vere of Craigie Hall, and has issue,—

James Alexander Frances Humberston, born 9th October 1847.

Susan-Mary-Elizabeth.

Julia-Charlotte-Sophia.

Georgiana-Henrietta.

Subsequent to 1828, James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth, sold Glasserton to Stair Hathorn Stewart of Physgill. He died in 1865, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Hathorn Johnstone Stewart.

Symson (1684), calls Glasserton House the Earl of Galloway's summer residence, and Clary his winter one. As already mentioned, this house was burned down in 1730. When the present building was erected we do not exactly know, but it is a modern structure, built of red stone.

It is surrounded with old timber, and thriving plantations, and is about two miles distant from Whithorn.

The property of Physgill is contiguous, and an account of the Hathorn Stewarts, will be found there.

PHYSGILL.

The early possessors of this property we do not trace. The first we can find are the M'Dowalls. Andrew, second son of Thomas M'Dowall of Garthland, and his wife Christian de Murray, had a charter of the lands of Fishgill from James III., but the charter is incomplete. There is a considerable blank after this, when we come to a charter, dated 24th August 1621, from Sir John Vaus to Peter M'Dowall of Machrimore, of the five merk land of Arbroag. We may here mention that this land was gifted to James M'Cartney by Malcolm, Commendator of Whithorn, and on the 8th July 1576 there was a decret by James M'Cartney of Arbroag, (who appears as an Advocate), donator, to the escheat of Patrick M'Kie, brother-german to the laird of Myretoun (M'Kie), against the said P. M'Kie's tacksman of the lands of Arbroag. We give this as in connection with Physgill, then owned by the M'Dowalls.

The next in succession found by us is Alexander, son of

Peter M'Dowall of Machermore, who was served heir to the five merk lands of Fisgill on the 26th October 1625. It then passed to the Stewarts, for we find Alexander of Fisgill, on the 14th March 1637, served heir to his father, John Stewart, Rector of Kirkmahoe, in the two merk land of Blairbuy, parish Kirkmaiden in Fearnis.

We will here state that John Stewart, Rector of Kirkmahoe, was the second son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, by his *second* marriage with Margaret, daughter and heir of Patrick Dunbar of Clugstone (see Earls of Galloway, parish of Sorbie). The Parson of Kirkmahoe married (by a pedigree made out by the present owners) Margaret, daughter of Walter Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie). He had at least another son besides Alexander, for on the 16th May 1627 John Stewart, brother-german to Alexander Stewart of Physgill, had sasine of the lands of Eggirness, Portyeroock, and Issell of Quhythorne.

Alexander Stewart of Fisgill (by the pedigree already referred to) married Sarah, daughter of Anthony Dunbar of Machermore, and had issue seven sons. He died in 1653. As we learn from sasine in May 1666, he was succeeded by his son Alexander. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, and is stated to have had four sons. So far as we know, the only one to be traced is John, who succeeded. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Stewart of Glenturk, and Provost of Wigton, by his wife, Agnes Dunbar, stated to have been a daughter of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, which we do not follow. When he married we do not know, but under date 10th August 1672, we find Agnes Stewart, wife of John Stewart of Physgill. On the 27th September 1694, John Stewart of Physgill had sasine of the lands of Balsmith, and on the 30th December 1700, of the land of Isleprestrie and others. John Stewart of Physgill is stated to have had seven sons and seven daughters. All we have found are—

Alexander, } died young.
 David, }
 Thomas, died as Commissary of Wigton.

Robert, lieutenant R.N., died before his father—of whom hereafter.

William, who succeeded.

James.

Agnes.

Elizabeth, who married Patrick Coltran of Drummorall.

In 1700 we find mention of David, as younger of Physgill. The four eldest of his sons predeceased him, and on the 11th May 1720 his fifth son, described as Captain William Stewart, had sasine of the barony, his father, John Stewart, having died previously, in the same year.

William Stewart, who succeeded, married Mary Kirk, as we learn from sasine 10th July 1725. They had no issue. The male line then became extinct, and Physgill was claimed by John Coltran, eldest son of Patrick Coltran of Drummorall, in right of his mother, Elizabeth Stewart. He obtained possession, and assumed the surname of Stewart. He is subsequently known as Captain John Stewart. He married Christian, daughter of Patrick Heron of that Ilk (Kirouchtrie, parish of Minnigaff). On the 18th December 1734, Mrs Christian Heron, spouse to Captain John Stewart of Physgill, had sasine in liferent of fourth of the rent of the barony of Physgill. The succession of John Coltran, *alias* Stewart, was disputed by Agnes Stewart, only child of Lieutenant Robert Stewart, R.N., fourth son of John Stewart of Physgill. He (John Coltran) claimed the property in virtue of an entail made by his grandfather, John Stewart; but this was questioned by his granddaughter, Agnes Stewart, on the ground that the entail was made in contravention of a previous marriage-contract.

To return to Lieut. Robert Stewart, Royal Navy, he married Frances Baillie (who she was is not stated), and had issue, Agnes, born in 1715, already mentioned. Her father died early in life, and as heir to her grandmother she succeeded to Glenturk, &c. (parish of Wigtown), on the death of Provost Thomas Stewart. As appears by marriage contract dated 6th June 1738, she married John Hathorn of Meikle Airies, and on the 1st May 1747 they both had sasine of Physgill. It is stated that they had possession in

1743, but this could not be, as we find that John Stewart, *alias* Collvane (Coltran), had sasine of the barony on the 21st June 1782.

It is evident, from the dates, that the proceedings commenced after Agnes Stewart's marriage. She was at last declared the heiress of Physgill, and was thus the owner of the lands of Physgill as well as of Glenturk. By her marriage with John Hathorn (for an account of this family see Meikle Airies, parish Kirkinner), she had issue,—

Robert Hathorn Stewart.

The surname of Stewart was assumed as heir to his mother, whom he succeeded. He married, in 1794, Isabella, second daughter of Sir Stair Agnew of Lochnaw, and had issue—

Stair.

Mark. (See Southwick, Stewartry.)

Agnes, married to John M'Culloch of Barholm (parish of Kirkmabreck, Stewartry).

Mary, married to Captain James Hay, R.N., of Belton, East Lothian.

Robert Hathorn Stewart died in 1818, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Stair Hathorn Stewart,

who purchased the adjoining estate of Glasserton. He was thrice married—1st, to Margaret, only daughter and heiress of James Johnstone of Straiton, Midlothian, &c., and had issue—

Robert Hathorn.

Mary, married, in 1846, to Sir William Baillie of Polkemmet, Bart.

2dly, to Helen, daughter of the late Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster, and had issue,—

Stair-Agnew.

John Sinclair.

Diana Wentworth.

Isabella Agnew.

3dly, to Jane Rothes, youngest daughter of John Maitland of Freugh, &c., and had issue,—

William.

Jana, who married, in July 1869, A. H. J. Douglas of Lockerbie, late 42nd Highlanders.

Helen.

Stair Hathorn Stewart died in 1865, and was succeeded in Physgill and Glasserton by his eldest son,

Robert Hathorn Johnstone Stewart, born in 1824, who previously, in 1841, had succeeded to Straiton, in the county of Midlothian, and Champfleurie, county of Linlithgow, on the death of his uncle, and then assumed the name of Johnstone. He served in the 93d Highlanders, and retired as a captain 13th Light Dragoons, now Hussars. He has been twice married, 1st in 1857 to Eleanor Louisa, daughter of Archibald Douglas of Glenfinnart, Argyleshire, and had issue,—

Stair Hathorn Johnstone,

also other children, whose names we have not obtained.

2dly, to Anne Murray, second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, and has issue.

Symson (1684) mentions Physgill as then being a good house. Also, that under a cliff at the seaside, a very solitary place, there is a little cave, called St. Ninian's cave, to which they say St. Ninian used sometimes to retire for more secret and private devotion. Such is what Symson relates, which does not agree with the ideas of some of the modern school, who would have us believe that St. Ninian was an ideal personage. Ancient tradition in Galloway is, however, more to be relied on than modern ideas.

The place referred to we think we know, if it is the little inlet, with a small sandy beach, used for bathing, not far distant from Physgill House. The height of the cliff we cannot give, but the descent to the beach was, and no doubt still is, accomplished by over one hundred steps cut out of the rock.

Physgill House is a good residence, and not far distant from Glasserton House. There are considerable plantations and old timber around it. The lands march with those of Glasserton and Tonderghie, and on the west side is bounded by the iron bound coast.

RAVENSTONE OR CASTLESTEWART.

We find this property also called Remistoun and Lochtoun. Within a comparatively short period it appears to have been in the possession of different owners. The first we find is Gilbert M'Dowall of Ravenstoun and Freugh soon after 1455. From the M'Dowalls it passed to the M'Clellans. On the 16th September 1585, William, son of Alexander M'Clellan of Gelston (Stewartry) was served heir to Lochtoun *alias* Remistoun, Drumrey, Barmiling and Nether Stewart, Culcoy, Drouganis, Barledzoy and Cullnog. It then passed to the Kennedies. In February 1618, John Kennedy of Blairquhay (Barquhannie) had sasine of the lands and baronie of Remistoun, and eight merklands of Keithtoun. We again find him mentioned on the 7th September 1620, and that the barony then comprised Mylnetoun de Kirkinner, Skeich and Littlehillis, barony of Mertoun, Clochtoun (Lochtoun) or Remistoun, Drumroy, Greinane, Barladzew, Culcay et Drouganis, Cullnog, Barmulling, Aries, Moore, Balcraig, Lairoch, Barvennag, Drumnadie; also (beginning of the 18th century) Balcrege, Barneill, Stallage, Macher; Stewart *alias* Dowellstoun, Lochronnald, in the parishes of Sorbie, Glasserton, Kirkmaiden and Kirkcowan. Also Balquhoun and Knockincur, parish Kirkinner, Skeochis, parish Whithorn. We give these lands as we have found them mentioned, but confess that several of them appear to us as only figurative in the barony, for they belonged to other owners. This confusion is often met with.

The next notice is sasine, April 1629, when Janet Carolmis (this is evidently mis-spelled) and then John Inglis are mentioned, both of whom had sasine. Following them, we have Josias Stewart of Ravinston on the 22d March 1633, and again on the 21st December 1639. He was brothergerman to Lord Ochiltree, and appears to have been a speculator in land, as we often find his name. His tenure was short, as on the 24th January 1643, Robert Inglis,

merchant, London, son and heir of John Inglis, burgess, Edinburgh, was served heir to the barony of Remistoun, then stated to comprise Lochtoun *alias* Remistoun, Drumroy, Mongreinan, Birladzow, Culcoy, and Drougans, Culnog, Barmukrig, Aries, Muir, Carochie, Balcraig, &c., &c. We next find that Captain Johnne Fergusson of Lochtoun *alias* Ravenstone, &c., had sasine on the 3d June 1652 upon contract of alienation. On the 17th April 1654, John Kennedy and his son again had sasine of the lands of Rowanstown; and on the 6th January 1655, Jean M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Dowaltoun, and an annual rent furth of Revingstoun.

The next proprietor was the Hon. Robert Stewart, second son of James, second Earl of Galloway, by Nicolas, daughter of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, whom he married in 1642.

When Ravenstone was acquired by the Stewarts we have not traced. The particulars in regard to the Hon. Robert Stewart are scanty, as in the case of many others. He married, in 1671, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon (sister to David, the ideal hero in the *Bride of Lammermoor*), and had issue,—

Helen.	} Of whom hereafter.
Elizabeth.	
Nicolas.	
Grizell.	

During the persecution Robert Stewart was compelled to leave his house on many occasions, both in the day and night time, and disguising himself, go into hiding. This arose from having given shelter to the persecuted. On the 2d April 1679, he and his wife were outlawed for not having appeared before the Privy Council. In a proclamation, dated 26th June 1679, he was one of those denounced. He was at last taken prisoner, but satisfied the Council that he had not taken up arms, and through the intercession of Lord Queensberry, was leniently dealt with. He died comparatively a young man, about 1687. On the 19th April 1687, his four daughters, already named, were served heirs to their father, Robert Stewart, brother to Alexander, third Earl of

Galloway, in annuo redditu, from the eight merk lands of Kirkcudbright and Mers, Little Kirkland de Crist, lands and barony of Twynhame, comprehending Nether and Over Compstoune, Overmains, Trofril, Glensaxt, Culcaigrie, Tufock, Cammultoun, and Kingscroft of Auchingassel. They had sasine of the same in June 1687. Having no male issue, the lands of Ravenstone, &c., went to his younger brother, the Hon. William Stewart of Castlestewart, parish of Penninghame. Of the Hon. Robert Stewart's daughters we can only trace that two were married. The eldest, Helen, seems to have died early, as in sasine, dated 14th March 1708, in regard to a yearly rent, &c., only Elizabeth, Nicolas, and Grizell are mentioned as the daughters of the deceased, Robert Stewart of Ravenstoun.

Elizabeth married William M'Guffock, younger of Rusco. The marriage contract is dated 4th September 1695. The curators were Hugh and Elizabeth M'Guffock of Rusco, his father and mother, the Earl of Galloway, the Hon. William Stewart of Castlestewart, and John Stewart of Physgill. They had issue,—

William, who succeeded to Rusco, &c. The direct line is now extinct. (See Rusco, parish of Anwoth.)

James, who married his cousin, Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, by his first marriage. The only remaining descendant from this marriage was the late Captain Robert M'Kerlie, whose mother was a daughter. He left issue. (See Crugleton, parish of Sorbie.)

Also, five daughters, viz.—Elizabeth, Margaret, Nicolas, Grizell, and Janet.

Nicolas, second daughter, married John Gordon of Greenlaw (Culvennan), parish of Crossmichael, Stewartry. This we learn from the following :—“ Sasine dated 3d July 1717 ; Mrs Nicolas Stewart, third lawful daughter to the deceased Robert Stewart of Ravenstoun, now spouse to Mr John Gordon of Greinlaw.” We find no mention of this marriage in the accounts of the Gordons of Culvennan and Greenlaw, which have been published, and we cannot therefore state anything in regard to her descendants, but there is no question as to the marriage, so far as this record proves.

Of Grizell, the youngest daughter, we find nothing more than what has been given. The farm of Culcraig appears to have passed to the Stewarts of Tonderghie, and on the 3d September 1708, Alexander Stewart, styled younger of Tonderghie, had sasine.

William Stewart of Castle Stewart (son of the Hon. William Stewart) succeeded his father, and had sasine of Ravenstone (spelled Rabinstoun) on the 5th September 1716. On the 8th of the same month and year, his mother, Elizabeth Gordon, Lady Castlestewart, had also sasine of the lands and barony. The next notice is dated the 26th March 1755, when John Stewart, younger of Castlestewart, had sasine of the lands of Dowaltoun, then part of the property. He was followed by Captain William Stewart, who also had sasine of Dowaltoun and other lands on the 3d May 1759. The next we find is dated 14th Nov. 1771, when Captain James Stewart, of the 8th regiment of dragoons, had sasine of the lands of Ravenstoun, Drumrey, Grenan, and others. Then on the 10th Jan. 1775, William Stewart of Castlestewart had sasine of the eight merk land of Lochtoun, *alias* Remistoun; and on the 27th April 1785 of the lands of Bowton of Ravenstone.

Immediately after this the lands and barony were sold to one of the same name, but of a different family, claiming descent from the Stewarts of Urrard, descended from the Athol Stewarts. On the 15th May 1786, Captain Robert Stewart, of the East India Company's service, had sasine, as purchaser, of the lands of Remistoun, now called Castle-Stewart; and on the 26th June 1788 resignation and renunciation were given by William Stewart and his trustee to Captain Robert Stewart, now of Castle Stewart, of the lands of Dowaltoun. Captain Robert Stewart had also purchased the estate of St. Fort in Fifeshire. He married Ann Stewart, daughter of Henry Balfour of Dinbory, and had issue three sons and two daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Archibald Campbell, who had sasine on the 20th February 1802 of the lands of Castle Stewart, &c.

The estate of Ravenstone was soon after sold, the property of St. Fort being retained by the family.

The Earl of Stair then became the proprietor, and the name was again altered to Ravenstone.

It is now owned by the late Earl's youngest son, the Hon. George Grey Dalrymple.

Symson (1684) describes Ravinstone, commonly called Remeston, as being a very good house, belonging to the Hon. Robert Stewart of Ravinstone, next brother to Lord Galloway.

It still remains, and is a substantial old-fashioned building, pleasantly situated on a knoll, in a wooded park of fine old pasture, with a loch in the distance in front. Dowaltoun loch, which, on the parishes of Sorbie and Whithorn side, used to be called Remiston, and on the Kirkinner, Long-castle, was in the property, and has been drained recently; but whether beneficial in any other way, beyond adding 110 more acres to the estate, we cannot say.

The property is inland, in the vicinity of Whithorn and Garlieston, &c.

CARLETOUN OR CAROLLTOUN.

As already mentioned under Monreith, these lands formed a portion of the property held by the Carrolls (Kerlies or M'Kerlies) of Cruggleton, parish of Sorbie, at an early period, and afterwards passed into the possession of the monks of the celebrated priory of Candida Casa at Whithorn, in a way that cannot now be unravelled. The name was derived from the Carrolls, as also that of the Fell, about 400 feet high. The lands were held for sometime by the Church, and afterwards sold with others by the convent of the said Priory, to James, Earl of Moray, the superiority being retained. Lord Moray afterwards sold the lands to Sir John Stewart of Minto, and he again to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, on a charter dated 24th November 1576, Sir Patrick Vaus had sasine on the 24th August 1577. There was a considerable sale at this time. The contract

betwixt Robert, commendator of the priory, and Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, one of the Lords of the Council, is dated 9th June 1580. It narrates the sale by the convent to James, Earl of Moray. Beside the ten merk land of Carletoun, with the teind sheaves, it also includes Crugiltown Cavens, Shedock, Slynnock, Prestrie, Wig, Knock, Apelbie, Kirrandown, &c. It mentions that James, Earl of Moray, disposed these lands to John Stewart of Minto, and again to Patrick Vaus, and the sale ratified by Mathew Stewart, younger of Minto, and approved by the said Commendator, who received Patrick Vaus as his immediate vassal in the said lands.

Sir Patrick Vaus was succeeded by his son, John Vaus, of Long Castle, who was served heir on the 27th June 1598. He obtained a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal of King James VI., dated 12th March 1618, confirming a charter by William, Bishop of Whithorn, in favour of Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch, knight, of the ten merk lands of Cariltoun, ten merk lands of Apelbie and others, all of old extent, to be incorporated and called the Tenandry of Carletoun. The next notice is a contract, dated 8th December 1629, between Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch and William Baillie of Dunragit, Sir John disposing, by way of wadset, the ten merk land of Carletoun to William Baillie. In February 1636 the latter had sasine of the lands of Carletoun; and by sasine, 16th September 1651, there was renunciation by William Baillie of Dunragit of the lands of Cairltoun to Barnbarroch. There was also an instrument of sasine, dated 2d March 1652, granted by James Ross of Balneil, in favour of John Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the lands of Carletoun and others.

We next find that, on the 5th December 1663, John Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Grissel M'Culloch, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Cairltoune (and Craigiebuyes.)*

From the Vauses of Barnbarroch, Carletoun, &c., passed to the Maxwells. William, commonly styled of Loch, and afterwards of Monreith, who was created a baronet on the 8th January 1681, was infeft in the lands of Carletoun,

* Barnbarroch Papers.

&c., on the 2d June of the same year. On the 23d October 1747, Magdalene Blair, spouse to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine in life-rent, of the lands of Appleby, &c. They had been made part of the barony of Monreith, and so remain.

APPLEBY and CRAIGLEMINE.

The history of these lands is similar to what we have given in regard to Carletoun. The Priory of Candida Casa, at Whithorn, obtained the lands, but whether by fraud or fair dealing, will never now be known. Afterwards the lands passed by sale to James, Earl of Moray, and were by him disposed to Sir John Stewart of Minto, who again sold them to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch. The contract to infest the latter in the ten merk land of Applebie, is dated 24 and penult day January 1577-8. On the 7th March 1577, Sir Patrick had sasine of the land and mill. The sale is narrated in contract betwixt Robert, Commendator of the Priory (who retained the superiority) and Sir Patrick Vaus, dated 9th June 1580.* Under contract, on the 4th April 1594, Malcolm Baillie (in Arbroag), and John Baillie (in Craiglemine), had sasine of the lands of Craiglemine from Sir Patrick Vaus.

In 1598, John Vaus of Longcastle was served heir to his father, Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, &c., and to the ten mercatis terrarum of Appelby.

On the 7th March 1648, Patrick Vaus was in possession of Appelbie.

On the 1st June 1652, there was a contract of excambion, betwixt John Vaus of Barnbarroch, heritable proprietor of the land of Knockincur, and Alexander Baillie (of Dunragit) heritable proprietor of the land of Craiglemine, which lands were exchanged, but as Knockincur was of least value, John Vaus paid to Alexander Baillie 1000 merks in addition.

* Barnbarroch Papers.

The next found by us is James Ross, who on the 15th April 1637, had principal sasine of the lands of Applebie and others. He was followed by William Maxwell of Loch, afterwards of Monreith, and created a baronet. On the 2d June 1681, these lands formed part of the barony of Monreith, when he was infest, and had principal sasine on the 20th December 1683. On the 15th September 1705 Sir William Maxwell, knight baronet of Monreith, had again sasine of the lands of Apilbie, &c.

The last we will give in connection with the Maxwells is dated 23d October 1747, when Magdalene Blair, spouse to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine in life-rent, of the lands of (Carletoun) Craigliemains and Appleby.

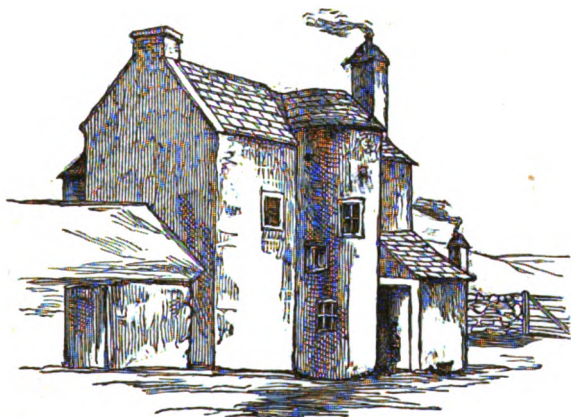
The lands were purchased a few years ago from Sir William Maxwell by the late George Guthrie, Stranraer, who died on the 18th January 1868, and is succeeded by his son.

DOWIES OR MOURE.

This is a portion of the Monreith estate, and the original possession of the Maxwells in Wigtonshire. The first was Sir Edward Maxwell of Tinwald, second son of Herbert, first Lord Maxwell of Caerlaverock, who acquired this land and Monreith (Mureith or Murrief) in the adjoining parish of Mochrum, by a grant from his father dated 18th Jan. 1481, on the resignation of Alexander Cunninghame of Aikhead. For further particulars in regard to the Maxwells, see Monreith, parish of Mochrum.

The old residence was the Tower of Mowere, Mouer, or Moure, which the Maxwells occupied until 1683, when the old Tower of Myretoun was obtained from the M'Cullochs. The Maxwells then removed there. Symson (1684) mentions a house called "The Mower," which, with the whole parish, belonged to Sir William Maxwell of Muirreth. Moure Tower became roofless, and so continued until the beginning of the present century. In other respects, it was

in sound condition, but in accordance with the taste for relics then felt in Galloway, it was made use of as a quarry to obtain materials to build a new farm-steading. Like the towers of old, it was battlemented. This portion and the upper story were demolished, but the old walls underneath were so thick, that the vandalism was stopped, it being found easier to put on a roof, and convert it into a farmhouse, than to pull them down. As a farm house it still remains.



It stands on the edge of a boggy meadow, which appears once to have been a loch. On the other side, on a knoll still called Castlehill, the foundations of a considerable building are plainly to be traced, but there is no tradition even, as to when, or by whom it was built, or inhabited. In a wood about a quarter of a mile off are the foundations of another building.

The family burying place of the Maxwells is also in this parish at the old church of Kirkmaiden-in-fernes.

BALCRAGE.

This land is supposed to have belonged also to the Priory of Candida Casa, but it is not clear. The first mention of it found, is dated 31st October 1598, when Alexander was served heir to William Gordon. It afterwards formed a portion of the barony of Remistoun, and on the 24th January 1643, Robert Inglis, merchant, London, son and heir of John Inglis, burgess, Edinburgh, was infest. We next find, that in June 1668, Hugh Gordon of Grange had sasine of the lands of Balcray. It afterwards belonged to the Stewarts of Tonderghie, and is mentioned in a contract of marriage dated in 1687, and we continue to find them as owners until the 6th July 1713, when there was a reversion by Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie to Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith. Following this, on the 20th February 1758, William Rorison of Ardoch had sasine of the lands of Balcrage, &c., and on the 20th April following, the Hon. George Stewart, second son of Alexander, earl of Galloway, had sasine. The next notice is on the 3d December 1788, when William Fullerton of Fullerton had sasine of the lands of Balcrag on charter from the crown, and assignation thereto by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith.

CRAIGHDOW OR CRAIGHDU.

The earliest mention found is precept of sasine 20th June 1594, granted by William Fleming, feuar of Craichdow, for infesting Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch in the five merk land of Craichdow. That it had been also previously acquired by the Priory of Candida Casa, and then by the Flemings, is probable. William Fleming married Catherine Levynax, as appears by contract of marriage in 1577. Doubtless he was an offshoot of the Earls of Wigtown. Following the infestment of Patrick Vaus, there was a charter dated 22d March

1598, granted by William Fleming of Craighdow in favour of William Houston of Cuttreoch and Catherine M'Culloch his wife. It would, therefore, appear that at this time the occupation by Patrick Vaus was merely by wadset, which is confirmed by sasine 21st November 1617, when Thomas, son of the deceased William Baillie of Dunragget, advanced as wadset to William Fleming of Craighdow, 3,000 merks. It is thus evident that to this date William Fleming was still the proprietor, but in difficulties.

The next notice is sasine in December 1635, in favour of Andrew Vans of the lands of Craighdow, and on the 11th November 1638 he is again mentioned. Following this, on the 20th November 1639, Barbara Houston, Craighdow, had sasine in liferent. From this we are inclined to believe that she was spouse to Andrew Vans. At this time Craighdow had passed to the Vanses. Andrew Vans had issue, Alexander, who was served heir to his father on the 5th November 1661. He married Grizzell Agnew, who, we think, was a daughter of Agnew of Dalreagle. In April 1674 Grizzell Agnew, spouse to Alexander Vans of Craighdow, had sasine of the five merk land of Craighdow, &c. They had issue an only daughter, as the following testifies, "sasine August 1676, Barbara Vans, only daur, and Air to Umqle Alexander Vans of Craighdow, of the five merk land of Craighdow, houses, yeards, &c." She is again mentioned as of Craighdow in 1688, but prior to this, viz., on the 2d June 1681, the land then formed part of the barony of Monreith, when William Maxwell was infest.

There is nothing to lead us to suppose that Barbara Vans was married, and from her the land passed to the Maxwells. Sir William Maxwell's second son, John of Ardwall and Killaster, succeeded, and had sasine of the lands of Craighdow, &c., on the 11th November, 1719. The next found by us, is Agnes Agnew, spouse to Alexander Boyd of Penkill, who had sasine on the 21st October 1749. We are inclined to think that she was a daughter of Patrick Agnew of Dalreagle who had sasine of the lands of Craighdow, &c., on the 28th June 1755.

The next owner was the Hon. Captain Keith Stewart, of Glasserton, who had sasine of the lands of Craighdow on the 18th October 1777.

His eldest surviving son, James Alexander Stewart, is understood to have sold Craighdow to John Pringle, Writer to the Signet. The latter was succeeded by his nephew, Andrew Pringle, whose son Andrew, born in 1851, is the present proprietor.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

- Page 2, line 4, *for* Romans, *read* Ptolemy. Add to note at foot. "The Romans called them Mœatœ."
- 4, second para. The sword was not found with the anchor, but in an adjacent field.
- 5, line 14, *for* Actius, *read* Aetius.
- „ line 27, *for* Gwenddolen, *read* Gwenddoleu.
- 6, lines 23, 24, *for* Pectivius, *read* Pechtwin.
- 13, line 24, *for* all the elder brothers died early in life, *read* His two elder brothers died early in life, and Brusi accepted a pension for his claims, therefore when Thorfin grew up, &c.
- 14, line 24, *for* three religious houses, *read* four religious houses, — viz., at Saulseat, Tungland, Whithern, and St Mary's Isle.
- 15, note to Roland, line 9, "In the month of August 1185, at Carluel, Rouland *Falvaten*, lord of Galloway, did homage and fealtie to King Henry, with all that held of him."—*Leland's Collectanea*—translated by Ritson.
- 16, line 4, note to 1234. Alan, lord of Galloway, is one of the barons in the *Magna Charta* of England, probably as lord of Torpenhow, in Cumberland. Also a vassal of King John for lands in Ireland.
- 23, line 14, *for* 1346, *read* 1347. Addition to footnote same page. The Macullochs, as well as the Macdouals, were vassals of the kings of England, and thereby their names are found in the English Records. For the same period, the Scottish Records are lost.
- 24, line 22, *for* chiefly of the older, &c., *read* some of whom were of the old, &c.
- 33, note to line 28. The chronicles of the ancient families, as well as deeds and the registers of lands, were kept by the monks in the religious houses, which at the Reformation were either destroyed or carried abroad. This places several families at great disadvantage.

- Page 53. The heading M'Dowalls of Garthland, should
read "Garthland."
- 58, for Dumfad, read Drumfad.
 - 59, for Drongan, read Drougan.
 - 63. The heading M'Dowalls of Freugh, &c., should
read "Freugh and Balgreggan."
 - 64, line 6, for he was in possession, read who was.
 - 64, line 45, for 1640, read 1664; line 28, for 30th
August, read 43th August.
 - 66, line 6, for Loudoun, read Lord Loudoun.
 - 68, line 4 from footnote, for 29th July, read 23d;
last line, for 29th July, read 23d.
 - 70, line 28, for October, read December.
 - 71, line 6. John Maitland died 4th July 1869, and
was succeeded by his brother William—a minor.
 - 82.* The heading Hannays of Grennan, should read
Grennan.
 - 87, line 27. Hugh Blair of Kildonan married, 1st,
Elizabeth M'Guffock, 2d, Margaret Dunbar, and
had issue by both. See Rusco, parish of Anwoth.
 - 90, line 11. Dunskey House was completed in
1706, and had a large addition in 1830.
 - 92, the footnote to be omitted.
 - 96. The heading M'Cullochs of Muill, should read
Muill. The footnote to be omitted.
 - 120, line 13. The patronage is now shared between
the Earl of Stair and Carrick Moore of Corsewall.
 - 125. The Sketch of Corswall Castle should have been
shown in a low position. It was by mistake not
taken from the proper one sent by the Author.
 - 156, line 27, footnote "Extracts from Scottish Nation."
 - 159, line 26, for déshabillé, read déshabille.
 - 164, line 24, for Margaret, read Frances.
 - 177, line 18, footnote. The Baillies were the descend-
ants of Sir William Wallace's only child, the
heiress of Lamington.
 - 188, line 9, for Francis-Marie-de-Laudnespine, read
Francis Marie
de Laudnespine.

- Page 192, line 2, in 1668, to be omitted.
- 199, line 27, *for* 1512, *read* 1572.
 - 207, 208. Lord Stair is the present owner of Ario-lands and Machermore; Sir John Dalrymple Hay of Ahremein, &c.
 - 209, line 16. John Adair belonged to the H.E.I.C.S., and commanded the "Rose."
 - 215, line 17, *after* Dunragget, *read* had sasine.
 - 218, line 26. John Gordon married Jean, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and left issue.
 - 258. Archibald was Sir John Dunbar's eldest son, and Gavin his second.
 - 292, line 30, *for* continued, *read* continue.
 - 293, line 27, *read* All having sasine it is evident, &c.
 - 300, *for* Carseluchan, *read* Carseduchan.
 - 301, line 3 from foot, *for* Barsalloch, *read* Corshalloch.
 - 302, line 15, *for* and it, *read* it was thought, &c.
 - 306, line 1, *for* who, *read* whom.
 - 309 and 318, *for* Guyana, *read* Guiana.
 - 310, line 3. It is only the Stopford arms which are given.
 - 314, line 31, *for* her husband, *read* Her, &c.
 - 318, line 14, *for* Alexander, *read* William; line 25, *for* 1587, *read* 1569.
 - 319, line 20, *for* Maitland, *read* Maidland.
 - 321, line 16, *for* (Tonderghie), *read* (Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn).
 - 322, line 1, *for* who, *read* whom.
 - 325, line 7, *for* who, *read* whom.
 - „ line 26, *read* it still remains.
 - 331, note to residence, line 4 from foot. It was a royal castle previous to this, for the Earl of Carrick, by the assent and power of his father, Sir Robert Bruce, took the Lady of Scotland's Castle of Wigton. She was Margaret, the Maiden of Norway, heiress to the throne.—
"Palgrave."
- Page 335, line 13, *insert* from, *before* Henry and Mary.
- 341, line 34, *for* incognito, *read* incognita.

- Page 343, line 12, *for* Murthered, *read* Murther'd ; line 13, Presbytry *for* Presbytery ; line 14, Ouning *for* Owing.
- 361, } *read* Capenoch *for* Cassenoch.
 — 379, }
- 369, line 16, *read* Alexander, his brothers.
- 381, line 5, of barroch, *read* Barnbarroch.
- „ line 4 from the bottom should be omitted.
- 416, line 8, *read* Synlaws *for* Lynlaws.
- „ line 20, *read* whom *for* who.
- 425, line 22, *read* heiress of Burray.
- 426, line 15, *read* 1600 *for* 1660.
- 427, *read* Moray *for* Murray.
- 429, *read* Ludgershall.
- 430, *for* Lord Spencer, Chichester, *read* without comma.
- „ *for* Thorpe, Constantine, *read* without comma.
- 432, line 13 from the bottom, *for* war, *read* wars.
- 441, line 4, *for* 1696, *read* 1296.
- 467, lines 15 and 16, *read* from this mountainous country he went to Wigtown.
- 477, line 21, *read* whom *for* who.
- 480, line 14, *read* whom *for* who.
- 492, line 13, *read* Baillie *for* Bailie.
- „ line 20, *read* Blair-Agnew.
- 497, line 7 from the bottom, *read* whom *for* who.
- 500, line 13, *read* whom *for* who.
- 517, line 10. We have since learned from the Rusco papers that Eleanor, or Helen, daughter of the Hon. Robert Stewart of Ravenstone, married (as shown by contract of marriage dated 18th February 1691) Thomas Kirkpatrick, eldest son of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, by his wife Isabel, daughter of John, Lord Torphichen. Eleanor or Helen Stewart died without issue. This was prior to 1702, as her husband was again married in that year.

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